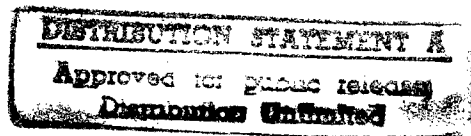


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East Europe Report



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18 February 1986

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AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LONG-TERM EFFECT OF HERBICIDES ON FARM PRODUCE DETAILED

Moscow/East Berlin INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT in German
No 6, 1985 pp 507-509

[Text] The necessity of effective, well-timed and sufficient herbicide programs for the production of high-yield, stable harvests of good quality, and as a condition of the trouble-free utilization of modern harvesting and processing technology in farm produce production is sufficiently known. It is even more important for the production of vegetables and vegetable seed stock. Vegetables with slow initial growth and low weed resistance, such as onions, carrots, parsley and others, are seriously threatened by weeds and suffer considerable losses through weeds in a short time. In vegetable seed production, weeds often cause problems during seed processing. In addition to normal seed cleaning, other seed stock processing measures are necessary that often result in seed elimination and thereby cause considerable losses of processed plant seeds. It happens not infrequently that the entire seed stock is finally eliminated when weed seeds cannot be cleaned out. For the increase of pure seed stock, which is the primary purpose of vegetable seed production because the seeds cannot be used in any other way, this means not only a loss of earnings but also additional uncovered costs.

In GDR vegetable seed production, high demands are made on weed elimination in stock increases as well as recognized seed stock. The decisive factor here is not only the total tolerable quantity of weeds but especially the particular kinds of weeds. Special attention must be paid to weeds that in the size, form and density of their seeds are similar to the seeds of the respective vegetables, and that thereby cause problems in seed processing. In past years the fruits of thistle bedstraw (*galium aparine*) caused special problems for cleaning the seeds of spinach, red beets, radishes, cabbage, carrots and parsley. Also, the seeds and fruits of "gaensefuss" and "melde" weeds (*chenopodium spec.*, *atriplex spec.*) cannot be sufficiently cleaned out of the raw seeds of carrots, parsley and celery. The problem of cleaning depends strongly on the size of vegetable and weed seeds which is determined by conditions in a particular year, for particular kinds and environments. Millet seeds (*echinocloa crus-galli*, *digitaria* and *setaria* species) cause processing problems for onions, chives, chicory and lettuce. Wild oat seeds (*avena fatua*) cause problems for peas (during "wickler" butterfly infestations), comfrey and, at times, spinach. Fruits and seeds of couch-grass (*agropyron repens*), "trespe" grass (*baromus spec.*) and other wild grasses cause problems for comfrey seed processing.

Focal Points of Herbicide Research

Under conditions of industrial production, a well-timed and sufficient herbicide program must be developed that involves the least amount of labor and combines measures of soil cultivation, mechanized cultivation (disking, hoeing) and the application of selected herbicides adapted to specific kinds of plants.

In the last 10 years the following problems were especially investigated in herbicide research:

1. Development and expansion of possibilities of using herbicides before and after germination against early and late weed infestation especially for vegetables for which these herbicides did not exist at all, or not in sufficient quantity.
2. Improvement in the herbicide spectrum and effectiveness through spraying tank mixtures and spraying sequences.
3. Control of specific problem weeds such as thistle bedstraw (*gallium aparine*), chicken millet (*echinochloa crus spec.*), camomiles (*matricaria spec.*, *anthemis spec.*) and amaranth (*amaranthus retroflexus*).
4. Determination of the spectrum of herbicides suitable for controlling weeds in vegetable cultures in order to select the most suitable means of control.
5. Determination of the herbicide tolerance of specific kinds of vegetables for selected herbicides.
6. Increase of the herbicide effectiveness potential by adding non-herbicidal synergistic additives and thus reducing the quantity of herbicides and threats to the environment.
7. The possibility of applying antidotes in order to improve the herbicide tolerance of sensitive species of vegetables.
8. Increased examination of new test herbicides and spraying tank mixtures made from herbicides of the production of the GDR and other RGW countries.

