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26 NOVEMBER 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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AGRICULTURE

POLAND

BOUNTIFUL HARVESTS CREATE PROBLEMS

Editorial Comment

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 35, 30 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] In agriculture we are having good harvests again, and having the same problems again too. We have too little of everything: drying houses, elevators, processing lines, packaging installations. Even the day seems not to be long enough. Does it have to be like this? Information gathered by our reporters shows that for the time being it cannot be otherwise. Agricultural production exceeds the technical capacity for properly utilizing it. Despite everything, and despite the losses incurred, it is nonetheless better to have problems with an excess, even if it is an excess in appearance only, than to have the opposite problems.

Official Updates Harvest Record

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 35, 30 Aug 86 p 5

[Interview with Dr Boleslaw Wozniak, director of the crop production and procurement department, Ministry of Agriculture, by Jerzy Baczynski: "The Hand of God and Our Fingers"]

[Text] [Question]: We should not congratulate ourselves on having had a good day until the sun goes down, but it looks as though we are going to have another year of good harvests.

[Answer]: Right. This is a pretty good year.

[Question]: Pretty good? Is that professional prudence? We have been hearing and reading about record harvests of rape. Wheat, and barley in many regions are producing 80-90 quintals per hectare. Procurement centers are turning tomatoes away. Apple harvests are to be one-third larger than a year ago.

[Answer]: But let us not become euphoric. No year is equally good for all crops. Grains require sun, but root crops need rain. The weather favorable to some crops has an adverse effect on others. Farmers always have good reason to complain about the weather.

Meanwhile, I can say that this year has been exceptionally good for winter rape, very good for wheat and winter barley, so the grains are producing high yields, and good for vegetables, especially the heatloving ones, as well as cabbage and onions. The potato harvests promise to be somewhat worse, but it is too early to give the final word on the matter. Overall, crop production should be better than last year.

[Question]: This is the fifth year in a row now that can be counted good for agriculture. Is this just a happy coincidence, just luck, something like the Biblical years of plenty? Or is there some sort of more permanent basis for good yields in the future as well? Good harvests cheer the spirit, but they are also cause for worry: What will happen in agriculture if the weather suddenly changes?

[Answer]: If the weather is bad, then the yields will also be worse. In agriculture in our country a favorable pattern of weather factors is still a basic condition to success. In Poland a full 70 percent of the soil is light soil, making it more sensitive to fluctuations in the weather, but temperature plays a less important role than the water level does. It is water that is the major factor that determines progress in crop production. I need not tell you that a very great deal remains for us to do in the area of irrigation and flood control.

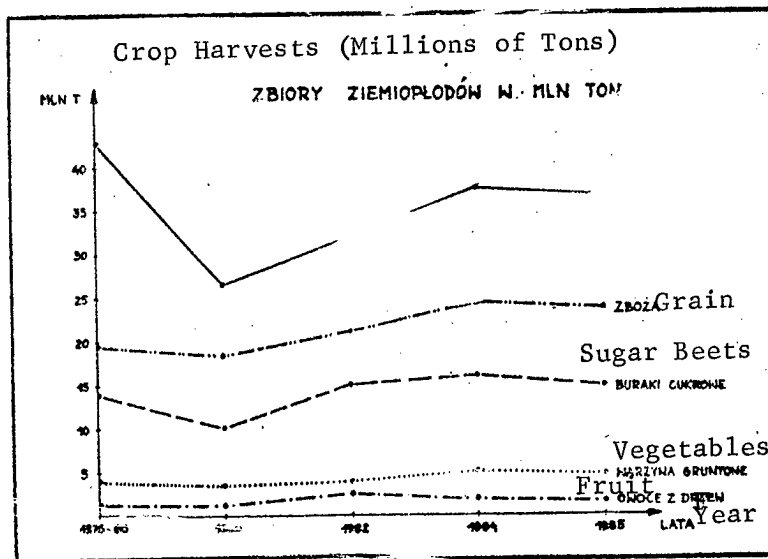
[Question]: Does that mean that our yields are in God's hands?

[Answer]: A great deal is in our hands too. You asked whether in recent years we had created some sort of more permanent foundations for good harvests. The answer is yes. There have been even rather great changes. These changes apply mainly to the structure of cultivation. Just this year, as the result of economic incentives, we gained 140,000 hectares of wheat and 95,000 hectares of barley. The area under wheat cultivation has already reached 70,000 hectares. This increase was at the cost of rye and potatoes, a shift to be regarded as a healthy, desirable evolution. The regional location of cultivation has also been improved. As everyone knows, in our meteorological situation, we cannot cultivate everything everywhere. For example, winter barley should probably not be cultivated in the eastern voivodships, and the conditions in the north and west are favorable to potatoes. In selecting varieties, we should take these factors into account, and this is what is happening more and more.

For the first time we have introduced what is called comprehensive cultivation technology over large areas. This technology is the optimal utilization of all factors influencing yield, that is, what expert opinion considers to be the proper choice of varieties, agrotechnical deadlines, type of fertilizers and pesticides, the best method of application, and so on.

[Question]: Excuse me for asking, but what is so extraordinary about that? This "comprehensive technology" sounds a little like the discovery of America.

Crop Harvests in Millions of Tons



[Answer]: Well, there is nothing extraordinary here. This is the normal procedure all over the world, at least in the countries with which we like to compare ourselves, but in our country it requires that the producer be prepared. It means changing a lot of habits, traditions, and ideas. Just this year we managed to break down some psychological barriers. It turned out that over large areas we could obtain grain yields of 90 quintals per hectare and 40 quintals of rape, although even many scientists doubted that such harvests could actually be obtained. There are two sides to the coin however. We never had such a difference in yields. These record yields come right next to moderate or even poor ones. I am saying this to emphasize the role of what we call the subjective factor in agriculture, or, to put it another way, the farmers' qualifications. In terms of yields, this factor is of no lesser importance than that of, say, the amount of fertilizer used.

[Question]: Exactly, but how did things go this year with fertilizer?

[Answer]: After a terrible year in 1985, deliveries of mineral fertilizers and lime increased to the 1984 level, which was not very good either.

[Question]: I am not asking you to be a fortune teller, but how would you assess the risk of crop failure in the next few years? Will all these changes you mentioned protect us in some way from a possible sudden disaster in crop production?

[Answer]: I think that insofar as grain, cole, and fruits and vegetables are concerned, there should be no crop failure, even with the worst weather. Sugar beets and potatoes bear a greater risk. I am talking here about bad weather within normal limits, however, not about some sort of drastic situations, because even the best agriculture is bound to suffer under those conditions.

[Question]: Director Baczynski, but are we prepared to gather and process high yields, even those like this year's? People say that procurement and the food industry are already longing for the "lean years," because at least then nobody bothered them or asked them to do the impossible.

[Answer]: Without a doubt crop production increased more rapidly than our ability to handle the increase. I do not want to recall here the information presented each year about the fact that the food industry is underinvested or about the shortage of storehouses, driers, cold storage plants, or packaging facilities. Today there is not a single branch of the food and agriculture industry that would be able to handle in optimal fashion what agriculture is producing.

[Question]: In which areas is the situation the worst?

[Answer]: The problem is that we have an equally lousy situation everywhere. We are unable to focus on a single branch and, for example, say that grain is important and let the sugar beets go, or invest in fruit processing and make the coleseed wait months at the oil processing plants. We have programs drawn up for the modernization and development of the agriculture industry, but, as everyone knows, the country is going through hard times with investments. Therefore, we have to realize that when there is a good year in agriculture, complications with procurement and processing of harvest crops will immediately appear. This year is the best example of that.

[Question] How is procurement going this year? I am not asking you for figures. I am just asking about the problems.

[Answer]: Before the harvests we estimated a shortfall in warehouse storage area amounting to 1.4 million tons of grain and cole. The record levels of cole (which should all be bought up, because the farmer cannot use it himself) made this shortage still worse. Luckily for us, the grain and cole this year were exceptionally dry, allowing us to store part in the warehouses of the state farms and simply stack some. Insofar as fruits and vegetables are concerned, we can only guarantee the procurement of crops previously put under contract.

[Question]: What sort of losses did we incur?

[Answer]: That is not easy to assess. There are probably few cases in which the food produced went entirely to waste, but it is certain that we had some losses in quality. Some crops, particularly when procurement is under great pressure, are handled only in stopgap fashion or are processed in the easiest way possible. The farmers waiting in the procurement lines waste time.

[Question]: And to boot there is no certainty that their crops will be accepted.

[Answer]: Come now, we cannot and even should not buy up everything the farmer produces. Our obligations concern crops under contract. If the

farmer has not provided for procurement, then he bears the risk. Social considerations call for using all farm produce, but farmers have to start thinking in terms of the market and economics. They have to plan how much to produce for themselves and how much for contract procurement. They have to be concerned with the quality of the commodity, foresee possible problems with selling it, and so on. Meanwhile, agriculture in our country is still dominated by sporadic farming that is sort of out of control. We stand on our heads to keep even a small amount of food from going to waste, but a certain attitude of disconcern on the part of farmers makes things harder for both us and for them.

Bumper Fruit, Vegetable Crops

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 35, 30 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by B A: "Risk"]

[Text] This year's unprecedented strawberry crop promised good harvests of fruits and vegetables. The 230,000 tons taken in amounted to about 6 kilograms per capita. A total of 144,000 tons of strawberries had been procured during what up until now had been the best year, but this year the figure exceeded 160,000 tons. This would be cause for satisfaction, were it not for the fact that along with strawberries, currants, raspberries, cherries, sweet and sour cherries, early apples, and plums began to ripen at the same time. The procurement centers were flooded, and more than once the food industry had to turn away successive deliveries of fruit. Now the situation is repeating itself, only this time with tomatoes, cucumbers, and apples.

The Garden and Beekeeping Cooperatives Center (CSOiP) estimates that cucumber harvests will be double last year's (300,000 tons compared to 142,000 last year, which was exceptionally bad), and there will be half again as large a harvest of tomatoes (415,000 tons compared to 267,000 tons) and a third again as large a harvest of apples (an increase from 1.3 million tons to 1.7 million). The cucumber season is actually already behind us. There was somewhat of a panic for a few days, especially since there was a shortage of packaging and even ordinary barrels in which to cure the cucumbers, but these memories were quickly blanked out by the sudden pressures in tomato procurement.

After 18 August the daily procurement nationwide exceeded 5,000 tons, that is, this is the tomato industry's maximum processing capacity, but horticulturalists fear that the season will be bountiful but short. In the record year of 1983 in terms of procurement, tomato procurement ran clear into mid)October. Now the weather is such that we will have to bid farewell to the tomatoes a month earlier.

During the second third of August some procurement centers were also turning away surpluses of early varieties of table apples (nalew, vista bella, close), because industry did not want them. These varieties are not very suitable for industrial processing. They are fragile, do not keep

Therefore, we cannot say that the rise in private consumption is taking place at the cost of collective consumption, but there are no discussions there about the superiority of one model over the other, and nobody curses the private automobile. There a couple walks in the crowd and not into hoots and whistles.

The directors of many fruit and vegetable plants say that they do not want to see them in their plants at all next year.

Overall our industry can process about 750,000 tons of apples per year (chiefly for concentrates), or about 40 percent of the anticipated harvests, but given the fact that about a half million tons goes directly for consumption and that the exportation of fresh fruits is also increasing, there should be no large scale problems with the procurement and processing of apples in the fall.

Nonetheless, in connection with this year's difficulties in the procurement of fruits and vegetables, Wojciech Zelazny, Vice President of the CSOIP, is warning growers that the time is no more when one could sell one way or another everything that grew. The capacity of the domestic market (given current prices and customs) is limited, and so are processing capacity and the possibilities of export. Certain fruits and vegetables simply should not be cultivated on the present scale, especially when they are of lower quality.

Contracts cover 80 percent of the crops procured by garden cooperatives, but many farmers, counting on higher prices on the free market, either do not sign contracts for the whole harvest they expect or refuse altogether to sign a contract. If the harvests are poor, they usually come out ahead. When harvests are good, it is they who scream the loudest about crops' being wasted, according to Zelazny, but if one plays the economic game, then one is at risk for possible losses.

Up until now we have heard that in the West there is a mountain of excess butter and that farm produce is being thrown out for lack of anything to do with it. There is no danger of this yet in our country, but with a year like this one we are coming to the conclusion that on the fruit and vegetable market demand is beginning to become more important than supply. And that is a very good thing.

Food Processing Industry Bottlenecks

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 35, 30 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by Dobrochna Kedzierska: "Higher Pressure"]

[Text] The meeting with department managers has just finished. Henryk Nadlewski, deputy director for raw materials and trade at the Kujawski Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plants in Wloclawek (working 26 years in processing) is close to his second heart attack. The schedules for tomato deliveries written for various planters and procurement centers have gone to the devil. Why? The simple run of things and the sheer orneriness of inanimate objects. First the original shaft, an Italian one, on the Manzini line broke. It is true that it was already 9 years old, but for it to come up with such a

surprise in the middle of the season was really too much. They managed to deal with the emergency within 12 hours. Two days later the next shaft broke. Then the main power cable gave out. Add to this the fact that you need Polish ball bearings, which started cracking like matches less than half an hour after they had been put in. And that is what happened for a day and a half, so there were lines in front of 49 procurement centers, and the growers were furious. Today the decision was made for the plant to operate on Sundays. Usually this day was used to look over the lines, but now tomatoes are more important.

The summer was warm and dry. The tomatoes thrive, are healthy and of exceptionally high quality, and have a good color. There are 6,400 tomato growers for the Kujawski Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plants alone, and they have from .25 hectares to 6 hectares each for a total of more than 1,500 hectares altogether. Tomato cultivation is very profitable. This year the procurement price is 27 zlotys per kilogram. In other parts of the country the centers are paying up to 30 zlotys.

There are therefore mountains of tomatoes, but there are no cans to put them in. Since "Opakomet" does not supply sheet metal, where to put the tomatoes? The allotment to processing is a third as it was in the best years, but the plant in Wloclawek alone produces about 500 70)gram cans of tomato concentrate a minute on the Italian line. So, what to do? The uncanned concentrate simply winds up in barrels. Then the 160)kilogram plastic barrels travel 4 kilometers to an outdoor storage area. In the winter the barrels go back to the plant, the concentrate is heated and again put through thermal processing and pasteurization. This way we receive a more expensive product of lesser quality. Besides this, it cannot be denied that in this situation there is no way around using chemicals as a preservative.

The most obvious to everyone is the lack of steam. The boiler plant does not have power. For this reason, the tomatoes, like the plums, apples, and green beans, go from one line to another and must patiently wait their turn in line. For this reason an old engine was bought to even out the steam pressure.

Actually, though, there is no reason to complain. It is a good year. There are mountains of strawberries and an abundance of black currants, cherries, and beans. Only the cucumbers were a little disappointing. At any rate, people at the Kujawski Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plants say that the planned 34,000 tons of tomato concentrate will make it to the market. But what about the rest? Will not some be wasted? How, when luckily there are barrels?

And one more thing. Surely there will not be tomato juice in cans on the market. Two years ago the Kujawski plants put away a stock of 1.6 million cans, but at that same time Directive No 21 of the Ministry of Materials Economy, dated 22 October 1983, appeared prohibiting the use of certain materials in the production of certain goods. Cans for tomato juice were right there on the list. Director Nadlewski personally went to see Minister Brzostowski, who in turn talked to the Materials Management

Administration, so long that he received permission for the plant to pour juice into the cans it already had on hand.

Standing in Wloclawek is a Hungarian production line with a capacity of 600 tons adapted to produce juice, but only in cans. On the other hand, the directive of the Minister of Materials Management, dated 30 July 1984, still prohibits putting certain things in cans, among them the following: pickles, beans, spinach, sauerkraut, cabbage stew, mixed peas and carrots, meat and vegetable combinations, and tomato juice. Unfortunately the juice cannot be stored in barrels awaiting more favorable times, and customers do not like it in bottles. Director Nadlewski says that just to think about it makes his blood pressure rise.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

TRADE UNIONS DISCOURAGE SMOKING--The GDR's FDGB trade union journal GEWERKSCHAFTSLEBEN has encouraged workers who are non-smokers to demand that smoking be prohibited in the workplace. There is, however, not a single law which has been formulated for this purpose. Yet, there is a directive contained in the GDR labor laws which provides that the enterprise is required to "guarantee the protection of the health and working capacity of the workers, primarily by establishing and maintaining a safe working environment, free of aggravation, promoting both health and vitality." As an example, the journal cites the "VEB Dieselmotorenwerk Rostock" in which smoking is generally prohibited during counselling sessions, conferences and in the cafeteria. In addition, smoking is forbidden in all rooms in which pregnant women and young people under the age of 18 are working. In other rooms smokers may not light-up when non-smokers object. There do exist, however, specifically designated "smokers' islands." [Text] [West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 149, 26 Sep 86 p 3] /6091

CSO: 2300/66

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

NEW REGULATIONS ON RUNNING SMALL BUSINESS VIEWED

AU231228 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Csaba Egerszegi: "Ventures in Trade--Concessions and Restrictions"]

[Excerpts] Amendments concerning domestic trade and the decree-law governing private trade, which will come into force on 1 October, were recently announced.

An interesting novelty of the amendment is that in the future no license is required in order to engage in wholesale activities. However, the prohibition on private individuals carrying out such business was not lifted. The situation is similar regarding agency activities.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade emphasized that no change has taken place in Hungary's policy regarding private trade. The state provides a guarantee for private businesses operating in trade. However, the amendment soon to be issued indicates that there are changes in the detail, and the importance these details have is not at all insignificant.

Changes in Provisions

The statute provides greater scope for private enterprises in smaller villages, outer suburbs, and on housing estates, that is, in so-called undersupplied areas. Here it will be possible to run a private business that combines a trade or craft with a shop. A further concession refers to the greater scope in operating private enterprises. For example, in the past only business associations were allowed to open a private tennis court, while from now on even the private entrepreneur will be allowed to run such a business. People will be allowed to open bookstores, apiary shops, and groceries without a license.

On the other hand it is thought-provoking to consider what sort of restrictions these modifications entail. For example, it is very interesting to take a closer look at the fact why private entrepreneurs must in the future have the relevant trade qualification. Up to now even unskilled citizens were allowed to apply for a license to set up a private enterprise if they declared that skilled people would be employed. In the future, however, only

those with suitable qualifications may hold a license as regards several trades, such as selling household articles, chemical goods, vehicles, parts, technical goods, and catering.

According to the explanation by the ministry, these regulations are intended to raise the standard of skilled people in private trade and to avoid the use of middlemen who give only their money or shops, instead of working themselves, use employees in the shops.

At present private retailers make up only 6 percent of total commercial trading. Today there are 30,000 private retailers in the country and their number in 5 years has more than doubled.

On the other hand, their share in turnover does not give a true picture of their role in supply. In Hungary there are 55,000 shops under state and cooperative management. In comparison, the 30,000 private shopkeepers make up a significant number, even if not all of them have their own shops (collectors, shoemen).

An even greater role is played by shopkeepers in increasing the network of shops. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period 770,000 square meters of sales floor and catering places were built and financed by enterprises and cooperatives. According to an experts' estimate--since no exact survey has been made on this subject--private shopkeepers have built 200,000 to 300,000 square meters of sales floor during the same period. Private shopkeepers spend significant amounts on development, not to mention the amount of capital and working assets tied up by the running of shops. As regards the tourist trade in our country, there are 40,000 hotel beds, while private accommodation places amount to 270,000 beds.

Nowadays enthusiasm for setting up an enterprise is at the lowest level in the food trade, although it is here where the shoe hurts most. The reason is self-evident: It is here that we find the fewest number of goods at free prices. But entrepreneurs invest their money where it earns more than in the OTP [National Savings Bank] or spent on bonds. There are 5,600 shopkeepers in the food sector, most of them in the fruit and vegetable trades. It is worth noting that in recent decades the fruit and vegetable trade under state and cooperative management has been reorganized several times because it kept on going bankrupt. At the same time private greengrocers seemed to have a flourishing business. This is proof of the fact that, like catering, smaller shops cannot really be run profitably on the scale of large enterprises.

To refer again to the law amendments, the role of councils in issuing and withdrawing licenses for selling alcohol and setting opening hours has been increased. The law will require greater responsibility from entrepreneurs as regards their employees. If an employee commits an offense three times in 2 years and the entrepreneur does not dismiss him, his license may be withdrawn. Some of these regulations may have a negative impact on business ventures if the councils are not careful enough in making decisions.

Though it is well known, it might not do any harm to repeat even here that economic trends can be regulated and certain phenomena increased or reduced by law and justice, it is however not primarily a judicial matter to find radical solutions for social and economic problems.

/6091

CSO: 2500/55

ECONOMY

POLAND

MINISTER BACKS PROPOSED ELECTRONICS TRADE ASSOCIATION

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 26-27-28 Sep 86 p 12

[Article by ez: "In Defense of the Reform"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday's meeting of the Sejm Industrial Commission was dominated by a discussion of the project for the creation of an Obligatory Interbranch Association in the Electronics Industry. The representatives were opposed to this concept on the grounds that it was incompatible with the economic reform. The minister for foundries and machine building, Janusz Maciejowicz, in defending this project called attention to the need for creating new organizational forms for the electronics industry, forms which would lead to an improvement in the industry's financial standing.

In the minister's view a goal as important as the introduction of electronics throughout the nation requires centralized funding because of the unchanged financial structure at the enterprise level. The project proposes a mandatory 5 year membership in the association, which would guarantee the effective realization of the activities undertaken by the enterprises.

The representatives demanded that the minister should complete the project with an economic analysis of the entire undertaking. They thought that the idea of creating an interbranch association was not fully justified in the financial aspect.

One of the representatives concluded that it would be fundamentally better to create a unified system for investments in this industry, rather than make structural-organizational changes. Representative Ryszard Czyz in summing up all the representatives' statements, expressed doubt whether in five years it would be possible to account for anything positive in the new association. This is too short a time to create solid foundations for effective improvement in the situation of the electronics industry.

The chief of the foundry and machine building branch was defeated in this debate.

12411/12859
CSO: 2600/23

ECONOMY

POLAND

FARMING COOPERATIVE BANKRUPTCY LOSSES VIEWED

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 1 Oct 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Witold Nartowski: "Joyful Bankruptcy"]

[Text] When in the early spring of this year there appeared in GROMADA-ROLNIK POLSKI an announcement of an auction of farm equipment from the liquidation of the Farm Production Cooperative in Zabkow (Siedlce Province) it interested me for one basic reason. The quantity of equipment offered for sale suggested that this was a rather sizeable enterprise which had been touched by bankruptcy, a phenomenon rare in our economic practice. But this assumption proved to be wrong only in the fact that this was a diminutive, stunted and insignificant entity while the conclusions and observations which this matter brought about probably have much wider social and economic dimensions.

The Farm Production Cooperative [RSP] in Zabkow (Sokolow Podlaski township) was created between 1979 and 1980 on the foundation consisting of a group of individual farmers. After receiving 38 hectares of land from the Government Land Bank the group managed a small 60 hectare area of arable land. The first 2 years did not go badly, but already in 1983 the Food Economy Bank, in anticipation of major losses, decided to withhold credit and demanded that the management of the cooperative present a program for restoring the viability of their enterprise.

In the village the inhabitants are guarded and unwilling to discuss the history of this farm cooperative in Zabkow. So the bad management brought this and not some other effect. Somehow casually it came out that though the cooperative was created out of two farms, it numbered 11 members. But as to who they were none of the interviewed cared to reveal. This is how 11 persons were to participate in the costs and profits obtained from farming 60 hectares of low quality soil.

The cooperative members made the raising of hogs their main priority. But it was shown that this was not, at least during the last 2 years, the primary source of income. In 1984, the debt then being on the order of 4 million zloty, the cooperative sold livestock for a total of 14,000 zloty. In the same year in the income ledger were listed 220,000 zloty for the resale of pesticides to the Provincial Association of Village Cooperatives and 88,000 zloty for the resale of baling twine to the Village Cooperative [GS]. This is how, by taking advantage of marketplace shortages, the leaky budget of the

cooperative was balanced. Thanks to such procedures and other non-farming activities it was possible to show a "profit" for 1984 which amounted to nearly 1 million zloty. I am quoting the word "profit" since the bank seriously questioned this financial result. Finally, further credit was denied while the program for reviving the cooperative, presented in 1983, still awaited acceptance.

At the end of 1984 the cooperative's debt reached 4 million zloty of investment credit and almost 700,000 zloty of operating credit even though the RSP Provincial Association covered the operating credit during the past years and had the repayment of the loans postponed. Therefore it was a natural consequence that at the end of December 1985 the general meeting of members it was decided to liquidate the Zabkow RSP. In January 1986 this decision was confirmed by the court.

Much was said about the downfall of the Zabkow RSP in the province and in the township of Sokolow Podlaski. There were abuses committed, the wastage of the soil and equipment, the bad management which was not just due to the lack of ability, and the fact that some members used the enterprise for their own private benefit. The local press, chiefly the SIEDLICE WEEKLY wrote about this giving examples not only of carelessness by the managers of the cooperative, but also the abuses committed by these persons. This then, was not just bad management but also, and perhaps foremost, bad will. I became interested in this matter when the liquidation of the property was already starting. Perhaps this is why I was able to make some interesting observations.

President Czuprynski of the Provincial Farm Production Cooperative Association [WZRSP] did not wish to meet with me and got his way. On the telephone he explained that first of all this was still an open matter and that "there was nothing, really, to talk about." After all this was an insignificant enterprise and the matter was not worthwhile for a Warsaw newspaper. In a later telephone conversation he said something rather interesting. With great satisfaction he announced that as the result of the auction and the sale of the RSP assets all losses have been paid thus making the net result due to the activities of the closed enterprise come out on the credit side of the ledger.

The management of the Siedlice branch of the Food Economy Bank is satisfied. Not only did they rid themselves of a troublesome debtor, an enterprise which threatened to cause them severe losses, but also because these losses never materialized. All debts were paid up to the proverbial last penny, and even there was something left over.

The township government, though unsure, expressed its delight as well. All the farmland was taken over by local farmers and there is a chance that it will yield a normal harvest, while the buildings were purchased by the "Oswiata" construction/renovation enterprise. The two sties, the farmhouse, the storage and farm buildings are being managed.

We live in such a strange country where nothing so bad can happen that it will not come out well. Bankruptcy is profitable for everyone; the lenders, the overseeing units, the local government, and even for the neighbors. Everyone

profits--no one loses, a real economic miracle. The bank got its interest, the WZRSP got rid of a problem, the village manages the remainder and gets some peace, while the local farmers benefit from the auction sale of the equipment. This is good. Meanwhile the old managers probably get new directorial positions--possibly there will be some benefit from this.

These effects are all the result of inflation. But this does not change the fact that the general satisfaction with the state of things seems strange. No one is asking if there really had been no losses? After all, the difference in the potential of the land under the care of the former RSP and the production obtained during the nearly 6 years must be great, if it could be calculated. And this is the great loss which cannot be made up. But the official documents do not contain this type of data. This does not mean that in the analysis of the economic facts some should be bypassed.

The RSP's formed at the end of the 1970's received a large amount of equipment relatively quickly. At Zabkow a nearly complete set of farm equipment was put up for auction, in addition to the heavy machinery for harvesting grain and root crops there were 4 tractors and 5 farm trailers worth (at auction prices) a total of almost 4.5 million zloty. This equipment was bought, on credit, 6 years earlier for a fraction of this price. Then we have a situation in which it is more profitable for enterprises to declare bankruptcy since the things they purchased years ago can be auctioned off at a high price.

In spite of many suggestions the banks do not intend to revalue loans. Sometimes this is too bad because for many enterprises this might be an incentive toward better management.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN POLISH SHIPPING LINES

Warsaw MORZE in Polish No 9, Sep 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Edmund Strenk (Chief, Organizational Dept.): "Reorganization in Management and Structure of the Land Based Service Organizations of the Polish Shipping Lines," from NAMIARY Jul-Aug 1986]

[Text] The basic premises of the new concept in the organizational structure in the PLO [Polish Shipping Lines] have been worked out by a specialized team which worked under the direction of Kazimierz Misiejuk and finished its work at the end of June 1986. The aforementioned specialized team justified in its work the many comments made earlier by groups and commissions working in the enterprise since 1981....

According to the accepted regulations the reorganization in the enterprise, taking into account its scale and extent, will proceed in two phases. The preliminary work for implementing the reorganization of the first phase in all fields of activity has started in April 1986 and has advanced significantly.

The first phase of the reorganization whose implementation is expected by 1 August 1986 includes:

- 1) The creation of a line of command for the Assistant Head Director for Operational-Trade matters based on the organizational cells of the line of command for the Director of Fleet Policy and the organizational cells for the operation of services and lines, the departments for freight claims, operational accounting, invoicing and freight control, container operations, stevedore and passenger agents with the elimination of three shipping line enterprise organizations, that is the American Line Enterprise, the Asia and Australia Line Enterprise, and the Africa and Mediterranean Line Enterprise located in Gdansk.
- 2) The creation of a line of command for the Assistant of the Head Director for Technical Matters using the organizational cells of the old line of command of the Director for Technical Matters (with the exception of the Chief Navigator's group) and the organizational cells previously under the command of the chief mechanics of the liquidated line enterprises.
- 3) The attachment to the line of command of the Assistant Head Director for Development and Economic Matters the organizational cells of the independent economic units from the line enterprises that have been liquidated.

4) The inclusion into the line of command of the Assistant Head Director for Financial and Bookkeeping Matters of all organizational cells from the financial and bookkeeping units of the line enterprises that have been eliminated, in the form of a separate financial bookkeeping service until the end of the current year....

The second phase of the reorganization which will be implemented 1 January 1987 will include:

1) The inclusion into the line of command of the Assistant Head Director for Operational and Trade Matters the operating units for services and lines, operational accounting, invoicing and freight control, container operations, freight claims and stevedore service from the liquidated European and North Africa Line Enterprise located in Szczecin and organizational units from the container operations and road transport department from the container operations and road transport department from the liquidated Container Enterprise.

2) The organization of a line of command for the Assistant Head Director for Development and Economic Matters using the former organizational units from the line of command belonging to the Director for Economics and Development, the Salary Accounting Department taken from the line of command of the Director for Work Related Matters, and the independent economic units from the European and North Africa Line Enterprise in Szczecin and the Container Enterprise in Gdynia.

3) The organization of a line of command for the Assistant Head Director for Financial and Bookkeeping Matters based on the former organizational units of the Central financial-bookkeeping line of command and designated financial-bookkeeping services of the three former line enterprises, and the organizational units of the financial-bookkeeping service in the European and North Africa Line Enterprise in Szczecin, and the Container and Social in Gdynia.

4) The organization of a line of command for the Assistant Head Director for Work Related Matters....

This is how, after the completion of Phase II, the old divisions of Central Office and the Enterprises will disappear and a new integrated shipping enterprise will appear, one that has a single service organization, the Supply and Transport Enterprise.

The direct result of the restructuring in the Polish Shipping Lines will be:

--a flattening of the organizational structure

--a decrease in the number of directorial positions

--a decrease in the number of organizational units

The service groups and organizational units located in Szczecin, although they have been substantially attached to the new line of command in the enterprise and the Supply and Transport Organization will for administrative purposes be located in the Szczecin PLO Division.

Similarly in the Gdansk PLO Division, organizational units from various lines of command in the Enterprise and the Supply and Transport Organization, will be located there. There is no doubt that the activation of the reorganization procedures would not have been possible without a correctly worked out Program for Reorganization Implementation which describes the goals and deadlines for individual reorganization activities....

The enterprise reorganization described in this article creates favorable conditions for a change in the system of management, the motivational system, and cadre policy. In these matters the appropriate activities have been started. There is a number of problems that must be solved, which up until now created barriers to the effective functioning of the enterprise, for example the archiving of documents, internal transport, the circulation of documents and so on....

The attainment of better financial results is a necessary condition for the development of the Polish Shipping Lines. This will decide if it will be possible to purchase new ships, and expand the level of employment on land and in the fleet during the current year and in the years to come.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

STATUS OF FOREIGN TRADE DISCUSSED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 33, 15 Aug 86 pp 5-6

[Article by Ovidiu Rujan: "The Expansion of Romania's Foreign Economic Relations"]

[Text] Romania's passage into the ranks of the countries with a modern, dynamic, competitive economy, a leap achieved in the 42 years that have passed since the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, especially in the period that has passed since the ninth party congress, was made under the conditions of the unprecedented development of its foreign economic relations. The volume of our country's foreign trade in 1985 was 39 times more than in 1950 and over 8 times more than in 1965, thus outstripping the other basic indicators of the national economy's development.

Profound Changes in the Structure of the Exchanges

The progress of the production forces and the growth of the efficiency of our country's foreign economic relations, closely interrelated phenomena, stimulating each other, caused the growth of the Romanian economy's competitiveness, in a continual and far-reaching process. In a relatively short period of time, as a result of the modernization of the structure of production, of the rise in the level of training of the work force, of the speedup of the introduction of technical progress, and of the development of scientific research, the center of gravity of our national production shifted from the field of primary products to that of manufactured products.

In the last 2 decades, the structure of Romania's production was oriented more and more strongly toward the branches that provide advanced utilization of resources. The improvement in industry's structure in favor of the peak branches, bearers of technical progress, led to the intensification of reproduction, the growth of efficiency, the growth of accumulation, and the attainment of a new structural balance, on a higher plane, in the national economy. Its competitiveness attained higher levels and its economic independence was strengthened, with national industry having the power to meet the great demand for machines and equipment needed for the expansion of our own national base of raw materials, the country's energy independence, and the achievement of intensive, high-yield agriculture.

As a direct consequence of the development and modernization of the production forces, of the whole national economy, our country's foreign economic relations underwent profound qualitative, structural changes. Industry, a leading branch of the national economy, increased its deliveries for exportation at much higher rates than agriculture, with the ratio between industrial products and agricultural products, including food products, in exportation rising more than fourfold in favor of industrial products in the last 2 decades. In the same period, a qualitative leap occurred in the structure of Romanian exportation, with the ratio between the value of manufactured products and of basic products rising more than threefold in favor of manufactured products, while for importation the respective ratio fell (Table 1).

Table 1. The Structure of Foreign Trade According to Groups of Merchandise

Groups of Merchandise	(percent)					
	Exportation			Importation		
	1950	1965	1984	1950	1965	1984
Machines, equipment, means of transportation	4.2	18.8	33.6	38.3	39.9	24.7
Fuel, mineral raw materials, metals	33.8	25.1	26.3	23.5	31.4	52.6
Chemical products, fertilizer, rubber	1.7	6.4	10.8	4.5	6.3	6.9
Construction materials and accessories	4.4	3.4	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.8
Nonfood raw materials and processed products (not included in other groups)	28.9	13.8	4.5	21.4	11.1	5.4
Raw materials for making food products	11.6	7.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	3.5
Food products	14.1	13.9	6.0	0.3	2.4	2.1
Industrial consumer goods	1.3	11.0	15.9	10.2	6.7	4.2

The bigger and bigger contribution of scientific research and technological development in recent years to the development of industrial production, the assimilation of new products, and the application of modern technologies to production permitted the steadier and steadier affirmation of Romanian industrial products on the world market.

In the last 2 decades, the biggest increases in exportation were made by products of the machine-building industry, chemical products, and industrial consumer goods, and in importation, the basic products needed by the continually progressing Romanian industry increased more. It is remarkable that the Romanian machine-building industry now offers over 700 types of machines in 80 countries, as compared with only 10 types of products exported to 4 countries in 1950. In this period, merchandise with a high technological intensiveness appeared in Romania's exportation, such as means of computer technology, means of automation, electrotechnical apparatus, fine-synthesis chemical products, automobiles, radios, television sets, picture tubes, etc., which were accepted on the international market, registering a upward trend.

It is worth mentioning that in the group of machines, equipment, and means of transportation, the biggest increases in the last 2 decades were made by products with a high technological content and by machines and equipment for production, such as electric motors of 1 kilowatt and over (9-fold), tractors and

farm implements and machines (17-fold), ships and ship equipment (6-fold), machines, equipment, and installations for geologic work, drilling, and well operation (6-fold), equipment for the chemical industry (6-fold), bearings (12-fold), four-wheel-drive cars (28-fold), etc. In the group of chemical products, highly processed products also had faster growth: lacquers and paints (36-fold), synthetic threads and fibers (220-fold), drugs for human and veterinary use and biostimulants (11-fold), etc., with Romania having nearly 1 percent of the world exportation of chemical products.

Regarding imports, in the group of machines, equipment, and means of transportation, the highest percentages go to equipment for telecommunications, hoisting, and transportation, to equipment for metallurgy, mining, and chemistry, to machines and equipment for working metal and wood, to railroad rolling stock, etc. The growth of Romanian industry's ability to meet from domestic production over 91 percent of the requirements for investments in recent years, as compared with 65-70 percent 2 decades ago, permitted the reduction of imports in this group and, beginning in 1981, the achievement of big surpluses in the balance of exchanges of machines and equipment.

The meeting of Romanian industry's need for raw materials, supplies, and fuel is being done to a greater and greater degree from domestic resources, a fact shown by the reduction in imports of basic products in recent years, such as wool, cotton, staple fiber, jute tow, coke, rolled metal and pipe from ferrous metals, crude oil, etc. Although on the decline, some basic products continue to have a high percentage in the total importation: ferrous ores, metallurgical coke, and crude oil, which are needed for the respective processing industries (ferrous metallurgy, petrochemistry, machine building, etc.).

The Renovation of Production--at the Basis of the Competitiveness of Exports

The outstripping of the rate of production by the rate of exportation has high values for many products with a high degree of processing, which attests to the growth of their competitiveness, due to technical characteristics and performances corresponding to the world market's requirements, even under the conditions of the toughening of the competition in recent years. According to this indicator, the top spots are occupied by the group of industrial consumer goods (2.44), the group of machines and equipment (1.44), and the group of chemical products (1.3). In the group of machines, high indices of the outstripping of production by exportation were attained by the groups of machines, equipment, and installations for geologic work, drilling, and well operation (2.65), cars (5.55), tractors (2.4), equipment for the chemical industry (1.18), freight cars (2.06), bearings (1.88), etc. In the group of chemical products, high levels of this indicator were attained by chemical fertilizer (11.8), synthetic threads and fibers (3.5), drugs (1.77), plastics and synthetic resins (1.77), etc., and among industrial consumer goods, one notes television sets (15.7), radios (1.41), refrigerators (1.51), furniture (1.33), knitwear (1.14), cloth garments (1.97), leather footwear (2.49), etc.

In world exportation, the group of manufactured products (machines and equipment, chemical products, and industrial consumer goods) represents, with some fluctuations from one year to another, somewhat more than half of the total,

but in Romania's exportation, this group had a steady rise, exceeding after 1975 the corresponding indicator on a world level (Table 2).

Table 2. The Percentage of Manufactured Products in World Exportation and in Romania's Exportation

Year	(percent)	
	Percentage of Manufactured Products	
	<u>In World Exportation</u>	<u>In Romania's Exportation</u>
1965	48	36.2
1970	54.5	47.9
1975	51.3	51.8
1980	53.0	60.3
1985	55.0	61.0

The growth in the efficiency of Romanian exports and the shifting of their center of gravity from the groups of raw materials or products with a low degree of processing to the groups of processed products were secured by markedly orienting toward exportation the production of machines, equipment, chemical products, or industrial consumer goods, competitive on the world market. Thus, the level of exportation in tractor production rose from 21 percent in 1965 to 81 percent in 1983, and this level rose from 9 percent in 1965 to 47 percent in 1984 for cars, from 30 percent to 57 percent for bearings, from 41 percent to 84 percent for freight cars, from 14 percent to 58 percent for polyvinyl chloride, from 9 percent to 32 percent for synthetic threads and fibers, from 2 percent to 18 percent for lacquers and paints, from 11 percent to 17 percent for cotton fabrics, from 7 percent to 18 percent for footwear, etc. At the same time, a high level of exportation, under the conditions of a strong increase in production, was attained by drilling rigs (over 50 percent), diesel electric locomotives for main lines (61 percent in 1984), machine tools for metalworking (23 percent), etc.

The development of the export production of products with advanced processing permitted the achievement of intensive foreign trade, the growth of exports, and the achievement of big surpluses in the balance of trade. Nevertheless, it should be mentioned that the value of exportation in the 1981-1985 5-year period would have been \$5-6 billion higher if the prices on the international market had stayed at least at the level in 1980.

The implementation of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and of the special programs regarding the raising of the technical level and the quality of production, the growth of labor productivity, and the reduction of material and energy consumptions constitutes sure premises for continuing on a higher plane the profound changes in the structure of Romania's international economic relations and in the growth of their contribution to raising the efficiency of the whole national economy.

A Policy of Wide International Collaboration

As a result of the policy of international wide-openness, based on active participation in the world division of labor and in the world economic circuit, Romania had economic and cooperative relations with 150 countries on all continents in 1985. In addition, our country participates in the activity of 80 governmental international organizations, in over 700 nongovernmental bodies, and in the big international meetings and discussions, with attention being attracted, at the same time, by our country's constructive proposals for solving the complex problems of the contemporary world.

The wide promotion of trade exchanges and economic, technical, and scientific cooperation with all the socialist states, with the developing countries, and with the other states of the world lies in the center of our country's international collaboration. Special attention was devoted to the institutionalization of these relations through economic treaties, trade agreements, and agreements on international economic cooperation, with Romania concluding over 750 such understandings. An essential role in the institutionalization of our foreign relations goes to the frequent meetings of our country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with statesmen in other countries, on which occasion many agreements were reached.

Among the most efficient forms of international economic, scientific, and technical cooperation practiced by our country, there should be mentioned: joint production, marketing, and banking companies, various forms of coproduction, subcontracting, production to order, joint offers of installations on third markets, joint programs for research and in marketing activities, etc. The so-called "Romanian method of cooperation," in the form of the delivery of equipment on credit, repayable in products or services, which our country proposed for the first time in the international bodies, is known and practiced on an international level. Annually, 25-30 percent of Romanian exports and a big part of the imports of raw materials needed by our national economy are obtained within actions of international economic cooperation. The expansion of international cooperation was concretized in many actions in industries like metallurgy, machine building, chemistry, the wood industry, the textile industry, crude oil extraction, the extractive industry, and the consumer goods industry, in agriculture, and in the sphere of services.

In 1985, the socialist countries had 57 percent of the volume of our country's foreign trade, with the biggest percentage going to the CEMA member countries, an organization of which Romania is a founding member. Within the exchanges and collaboration with the CEMA member countries, the fruitful Romanian-Soviet cooperation, in the construction of economic facilities both in Romania and in the USSR, for developing the capacities in the basic industries, especially in ferrous metallurgy, chemistry, machine building, etc., is noteworthy. At the same time, the two neighboring and friendly countries are jointly carrying out many actions of scientific and technical cooperation. Within the collaboration with the other socialist countries, important actions of specialization and cooperation in production are being carried out in fields of priority interest for the industries of these countries. In the long-term trade agreements concluded by our country with other socialist countries, provision is

made for substantial increases in the exchanges during the current 5-year period. In addition, the programs for long-term collaboration, up to the year 2000, and the actions taken along a party and state line with the socialist countries pursue the long-term expansion of the reciprocal collaboration in the sphere of material production and in science and technology.

In the process of the diversification and modernization of the forms of cooperation practiced by Romania, special attention is devoted to the construction of economic facilities in the developing countries, the granting of economic and technical assistance, and the formation of joint production companies in the partner countries, which help to implement the economic development programs of these countries. The trade exchanges carried out by Romania with the developing countries experienced significant growth and geographic and assortment diversification in recent decades. Romanian industrial products are exported to a large number of countries on all continents. At the same time, the developing countries cover a significant percentage of the Romanian imports of raw materials and fuel.

At the same time, on the basis of the principles of its foreign policy, Romania promotes economic, scientific, and technical collaboration with the developed capitalist countries and with other states of the world, regardless of social order. In the structure of Romania's exports to the developed capitalist countries, the trend of growth in the value of the processed products is noted, although those with a low degree of processing still have high percentages. The formation of joint marketing companies with Romanian participation in these countries contributes substantially to the promotion of our exports of machines, chemical products, garments, etc. on these markets.

Considering that the development of its international economic relations will play a particularly important role in fulfilling the provisions for the current 5-year period, Romania will expand its economic exchanges and cooperation in production with all the socialist countries and will act to expand further its economic relations with the developing countries, with all countries of the world, regardless of social order.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

SHORTCOMINGS IN TECHNICAL-MATERIAL SUPPLY UNITS AT COUNTY LEVEL

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 33, 15 Aug 86 pp 11-12, 28

[Article by Vasile Boescu and Corneliu Barnea: "The Growth of the Role of the County Bases in the Technical-Material Supply on a Territorial Level"]

[Text] The continual improvement of the technical-material supply mechanism is an objective necessity dictated by the steady development of the national economy. In the past few years, due to the steps taken along a party and state line, the planning of the technical-material supply and the relations between suppliers, customers, and specialized units have continually improved. The fact that the production targets are known far before the start of the year allows the supply plan--based on real knowledge of the production targets and of the consumption and stock norms and on the allotments received--to be prepared in due time. In this way, the possibility has been created so that the enterprises may take every step to ensure that the supply is carried out normally and regularly, that is, prepare in due time the specifications of materials in conformity with the assortments that must be achieved, prepare the orders and conclude the economic contracts, take steps to organize the quantitative and qualitative reception, etc.

The measures for bringing the source of supply of raw materials and supplies closer to the places of consumption, by zoning the supply and optimizing the transportation of raw materials and supplies, to which end the county technical-material supply bases subordinate to the MATMCGFF [Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets] were set up several years ago, also go among the actions for organizing and carrying out the technical-material supply with greater efficiency. Through their activity profile, the county bases are obliged to secure the attainment of the objectives regarding the sensible utilization of material resources by correctly determining the needs to be met and by establishing the most efficient ways of carrying out the technical-material supply, combined with the establishment of strict and prompt control over the management of materials in the area. These tasks of the county bases converge toward the implementation of a policy of economization of material resources, the complete utilization of those introduced into the economic circuit, and the recovery of all reusable resources so as to ultimately secure a substantial reduction in material expenditures and thereby a rise in the efficiency of economic and production activity.

Starting from the imperative that the technical-material supply is one of the factors that affect the level of physical fulfillment of the plan targets and bearing in mind the necessity of eliminating some shortcomings that still appear in this field, REVISTA ECONOMICA organized a survey among the responsible personnel at the county technical-material supply bases, asking them to answer the following questions:

1. What is the stage of the matter of covering with resources the economic contracts concluded with the producing enterprises?
2. What shortcomings do you encounter along the line of fulfilling the supply targets on a territorial level?
3. What improvements do you feel may be necessary for the improvement of the supply activity on a territorial level and in the direction of the relations with the enterprises and industrial centrals with which you collaborate?

We give below a synthesis of the answers received.

1. Agreement Between Resources and Production's Requirements

Out of the total of 20 county supply bases included in the survey, 14 answered that, for the 1st half of the current year, they managed to reach 100 percent in concluding contracts with suppliers on the basis of the allotment. The other six reached 90-98 percent in concluding contracts with suppliers. In the same period, regarding the fulfillment of their own plan for delivering the raw materials and supplies in the contracts with customers, many bases did not manage to reach their targets. What does this situation reflect?

Above all, the fact that where steady efforts were made, where the contact between bases, suppliers, and customers was well organized, the technical-material supply was carried out under normal conditions, with the tasks being fulfilled in conformity with the plan. Conversely, where the tasks did not have continuity and the collaboration between the personnel involved was not properly organized, serious deficiencies arose in carrying out the supply process. While, for example, bases like those in Bacau, Bucharest, Salaj, Iasi, Covasna, Dimbovita, Vaslui, etc. managed to completely conclude in due time the contracts with the suppliers of materials, others, like those in Prahova, Neamt, Hunedoara, Sibiu, etc., citing various reasons (the suppliers, although having allotments, do not have the necessary capacity to provide some materials, delays in the issuing of allotments, changes in requests by customers, etc.), did not manage to secure the concluding of the respective contracts.

Naturally, such a state of affairs created in succession some shortcomings. Consequently, once allotments have been issued, it is necessary for each county base and the ministry to no longer allow the suppliers to refuse, on various pretexts, to conclude contracts. Those who refuse to conclude contracts on the basis of the allotments issued are violating the law. Consequently, it is necessary to analyze each particular case and, in consequence, to take steps so that such phenomena are no longer repeated.

While the delay in concluding firm contracts for various raw materials leads to the failure to supply customers with what was requested, there were no few cases in which the bases also did not carry out the deliveries on a regular basis and in terms of assortment. It resulted clearly during the survey that the insufficient concern of some bases for securing their necessary material stocks and the failure to promptly appropriate raw materials and supplies from enterprises where they had slow movement (excess stocks) led to the failure to supply some customers with what was needed, this having direct effects on their possibilities of fulfilling their physical plan targets in an exemplary manner. The matter of increasing the responsibility of all the personnel involved in the technical-material supply process and promptly solving the various problems is of a nature to create the premises for furnishing in due time to customers the stipulated quantities and assortments of raw materials and supplies and thereby for steadily fulfilling the plan targets.

2. What Causes the Disturbing Effects in the Supply Mechanism?

From the outset, it should be specified that two categories of shortcomings were distinguished during the survey: some that are not dependent on the bases and others that directly involve the activity of the county bases for technical-material supply on a territorial level.

a) In the first category, the following are more frequent, in the sense of their repetition at a large number of county bases: the lack of a single methodology of allocating the quotas, submitting the specifications, and issuing the allotments; the failure to correlate the allotments issued with the real possibilities of execution and delivery by the producing enterprises (the balance coordinators issue allotments to producers that have not yet assimilated new products or to suppliers whose investment facilities do not have a chance of going into operation on the stipulated dates); the belated appropriation of spare materials in the county due to the possessors of such materials, who, although declaring the existence of stocks, do not deliver them in conformity with the orders issued by the bases; the issuing of allotments without taking into account the optimization of transportation and the level of transport and supply expenses; the failure to follow--at the level of the balance coordinator--the principle of zoning the supply; in issuing the allotments, some balance coordinators give preference to medium and heavy sizes of rolled metal, not granting allotments for small sizes, which remain in the situation of quotas not covered by resources; the failure to completely cover the balance quotas with allotments and contracts at the producers in the assortments requested by the customers in the area (sometimes, in the period when the consumers in the area must determine the need for materials, the production plans are not yet specified--it is not known what and how much will be produced--which often leads to unjustified requests for materials, often generating stocks); the suppliers treat the bases as being last in contractual obligations, when it would be correct to treat them with priority; the materials that pass through the bases are in less-than-carload lots and provide the material base for a large number of production units; for them, the respective materials are absolutely necessary in the production process; and some suppliers violate the laws in force and, in particular, Law No 14/1980, making sales

of materials on a basis of direct orders from the units, to the detriment of fulfilling the contractual obligations with the county bases.

b) In the second category of shortcomings that arise more frequently in the activity of the county bases there are: the unjustified occupying (in duration of worktime) of the workers in the business department with the preparation of numerous accounts, reports, and statements beyond those usually necessary, repeated travel in the area to find and appropriate spare stocks and to resolve the quite numerous qualitative refusals (especially for metal and chemical products), the matter of overseeing and spurring the deliveries to suppliers in the area by other county bases or for securing the raw materials needed by them, etc., reasons that reduce by approximately 30 percent the effective time for solving their own supply problems; means of transportation sometimes insufficient in number and capacity for handling the emergencies that arise, especially for products in small quantities and in short supply (means of transportation that go outside the county, including tank trucks for diluents, lacquers, paints, "aracet," butanol, etc.); the unsatisfactory stage of the implementation and computerization of activities in the business departments; the still unsatisfactory cooperation along the line of solving the supply problems between bases, especially due to the insufficient supply of time for developing such relations; the failure to provide for the workers at the bases the means of information needed for the STAS's [state standards], NI's [in-house norms], NID's [departmental in-house norms], methodological norms specific to each sector, etc.; the tendency to take over the selling of products in the idea of covering their own value plan for sales, manifested by some bases in the MATMCGFF system or subordinate to the MIM [Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry], generates difficulties for others in getting the allocated resources; the lack of understanding that a number of suppliers of automotive spare parts exhibit by refusing to take into consideration the MATMCGFF order through which the bases are authorized to manage these parts and to conclude the transfer documents; etc.

We listed shortcomings that cause the technical-material supply process to not always go on under normal conditions. Naturally, many of them have as a basis either ignorance or violation of the law or the institution of improper relations between suppliers and customers. On the other hand, some county bases are content to not completely fulfill the tasks that devolve upon them, being satisfied with noting deficiencies, pointing them out, etc., but without intervening directly to eliminate them. It is proper, we feel, for all these shortcomings to be analyzed closely by the competent ministry, with all the units involved, in order to solve them and create the most suitable framework for operating the technical-material supply mechanism in the best way.

3. Proposals, Suggestions for Efficiently Carrying Out the Supply Process

Among the proposals formulated during the survey we noted:

On the basis of the substantiated needs of the subordinate units and the quotas allocated, the centrals and ministries should communicate to the coordinators and the bases the quotas allocated to each subordinate unit in terms that would permit their specification at the coordinators.

Within the limit of the quotas allocated, the county bases should centralize the specifications and orders of the units in the county that they serve and should submit them to the balance coordinators (including for carload lots), after these specifications have first been adjusted by the amounts found in stock at the county bases or available at the units (declared on the submission of the specifications and laid away in stock until the completion of the centralization).

The balance coordinator should issue allotments to each county base for all the specified quantities and assortments within the limit of the quotas assigned by the plan titulars (including for carload lots).

The county bases should contract (directly) with the suppliers for all the quantities allocated, with just the delivery of the carload lots for the actual consumer and the supplying unit (rolling mill, section, plant, manufacturing line, etc.) being made directly to the actual consumer. This system would have a number of advantages: that of mobilizing and returning to the economic circuit the reserves that appear in the economic circuit over a shorter interval, with the intermediate links being avoided and the need being centralized for the economy at the MATMCGFF Computer Center; the possibility of intervening more rapidly at the producers in the case of the appearance of changes in the structure of the plan at the consumers; greater possibilities of forming the assortments of stocks at a small number of units (41 county bases) and of intervening promptly in this situation in the case of imbalances that appear in the economy (at the suppliers or at the consumers); more efficient and direct control over the production achieved by the suppliers, over the manufacturing programs prepared by them, over the assortments and quantities scheduled, over the following of these programs, over the supply of raw materials and supplies, and over the observance of the consumption norms and the purpose of the resources; stricter and more efficient control over the deliveries of materials and products within the quotas and allotments received by each supplier (the matter of excluding from the calculation of the results the quantities furnished outside the legal framework and those achieved without having sale guaranteed); and the observance of the delivery priorities set, the marked reduction of transport expenses, and the freeing of significant transport capacities (automotive, in particular, but also CFR [Romanian railroad]) by amalgamating for a single destination all the less-than-carload lots from each supplier. A special role in implementing the respective proposals goes to the MATMCGFF Computer Center, which, together with the directorates in the ministry, will have to achieve a unitary codification of all products and materials that constitute the object of the activity of the country bases.

The unification of the methodology of specifying and allocating all balances included in the list approved by MATMCGFF Order No 94/1983, which, in fact, defines the object of the activity of the bases. All material resources in the "general use" category should be specified and allocated through the county base, for the country's entire need to be met. Through the contract that the county base concludes with the producer the carload lots should be specified according to customer, assortment, and due date, with them being sent directly from the producers to the consumers and with the rest of the quantities being shipped to the county base.

The industrial centrals that have subunits dispersed in other counties, except the one in which is located the headquarters of the enterprise to which the respective subunit belongs, should assign and should communicate the quotas approved for these subunits to the county base on whose territory the activity of the subunit in question is performed.

The duplication still existing between the specialized bases subordinate to ministries and BJATM's [county technical-material supply bases] should be eliminated (the MEE [Ministry of Electric Power] units in Hunedoara County supply cables and switchgear through the specialized base in Bucharest, while the rest of the units in the county are supplied by the BJATM).

The unitary codification of all general-use materials in the economy, thereby providing one of the basic premises for computerizing, planning, and overseeing the achievement of the technical-material supply on a territorial level and on a national level.

The submission of all specifications for the entire quota of general-use materials, regardless of whether they are carload or less-than-carload lots, with the separation of the carload lots, sent directly to the consumer, being done on the concluding of the contract between the base and the producer. Thus, the coordinators should issue allotments for general-use materials only to the county supply bases.

The centralization by the bases of the specifications for both carload and less-than-carload lots, thus securing a unitary distribution of the stocks at the bases and enterprises (current, emergency, and spare stocks).

The preparation of a table with quantities of materials from those available, for delivery to the units in the county that request materials for the work of rapid overhauls and maintenance, thus eliminating the unwieldy system of obtaining materials beyond the approved quotas.

As followed from the survey, the improvements made in the supply mechanism are evident; nevertheless, there are still some states of affairs that negatively influence this process. Naturally, part of these shortcomings are rooted in the fact that, in some enterprises, the production plan is not specified completely and in due time, it being kept in overall figures (tons of equipment) or in value form (millions of lei) until the date of contracting for production. In this situation, the supply is carried out according to general estimates, and at the time of specifying the plan a real procession of changes and requests for changing the initial orders begins. In other cases, the customer units request an overly large supply, since the consumption norms have not been revised, not been adjusted to the technical and organizational conditions that they possess. The setting of the consumption norms for materials on scientific bases plays a special role in improving the supply for the enterprises and in achieving as big a savings of materials as possible, especially by continually reducing the consumption norms.

As followed from the survey, there are situations when the supply is not carried out in accordance with the production requirements, also resulting from

the irregular delivery of raw materials and supplies by suppliers, from some shortcomings in following the delivery schedules, etc. In many cases, this fact led to the doing of production in spurts, with most of the plan being fulfilled at the end of the month or quarter, which is reflected in irrational utilization of the equipment and manpower, also directly influencing the quality of the products. Finally, it is also possible to add to all these things the fact that some suppliers furnish unsuitable raw materials and supplies, which directly influences the quality of the products made by the enterprises. Clearly, in this case too, as in all the others, it is necessary for the producing enterprises to exhibit greater strictness regarding the conditions stipulated in the contracts, both as to dimensions and as to physical and chemical properties.

The aspects pointed out in the survey demonstrate the big reserves existing in this field, whose mobilization would have the power to lead to a substantial improvement in the planning and organization of the technical-material supply. In this whole action, the territorial supply bodies must be involved more, they having the duty to promptly detect the shortcomings, to promptly intervene to eliminate the deficiencies in carrying out the supply, to be receptive to the new, and to cooperate closely with the suppliers and customers, mediating the best ways and solutions for solving the various problems; finally, in their turn, these bodies have big possibilities of improving their own activity, from giving information on the new materials and the needs of the various units, to completely providing what is needed for the production processes, so that each production unit may possess all the material conditions for fulfilling in a steady, exemplary manner the targets for all the assortments planned.

Through the firm application of the measures established along a party and state line in the field of the technical-material supply, through the constant concern of all the personnel involved, favorable conditions will be created for carrying out the production activity at high parameters.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

REVIEWS OF VOLUME 50 OF HOXHA'S WORKS

'Liberalism', 'Conservatism' Condemned

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 27 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Gaqo Collaku, Candidate of Science: "We Must Struggle on Both Sides--Against Conservatism, as well as Against Liberalism"]

[Text] Studying Volume 50 of the Works of Enver Hoxha

All the materials included in Volume 50 of the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha are penetrated, as though by a red line, with the idea of struggle on both sides--against liberalism, as well as against conservatism, condemning inimical theories and views in this area.

Our party has developed a direct struggle against liberalism and conservatism in all the stages of the revolution.

The enemies of the party, F. Pacrami and T. Lubonja, in following specifically hostile views, called for an end to the struggle against liberalism and declared conservatism to be the chief enemy.

In several different writings and speeches, Comrade Enver refutes the hostile theses and documents the theoretical and practical necessity of the struggle on both sides, emphasizing that "the most dangerous enemy is the one who is forgotten."

The struggle against manifestations of liberalism in no way means leaving the way open for a revival on conservative remnants. On the contrary, every struggle against liberalism is not developed to return to the old, but to strengthen and consolidate what is new, progressive and socialist. It is a blow against that evil which, in the name of false newness, is dangerous for the party and the people, and which brings consequences, just as conservatism does.

Both of these, therefore, have the same purpose and bring the same harm to our ranks. The struggle against one is never separated from the struggle against the other.

As ideological manifestations and forms in a system of reactionary views, which have the same economic and social basis--private property and the exploitation of man by man, liberalism and conservatism are used today by the bourgeoisie as an ideological weapon against the revolution and socialism. For that reason, the fire of the struggle, Comrade Enver instructs, must strike in a parallel manner on both side, irrespective of the fact that at a particular stage, it will be stronger in one or the other direction. In this respect, the party and Comrade Enver instruct that we must have clear convictions that the point here is not simply to establish a formal equilibrium, but by viewing these two phenomena through the dialectical materialist prism, they become reciprocally linked, as they are in objective reality.

In many of the materials of this volume, Comrade Enver draws attention to the danger of liberalism by emphasizing that "Liberalism has infiltrated in several areas and has become extraordinarily dangerous. For that reason, we must eradicate manifestations of this type." Comrade Enver says that we must establish rigorous proletarian discipline at work--from arrival at the precise hour and absolute observance of the eight-hour day to discipline of production and the plan. In this regard, therefore: "Absolutely no breath of liberalism must be permitted... The laws of the dictatorship must be properly implemented in action and there must be no concealment of the rust that, in this case, is called liberalism, indifference, bureaucracy, favoritism, nepotism, cronyism and friendship." These teachings which appear in Volume 50 of the Works of Comrade Enver have a topical resonance. The 13th, 14th and 15th plenums of the Central Committee of the AWP have stressed the continual struggle against manifestations of liberal views in the area of task fulfillment and defense of collective property. Liberalism also means violating the execution and defense of collective property. Liberalism also means violating the execution of regulations and norms, not working according to your competence, remaining passive when alien manifestations occur under your very eyes and nose, making yourself deaf in the presence of unhealthy opinions, etc.

The task of governmental and economic organs, from the center to the grass-roots, is to create healthy opinions and a suffocating atmosphere for abuses, a broader conception that property is damaged not only by thieves, but also by weak organization and management of work, by procrastination in the collection of production, yields, their processing, transport and distribution.

Along with manifestations of liberal views and the struggle against them, in his materials Comrade Enver also draws attention to conservative views in various areas. Conservatism, emphasizes Comrade Enver, must be smashed without fail, because it hinders progress, supports and defends everything that is outmoded and is against progressive changes and the new, and restrains the revolutionary vigor of the masses.

Where there is conservatism regarding the introduction of mechanization at work, Comrade Enver stresses in the book, there is stagnation, there cannot be modern agriculture, high productivity, savings in manpower, etc. Comrade

Enver also discusses the causes and sources which nourish alien, liberal and conservative manifestations. He also indicates concretely how these may be studied and analyzed, whether they are objective or subjective, sporadic, fortuitous, dangerous lines, etc. The analysis of phenomena is always based on materialist dialectic, since there are cases in practice when they are seen as divided from one another. The liberal is criticized or "analyzed" only as a liberal and the other side of the evil in his world-view--conservative manifestations--is forgotten. The party and Comrade Enver teach us that conservatism and liberalism are joined, fused to and transformed into each other, and that, in essence, liberalism is nothing other than conservatism turned obliquely, dressed in new clothes and manifested in other forms to make itself more acceptable.

The manifestations of liberalism, conservatism and bureaucracy, wherever they appear today, do not have the cause we always seek in the classical forms. Manifestations of this nature occur when many programs and plans for the masses are made in general terms and are not stimulated. Or in the cases where a forceful struggle is not made to execute directives or when the control of execution of tasks is neglected. Or in cases where we become slaves to norms, outmoded methods, routine in the organization and management of work, etc. The last plenums of the Central Committee and the important speeches of Comrade Ramiz Alia have drawn attention to these phenomena and manifestations and have specified concrete tasks for their elimination. There is understanding and great concern everywhere with regard to these tasks and revolutionary methods are being used to execute them. One such is the powerful revolutionary movement, "Standard-Bearers of the Implementation of Comrade Hoxa's Teachings". It has become the motto of the life and work of our people, in order to fulfill the tasks on every front.

As with all the other works of Comrade Enver, this volume too, which the communists and the whole population have in their hands, is a guide and an inspiration on the path of revolution, and it mobilizes the workers and communists for new victories.

Struggle Against 'Alien Manifestations'

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 30 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Marika Baka: "We Must Always Keep Alike the Struggle Against Foreign Manifestations"]

[Text] Studying Volume 50 of the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha

In Volume 50 of the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, among other problems, the importance of the struggle against alien manifestations is discussed. But our criticism, emphasizes Comrade Enver, does not obscure the whole, which is positive. In the defense of collective property, it is the vigilance of the class and the masses. In an open manner, mistaken opinions, concepts and actions are revealed, condemned and denounced. This is the great force of our socialist order which ways "Stop!" to every evil. There is no resemblance in any country of the world to what is occurring in our country. Nevertheless, this does not mean that the struggle against alien

manifestations ceases with one or two discussions and mass actions. Life proves this fully. There is a spirit of tolerance in cases--even if they are rare--of abuse of collective property. This applies to particular individuals, but, at the same time, damage is also done by the deficiencies in organization and management of some cadres. In this sense, the struggle against alien manifestations cannot be continued with the same old methods and practices. It is necessary, therefore, to organize "forms dictated by the circumstances which life teaches us and by its experience," instructs Comrade Enver. "The iron must be struck while it is hot, so that it can be tempered."

Actually, the struggle against alien manifestations is ignited wherever there is work and production. The confrontations that are made are important and yield results. Actions follow each other as well. But in some cases, according to analyses that have been made, the sphere, nature and intensity of appearance of these alien manifestations, as well as their source, have not been well determined. Within this framework, Comrade Enver observes and asks: "(Alien manifestations) have been caused by lack of political clarity, by lack of ideological clarity or by organizational concessions and shortcomings. How many of these are objective and how many subjective? How many laws, orders and regulations have been violated? In what way and why? How many of these defects or manifestations are sporadic, fortuitous and increasing, and how many others have been made dangerous lines and in what way?"

According to these very valuable teachings of Comrade Enver's, a plan of struggle may be constructed, a class analysis may be made, and the use of "various weapons" may be determined. The desired results are not achieved outside this analysis and outside this serious study. There are successes, but the point is that more must be done to avoid, eradicate and not repeat them, if the work of the basic party organizations and the mass organizations is to be more skilled. For that reason, the party seeks more cooperation and coordination from the mass organizations and the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat. If you see that someone is making concessions in the application of regulations, speak out, even if it is not your responsibility, and act. If you see someone violating the law and damaging property, even unwittingly, grab him by the arm and denounce him. The unhealthy sentiments which are expressed in the concepts, "we should forgive him, it's the first time," "we must take care of this boy--he is so-and-so's son," "leave him alone, he has children," are to be deeply criticized. Comrade Enver emphasizes: "How can a thief be left unpunished? How can he be judged in this way? Why did he not think of his children before he stole? Now he wants his friends to think this way! The class has given this man work, it has respected him, it has remunerated him according to the quantity and quality of the work he has accomplished, it has sent him for a vacation to rest, it has given him an apartment with a very low rent, it has insured him in case of a temporary inability to work, it has ensured a pension for him, free medical assistance, etc., etc., and although it has educated him every day, he has gone and stole socialist property... No," continues Comrade Enver, "neither the class nor its democracy permits such a liberal attitude toward the application of the law."

Comrade Enver also stresses in various materials in this volume that without being armed ideologically, vigilance cannot be at the required height. No type of educational work has an effect if it is not always properly linked with the vital and decisive struggle against alien concepts and manifestations, and if the communists, first of all, are not taught to call things by their true names. The enemy incites and intrigues, throws a rock and hides his hand. He does not come out openly and say, "Damage! Destroy!," but cunningly leads some who are ideologically and politically unformed to break the law. When an organ of justice or a cadre "changes conduct" after interventions and favors, there is no tenacity or correctness. All must be equal before the law. This is the reason that the results of ideological work must always be measured according to the scale of deep and firm convictions. State, worker, peasant, and social control cuts and must better cut the grass from under the feet of all those who seek to damage property.

The education of people is one of the greatest concerns. For that reason, it occupies an important place in Volume 50 of the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha. This education begins in the family and then continues and is interwoven with the school, and afterward with work and society. In every environment, there exist forms and manners, a whole complex of education. But it is not enough only to "sell" the mind, you must also "buy" it from others; it is not enough only to demand, but you must also give; you must become an example, you must be courageous, creative and not indifferent. Within this framework, Comrade Enver assigns us the task of placing great importance on the assimilation of broad and many-sided culture. We all love children, but when they err, we cannot caress them. The attitude of some parents who indulge their children's whims, who give them whatever they want and are in no way concerned with their behavior is not at all right. On the contrary, it is very harmful, because the day will come when a child will take the road of vagrancy. Under these conditions, emphasizes Comrade Enver, we must be vigilant, we must not for a moment weaken the struggle against alien manifestations. The party directive is not, as some say, "a temporary campaign which will last one or two months and then die down." The teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha are topical and will always remain a point of reference and orientation; they become an education for all, when we study them fundamentally, when we are confronted with them and when we struggle to put them into practice.

We must always keep alight the struggle against alien manifestations. We do not clear our conscience once a year, but every day. The external imperialist and revisionist pressure is intertwined with internal enemy pressure. In opposition to them, according to the teachings of Comrade Enver, we must place our political and patriotic maturity, we must sharpen our vigilance and we must strengthen our opinion. Comrade Enver teaches us that "We must always keep our conscience pure, as we keep our house and our body clean every day. We therefore work tirelessly to achieve conditions in which the people and the party may see that strength lies in themselves, in the correct line of the party, in the people, in the cadres at the center and at the grassroots, in collegial leadership and in unity of thought and deed."

In reading the materials of Volume 50 of the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the communists, the cadres and everyone else will be armed with sound and clear ideas, they will learn to work and struggle in a continually better way for the great issue of the party, the people and socialism.

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON STROUGAL'S VISIT TO GREECE

LD242348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Commentary by Jiri Cebrovsky]

[Text] [Announcer] The following commentary written by Jiri Cebrovsky is devoted to the official visit to Greece by Lubomir Strougal:

The course and results of the recent visit can be measured in various ways. Nevertheless, it remains an immutable fact that its importance was influenced to a considerable degree by the climate in which it took place. In the case of the visit to Greece by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, one can say that the environment and climate contributed to what both sides, the Czechoslovak and the Greek, characterized unequivocally: It was an important and significant contribution to the development of bilateral relations, an impulse for their further enrichment, and an opportunity for setting perspectives for cooperation.

These words were not exaggeration. Lubomir Strougal's talks with the highest Greek representatives fully confirmed this. The Greek side, therefore, could justly describe the results of the visit as a contribution. Czechoslovakia's businesslike attitude and realism on a number of issues put forward, whether they concerned mutual relations or problems affecting the present-day world, was appreciated. On the other hand, the Czechoslovak side was able to observe that there exist either similar and frequently identical views in the way both countries see important international problems and that there exist no larger obstacles as far as bilateral relations are concerned.

During Lubomir Strougal's talks with the Greek president, the prime minister, or the foreign minister the interest of both sides in halting the dangerous and continuing arms race and in beginning the process of disarmament, above all the nuclear one, was stressed. Both the Czechoslovak and the Greek representatives appreciated the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives, which form a basis for attaining such an objective. Both sides agreed in stating that they support and will support every diplomatic and political activity aimed at the elimination of flashpoints of tension and confrontation, which will lead to the settlement of issues between states purely by peaceful means.

Czechoslovak-Greek relations are naturally an important issue. During the talks between the two prime ministers, Lubomir Strougal and Andreas Papandreou, it was said clearly that the development of relations is positive. Nothing prevents them from being intensified even more at all levels, beginning with political contacts and ending with cultural exchanges. There exist possibilities above all in the field of the economy and trade, which have not yet been utilized, and it is a good thing that both sides agreed that nothing prevents their realization. The long-term program for the development of economic, industrial and technological cooperation signed by the two states 2 years ago serves as a starting base.

Czechoslovak-Green relations have been characterized for some time already as an example of good will, usefulness, positive creativity, and mutual benefit. The official visit by the Czechoslovak premier has fully confirmed this. It is at the same time confirmation of the important fact that in the present day world cooperation is possible between states with different social systems, between states belonging to different military and political groupings. It is proof that the principles of detente, provided they are understood in a serious and responsible manner, bring benefit not only to the sides practicing them against each other but favorably influence the entire international climate.

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PROMINENT PARTICIPANT ON BUDAPEST DIALOGUE

AU141448 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Oct 86 p 5

["(Vil)"]-signed Budapest dispatch: "Dialogue Between Marxists and Christians"]

[Text] Budapest (from our correspondent)--Representatives of Marxists and Christians met on 8-10 October in Budapest to discuss weighty issues which are the object of their common interest: issues of the relationship between society and ethical values. The dialogue was attended by 32 outstanding scientists and theologians, by Marxist philosophers from the Soviet Union and from other socialist countries, as well as by representatives of the largest Catholic universities and of the Vatican Secretariat for Unbelievers.

At the conclusion of the dialogue Professor Bohumil Nemec, doctor of sciences and prorector of the Charles University in Prague, who had taken part in the dialogue, told us:

"The dialogue was possible because there are many points of contact, in which we can conduct a dialogue without aiming to convince each other on issues of world outlook. Without leaving their class Marxist positions, the Marxists were able to present their views, just as the representatives of Christianity could. Every participant had to approach the dialogue honestly and sincerely, and to submit views on which agreement is possible. We presented those ethical values, and the deep humaneness of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, which, after all, are also acknowledged by our partners in the dialogue. Naturally we also had to touch on the issues of peace and war and to support the proposals of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries which are fighting for peace. Peace has proved one of the highest values, both in our concept and in theirs. I think that such a dialogue is useful on issues in which we can reach common conclusions. Such issues are, for instance, rearing man to work, to respect and esteem others, and generally to respect universal human values. The statements proved that Marxism is not deprived of these ethical values but, on the contrary, that it follows the most progressive humanist traditions of mankind. Naturally, there were also controversial issues, and it was necessary to establish a favorable atmosphere for calm deliberations. I believe that, essentially, this was successfully achieved. A significant contribution to this was made by the Soviet comrades, by delegates from Hungary and from other socialist countries. I believe that we, too, have contributed by our statements to the successful deliberations."

[Editorial note: Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on the same date carries on page 7 a slightly abbreviated, 250-word version of this dispatch.]

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

COMMENTARY LINKS SOUTH AFRICA TO MACHEL DEATH

AU262053 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 23 Oct 86 p 2

[Ivan Drabek commentary: "Question Marks Surrounding a Crash"]

[Text] Mozambique is going through difficult moments. The African country has lost its highest representative and legendary leader at a time when it needed him most. During the past 2 weeks, the heads of the so-called front-line states have conferred three times on ways of helping Mozambique to face up to growing South African pressure and counterrevolutionaries' armed attacks. At the end of last week Samora Moises Machel took part in one of these summit meetings, at Lusaka, from which, however, he did not return to Maputo. On the way back, his plane crashed on South African territory, less than 200 meters from the border of Mozambique.

Was it an accident or a terrorist act? Following the announcement of the sad news, this question has been asked by millions of people all over the world. The objective reply to this question is not known yet. The Zambian-Zana agency assumes that the plane was shot down by bandits from the anti-government Mozambican National Resistance--MNR. Indeed, this possibility cannot be ruled out. The Mozambican counterrevolutionaries maintain their secret bases precisely in the area of the air crash. Alfred Nzo, secretary of the African National Congress, also, declared in this connection that the "Pretoria regime is directly or indirectly responsible for this act." To some people these conclusions may appear to be premature. They contain many emotions but, on the other hand, they also show intimate knowledge of the situation in the south of Africa.

Last week Magnus Malan, minister of defense of the Republic of South Africa, called on Samora Machel to make peace with the counterrevolutionaries "before it is too late." Was it innocent prophecy? Or was it a slip of the tongue of a general who knew that the days of the Mozambican president were numbered? Is it an accident that Samora Moises Machel died at a time when the Pretoria regime unleashed a hate-filled campaign against his country? At a time when, by its decision to expel hundreds of thousands of Mozambican workers from the Republic of South Africa, Pretoria is trying to undermine the economy of the neighboring country? At a time when, with the racists' support, the bandits from the MNR are preparing for the largest antigovernment offensive ever?

If it really was an accident, then it was so extraordinary that it can be proved by the Mozambican investigating commission that is conducting an inquiry at the place of the crash. Only the result of its work will confirm whether the official Pretoria version--that the plane hit a tree in a storm, overturned, and was shattered on the slope of the hill--holds water.

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHIEF EDITOR OF AFGHAN DAILY INTERVIEWED

AU211302 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 86 p 4

[Interview given by Sadik Kawun, chief editor of the HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR daily, to Dusan Brabec: "In the Spirit of the Interests of all Working People of Afghanistan"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] It was toward the end of March 1986 when a group of good friends--Afghan and Czechoslovak journalists--met in the apartment of CTK's Kabul correspondent on the occasion of the conclusion of my visit to Afghanistan. The Afghan journalists also included Dr Sadik Kawun, chief editor of the fraternal newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR (TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION); his deputy Tanin; and a member of the daily's foreign-political section, Najibullah. They all belong to the young generation of Afghan journalists, who are totally devoted to the cause of the democratic revolution and who work courageously and determinedly for the prosperity of the Afghan people.

Recently, Comrade Sadik Kawun visited Czechoslovakia. This gave me an opportunity to ask him about the results of the first months of the 5-year plan. He underscored a weighty thought: The plan for developing the national economy itself demands great determination and heroism from the party aktiv and the members of youth union, trade union, and women's organizations. The means and ways for achieving the goals are now being utilized more consistently, with a view to the country's production possibilities; and with the rational use of natural resources. The first reports from various economic areas affirm that the tasks of the 5-year plan are gradually being successfully pushed through, together with a rapid elimination of the existing obsolescence of the country.

I was also interested in the current military-political situation in the country. Sadik Kawun recalled the significant changes in the combat and political training of troops and security units, adopted at this year's 19th session of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). The army's commander and security corps were strengthened by cadres who had finished their studies and their training in the USSR and in other socialist countries. Generals and officers who were already retired, but who had shown personal courage and leadership talents in the revolutionary battles, were placed in certain key positions. The method of accepting soldiers for basic military service was also changed. Those who had spent 3

years on the battle fields fighting the counterrevolutionary enemy, were recalled and placed in reserve. Their places were filled with members of younger age groups. Moreover, the practices of releasing from military duty people who were under somebody's patronage or who worked in higher functions, in home guard units, voluntary units, and tribal units were radically eliminated. Equal rights were also introduced in the fulfillment of other combat tasks for the defense of the revolution. All combat actions are directed by the country's Defense Council, headed by Comrade Najib, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee. The council is the means for coordinating all actions of the country's army and security detachments. A considerable role is played here by the units of the Soviet Army, invited into the country on the basis of an intergovernmental agreement toward the end of 1979. The Soviet soldiers are helping the Afghan people defend the winding borders with Pakistan, which is the springboard of all subversive and hostile actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). The U.S. Department of State announced that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries would receive from the United States equipment, gear and material to the tune of \$1.5 billion. There are more than 120 training camps for counterrevolution in the Pakistani provinces and 18 in the Iranian border areas; foreign instructors are working there, above all, American, English, West German, and French instructors. "They are teaching terror," Comrade Kawun stressed. This is also confirmed by the arms confiscated by the DRA's Armed Forces from the counterrevolutionaries. Among the land-air missiles, mines, light guns, and most modern infantry weapons one can also find chemical weapons, poisonous matter. Most of them bear the label Made in the USA, or PRC, or Britain. What are they for? They are to be used in assassination and murders.

At the conclusion of our talk I asked about the people I know who are working in the editorial office of the daily of which Comrade Kawun is representative. Most of them are making regular visits to the provinces, where they take part in construction projects and also in combat actions. During the years following the revolution, the HAQIQAT-E ENGELAB-E SAWR daily has become a pioneer of revolutionary journalism and also a good school for rearing new editors.

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR'S FOJTÍK WRITES ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM221445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, under the rubric "Community: People, Experience, Problems": "Clear Guidelines"]

[Text] Prague, Oct--The efforts of the communists and all the Czechoslovak people are now focused on the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. These represent a program for the all-around development of socialism in Czechoslovakia and the struggle for social progress and peace. This program is based on the strategy of acceleration of socioeconomic development, the orientation toward intensive expanded reproduction, and a qualitatively higher level of introduction of achievements of scientific and technological progress in various spheres of society's life.

The CPCZ regards this as the path toward the dynamic development of production forces, toward achieving a real rise in the population's living standards, further strengthening the political stability and consolidating the international position of the CSSR as a reliable component of the socialist community and a fighter in the broad formation of anti-imperialist forces.

The impressive and complex tasks put forward by the 17th CPCZ Congress in connection with the demands of the current crucial stage and the attained level of our society's development can be resolved only if the human factor is galvanized, if society's material and spiritual potential is developed and used rationally, and if the socialist social system continues to be further strengthened and improved.

In this situation it is necessary to raise the standard of political and leadership work and to bring all its links in line with the new requirements and demands which ensue from the strategy of acceleration. At the same time it is necessary to substantially improve ideological work. This applies both to theoretical work and to propaganda and agitation. The loftiest mission of ideological work is the molding of a scientific world outlook and of an active life stance in all citizens. The set aim can be achieved only if this activity is creative and innovative, closely connected with practice, and capable of responding appropriately and without delay to the changes which are taking place in society.

The 17th CPCZ Congress has set ideological workers the task of adding depth to their arguments and making them more persuasive. Special emphasis was laid on improving the population's access to information. The concrete approach to political activities must be matched by a concrete approach to propaganda. There must be no room for empty talk, formalism, or a patronizing tone. Propaganda must not be used to gloss things over, to embellish reality, to excuse or justify mistakes and omissions, unscrupulousness, and purely pragmatic attitudes which as a rule are presented as "principledness" and whose essence is concealed behind outwardly impressive gestures and generalizations. Such deformations must be resolutely eradicated, people must be given truthful and prompt information, questions must be discussed openly and frankly because the effectiveness of our democracy and the establishment of a creative and businesslike atmosphere at work places and in social life directly depend on it. It is a precondition of the active involvement of the working people in the solution of social problems, their interest in the successes of their collective, their sense of responsibility toward their comrades and their motherland. It is a question of the fate of our policy documents and resolutions, of the translation of our good intentions into deeds.

In their efforts, our party and the Czechoslovak people find real support and encouragement in the Leninist course of the CPSU, in the line toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development defined at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and confirmed, developed, and concretized at the 27th Congress of Soviet communists. The restructuring which is being carried out in the interests of the implementation of this course in the party and the Soviet society convincingly confirms that the CPSU is a party of the Bolshevik, Leninist type. This is so not just by virtue of the length of the historical path which it has traveled but also thanks to the creativity, revolutionary boldness, and principledness which it is displaying now in resolving extraordinarily complex tasks in domestic and foreign policy.

The entire activity of the CPSU is imbued with boundless faith in the creative abilities of the working masses, indestructible conviction in the historic superiority of socialism and its humane, peace-loving mission, and the faith in the ultimate victory of the communist truth. The high responsibility not just for the further development of the Soviet society but also for the fate of mankind and for the life of all peoples in conditions of freedom and peace is characteristic of the CPSU. It represents powerful support for all progressive forces and creates a favorable situation for a new peace offensive of socialism and the strengthening of its prestige.

There is hardly any need to mention what a positive impact all this is having also on the work of our party, on the further development of the CSSR, and on decisive progress in the creative elaboration and concretization in all spheres of social life of the documents of the 17th CPCZ Congress! It is no accident that our people want the Czechoslovak communists to act with equal consistency and principledness. Proceeding from our own conditions and historical experience we recall the grim lessons which history has taught us and we once again examine the meaning and topicality of many concepts and ideas which confront us in our day-to-day work. Some of them have turned into stereotypes, becoming divorced from practice in the process of development or failing to take account of new conditions, and some of them have lost their original

importance. "Resuscitating" their importance is possible only on the basis of a critical assessment of the path that has been traveled and a synthesis based on the correct analysis of the state of public awareness, society's actual degree of maturity, and understanding of society's specific needs. We find reliable criteria for this kind of activity in the immortal works of the founders of scientific communism, in particular the works of V.I. Lenin and in the Marxist dialectical method of thought which has been creatively applied for instance in the new edition of the CPSU Program and the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Congress.

Of particular significance for our party in this context--and this must be mentioned here--are the "Lessons from the crisis development in the CPCZ and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress." On the basis of this document in which the party subjected its activities to profound and acute self-criticism, a principled political platform was elaborated which has made it possible not only to eliminate the damage caused by the counterrevolution but also to ensure the continuity of the revolutionary development of socialism in our country. Even today this document exhorts us to high responsibility and the application of Leninist methods in political leadership work.

The experience of the socialist community countries indicates that a key task in the dynamic development of society and the creation, consolidation, and improvement of various aspects of social life on a socialist basis lies in the galvanization of the human factor.

The underestimation of this fact and neglect of the duties ensuing from the very need to galvanize the human factor create a fertile soil for petit bourgeois excesses and bureaucratic obstacles in the path of the masses' initiative. Such deviations have sometimes led to social tension and in some cases to the development of crisis situations in political life and the alienation of a considerable section of the working people from the socialist state and the party. Now when people's competence and their ability to acquire the habit of resolving new, qualitatively more complex tasks set by the strategy of acceleration and involving whole collectives and individuals is considered of paramount importance, it ought to be remembered that ignoring the role of the human factor and making insufficient use of it has inevitably led to serious disruptions in the social mechanism and even to the undermining of the prestige of socialism.

This, naturally, places a great responsibility on the workers of the ideological front. Their work must be closely coordinated with the general efforts of the party which is constantly studying the masses' requirements and interests, their values in life, the real possibilities for improving their living and working conditions, for creating material and spiritual resources to ensure the development of society and the improvement of the people's living standards in accordance with the principles of the socialist way of life.

It is beyond question that any manifestations of a narrow departmental approach to ideological work are inadmissible. And as long as such an approach exists (and, unfortunately, it does, clearly as a result of recurrences of opportunism) the effectiveness not just of ideological work which deteriorates into

ineffective preaching but of all our endeavors is considerably diminished. When this happens, ideological education becomes improvisation, it lacks prospects and the necessary confidence. And that inevitably widens the gulf between the declared intentions and reality.

A decisive influence on galvanizing the human factor, the creative activity of the working people, their thoughts and actions as conscious masters and citizens of their country, is exerted by both the existing system of planning and management of the economy, that is the economic machinery, and the level of development of socialist democracy. This is without any doubt the main thing that determines people's social activity. Therefore it is so important to avoid even the smallest stagnation in the development of these systems and likewise to prevent a weakening of their socialist basis, notably the public ownership of the means of production, worker-based, people-based political power, and the leading positions of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working people.

At the same time it is necessary however to be strictly guided by the dialectics of mutual relations between objective and subjective factors, and the systems and institutions that were created by the revolution must not be treated as a fetish. On the contrary, they must be constantly improved and made more flexible, and any elements of bureaucratism must be most resolutely discarded. This is possible only given the masses' vigorous activity and their bold involvement in resolving problems both of a local and a statewide nature in accordance with the Leninist principles of democratic centralism.

And it is on this task that attention is being focused in our country now in accordance with the instructions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. The implementation of this task will provide the basis for the successful transition to the intensification of the economy and the implementation of the strategy of acceleration. Inevitably, it is bound up with substantial changes in people's thinking and mentality. Their essence lies in improving the quality of decisions and enhancing discipline in and responsibility for the fulfillment of these decisions. And this applies both at the "top" and at the "bottom," it applies to all from the worker to the minister.

It is necessary everywhere to introduce methods which lead to a constant growth of labor productivity and production efficiency in all spheres of social life, never to be satisfied with what the country achieved yesterday, and to aspire to exceeding the best world standards.

Care must be taken to ensure that the appeals for a new way of thinking do not turn into a cliché which is bandied about even when there is not the least change in the life of society, into a slogan which certain people use as a kind of political "alibi," as a screen behind which they live their old lives.

The need for the new way of thinking and radical changes in people's mentality is stressed so as to ensure that people rid themselves of the views and habits fostered by the extensive method of management over a long period of time, views and habits which have led certain people to regard substantial losses as the norm, to take a passive attitude to irrational endeavors, and to view mismanagement all but as an "attribute" of socialism.

Thus, for instance, deformations in the relations between production and the social sector, disregard for the priority of the social, the human sphere, has left a profound mark not only on the practice of central planning but also on the way important questions affecting people's lives virtually in every village, okres, or kraj are tackled. A very dangerous obstacle to the development of people's activeness and initiative has been, as is known, the violation of the principle of remuneration according to labor. Wage "leveling" still occurs and certain people have incomes which are undeserved or acquired dishonestly.

The trend toward some kind of "equalization," the leveling of all and sundry, which is sometimes taken to be the expression of "true democratism" is one of the worst distortions of socialism. In the age of the scientific and technical revolution and the historical confrontation with capitalism which is trying to exploit certain advantages in the development and application of science and technology, being satisfied with mediocrity, or aspiring to it, is one of the gravest political mistakes.

The assessment of the role of the law of prices and commodity and financial relations in the socialist economy is also directly connected with this. It is impossible to combat the absolutization of this role--which occurred in Czechoslovakia in the second half of the sixties when the counterrevolution sought to weaken central planning and destroy the economic base of socialism--by strengthening bureaucratic administrative management. In reality such methods only play into the hands of revisionists with their "market model" of socialism, unjustifiable decentralization, and revival of petit bourgeois mentality. What we are seeking, after all, is the establishment of a dynamically developing integrated plan-governed national economic complex capable of satisfying the needs of society in the light of its long-term development and the tasks of the international division of labor within the framework of the socialist community.

Truthfulness and concreteness are the most important features of propaganda. Unity between words and actions. Truth, as V.I. Lenin emphasized, is always specific. We are waging the struggle for the new way of thinking, for the restructuring of the mentality of the masses, for the galvanization of the human factor in specific historical conditions. The crucial nature of the present age and the complexity and newness of the tasks facing us make it especially necessary for us to strive for flexibility, the ability to react promptly, boldness of action, combined with an utmost sense of responsibility which must be felt by everyone, especially if he works in a sector on which the fate of many people depends.

Lack of competence in conditions of a high level of socialization of labor, equipment of fixed assets with expensive machinery, and highly complex technologies can result in tremendous losses. Not even professionalism can help here if it is not backed up by political, moral, and civic maturity. Planning of the development of the national economic complex must under no circumstances be entrusted to incompetent people with poor qualifications without appropriate public supervision.

The example of the CPSU which has energetically rid itself of the accretions of the past inspires us by its consistent application of the Leninist methods of work and the Leninist norms of life, and by its scientific thought whose highest criteria are the objective law of development and the principledness expressed in its devotion to the cause of the working class and the working people and to the idea of communism and peace. Everything is done for man, for his well-being, for his happy life in peace and freedom. The CPCZ, aware of its tremendous responsibility to its own people and to the world's revolutionary and progressive forces, also acts in accordance with this clear motto. It has subordinated all its ideological work, its struggle on the ideological front for the new man, for the new socialist way of life, to this aim.

This struggle is complex. Innovation does not occur automatically and without difficulties. Furthermore, in this struggle we are constantly exposed to the attacks of the reactionary imperialist forces which are engaging in "psychological warfare" against socialism. Reactionaries are speculating on the future of the socialist countries. They are hoping that the changes which are taking place in the USSR will "destabilize the situation" in other socialist countries. Imperialism proceeds from the premise that these changes are a reaction to the alleged "bankruptcy of the Marxist ideology" and it claims that socialist countries "will dissociate themselves on the quiet" from this ideology. This is by no means the first time that our opponents have entertained unrealizable hopes! Incidentally, those among them who are afraid of the CPSU's new course are right in a way. After all, its implementation confirms right now equivocally that the revolutionary ideology of Marxism-Leninism is viable, and that freed from the paralyzing strictures of dogmatism, it does not give any kind of revisionism a chance. It is a powerful instrument for the further development and strengthening of socialism as a result of which socialism becomes an even more solid, invincible, indestructible, and reliable support of social progress and world peace.

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION OPENS

AU190510 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "The 15th Conference of Ministers of University-Level Schools of the Socialist Countries; Indispensable Mission in the Effort to Accelerate Socioeconomic Development"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Deepening further cooperation in the sphere of education, in communist upbringing, and in scientific research work is the key content of the 15th conference of ministers of university-level schools of the socialist countries, which began in Prague yesterday [14 October]. The conference is attended by delegations from 11 states: Bulgaria, the DPRK, Cuba, Hungary, the MPR, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Vietnam and the CSSR. Delegations from six countries--Afghanistan, Angola, Ehtiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mozambique, and Nicaragua--are attending the conference as observers. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska, who opened the 4-day deliberations.

The opening day of the conference, which was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miloslav Dockal, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jozef Svec, head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee, and by representatives of representative offices of the socialist countries in Czechoslovakia, was addressed, on the authorization of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, by Matej Lucan, deputy premier of the Federal Government.

In the opening part of his speech, he conveyed greetings and wishes to the participants for successful deliberations from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and CSSR premier Lubomir Strougal. On the agenda of your conference, Matej Lucan said, are problems connected with perfecting the educational-upbringing [vychovno-vzdelavaci] process of communist upbringing and scientific research at university-level schools. You are part of the elaboration and signing of an agreement on further cooperation among university-level schools as regards resolving the global problems of the present. The importance of these issues is all the greater since the deliberations of the conference are being conducted shortly after the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers parties, which have determined new tasks on the road of socialist construction for the coming years, adopted the program of acceleration of socioeconomic development and the long-term common program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000 which is linked to it.

Our countries, headed by the USSR, are waging a gigantic struggle for improving the international situation, averting the danger of nuclear catastrophe, maintaining and consolidating peace in the world.

The university-level schools cannot stand aside when it comes to resolving these historic tasks. Their indispensable mission in the endeavor to accelerate socioeconomic development and to solve new problems, to more rapidly eliminate the existing shortcomings is in that they are institutions which have at their disposal a huge intellectual potential, institutions which are training skilled workers for all branches of the national economy and society. What we all are interested in is that the university-level schools fulfill this, their duty as responsibly as possible and with high standards so that professionally competent, politically aware, and morally firm graduates will come from them.

The university-level schools, too, must continue modernizing their content, and methods of teaching and upbringing, improving the organization and management work and their material-technical equipment. In this respect, we regard the faster introduction of computers [elektronika] to be one of the most urgent tasks. Therefore, the CSSR Government last year adopted an extensive program on the computerization of education. It earmarked Kcs 3.5 billion for that purpose, and a substantial sum of this amount is for university-level schools.

With great responsibility we also are addressing ourselves to the issue of how to deepen links between university-level schools and production, with the life of society in general, and how to even more efficiently make use of highly qualified people in practice. We realize, he said further, that in the present-day world findings acquired at university-level schools become quickly antiquated and have to be updated. Therefore, we are preparing a law on post-graduate study.

When speaking about the further perfection of the Czechoslovak educational-upbringing systems, he stressed the importance of the experience and findings of the other socialist countries. In this connection, he highly valued the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the fundamental directions of the restructuring of high and medium vocational education in the Soviet Union as well as the recent constructive speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the consultation of leading workers of the chairs of social sciences at Soviet universities.

When developing international cooperation, Matej Lucan continued, we proceed from the conviction that education is a powerful factor as regards getting to know each other and for strengthening our unity and advancement. We attach fundamental importance to mutual assistance and cooperation in training university-level students and scientific workers in pylon [nosne] disciplines in the spheres of natural, technical, and, last but not least, social sciences.

He voiced the conviction that the 15th conference of the ministers of university-level schools of the socialist countries will contribute to a better utilization of the great potential of the university-level schools, and wished the deliberations much success.

The participants in the conference then assessed the ways leading to the fulfillment of the tasks that have been determined for the university-level schools in the sphere of education and communist upbringing of students by the congresses of the communist and workers parties. In connection with their fundamental tasks, which is to enhance the quality of graduates, substantially improve the ties between schools and social practice, and more effectively enlist them in scientific-technical progress, the conference discussed a broad range of issues which are of importance for the development of university-level education, the profile of a graduate in the light of topical needs, the growth of the teacher's role, the questions of the organization and management of university-level schools, their role in life-long perfection of qualifications of university-level schools experts, and other matters.

The deliberations of the first day of the conference confirmed the profound unity in understanding the fundamental objectives of the perfection of university-level education in the current stage of the socialist countries' development. One objective has been carrying out purposeful measures in university-level education aimed at perfecting the educational-upbringing process and at a narrower and more effective linkage between pedagogical and scientific research activity with the needs of present-day social, especially economic, practice.

The deliberations of the conference continue today.

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Milan Vondruska, Czech minister of education, received the heads of the foreign delegations before the opening of the conference.

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

REPORTAGE, REACTION TO WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

Party Dailies Report on Meeting

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 and 18 October carry four dispatches by their respective Copenhagen correspondents, Jan Kovarik and Milan Rusko, about the events and discussions of the World Peace Congress held in Denmark's capital.

On 17 October RUDE PRAVO carries on page 7 a 1,000-word Kovarik dispatch entitled "Open and Broad Discussion." Kovarik writes that on 16 October "the delegates primarily concentrated on the paths leading toward a ban on all nuclear experiments and space arms. The exchange of views on disarmament produced greatly differing views on this problem. Thus the delegates from developing countries pointed out that armament is swallowing up the means which could contribute toward overcoming economic difficulties and eliminating illiteracy and disease in the developing world. The issue whether, and how deeply, the public in individual countries is being informed about armament and the disarmament initiatives was also extensively discussed. It emerged for instance, that 70 percent of the French people are totally ignorant of the USSR's declaration of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and of its adherence to this moratorium for almost 2 years. In capitalist countries the anticommunist propaganda has made a considerable part of their youth believe that it was the Soviet Union, and not the United States, that had dropped atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"An American delegate maintained," Kovarik goes on to say, "that a considerable part of the American public rejects criticism of Reagan's policy and supports this policy. But he said nothing about this support being mostly due to the public's ignorance of the facts of international politics, and to its succumbing to almost chauvinistic moods, as was manifested by the American aggression against Grenada. In Copenhagen, too, one can hear it said that the USSR and the United States bear equal responsibility for the present unfavorable state of the world. However, discussion will prove that it is the Soviet Union which is coming out with specific proposals, and the United States which is rejecting them. In fact, this was also documented by the Iceland meeting."

After noting that the Brazilian delegate's description of the social injustices in his country had greatly impressed the workshop on Peace and Human Rights, Kovarik reports on statements made by the Japanese survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings, and continues: "The Czechoslovak delegates, too, are taking an active part in the congress discussion. T. Travnicek, head of our delegation who was elected one of the deputy chairmen of the congress, is

directing the work of the group dealing with Peace and Justice, which was also addressed by our delegate V. Novak. Z. Pagac pointed out the significance of banning nuclear tests on the disarmament debate; J. Pudlak, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security, addressed the sixth [as published] workshop on the need for new thinking in international politics; D. Rovensky, member of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, made use of his experience as foreign correspondent to demonstrate the significance of informing the public and to stress that, after the Soviet-American meeting, the peace movement's role has grown; delegates S. Hybnerova emphasized the significance of the universal right to live; and Olympic champion E. Zatopek focused attention on aspects of rearing youth in our present technical times."

In conclusion Kovarik notes the CSSR participants' activities for the Solidarity Bazar, and then says: "The Danish communications media differ in the attention they devote to the congress. The progressive paper LAND OG FOLK is the only one to provide its readers with objective and most extensive information about the events in the Bella Center.

"Other dailies, from the liberal BERLINGSKE TIDENDE up to the yellow press, like P.t., strive to present the Wednesday provocations against the congress as the main events of its deliberations. They concede only unwillingly that other, so-called alternative, actions against the peace forum have also failed. Most Danes obviously have their own opinion of refugees and self-appointed revolutionaries, and have turned their backs on these people who are urging them to demonstrate."

On the same day Bratislava PRAVDA publishes on page 1 and 7 an 800-word Rusko dispatch entitled: "Priority of the Struggle for Disarmament." He notes that in the Peace and Justice workshop a "new shift was strikingly manifested in the attitude of the developing countries," whose delegates spoke of nuclear disarmament and of banning the militarization of space as a means of liquidating their countries' backwardness and growing debts. In reporting on individual statements, Rusko cites Jan Pudlak as condemning the star wars program in the Life for Peace workshop, and maintaining that the failure of the Reykjavik meeting "is merely temporary." In the Peace and Human Rights workshop, he says, Stanislava Hybnerova "reacted to attempts to distract the deliberations from the main theme" and "stressed that it is impossible to separate an individual's right from all-social rights and from the interests of nations and states." After dealing with the statements of Zdenek Pagac from the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and of Dr Trigasis from the Greek Peace Movement in the Disarmament workshop, and with statements made by Hiroshima and Nagasaki survivors in the workshop on the results of nuclear explosions, Rusko reports on the accusations leveled in Copenhagen against the U.S. Government of the fifties and sixties by Americans who had been affected by radiation after nuclear tests in Nevada. Rusko concludes his dispatch by citing French delegate Jacques Dennis on the lack of appropriate information in France on armament and disarmament issues.

On 18 October RUDE PRAVO publishes on page 7 a 1,000-word Kovarik dispatch entitled: "Joining Forces in the Interests of Life." It says that on 17 October the delegates "discussed various aspects of the movement to avert

a nuclear war," and "focused attention primarily on halting nuclear tests, banning the militarization of outer space, and using the means released by a possible disarmament for aiding the developing countries." The workshops on that day, Kovarik says, were: Roads Toward Decreasing and Removing Nuclear, Chemical, and Other Arms of Mass Destruction; Campaign for Halting Nuclear Tests; Disarmament and Development; Creating Areas Free of Nuclear Arms; How To Prevent the Militarization of Outer Space; Disarmament, Security, and Detente in Europe; Peaceful Solution of Regional Conflicts; and Dissolving the Military Blocks and Disbanding Foreign Military Bases.

According to Kovarik, the congress participants are aware that the world peace movement would become far more efficient if the individual organizations became more closely linked. He cites the proposal voiced by Australian delegate S. Goldbloom "to establish a system of contacts and information between the organizations and to organize a world campaign for halting nuclear tests. This idea," Kovarik says, "was supported on behalf of the Soviet Committee of Peace Defenders by Y. Zhukov, who emphasized that it is inappropriate to succumb to hopelessness after the Soviet-American meeting in Iceland; on the contrary, he said, one must strengthen the antiwar movement."

Kovarik then reports on statements made by the (unidentified) representative of the Swedish Christian Peace Movement and by Finnish activists on the need to step up peace appeals to U.S. citizens and their president; on the criticism of the Canadian Government's armament effort by A. Jenkins, secretary of the Canadian trade union of electrotechnical workers; on Egyptian delegate I. Hamadi's statement that 'Israel's aggressive policy in the Mideast is forcing his country to spend more for armament than is tenable'; on the (unidentified) FRG delegate's appeal to Bonn and Paris to stop selling arms for the Iranian-Iraqi conflict; on the accusation leveled by J. Lopez of El Salvador that the United States is meddling in other states' affairs and exerting pressure on the Contadora states; on USSR cosmonaut Aksyonov's explanations of aspects of space militarization; and finally on the CSSR delegates' statements: "I. Frana, member of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security, stressed the CSSR's interest in continuing the process of detente and in the successful course of the coming Vienna meeting of the signatories of the Final Act, which should charge the Stockholm Conference, in its second phase, with the task of opening the discussion of specific disarmament measures. L. Kapitola, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Solidarity Committee, pointed out that the imperialist states are meddling in regional conflicts; J. Krejci of the World Peace Council recalled the socialist states' proposals to open talks on dissolving the NATO and Warsaw Pacts; F. Vymetal of the theology department of the Litomerice University substantiated, from the viewpoint of Christian convictions, the negative stand on the militarization of outer space; and S. Matousek [not further identified] disproved the claim that the SDI is a defensive project."

Speaking of the work of the 30-member delegation of the International Students' Union, headed by the union's chairman, J. Skala, who also led one of the discussion groups, Kovarik says that it arranged a discussion for the Youth Club with "two young American scientists who opened the debate on the militarization of outer space in expert manner." In conclusion Kovarik reports on

discussions in the Women's Center; he notes that G. Shope of the women's section of the African National Congress appealed for a boycott of South African commodities; and that L. Mataro from Lebanon spoke of the war situation in her country.

On the same day Bratislava PRAVDA carries on page 1 a 650-word Rusko dispatch entitled: "Voices Against Militarizing Outer Space." Rusko begins by summing up the events on 17 October, which included "film documents, for instance on terrorism, on the CIA's interference in the developments in Afghanistan, and so forth." After briefly reporting on statements made by Pavel Krejci, Jiri Matousek (on the "untenable" claims that the SDI is a defensive Ions between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and in the light of the unceasing Soviet initiatives reflected in numerous proposals. Ilja Ulrich spoke of the impact of the positive results of the Stockholm conference on establishing trust between states and in the military sphere. Josef Hora dealt with the essential need to enhance the objectivity and amount of information disseminated in the West about Soviet peace proposals. Independently, members of many Western peace organizations and movements touched on the problem of insufficient information, particularly in this sphere; and the same demand resounded repeatedly from among the members of the American delegation, too.

"Although the individual thematic workshops have different topics," Rusko continues, "they necessarily concern our common problem: nuclear disarmament. This was particularly manifest yesterday [17 October] in the workshop on How To Prevent Space Militarization, chaired (and opened) by Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Aksyonov." Aksyonov, Rusko states, delivered greetings and expressions of support from Danish space scientists. Then Rusko, after citing Bulgarian lawyer Emil Kostadinov on space armament being a violation of international law and noting Kostadinov's support for the proposal to convene an international conference on the peaceful use of outer space, states: "Connie van Praet, active in the American peace movement and working in the Institute for Security and Space Cooperation, spoke in favor of the program for the peaceful utilization of outer space." Rusko concludes by citing CSSR delegates Pudlak on the economic aspects of disarmament.

Slovak Daily's Dispatches

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 20 October carries, on pages one and four, two dispatches on the World Congress in Copenhagen from its correspondent Milan Rusko, and also on page four a CTK report on one of the groups attending the congress.

In a 900-word dispatch carried on pages 1 and 4 and entitled "New Impulses for the Peace Movement" Rusko reports that, according to Jen Clausager, organizational secretary of the congress, it was attended by 2,468 delegates and more than 500 activists from 136 countries. Reporting on the work of various workshops on 18 October, the author states: "Professor Juraj Cuth, the Czechoslovak delegate, addressed the group dealing with the strategy of the peace movement. He stressed that many organizations and movements are devoting their efforts to fighting for peace--but they do not always find a common language on this. One must learn to understand and know each other, and then join forces on this basis, so as to make even more effective the fight to preserve peace and avert the threat of war.

"The journalists followed the deliberations of the group which dealt with information activities with great interest, a group which was also addressed by Czechoslovak delegate Dusan Rovensky," Rusko goes on to say. "The tenor of its deliberations lay in accusing the bourgeois press of being unobjective and demagogic, and of suppressing facts; this was proved by specific examples cited by several speakers from West European capitalist states. At the suggestion of Frank Allaun from Great Britain, the journalists present, who had been accredited as congress reporters, adopted a protest against the way the Danish press' reported the congress. Thus, they joined the British and American delegations' protest that the Danish press is offensively and senselessly calling the congress participants tools of the 'Soviet secret service'."

Rusko describes the final session of the congress; the appeal for peace made by a 12-year-old Bulgarian delegate; and various reports on the workshops. After noting the expressions of gratitude to the congress voiced by V. Ustinov on behalf of Perez de Cuellar, Rusko reports on the concluding speech by Hermod Lannung, president of the International Organization Committee. The author says: "He stressed that the deliberations had taken place in an atmosphere of a frank dialogue. It practically affirmed the unity of views, maintaining that the main issue of the present is to halt feverish nuclear armament; the first step toward which would be a total ban on nuclear tests."

He called the program for militarizing outer space a danger to mankind's very existence and to all life on Earth. He spoke in favor of withdrawing and liquidating intermediate-range missiles and all nuclear arms in Europe, and in favor of creating zones free of nuclear arms everywhere in the world. He stressed that a Copenhagen Appeal was born at the suggestion of delegations from the states of the so-called Delhi Six. The Appeal states:

"In order to halt nuclear armament races on earth and to prevent these races in outer space, and in order to remove all nuclear arms, we urgently demand practical steps: Stop all nuclear arms tests immediately! No to star wars!"

The author goes on to report that "a provocation" similar to that on the opening day of the congress was staged by a group of youngsters without spoiling the impression of work well done and of "successful congress deliberations."

"It is worth noting that the youngsters appeared at the time when a young Nicaraguan delegate was speaking of the need to preserve peace--the audience applauded him several times, signifying its approval. Later it became obvious that the youngsters were elements who had illegally seized some identification cards for congress participants; who spoke German, and whose heckling posters had been printed in Bonn. The congress participants reacted to their provocation by chanting 'CIA Go Home!' and by shouting the revolutionary motto 'No Pasaran!' In conclusion of the plenary session a group of young Swedish and Danish peace activists unfolded banners with antiwar slogans, and an invitation to the 1987 congress of peace forces in Stockholm."

After reporting on the peace rally in front of city hall which "affirmed that, thanks to the congress, the fight for peace and international security has won further followers," Rusko concludes: "Tomas Travnicek, head of the Czechoslovak Peace Movement delegation, said that the course of the World Congress of peace forces in Copenhagen was successful. He said that all delegates spoke unequivocally, in the awareness that the American Government--with Ronald Reagan at its head--had rejected a historical possibility to really embark on the path

of disarmament, with all the consequences that follow on from this fact for the development of the world, including the developing countries. Several speakers in the discussion stressed that, in the end, further U.S. development will be determined by the American people, and not by President Reagan alone, or by those who advise him, or those on whom he relies, Tomas Travnicek said."

The same issue of the paper carries on page 4 a 430-word Copenhagen dispatch by Rusko, entitled "Bella Center Off the Record," in which the author describes his meeting with James T. Bush, retired captain of a U.S. Navy submarine, which used to be armed with strategic weapons and stationed in the Atlantic. Bush is reported as saying that in Summer 1969 the submarine's arms were prepared for attack, "but not on targets in Czechoslovakia." Rusko adds: "His words clearly indicate that the target of an attack would have been USSR territory." After noting that Bush has changed his opinions since that time, and is now "convinced that the only road toward saving mankind lies in halting armament and in disarming," Rusko quotes the ex-captain as failing to understand why the USSR proposal for a 50-percent reduction of nuclear arms was not accepted. Rusko then speaks of the ex-captain's grasp of the rational and constructive nature of Soviet proposals, of his opinion that "arms meant for war in outer space are offensive arms," and of his indignation that the U.S. press did not "truthfully report on the Soviet peace proposals, on Mikhail Gorbachev's Reykjavik press conference, and on the current peace congress in Copenhagen." Rusko concludes by quoting Bush on his wife's arrest at a Nevada demonstration against U.S. nuclear tests.

On page 2 the paper carries a 100-word Prague datelined CTK report entitled "Peace Messengers Back Home." The report announces that the Peace Caravan, arranged by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and by the International Office for Tourism and Youth Exchange (BITE) on the occasion of the Peace Congress in Copenhagen, arrived in Prague on 19 October after completing its tour of several European cities and presenting itself at the Copenhagen congress.

Commentary Views Significance of Congress

AU241121 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 86 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary in the "Word on Events" column: "The Task After Copenhagen"]

[Text] Several basic ideas resounded throughout the World Peace Congress which was held last week in Denmark's capital--from its first day and up to its final and concluding plenary session. "This congress," even its President Hermod Lannung stressed, "will not end with our last session, with our going our different ways. Our work must continue and be even more intensive, because the struggle for maintaining peace demands this." The 91-year-old Danish politician stands to the right of the political center; nevertheless, on this issue of mankind's existence he adopted the same stand as the members of progressive left-wing, socialist, and communist parties. And this example does not stand alone: almost certainly the up to 3,000 delegates, activists, and journalists in Copenhagen included people from capitalist states who stand on a bourgeois ideological platform and cannot be ranked among the admirers of real socialism. Nevertheless, in making their statements every one of them without exception regarded the immediate halting of

all nuclear tests as the first step toward halting the feverish nuclear armament and supported the idea of concluding an agreement on a general and total ban on nuclear arms. Not one of the more than 730 speakers claimed that the program of militarizing outer space is a defensive matter.

True, time and again the speeches delivered by the participants from capitalist states lacked the statement that these are actually proposals which are being systematically submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist states; but this can be partly explained by the fact that a certain part of the speakers did not know about them at all, since bourgeois propaganda is intentionally concealing facts about the Soviet peace proposals and initiatives. Despite this, Copenhagen has expressed its support for them in every respect; and the Copenhagen appeal has enhanced this support even further.

Another remarkable phenomenon was the high interest in the congress on the part of the developing countries. Several of their representatives emphasized that the issue of preserving peace and reducing armament is important for the very existence [last word published in boldface] of the economically less developed states. They realize, and many facts and figures have confirmed this, that armament means the intensification of their economic problems, the indebtedness of the developing world, and a widening gap between them and the industrially developed states. It is no coincidence that it was pointed out that armament itself, even without a war conflict, represents a direct attack on basic civil rights because it makes it impossible to realize programs like the elimination of illiteracy, the enhancement of social and health care, and the improvement of the economic situation of the broad masses--particularly in young African states, but also in the countries of Latin and Central America. Already during the preparatory phase the congress organizers stressed that the method of congress deliberations will consist of an open dialogue in which everybody can express his opinions. Despite this, the discussions in workshops and in groups arranged according to themes and interests showed the unity of opinion of the overwhelming majority of participants.

Groups of dissidents are trying to abuse such events in the West, in order to focus attention on themselves and to express their gratitude to their bread-givers for the Judas silverling. This time, too, heckling leaflets with antisocialist and anti-Soviet attacks appeared; and even during the plenary sessions such elements attempted to distract attention from the main theme of the deliberations--from the struggle to preserve peace and to avert the threat of a nuclear war. They were answered by spontaneous condemnation; "Go home, CIA!" stormed the congress hall in Bella Center, when the orders guards were leading the resisting adolescents outside.

The significance of the congress was not weakened even by the fact that the bourgeois press and Danish television ignored this event, and that no note was taken of it by the government, either. It received greetings messages from several prominent statesmen, including Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general. Toward the end of the final plenary session, Vyacheslav Ustinov, UN assistant secretary general, thanked the organizers on Perez de Cuellar's behalf for their care and for successfully coping with the demanding political, organizational, and economic tasks. It was due to the devotion of Danish peace activists that the event became a true success; and that the

suggestions and arguments yielded by the discussions provide new incentives for a yet more purposeful struggle for preserving peace. By the year 1987, when the world peace event is to be held in Stockholm (as stated on the banner unraveled in front of the participants at the end of the congress), trends should have already become evident of overcoming the organizational structure of opinions in many antiwar movements in the West. [sentence as published] This would multiply their forces even further.

Daily Views 'Provocateurs'

AU262107 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 86 p 6

[Milan Rusko commentary: "Provocateurs Go Home! The Reply of the Participants in the World Peace Congress to Hecklers"]

[Text] When stressing in his closing speech at the plenary meeting of the World Peace Congress in Copenhagen that the participants in the event reached consensus on ways of solving the present dangerous situation that poses a threat to world peace and are unanimous in their advocacy of an immediate end to all nuclear tests and a ban on nuclear weapons and the program of militarizing space, Hermod Lannung was not exaggerating. The course and results of the congress fully confirmed his words. However, as has already become the rule on such occasions, elements appeared, also in Copenhagen, that served bourgeois propaganda in its endeavor to divert attention from the main subject of the deliberations, which is not to the liking of the ruling circles of capitalist states.

Judge for yourselves: Delegates from all over the world gather in the Bella Center in Copenhagen to deal with the problems of preserving peace in the world and with the methods of conducting the struggle for peace under conditions in which the official ruling circles and military-industrial complexes of imperialist states enforce a militaristic policy. All of a sudden a group of young people appears and starts distributing leaflets demanding the release of one or two, perhaps five, dissidents who are known to have been engaged in hostile antistate activities in some socialist country and to have been duly sentenced. The leaflets get into the hands of the delegates who, however, dispose of them on the next occasion and the leaflets wind up where they belong, namely in the waste basket. This is, after all, no subject to be discussed at a peace congress! I, too, was given such a small poster by some lad. He gave himself a very "political" air, so I asked him what he thought of Reykjavik, whether it was an important meeting.

"Yes, very important," he replied with great confidence.

"What do you think, who is to blame that no success was reached there?"

"I do not know exactly, I did not follow it," he said and his confidence was becoming weaker.

"Do you know that the Soviet Union has not been carrying out any nuclear explosions for 1 and 1/2 years?"

"I have not heard about it.... But why then do they not set free those here," and he pointed his finger at the names on the leaflets.

"Do you know the people?"

"No, but that is irrelevant. They want peace!" he defended his position and out of nervousness lit himself a cigarette.

"Assuming that the names are real," I pointed to the leaflet, "do you really think that they would jail someone in the Soviet Union for his opposition to war? Peace proposals are the foundation of Soviet foreign policy. Think about it!"

The lad came to Copenhagen from Sweden and it was clear that he did not even know for what he was being misused by someone older and more experienced.

Somewhat different was the group that broke into the hall on the last day of the congress with banners demanding "freedom for Afghanistan and the withdrawal of Soviet troops." The number of "professionals" among them was much higher. The delegates grasped this at once. It was not by coincidence that rhythmical shouts of "Go Home CIA!" began to be heard. It is characteristic for Danish television, which offered its services to other West European television companies, that it was present only during the provocation. Its cameramen particularly "wallowed in" scenes in which the "victims" of the order-enforcement unit demonstrated their mastery in amateur acting and pretended injuries in a way that surpassed even the respective skills of many soccer players.

Every delegate and every member of the order-enforcement unit knew that the provocateurs were only waiting for an opportunity to furnish some "bloody" evidence of the brutality of the participants in the peace congress and therefore handled these elements with kid gloves.

These self-styled "defenders" of the rights of the Afghan people themselves betrayed who sent them to Copenhagen--after being escorted out of the hall where they were shouting their slogans in English, suddenly one began to hear Bavarian German, spiced with obscene expressions. Their propaganda "arsenal" also had its cradle in the FRG, even directly in Bonn. The close connection between neofascism, anti-Sovietism, and attempts by special services to break up peace actions became apparent once again. In Copenhagen they failed to reach their goal, however. On the contrary, they even reinforced the conviction of the delegates that their struggle for peace is more urgent than ever before.

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CSO: 2400/40

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION SESSION ENDS--The Soviet Union: The second session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet commission for cooperation in social sciences ended in Moscow today with the signing of a joint protocol. At the session, scientific workers from both countries discussed theoretical questions of the strategy of speeding up social and economic development, the expansion in depth of socialist democracy, and people's self-management. At the close of the session, the plan setting out problems and subject matter for Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in social sciences up to 1990 was specified in greater detail taking into account the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. Academician Zdenek Snitil, the head of the Czechoslovak section at the session, in an interview to the Moscow correspondent of CTK, praised highly both the course and the results of the commission's session. He said that the discussion was held in the tenor of the conclusions of the recent conference of the heads of the chairs of social sciences of the Soviet institutions of higher learning, and especially in the tenor of the important speeches made by Mikhail Gorbachev and Yegor Ligachev. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 10 Oct 86 LD]

JOURNALIST EXPELLED--The Danish journalist, Niels Barfoed, was expelled by the Czechoslovak authorities yesterday after he had presented the peace prize of the POLITIKENS and DAGENS NYHETER newspapers in Prague to the Charter 77 Association, which is critical of the government. The reason for Barfoed expulsion was stated to be that he had violated Czechoslovak law by getting in contact with criminal elements and enemies of the state. [Text] [Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

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CSO: 3650/11

POLITICS

HUNGARY

HUNGARIAN-U.S. TRADE COUNCIL MEETS IN LOS ANGELES

LD082315 Budapest MTI in English 1957 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Los Angeles, October 8 (MTI)--The 12th plenary session of the Hungarian-American Trade Council ended in Los Angeles.

During discussions the participating Hungarian and American businessmen examined possibilities to expand commercial and economic relations, and ways to further develop the work of the council. Separate work groups discussed issues related to electronics, food processing, tourism, capital investment in Hungary, and the founding of joint ventures.

Simultaneously with the session, members of the Hungarian delegation held talks with their American partners.

Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the HSWP Central Committee, attended the session as an observer.

On October 8, Laszlo Ballai delivered a paper in San Francisco about major issues of Hungarian economic life, to leading representatives of local business life.

Peter Lorincze, secretary general of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and John Jacobs, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, signed an inter-chamber cooperation agreement which aims at promoting relations and business activity between Californian and Hungarian companies.

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CSO: 2500/55

POLITICS

HUNGARY

FRG PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO VISIT

LD110430 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Interview with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker by correspondent Zsolt Szalay in Bonn, including Weizsaecker's opening statement; Weizsaecker speaks in German with superimposed Hungarian translation; from the "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; date not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Weizsaecker] I received a written invitation from your Presidential Council in January. I was glad to receive it and I am happy to fulfill it. This will be the first visit by a head of state of the Federal Republic to your country. At the same time, this will be my first visit to a state belonging to the Warsaw Pact.

The visit will be the crowning, or--if I may put it this way--the culmination of the development of our relations up to now. I am referring to two areas: The first, naturally, is the development of ties between the two countries. The other aspect encompasses everything important to us from the perspective of East-West relations and the future of Europe.

Relations between the FRG and Hungary are based, primarily, on intensive economic exchange. We are your biggest Western partner. On our part, we welcome direct cooperation between enterprises, and make use of these opportunities. The so-called investment protection agreement can also make a useful contribution.

Furthermore, I hope the technical-scientific agreement will soon be ready for signing. Passenger traffic is also significant, in both directions. Both sides, not just ours, receive a large number of visits from the other country. This is significant and cannot necessarily be taken for granted.

The cultural exchange is also important. There is great interest in our country toward Hungarian culture, which has a strong influence on Europe, from music through literature to philosophy. I hope that talks on the setting up of cultural institutes in each other's country will also be fruitful.

We follow with attention your efforts to normalize relations with the Common Market. However, we can neither make statements nor take measures

on behalf of the community, because we are only 1 of the 12 member states. This issue will certainly also be raised on this visit. We would like to express our readiness--and this is how we have acted up to now--to support Hungarian ideas and wishes at the various forums of the EEC as much as possible.

As regards the international situation: We consider the future of European security and cooperation, the Helsinki process, as the most important goal. This process is of determining significance for the future, irrespective of relations between individual countries; an exceptional opportunity that we must make use of.

Both of us are aware that the two alliance systems--the Warsaw Pact and NATO--accept the existence of and do not endeavor to weaken the other. At the same time, both the FRG and Hungary have their own peculiar role in their respective alliance systems. As far as security is concerned, of course, the stances adopted by the superpowers leading the two alliances have primary importance, but for progress to become possible, a big part is played by the extent to which the atmosphere of trust can be created and maintained in practice. This is the area in which we can cooperate and mutually help each other.

The reason we consider political dialogue with your leaders important is because, as far as we can perceive, they sense a responsibility for all of Europe and are striving for openness. My forthcoming visit to Hungary can also become a symbol of what we, together, can say and do, keeping the future of Europe in sight, and respecting the fact that the other country belongs to a different social and alliance system.

[Szalay] Did you choose Hungary by accident, Mr President, when you decided to travel for the first time to Eastern Europe as head of state?

[Weizsaecker] The invitation came from Hungary, and the reason I was happy about it was that in my view Hungary has done a great deal for the assertion of European interests. Secondly, I also consider the level of relations significant, and I respect the fact that Hungary took a stance in support of the maintenance of East-West dialogue and its openness even in times burdened with tensions. I am referring to the fact that when Chancellor Kohl was invited to Hungary in 1984, this was at a time when such an invitation could not be completely taken for granted. General Secretary Kadar has visited our country twice, in 1977 and 1982. We now wish to promote this high-level relationship with a visit by the head of state. I considered this very important when I accepted your invitation.

[Szalay] You have said recently that every country, independent of its size, has to endeavor to exert a beneficial influence on East-West dialogue. What is the practical task that you regard as most important?

[Weizsaecker] We should create a network, some sort of structure of cooperation, a system which in itself could bring about the confidence needed for easing the fears between the East and the West, the fears that

are the primary causes of the arms race. The second task of Helsinki, the measures aimed at strengthening confidence, can help us to make progress as regards the first task, that is, the matter of actual security. This must be followed by the third task, that is, the solution of the humanitarian issues. The governments can do a great deal in this regard.

[Szalay] This question is almost obligatory at the present time: Now, before the Reykjavik meeting, what could you, the Federal Republic, do to advance progress in relations between the two great powers? President Reagan, by the way, did ask for suggestions from Chancellor Kohl.

[Weizsaecker] Even before agreement was reached on meeting in Reykjavik, the Federal Government had stressed at every open and confidential meeting that it would be pleased if a new Soviet-U.S. summit were to be held. Chancellor Kohl also spoke about this, and so did I, both here at home and abroad. During the time between the Reykjavik meeting and the real summit we will put forward our suggestions, first of all to the United States, but we will also inform the Soviet Union about them. We will do this not only in the hope that thereby our just interests will also be taken into consideration but also because we believe that we can thus advance the dialogue between the two great powers and can serve its successful continuation.

[Szalay] You, Mr President, are known to be a committed advocate of improving German-German relations. How do you evaluate the current state of these relations?

[Weizsaecker] From one aspect, it cannot be denied that we are talking here about one people and two states. From another aspect, the task of these two states is to develop their relations so that they do not lead to an increase in tension in Europe. They must endeavor, building on their special relations, to make the common European interests manifest and to aid their realization. Naturally, this is not always easy but I think that it gives meaning to the work of both.

We have the will to improve relations between the two German states, not only as regards natural human needs but also in the sense of making a contribution to an improvement in the general European situation. Of course, we will always have unfulfilled wishes, but the tone of the dialogue between the two of us reflects the responsibility we bear for the future of Europe.

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CSO: 2500/55

POLITICS

HUNGARY

CUBANS INVOLVED IN 'MASS BRAWL'

LD252312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] The investigation into the mass brawl which took place in Pestloerinc on the night of 27 September has closed. As listeners will recall, on that night Cuban guest workers held a ball, but something disturbed the happy occasion and the following morning injured Cubans and police casualties left the scene. When policemen are injured, the investigation is carried out not by the police but by the public prosecutor's office. Dr (Dndre Bot), deputy chief prosecutor in Budapest, has given a statement to Katalin Rangos:

[Begin recording] [Rangos] Have you discovered who started the fighting and for what reason?

[Bot] In a sense, it is not a matter of a mass brawl. We are talking about a ball. Between 500 and 550 young Cubans came together, from all over the country. And as tends to happen at balls, in Hungary and elsewhere, scuffles of varying importance broke out on this occasion. This is customary for balls, when some young men get annoyed with their rivals and some pushing and shoving ensues. This happened on several occasions during the course of the evening. There were no larger brawls, really, the sort where the participants would break into two factions and come to blows. There were only a few scuffles, here and there, in smaller groups. To be quite honest, it is difficult to make a judgment about whether these exceeded the limits of what is normal at a ball, bearing the Cubans' temperament and national customs in mind.

[Rangos] Do these customs differ from the usual behavior at balls in this country?

[Bot] I do not think there is any difference. In my younger days I used to work for the Deep Drilling Enterprise, where I had some very good friends from all parts of the country. And these people held the view that a ball without a knifing is a flop. So I do not think that this occasion was exceptional.

The problem here was that only a few of the employees of the House of Culture were present, and it was not even their duty to maintain order, because the Cubans had assumed responsibility for that. And the Cuban

organizers did not--it seems--regard the things taking place as excessive. But the two Hungarian ladies present, employees of the House of Culture, could not quite comprehend what was happening, I suppose, and they thought that blood was about to be spilled. They informed the police when a scuffle broke out because one of the young Cuban men had mislaid his denim jacket. When he saw another Cuban wearing a similar jacket he thought it was his and started demanding it back. He tried to pull it off, but the other knew it was his and put up resistance.

When other Cubans saw this, they tried to put an end to all this, and they tried to separate them. All this involved a lot of movement in a packed hall, and this is what the Hungarian women present, the two employees of the House of Culture, perceived as the beginning of a mass brawl. But there was really no brawl at that point. So they informed the police, and ordered the ball to be stopped.

By the time the police arrived order had already been restored. They found nothing.

[Rangos] So how did the policemen become injured?

[Bot] The policemen were told how extremely tense the mood was, and how rowdy the participants had been. There were, of course, signs of scuffles: tables and chairs overturned. And bloodcurdling scenes were described to them. So seeing the large crowd and signs of scuffles, and having been told that the mood was tense, the police thought that there were not enough of them to maintain order if this big crowd was to erupt. This is why they called in reinforcements. So in the end there was quite a sizable police force there, but there was no fighting. In fact, the ball had already ended, the music had stopped and the buffet had been ordered to close. And at this point the commander of the district police force, who had also been called in to take charge of this rowdiness, led the policemen into the House of Culture, to demonstrate that there was a sizable police force present, and asked everyone to leave the hall because the ball had ended.

At this point the Cubans left the hall peacefully, without prompting from the police, in response to the police call. But when the Cubans were out in the street, they formed groups and carried on arguing among themselves. No one could understand what precisely they were arguing about, because they were arguing in Spanish. They were making a not of noise.

To put an end to this Major (Karpati), the district police commander, ordered his policemen to form a cordon, and he tried to separate the various groups of Cubans in order to prevent a fight. The members of the cordon were at fighting distance from the Cubans, but these behaved peacefully, showed understanding of the measures and put up no resistance. But behind them, at the back, there was a group of about 10 people who suddenly began throwing stones toward the policemen, over the heads of their friends. So this was the famous barrage of stones in which several policemen were injured. And later on it was repeated once again some distance away.

And then Major (Karpati) gave the order to disperse the crowd by force, and the policemen, using night-sticks and tear-gas, did disperse the crowd.

[Rangos] How many policemen were injured?

[Bot] Let me see. I have it somewhere here.

[Rangos] Were there any injuries among the Cubans?

[Bot] Well, there must be injuries amongst the Cubans, too, because when truncheons are used some minor or major injuries are sustained. There are data on more serious injuries, so they probably sustained light injuries, in the form of red weals on the skin which heal within 8 days. But we do not know the number of these. I presume people have a good reason for not wanting to boast about these injuries.

[Rangos] And the policemen?

[Bot] Major (Karpati) sustained injuries which will take more than 8 days to heal. [Hungarian law stipulates 8 days as the borderline between light and serious injuries.] Altogether 13 policemen sustained injuries which will heal within 8 days.

[Rangos] So in the end the skirmishes in the streets can be regarded as quite serious.

[Bot] The street skirmishes cannot be considered serious because stones were thrown by one side. These were one-sided actions. Stones were thrown at the police, and they tried to evade the stones, with varying degrees of success. Blows were not exchanged. And on the other side physical assault took place when the policemen used their night-sticks, but on this occasion the Cubans did not respond with violence. So these were two instances of one-sided assault.

[Rangos] What is the situation now?

[Bot] The situation now is that the investigation has closed. As a result of the investigation we have managed to identify the person whose jacket disappeared. It was through this man's grievance that the conflict came about, which in turn was the reason for ending the ball. We have managed to identify five Cuban men who, according to the testimony of witnesses, threw stones at the policemen. They are now in preliminary custody, awaiting trial.

The Budapest Chief Public Prosecutor's Office will end their investigation in the next few days. The official reports will then have to be read by the accused, and they will then be able to make statements. And if they have some requests regarding the evidence they will be able to submit them. After this we shall submit the matter, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, to the Cuban authorities for further measures. This means that the suspects will be taken to Cuba by the Cuban authorities, and they will be put on trial in Cuba. [end recording]

POLITICS

HUNGARY

PARTY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LEADERSHIP QUALITIES

AU011542 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview with Antal Antaloczy, first secretary of the Komarom County Party Committee, by Denes Maros: "Without Good Leaders There Is No Success"; first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Excerpts] At its 18 March session, the MSZMP Central Committee confirmed its 1973 decision on cadre policy. The analysis pointed out that the principles have stood the test of time, but at the same time the statement urged changes, reevaluated the three requirements for leaders, and called for a more consistent implementation of principles.

[Maros] You have been working in the party apparatus for exactly 13 years, thus you were able to participate in the practical implementation of the party's decision at that time. I believe you are well aware of the new aspects of the current party statement. What has actually changed?

[Antaloczy] In brief, I can say that social and economic conditions have changed, but of course not overnight, and the March statement already took present conditions into consideration. These new conditions include the process of decentralization and democratization, the greater independence of enterprises and councils, the spreading practice of electing leaders, and the system of competition.

Cadre policy has always been an integral part of the MSZMP's policy, and it is an indispensable tool in enforcing the leading role of the party, demonstrating its use of power, and deepening its relationship with the masses. This principle is unchanged. However, we must realize that it is more important than before to choose, educate and supervise good leaders.

[Maros] Does more depend on leaders today than before?

[Antaloczy] We measure our success and achievements by the actual efforts of a community, and this is correct. Experience proves, however, that one of the reasons---in many cases the main reason---for the lower performance of a collective is bad management, the arguments and discord of leaders, the lack of ideas. A change of leaders will affect performance very quickly. The community's interests also require good management. When I say leaders, I am

not thinking of the director or chairman. Not even the most talented and conscientious director is able to get on without suitable workshop managers. If we say that we must be aware of the abilities and problems of all people, can we then simply rely on the top-level leaders of enterprises and institutes? Certainly not. The Central Committee's statement appears to advocate this way of thinking.

I would just like to mention briefly that, after the liberation and during the time of consolidation following the counterrevolution, its priority was understandably given to political reliability and political affiliation. Today, when there is public consensus in society regarding our basic goals, when there are almost no candidates for leading positions who would oppose the party's policy, when political education and information are far more mature than earlier, even on a mass basis, it is hardly possible to make political considerations the primary requirement for selection. Of course, we must demand that administrative leaders openly support our goals and make them understood and accepted, even at the expense of argument and confrontation. Apart from party offices, all posts can be occupied by those outside the party. As regards selection, more importance has been attached to skills and leadership abilities.

The most difficult thing to describe is leadership, ability, namely, suitability. The ability to acquire skills is supported by qualifications and practice, and even political opinion is shown here and there, but we can recognize readiness for leadership before a person is actually in a leading position? There is no guarantee for this, and whether it exists or not will only be decided by the test itself.

[Maros] The statement also mentions that another area, according to which party bodies should refrain from examining people's skills and should accept the analysis of those qualified to judge. Also, they should accept the candidacy of those who were not previously supported or even known by the body, unless they have some objections against the candidates' political or personal behavior. Some of the party members think that this passivity will reduce the party's leading role.

[Antaloczy] I believe the contrary is true, because in this way everybody does his duty. Which party organization and body can say that if a person is suggested by others he cannot be better? If authority is impaired at all, it is in cases where we support somebody and accept responsibility for somebody without knowing him properly, and if this person disappoints all the hopes we put in him. The role of a party leader is not based on his ability to hold all the reins in his hand, but, as regards cadre policy, on promoting the practice of right principles and in supervising their implementation.

The party's authority will increase if more and more suitable leaders manage the affairs of business operations, institutions, and society.

/6091

CSO: 2500/55

POLITICS

HUNGARY

OSLO PAPER INTERVIEWS HUNGARIAN DISSIDENT LASZLO RAJK

PM130927 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 26 Sep 86 p 14

[Undated interview with Hungarian dissident Laszlo Rajk by Tormod Strand:
"The Most Amusing Barracks in the Warsaw Pact Camp"]

[Text] Budapest--In an out-of-the-way corner of the Pest-Lorinc Cemetery in Budapest are the unmarked graves of around 280 students, workers, and politicians all hanged for their participation in the Hungarian uprising of 1956. The graves are overgrown with grass and tress.

But the memories of the 1956 uprising are not dead and buried in the mind of the average Hungarian, and the regime is aware of this. Almost no Hungarian family escaped being affected by the tragedy in 1956.

"The regime has been especially nervous in the last year; it fears that objective analyses and eyewitness accounts of the 1956 revolution will appear."

So said Laszlo Rajk. He is himself one of the opposition figures in Hungary who give the authorities cause for concern, since the anniversary of the uprising is approaching--November this year. Born in 1937, Laszlo Rajk, a trained architect, is the son of the former Hungarian foreign minister of the same name who was executed in the Stalin years as a "Titoist."

For several years Laszlo Rajk ran a little shop in his two-room apartment in Budapest where he sold underground literature. After several house searches and police interrogations he was forced to close his little shop. Some 3 months ago the authorities confiscated his apartment, without any official explanation. At present he is living with friends. He lost his job as an architect 4 years ago.

"None of the approximately 200 opposition figures in Hungary have official jobs," Rajk explained. "Nor are we given passports for foreign travel, with the exception of when we receive high-level official invitations. Last winter I was allowed to travel to a congress at Columbia University in the United States. The Kadar regime is on the whole very concerned to give the impression to the outside world that opposition figures are well

treated. Hungary more than any other East European country is dependent on loans from the EEC and the World Bank--that is why the regime must give the impression of political liberalism. So if the West slows down the stream of Western loans the regime would at the same time refuse to allow me to visit the West in response to official invitations," he said.

In the past it was said of Hungary that it was the only country in Eastern Europe which did not have an opposition. Now that the Charter 77 activists in Czechoslovakia are serving tough prison sentences and Solidarity in Poland has been dismantled this picture has been turned on its head. Hungary is now the only country in Eastern Europe where there is any opposition at all.

"In the last 2 to 3 years oppression and persecution by the regime have increased, but at the same time the forest of underground literature has grown," Rajk explained. Rajk himself is a central figure in the publication of several "samizdat" publications--a word borrowed from the Soviet Union in the seventies. Samizdat literature gives voice to opinions and thoughts not tolerated in the official media. They are publications in small "editions," copied on xerox machines. Samizdat literature is spread from hand to hand.

"In Eastern Europe it is important to create an independent culture, built up around samizdat literature--a culture which does not aspire to become institutionalized in the official culture. All true and genuine culture contains numerous different and contradictory ideas and voices. A culture must be based on pluralism. That is why it is so important in the Eastern bloc to separate the state-controlled 'anticulture,' which in reality is simply propaganda, from the unofficial culture," Rajk said.

The topics raised by samizdat literature in Hungary give an indication of how many-sided and heterogeneous the Hungarian opposition is. On Rajk's bookshelves there is samizdat literature about everything: books about the uprising in 1956, about Solidarity in Poland, about the Western peace movement, volumes about the discrimination against Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia and Romania, and about the growing problem of poverty in Hungary. Rajk estimates the readership of samizdat literature at about 10,000.

"There is no common program or goal for the opposition. But if I were to boil it down to a general aim, it would have to be: a striving for pluralism.

"Freedom of the press, freedom of expression, national independence--all these are traditional demands which recur in Hungarian history. From the struggle for independence from Austria in 1848 to the 1956 uprising and today's opposition there run clear parallels," Rajk said.

"All these demands were behind the 1956 uprising. It was no counterrevolution, no wish to return to the capitalism and feudalism of the thirties, as the regime tries to portray it. It was a revolution of national independence, sparked off by Stalin's terror methods."

Hungary's state television service is preparing series about the 1956 uprising, but Rajk has no great expectations about the coverage of the 30th anniversary.

"The official version is that the uprising was a counterrevolution, a desire by the forces of capital to return to capitalism. It is typical of the authorities' falsification of history that there is no access in libraries to newspapers from the period 1949-63. Young people who today want to find out what really happened in 1956 have only the official version on which to rely. The 1956 uprising lies there like a national trauma in the minds of the Hungarians: You grieve in silence, young people don't hear stories at the dinner table of how father was involved in building barricades and throwing Molotov cocktails on the streets of Budapest. Nor are there any official figures on how many were executed and tortured, but unofficial sources assume that around 5,000 to 6,000 were killed, 13,000 wounded. Also that around 40,000 were imprisoned, arrested, or tortured."

With the usual Hungarian irony the country is described as "the most amusing barracks in the Warsaw Pact camp." The economic reforms which really began to make themselves felt in 1968 have brought the Hungarians the highest standard of living in Eastern Europe alongside the GDR, and the range of goods on offer in the shops is large. For the Hungarians standing in line is unknown. The economic reforms have opened the way for private initiatives and private firms ranging from house construction to marriage bureaus have sprung up like mushrooms after rain.

Rajk has no objections to the view in the West that the Kadar regime has a large measure of political legitimacy among the people. "If the standard of living continues to fall as it has been doing in the last few years I think that the regime will find itself with problems. At present the mood in Hungary is more restless and uncertain than at any time since 1956. The regime's only legitimacy is to be found in the fact that it is able to maintain living standards. In the same way that the regime is pragmatic, the people are pragmatic toward the regime. There is no deeply felt loyalty on the part of the people, as it is often portrayed in the Western media.

"The average Hungarian works more and more but earns less and less. Around 80 percent of the population are involved in the private sector, and this is work which takes place in the evenings or on weekends."

"Consumerism" is encouraged by the regime because it creates political apathy and therefore gives the authorities better control. Hungary is number one in the world when it comes to suicide, and third as far as alcoholism is concerned. In 1980 one-third of those who were to do military service were declared unfit because of various mental disturbances [forstyrrelser]. Much of this is a direct result of the economic rat race, of overwork by the individual, Rajk said.

"The moral climate in Hungary today is awful. Each individual is out for himself and extraordinary inventiveness is shown when it comes to amassing money for yourself," Rajk said.

POLITICS

HUNGARY

MEMBERS OF NEW KISZ LEADERSHIP, COMMITTEES PUBLISHED

Budapest MAGYAR IFJUSAG in Hungarian 30 May 86 pp 14-15

[Text] Members of the Central Committee

Laszlo Adam, miner
Klara Akots, chief of department of the KISZ' Central Committee
Kalman Argalasz, chief of the department of youth of the Ministry of Defense
Laszlo Bagi, professional soldier
Jozsef Bajsz, chief of department of the Paks Nuclear Enterprise
Sandor Bakos, chief of department of the KISZ' Central Committee
Erika Balogh, high school student
Mrs Borbala Kutasi-Balogh, factory engineer
Antal Barbalics, precision instrument technician
Gyula Barany, foreman
Judit Bibericz, trade school student
Andras Boros, KISZ-secretary of the Technical University of Budapest
Janos Bombicz, secretary of the KISZ-committee of the Borsod Coal Mines Enterprise
Zsuzanna Bozsik, computer operator
Lajos Csatai, ironworker
Peter Csermely, scientific researcher
Ilona Csernak, deputy chief kindergartner
Vilmos Cserveny, chief secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth
Ibolya Csonka, actress
Gabor Demeter, teacher
Istvan Domokos, high school student
Laszlo Domonkos, secretary of the KISZ' Central Committee
Dr. Venonika Edes, attorney
Mrs. Erika Kiss-Elodi, teacher
Peter Emod, secretary of the KISZ' Central Committee
Istvan Fodor, electrician
Laszlo Gacsi, high school student
Eva Gerner, editor-reporter
Lajos Gubsci, chief editor
Zoltan Gulyas, professional soldier
Attila Gyongyosi, trade school student
Aniko Harcz, university student
Jozsef Hagenthurn, miner

Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ' Central Committee
 Adrienn Horvath, high school student
 Imre Horvath, deputy plant manager
 Jozsef Horvath, lathe operator
 Imre Ivancsik, first secretary of the KISZ' Szolnok County Committee
 Andrea Kadlovics, high school student
 Veronika Kaldy, technical preparator
 Judit Kecskes, high school student
 Laszlo Kismoni, steersman
 Janos Kiss, dancer
 Zsolt Kiss, welder
 Peter Kiss, first secretary of the KISZ' Budapest Committee
 Janos Sz. Kiss, chief editor
 Mrs. Erzsebet Koos-Torok, first secretary of the KISZ' Hajdu-Bihar County Committee
 Erno Kosztka, high school student
 Erzsebet Kovacs, executive of public education
 Imre Kovacs, chief executive of plant protection
 Laszlo Kovacs, deputy director
 Laszlo Kovacs, house-painter
 Sandor Kovacs, vice president, cooperative farm
 Rita Koban, chief associate in sports
 Peter Kone, high school student
 Istvan Ladanyi, professional soldier
 Gyongyver Laki-Kovacs, exports administrator
 Gyorgy Laszlo, high school student
 Dr. Pal Lehoczky, chief executive
 Zsolt Lengyel, high school student
 Janos Major, first secretary of the KISZ' Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County Committee
 Zoltan Major, secretary of the KISZ-committee of the NME [expansion unknown] of Miskolc
 Arpad Makfalvi, private
 Jozsef Mate, auto mechanic
 Tamas Matusz, council president
 Andrea Medve, teacher
 Veronika Mihalics, first secretary of the KISZ' Somogy County Committee
 Tibor Miholics, university student
 Laszlo Molnar, chief of department
 Gyula Moravszki, machine operator
 Mihaly Munkacsi, secretary of the KISZ-committee of the Raba Hungarian Rail-car and Machine Factory
 Brigatta Nagy, secretary of the KISZ-committee of the Hajdu-Bihar County Catering Enterprise
 Imre Nagy, secretary of the KISZ' Central Committee
 Miklos Nagy, university student
 Vilmos Nemeth, plant producer
 Laszlo Ostorhazi, countour grinder
 Gyorgy Palfalvi, chief clerk in the Ministry of the Interior
 Laszlo Palfy, deputy store manager
 Atilla Pemlenyi, control panel operator

Dr. Imre Pavo, physician
 Istvan Petroczi, scientific assistant
 Tamas Puzder, chief designer
 Eleonora Rasko, laboratory technician
 Anna Romany, physician
 Andras Rusznak, secretary of the KISZ-committee of the Zahony headquarters
 of the Hungarian State Railway
 Brigitta Sokhegyi, nurse
 Tibor Stefan, area chief
 Robert Szabo, high school student
 Mrs. Katalin Szabados-Becsi, secretary of the KISZ' Gyula City Committee
 Pal Szalai, ironworker
 Ivan Szandtner, secretary of the KISZ' Central Committee
 Gizella Szilva, high school student
 Agostaon Szitas, Jr., president, cooperative farm
 Dr. Sandor Szoradi, secretary of the KISZ' Central Committee
 Gabor Szoghi, auto electrician
 Istvan Szollosy, head of subdepartment
 Gyula Tarcsi, ex-first secretary of the KISZ' Budapest Committee
 Tibor Uri Csaba, chief of main branch
 Mrs. Julianna Valastyan-Vizhanyo, export-import clerk
 Laszlo Varga, chief secretary of the National Association of Hungarian
 Pioneers
 Tibor Varga, chief of subdepartment of youth of the BMH [expansion unknown]
 Dr. Laszlo Varga-Sabjan, secretary of the KISZ' Central Committee
 Lajos Vass, deputy chief of department
 Robert Voros, plant manager
 Sandor Zsibrita, machine technician

Members of the Central Committee of Financial Control

Imre Andrasi, chief of department at the Tolna County Council
 Mrs. Laszlo Benedek, plant economist at the Tungsram, Inc.
 Laszlo Boldvai, first secretary of the KISZ' Salgotarjan City Committee
 Sandor Csontos, chief executive at the Heves County Council
 Maria Elekes, chief auditor at the Main Directorate of Control of the
 Ministry of Finances
 Pal Jendrolovics, chief of department of the KISZ' Central Committee
 Laszlo Kanev, financial executive of the Obuda Mgtsz [expansion unknown]
 Tamas Lajtner, assistant professor at the Karl Marx University of Economic
 Sciences
 Dr. Istvan Matyas, chief of department of the Veszprem County Office of Fees
 Zoltan Molnar, student at the Zalaegerszeg Institution of the College of
 Finances and Accountancy
 Aniko Szabo, auditor at the Main Directorate of Control of the Ministry of
 Finances
 Lajos Szabo, deputy chief of department at the Sarvar Sugar Factory
 Kalman Toth, deputy chief of department of the Hajdu-Bihar County Office
 of Fees
 Sandor Ujvari, chief administrator of the Mor City Hospital
 Terez Virsik, chief of department of the KISZ' Komarom County Committee

Members of the Executive Committee

Kalman Argalasz, Jozsef Bajsz, Laszlo Domonkos, Peter Emod, Jozsef Hagenthurn, Csaba Hamori, Peter Kiss, Sandor Kovacs, Dr. Pal Lehoczky, Andrea Medve, Veronika Mihalics, Imre Nagy, Dr. Imre Pavo, Andras Rusznak, Ivan Szandtner, Dr. Sandor Szorodi, Dr. Laszlo Varga-Sabjan

Members of the Secretariate

Vilmos Cserveny, Laszlo Domonkos, Peter Emod, Lajos Gubsci, Csaba Hamori, Peter Kiss, Imre Nagy, Ivan Szandtner, Dr. Sandor Szoradi, Laszlo Varga, Dr. Laszlo Varga-Sabjan

First Secretary of the KISZ' Central Committee

Csaba Hamori

Secretaries of the Central Committee

Laszlo Domonkos, Peter Emod, Imre Nagy, Ivan Szandtner, Dr. Sandor Szoradi, Dr. Laszlo Varga-Sabjan

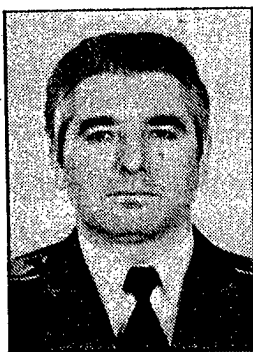
The Central Committee confirmed the office of Lajos Gubsci, chief editor of MAGYAR IFJUSAG [Hungarian Youth]

President of the Central Committee of Financial Control

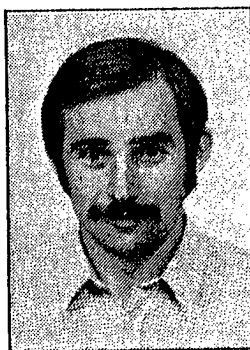
Dr. Antal Pongracz

Secretary of the Central Committee of Financial Control

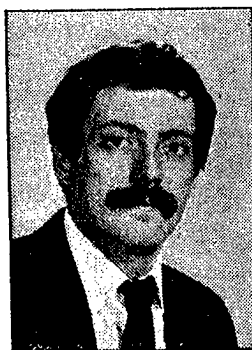
Agnes Horvath



Argalasz Kálmán



Bajsz József



Domonkos László



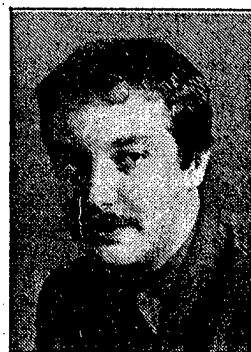
Emöd Péter



Hágenthurn József



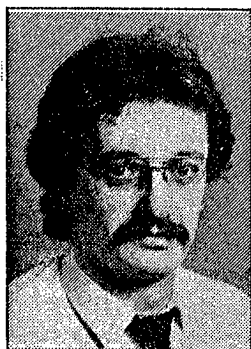
Hámori Csaba



Kiss Péter



Kovács Sándor



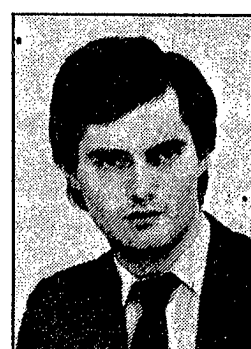
dr. Lehóczky Pál



Medve Andrea



Mihalics Veronika



Nagy Imre



dr. Pávó Imre



Rusznák András



Szandtner Iván



dr. Szórádi Sándor



dr. Varga-Sabján
László



dr. Pongrácz Antal



Horváth Ágnes

POLITICS

HUNGARY

BRIEFS

GROSZ RECEIVED BY USSR'S YELTSIN--Boris Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, received today the delegation of the Budapest party committee. The Hungarian delegation is headed by Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest party committee. Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to Moscow, also participated in the meeting. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 86 LD] /6091

CSO: 2500/55

POLITICS

POLAND

CONTROVERSY OVER RELIGION COURSES IN SCHOOL CONTINUES

Objectivity of Teachers Addressed

Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 30, 27 Jul 86 p 1

[Commentary by Franciszek Szpor: "Tact and Culture"]

[Text] On Sunday, 6 July, the communique from the 214th Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate was read from the pulpits. Among the issues discussed by the bishops was the question of next year's introduction into high schools of a new and obligatory academic subject--religion. The following sentence is from the section of the communique on this subject and was allowed to see the light of day in the Catholic press when it recently published the communique. "The experience to date in the area of publications about the study of religion in the press, and on radio and television programs, has caused serious anxiety."

The press, radio, and television have focused much attention on the new academic subject in high schools. From this attention, the concern or even fear, "shows through" about the manner in which this subject will be introduced into technical and college prep high schools; about the way in which teachers for this subject will be properly prepared; about textbooks and secondary literature; and finally, about how the subject itself will be received by the students. These are concerns and fears that are well justified.

But concerns and fears are not the same thing. In the article "Teaching Religion in School" in the 8 July edition of the Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, Ewa Wanacka prepared a very characteristic list of concerns and fears concerning the new subject, that I found very interesting. The first concern expressed by the author has a universal nature, one could say that it is a common concern, namely, that teachers of the study of religion be very knowledgeable and at the same time be distinguished by a high level of tact and culture. I think that these two qualities should concern all teachers, but I agree that in this respect the teacher of the study of religion should be absolutely beyond reproach. Let us not forget this first concern, as we will return to it later.

The second concern, which is outright fear, was expressed in connection with psychological resistance which the new subject might elicit. The author's justification: "Religion is oftentimes treated as something sacred, in connection with this there is a disinclination to study the phenomenon of

religion in a scientific manner." Yes, religion for the believer (to state it differently, for the individual whose worldview is based on the conviction in the existence of two-fold reality) is always something sacred or holy--if one looks at it from the theological point of view. Given Polish reality, one can state easily enough that for many people religion is sacred. Thus, I think that psychological resistance occurs much more often than only "oftentimes". But does this resistance result from the "disinclination to study the phenomenon of religion in a scientific manner?" Perhaps the psychological resistance results only from the disinclination to accept statements about religion made from a position that is questionably scientific or scientifically one-sided? After all, the author writes elsewhere in the article that "at this point one must note that there is cooperation based on scientific facts. For example, Marxists make very broad use of material from the field of sociology of religion from the Catholic University of Lublin. This is because at the Catholic University of Lublin the phenomenon of religion is studied in an objective manner, which permits dialogue between people of differing worldviews studying religion." One can conclude from this comment that the author at least accepts and has become conscious of the fact that the Catholic University carries out academic study and the subject of religion is being scientifically examined there. Since this is the case, why does the author confuse the readers? Additionally how can one write that and state the opinion that believers are unwilling to accept scientific facts and statements, based on the view that religion and science are contradictions, which is widely considered to be a primitive conclusion?

And finally, the third fear expressed by E. Wanacka: "Another matter is the selection of candidates for this program [this refers to the religion ethics preparatory program for teachers of the study of religion--F.S.]. If this subject is assigned to teachers who do not always profess a secular worldview, there is the fear that a substitute church catechism center will be created in the schools." (Let us disregard the peculiarly used phrase "not always", which is similar to the earlier quoted "oftentimes." Both are examples of favorite quantifiers by publicists who profess scholarship, objectivity, and factual descriptions.) Expressed clearly: Teachers who hold nonmaterialistic worldviews can turn the study of religion into a catechism class. And does the fear not exist of what teachers who are materialists will turn the class into? Should tact and a high level of culture--returning to the first concern--be the one and sufficient guarantee that a class on the study of religion is not changed into a course on, for example, atheism? What are we dealing with in the end: The teaching of information on religion to youth, information gathered, as the author herself admits, in an objective, scientific manner, not excluding the Catholic University? Or are we also dealing with something entirely different, that does not have much in common with knowledge and scholarship? The Polish bishops are not against the teaching about religion, which they have clearly stated in the communique from their last conference.

Objections of Academic Specialist Rebutted

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 35, 30 Aug 86 p 6

[Rebuttal by Lech Mazurek to Professor E. Ciupak's "Wedge-shaped Introduction":
"Let Us Not Fear the Study of Religion"]

[Text] Professor Dr Hab Edward Ciupak's polemical article "I Object" in POLITYKA No 31 in response to P. Szarzynski's article contains many generalizations and apprehensions, which I believe are unjustified.

As a graduate of the Special Studies Division, which prepared educators to teach philosophy and the study of religion, I would like to reassure Professor Ciupak about the teacher preparation and the type of work done by the Department of Continuing Education for Teachers in Bialystok.

The year-long course on the study of religion was organized for the Bialystok, Suwalski and Lomze voivodships. The 70 participants were comprised of teachers with college degrees, mainly graduates of history or Polish. The curriculum was implemented through monthly 3 day conferences. Independent scholars from a branch of the University of Warsaw predominated among the staff of the Department of Continuing Education for Teachers in Bialystok. Thus, neither the participants nor the lecturers were amateurs. However, the success of the undertaking will not be judged mainly on this fact. To teach such a "difficult didactically and controversial subject" it does not suffice to have knowledge alone of the subject. It must be taught with a sense of tolerance, culture and objective reasoning--everything toward the primary goal of truth. The lecturers strove to pass on to us this truth and we, the teachers of the study of religion, face this same duty. The Department of the Study of Religion was the first step for us to develop our own interests. The possibility of studying this subject at a university is limited. For example, one of the few presently active programs of post-graduate study (2 year) at the University of Warsaw's Institute of the Study of Religion, led by Professor E. Ciupak, is unable to accept the necessary number of teachers of this subject. For this reason, I contend that the courses organized by the Division of Continuing Education for Teachers fulfill their role--of course, this is only true to the degree that the academic level is not different from the department in Bialystok with which I am acquainted.

I think that research in that field would be very useful--even if only to verify the opinions (sometimes extremely negative--see Professor Ciupak's article) of those individuals who are acting in this capacity. With the exception of a few observations below, I cannot completely comment on the professor's considerations about the curriculum for the study of religion, prepared by Dr Zenon Kawecki, due to their vagueness.

I do not understand in which particular manner this program is to reflect "the realities of the Polish school...of practicing Catholics." "This program is copied from the program of instruction on worldview students...sympathetic to atheism." In my opinion, the noncontroversial legitimacy and expediency of that decision is confirmed by the article "The School of Freedom of Choice" by Docent Jan Powierski (POLITYKA No 32).

As to the criticism about the "lack of argument from the opposing point of view in the list of lectures and topics," a certain analogy with Professor Ciupak's "Religion and Religiousness" (Iskry 1982) occurs to me. I did not find Vladimir Lenin's theory of religion and religiousness mentioned in this book among the many other basic theories discussed.

The Professor's fourth criticism deals with the disregard in the program of many areas in the field of the study of religions. I believe that the selection of materials to be covered was necessary so that this could be accomplished in the 32 hours set aside during the year for the program. The choice of course material never satisfies everyone.

I do not feel that this program, when compared to other humanistic subjects, would "lower the prestige of the teacher." I believe that this is generally prevented by the university education of the graduates of the department. I also think that the program of preparatory instruction of the study of religion--in the points stressed by Professor Ciupak--will be subordinated "to the worthy tasks of education and upbringing" on the condition that those who implement it strive for objectivity, and not apologetically teach the material of the study of religion. The requirement of honesty and objectivity should also become a standard for the pedagogic appraisal of those teaching the study of religion. The line between teaching "apologetically" and "propaganda-wise" will be decided primarily in the conscience of each teacher.

The research information described in Professor Ciupak's book "Religiousness in Young Poles" leads to the conclusion that humanistic fields, in contrast to the math-sciences, further the rationalization of worldviews. I have found most teachers of the study of religion to be humanists who are "open" to the world and knowledge about it. This makes me optimistic when considering the final result of education about religion.

Related Polemics on Teaching Worldview

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 35, 30 Aug 86 p 6

[Rebuttal by Andzej Gregorczyk to the article "Secular Schools--Not Promoting Atheism": "A Conflict of Traditions or Searching for Arguments"]

[Text] Jan Powierski (POLITYKA 32) polemicizes my article (POLITYKA 20) on the subject of the worldview principles in schools. I am prepared to agree with his final conclusions dealing with the nonreligiousness of the school, the freedom of choice of worldviews, and not creating pressure by school grades. However, on the whole, the argument seems to me to miss the essence of the matter, and I feel that a few points are harmful.

I will not defend myself against sarcastic complaints about the way I expressed myself. My comments had to be shortened and simplified, but this was demanded by the synthesis of vision, which specialists certainly will understand better. Mr Powierski himself has not expressed any philosophical thesis about the world.

Thus, perhaps he does not have the philosophical experience to understand the following point. When one wants to say something substantial and positive, but not polemically and avoiding too many facts, one speaks of many obvious generalities, and the most important concern is their selection and arrangement in a system. The Marxist system at the present stage is full of polemics with other philogophical directions and to draw out of it a purely positive exposition is not at all easy. Satisfactory works in this area are lacking. The program that I would like to recommend to philosophers is as follows: Let us avoid polemics and rather, build a positive exposition of scientific philosophy based on scientific and everyday experience. This is where I am ahistorical regarding the program.

Powierski calls this rationalism and says that it is not sufficient. He adds the concept of "being based on experience and tested by practice" and the practical use of the uncovered truths. This, however, does not exceed rationalism in the normal understanding of the word. Experience is, however, an accumulation of common and scientific experience. Contemporary rationalism demands that it be based on all human experience. On the other hand, I would like to warn Mr Powierski that bandying catchwords of experience without rationalistic criticism, particularly concerning general human values, is very dangerous. White exploiters in South Africa can easily maintain that the practice of apartheid has worked over the past 100 years, bringing them many advantages. That it will someday end does not prove anything because everything ends sometime and that which they already have is theirs. No experience is therefore a criterion of an action's rightness. Practice is experience that must be appraised from the point of view of values. General human values become the criteria.

One can criticize Powierski's ahistorism with inconsistency. On one hand, he recommends a historical point of view, condemning me for ahistorism which in his opinion "always serves to conceal something, and not to explain the problems of reality free from the burdens of the past." A few sentences later he espouses ahistorism by writing: "The young person in Poland should have complete freedom of choice of worldview in accord with his own convictions based on the strength of the arguments, and not on tradition." This is precisely my point. This is the essence of ahistorism, which I espouse.

And, thus, the decision should not be made on the strength of the Catholic or Marxist tradition, but on the strength of rational argument. With this goal one must reflect not on the doctrines, but on the issues. Ask questions about what the world is like. Regardless of the traditions and doctrines, weigh the arguments as valid or not. Saying that this is Marxist thought or this is Catholic doctrine easily becomes a tool to pressure one toward group identification. In research work, besides the sphere of history, it is seldom necessary to identify the philosophical background of an issue. A true scholar speaks of the reality he personally has researched. How it is later accepted by historians usually does not matter to him. This type of ahistorism is also a healthy basis for lay people who creatively want to solve problems of the present day, and not only live out their own tradition.

However, Powierski's decision in the following matter seems harmful to me. He writes that youth in the church are exposed to such strong (and in his opinion, false) religious propaganda, that therefore they should be taught Marxism in school to balance it out. One must clearly state that this is a decision toward conflict and not of cooperation in education. And this is a way to continue general conflict in society on the issue of worldview. This makes national understanding difficult, which as everyone knows has cost us a lot. I am searching for a path toward national understanding. It would be good if educators expressed themselves in this matter.

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POLITICS

POLAND

JOB CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES, ACTIVITY NOTED

Mining, Energy Industries Observed

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: Job Certification in the Mining and Energy Industries Reliably and Without Haste]

[Text] (Own information) At the present time, teams of chosen plants are carrying out pilot reviews. The model criteria is only an indication of the direction that the process will take.

How efficiently the job review and certification is implemented depends more than anything else on the careful preparation of a base of norms and models of optimal technical-organizational solutions. There is no room for improvisation and haste.

In accordance with the Council of Ministers' resolution, the minister of mining and energy appointed three trade commissions for job review and certification. Vice Minister Jan Szlachta chairs the pit-coal commission, Vice Minister Stanislaw Kus chairs the energy industry commission, and Vice Minister Ryszard Buchowiecki chairs the mining and energy machine and equipment commission. At the same time, the schedule for preparation, education, exchange, and publication of the experience obtained from these pilot reviews was agreed upon.

At the Pioma Mining Machinery Factory in Piotrkow, which is one of the industry's pilot plants, the factory job review and certification team has been working for a few weeks. Presently, working teams are being established in various factory divisions. The chairman of the factory team, engineer Stefan Szyszkowski, says "We didn't even know that we were a pilot factory for the industry. This might even be better, because we approached the issues without being burdened with the knowledge that we are to be a model for others. From the beginning we have treated the review and certification in a straightforward manner. We became acquainted with the literature, as well as the rules and regulations, but that was still not enough. Practical experience is the most important thing, and this is where we need others who are more advanced. In fact, six members of our team are at "Radoskora" today. Working out the proper criteria for appraisal is a difficult problem. The

model criteria provide only a general indication of what is to be done, but every plant, and even every department, has its own peculiarities. We have prepared a shell of training criteria, which we would like to investigate at three work positions. Two of those positions are directly production positions. There will be a working meeting of all the groups in the industry in a few days, and after this we will have a lot of work to do."

The pilot job review and certification is being conducted by two energy plants in the eastern and southern energy regions of PIOMA in Piotrkow Tribunalski and by one plant belonging to the Megat community of energy machinery and equipment producers.

The pilot reviews will be appraised this September, after they are completed, and the resulting practical experience will be distributed to all businesses in the industry by mid-October. After this, the ministry and the industry will draw up programs of action for 1987-90.

Official Reviews Certification Issue

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Anatoly Szumak, director, Department of Labor Organization, Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Service Affairs, by Halina Lesnicka]

[Text] [Question] Lately much has been said about job certification. How is this different from earlier job reviews, the establishing of technically justified norms, programs of job rationalization, etc., which have been undertaken in the past?

[Answer] Previous studies were research studies of fragments of the work process, and thus their effectiveness was limited. In addition, they were never completely implemented, in other words, they were never put into economic practice.

The review and certification is a complex and efficient method of researching jobs, thus the usefulness in improving a factory's work system is without comparison. The political decisions made at our party's 10th Congress guarantee the implementation of this method and its long-term application in business practice. This is a fact that must be stressed.

However, you are wrong if you are expecting me to say that it will be necessary to liquidate jobs because they are antiquated, inefficient, too burdensome, or unnecessary, or to say how many people will have to be transferred or be retrained.

Certification cannot be treated like a magical prescription, it is a known and tried method throughout the world--not a heavenly revelation. What concerns us, is its application in Poland, the introduction of order at every job and in every economic unit. This has never been done before because businesses faced market shortages and lacked the freedom to set prices, so they did not feel the need. For example, no one seriously had to save on

labor costs. But now that we are changing the economic framework of the next 5-year plan, producers will have a more difficult life: the distribution of materials will end; operational programs will be limited; the labor force will be lacking; and producers will have to begin to think about efficiency.

Generally one can say that the job review and certification should serve businesses, and as a result the whole economy, by bringing about rational employment and better use of work resources and production potential. It should make it easier for businesses to disclose resources and employ them economically. These hidden resources are inherent in inefficient systems of labor organization. They encompass individual jobs, poor work norms, or the complete lack of work norms. The job review and certification also means disclosing inefficient use of machinery and equipment, and a poor labor structure. The causes of poor exploitation of work time, as well as slow growth of group forms of labor organization and awards, will also be disclosed. One could greatly extend this list of such elementary shortcomings in the labor organization.

[Question] At the same time as staff shortages are being felt more strongly, according to some opinions (such as the Institute of Work and Social Services) we supposedly have approximately 2 million people who are improperly employed or even superfluous in businesses. Will certification help us deal with this problem?

[Answer] I share the opinion that we have a large army of people not being properly utilized. If more than 2 million people yearly change jobs, then at least half of that is a superfluous and unjustified movement. This phenomenon results in great social costs. Every day, approximately 1.5 million people are absent from state-owned enterprises, and for every employee in industry there are 222 hours of absenteeism yearly (not including vacations). The time spent at work is effectively utilized 45 percent of the time. During a normal 42-hour work week we work approximately only 30 hours.

Thus, eliminating 25 percent of wasted time would equal the additional employment of 400,000 individuals, and eliminating absenteeism by 25 percent would equal employing an additional 300,000 people. Industry uses its machinery and equipment for less than one shift, a situation not found anywhere else in the world. The degree of work normalization in Poland comes to barely 46.5 percent whereas in the United States it is more than 90 percent. Social work productivity is also very low, one of the lowest among developed countries.

[Question] Is it assumed that there will be much worker dislocation as a result of the certification?

[Answer] Businesses, wanting to meet their need for new workers, will have to solve this problem primarily by using inner reserves. During the next 5-year plan industry cannot count on the influx of new labor forces because the few entering the labor market will have to reinforce education, the

health service, services, and trade. We definitely have labor reserves. However, I do not think that there is a need to relocate many people. It is sufficient if business makes sure that they are being properly used. It may sometimes be necessary to change one's profession, position, or place of employment; perhaps it will be necessary to transfer to neighboring factories. In any case, certification does not threaten anyone's constitutionally guaranteed right to work.

Certification concerns not only labor resources and their rational exploitation, but also jobs and their technical and organizational level. The utilization of machinery and equipment, much of which is unnecessary in plants and could be used elsewhere, should be corrected by certification. For example, why are there machine tools that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars used only occasionally. This is a situation which that be considered an exception. The goal of certification is the proper utilization of the nation's wealth and labor force, it should also correct work conditions and social welfare of the employees.

[Question] Exactly how will the employees benefit?

[Answer] Certification attempts to implement economic reform at every job. Thus, if we begin to economize more efficiently the benefits for the employees will be obvious: without increasing the intensity of work, but rather through better use of work time, machinery and equipment, and the improvement of labor organization, people will be able to earn more. In some businesses they are already thinking of combining certification with the introduction of work assessment, allowing such things as the setting of proper rates and desired proportions of pay. The correctly implemented certification should result in an increase in management efficiency and greater work satisfaction.

In the ministry we have prepared the necessary principles and methods for implementing job certification. However, one must remember that certification is to be a long-term process that will become an integral part of business management.

A few dozen firms that knew the benefits of certification were selected as the first step of the pilot implementation of certification. Their observations will be closely watched by scientific-research institutes and centers of labor organization and norms. Later these observations will be issued to the remaining businesses. Labor organizations, the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, the Chief Technical Organization, the Polish Electric Society, and party organizations in plants also will have to join in implementing certification. We are counting on the first results of the review of pilot factories to be available in October.

[Question] Will certification cover only production jobs?

[Answer] Of course not.. The review should also cover non-labor positions' usefulness, efficiency, responsibilities of the position, and their modern technical equipment. It also will be necessary to decide whether to shorten

the circulation of documents and information, or to combine or liquidate positions. This also concerns the technical, administrative, and economic bases of businesses. However, the social sense and usefulness of a given job must be taken into consideration.

Generally certification should become a means to increase the social productivity of work, to modernize technology, to overcome our inertia in the field of labor organization and to remove longstanding neglect in this area.

Chemical, Light Industries Review Jobs

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 5

[Article: Preparations for the Job Review in Chemical and Light Industry Businesses--Everyone Must Learn about Certification]

[Text] (Own information) The systematic job review and certification--serving to increase efficiency--should become an integral part of future business management. In what way will the pilot factory groups fulfill the roles of initiator, coordinator, and consultant in the preparation of a new organizational method?

We already have written about the state of preparations for certification in some ministries. The next example is that of the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry.

On 31 May the ministerial commission for certification was appointed under the chairmanship of Vice Minister Miroslaw Jedrzejczak. The 19 member group is composed of representatives of the ministry, business centers, and scientific-research institutes, directors of basic industry associations, representatives of the two federations of labor unions of light industry and the chemical industry.

According to Miroslaw Wozniczowski, vice chairman of the industry group and director of the Department of Wages and Social Services, five pilot plants were designated to take part in the undertaking prior to the commission's formation, immediately after the Council of Minister's resolution appeared. (Raising the number of plants to 12 or 14 is now being considered.) Following discussions with the representatives of the ministry, preparations began in the pilot factories, and then certification itself began. The experience is being used in preparation of instructions for the remaining units of the economy.

The practical knowledge gained to date is already being utilized in the preparation of the industry's methodological and organizational principles, prepared in July based on the directions of the minister of labor, wages, and social services. The direction covered the preparation, organization, and implementation of certification as well as the certificate preparation. The methodology, illustrated by individual examples, was issued as the first bulletin by the ministerial group, and concerns jobs which are strictly productive. One of the next bulletins, which probably will be issued in October, will cover the criteria for appraising non-productive jobs.

Director Wozniakowski maintains that "it is too early to speak of the details. We all must learn more." For this reason the commission's sessions will be held in different pilot factories. Members of the commission will present their economic results. The discussion will be open to representatives of the remaining pilot factories and conclusions will be drawn. These conclusions will be used by the remaining plants in the industry.

The supervising group also has prepared model materials, labor-consumption norms, guidelines for resource use, norms of staffing, service, labor organization, and conditions of occupational health and safety. In doing so they are taking into account the typical machinery, equipment, and jobs which many factories have. Striving toward this goal, the members of the commission have established contact with economics organizations, labor organizations, and scientific-research units of the industry which deal with technology. Prepared models will gradually be issued to those concerned, with the majority of them reaching businesses before the end of the year.

Preparations also have begun for educational activities. Courses at the ministerial centers for training staff will start in September when members of the plant certification groups will be able to become acquainted with the necessary information.

The ministry of chemical and light industry decided to include in the preparation work a wide group of representatives of the industry. A letter was sent to the chairmen of association councils with a request for establishing the date of beginning certification in other factories. Based on this, the ministerial group will prepare job review and certification schedules for 1986-90 in all businesses of the ministry of the chemical and light industry by the end of October.

Job Certification Claims Questioned

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Aug 86 p 3

[Quote by Tadeusz Warczak from the Wroclaw SLOWO POLSKIE on 12 Aug]

[Text] "Overzealous ones have made themselves known. From reports in the news we hear that some factories have already carried out a review of the organizational structure and job certification. Before we even know what we are supposed to do, there are those who seem to be already finished. These brains want us to see how committed they are, and how quickly they can implement a resolution."

"Of course, resolutions and programs should not be postponed to the distant future, but implemented wisely and consequently. They should not be done 'any old way.' The general review of organizational structure and job certification in the country, which was initiated at the 10th Party Congress, is a huge undertaking which cannot be done haphazardly."

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

RAISING FARMLAND OWNERSHIP LIMIT UNDER CONSIDERATION

[Editorial Report] Two adjoining items in Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian on 12 October 1986, pages 16-18, offer background comment on a recent proposal for a constitutional amendment to raise the 10-hectare ceiling on the private ownership of farmland. Both writers refer disparagingly to Yugoslav agrarian policies since 1945 and ridicule the 10-hectare ceiling, which has nominally applied since 1953 and is retained in Article 80 of the current constitution dating from 1974.

According to the commentary by Scepan Rabrenovic, even organized religion has fared better than private farming in postwar Yugoslavia at the hands of official policymakers. Governmental attitudes toward farming are said to have been more conservative economically, and more dogmatic and exclusivist ideologically, than toward any other segment of public life. "Everybody else in this country," Rabrenovic goes on, "is entitled to join together in an association, from pigeon fanciers to marriage brokerage agencies, but not farmers." The formulators of farm policy in the immediate postwar era, about whom Rabrenovic has nothing good to say, were "probably unaware" that their 10-hectare limit "closed the gates of socialism to farmers." Private farmers compelled to subsist on small holdings to hold their own against "economic monopolies" will not only remain "outside socialism," their own poverty will drive them to be "political partners to socialism." This distancing from commodity production in favor of subsistence agriculture is why "no socialist country in the world has succeeded in solving the problem of agricultural production."

The article by Dusan Sekulic remarks in passing about the lasting influence of Stalin's version of Lenin's ideas on the undesirability of small-scale farming, which led to unparalleled persecutions and the physical liquidation of millions of Soviet peasants in the 1930's. In Yugoslavia, by contrast, the repercussions of these attitudes during the era of forced collectivization (1948-1950) were considerably milder. Sekulic is sarcastic on this point: "It all boiled down to just a few hundred suicides, prison sentences of a few months' duration, and some mustaches pulled out by the roots." The latter must have been routine torture for the mustachioed peasantry under interrogation or in confinement.

Sekulic makes clear how farmers have accommodated to these dilemmas over the decades. While many farmers have been cultivating more than 10 hectares

de facto under informal leasing arrangements or sharing implements, tacitly ignored by the authorities, no farmer is in a hurry to expand formal ownership, having been injured too often by abusive or abrupt and arbitrary changes in government policies. Instead, cautious farmers divide up their legal holdings among several generations, in-laws, cousins, or other relatives, although only one person may be actually farming the land or subsisting on it. In the process, farmers are "thumbing their noses at both the statistical bureaus and the legislators."

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