Test Methodology

Tests were conducted for several years in several locations, usually as small lot tests on from 10 to 20 sq meter lots, and four repeat tests for each variant. Variants that proved to be positive were soon given parallel examinations and tests in large lot tests (about 1...2 ha per variant).

The herbicide tolerance of cultivated plants (phytotoxicity) was determined in several tests, and results were thereby established. Tests were conducted through pregermination application 2, 4 and 8 weeks after germination, and through postgermination application 2, 4 and 8 weeks after spraying, and also in both cases shortly before harvesting.

In tests on seed carriers the germinative potential and thousand-grain mass was determined in order to understand eventual effects on seed stock quality.

The success of herbicide control methods was determined according to customary international appraisal methods by determining the degree of decrease in total weed coverage and in the most important kinds of weeds.

Results

Given the great variety of tests performed over 25 years at a greater number of vegetable species, no specific test data and figures can be reported in this context.

Between 1959 and 1974 (15 years) 32 compounds and 7 tank mixtures for 30 species and subspecies of vegetables were licensed by the GDR government as final results of herbicide research and testing with practical applicability, and from 1974 to 1984 (10 years) an additional 31 compounds and 50 tank mixtures. At the present time, licenses are given for 63 compounds and 57 tank mixtures containing 53 different substances that are effective in herbicide control and are differentiated according to 57 species and subspecies of vegetable and vegetable seed cultivation. Of the 63 compounds 10 are combination compounds with two or three effective substances. By preparing combination substances (combination compounds) and individual compounds (tank mixtures), an attempt was made to improve especially herbicide effectiveness in regard to extent, time, and quality and also in part in regard to the herbicide tolerance of cultivated plants. Licensing includes pregermination and postgermination applications of contact herbicides, leaf herbicides and soil herbicides, and compounds with combined effectiveness in differentiated combinations for all important vegetable species, such as cabbages and onions, bush beans, chicory, peas, cucumbers, carrots, parsley, radishes, red beets, comfrey, celery, asparagus, spinach and tomatoes. For some of the principal vegetable species there are already more than 20 different herbicide licenses available, which make it possible, on an extensive scale, to select herbicides according to the state of development of cultivated plants and weeks, according to the specific combination of weeds, the climate and other conditions. This is applicable, e.g., for carrots, cabbages and onions.

For other vegetable species that are also important, such as chicory, cucumbers, comfrey and, in part, spinach, there do not yet exist sufficiently effective possibilities for spraying leaves after germination in order to control already grown weeds and the especially troublesome weeds in seed stock production. More work will have to be done in this field in the future. For some vegetable species that are grown less frequently, such as lettuce, winter endives, May and table beets, squash and paprika, licensed herbicides for postgermination application are not yet available.

There is, however, at least the possibility of using contact herbicides before germination. Licenses (see the 1984/1985 "GDR Plant Protection Manual") are based on research and test results of the Institute for Plant Protection Research Kleinmachnow, the Institute for Breeding Research Quedlinburg, the Growers Collective "Vegetables," and the State Plant Protection Service.

It is well known that herbicides used for cultivated plants show effectiveness gaps based on natural conditions. These gaps are caused by the botanical relationship and thereby the insufficient anatomical, morphological, bio-chemical and physiological differences between cultivated plants and weed species.

An important role is also played by agricultural and technical factors that influence the tolerance of cultivated plants, the success of herbicide programs and the appearance of effectiveness deficiencies. Knowledge of the specific weed control spectrum of specific herbicides is of decisive importance for the selection of herbicides and, correspondingly, for the specific kind of weeds that are expected to grow or already growing, and thereby for the total success of an herbicide program.

In order to determine the most frequent and thus most important annual weed species and the best way to control them in the GDR vegetable production, the weed species (from 3 percent coverage) appearing at 20 to 25 herbicide test sites in untreated control lots were correlated with success results in weed control on a long-range basis in lots treated with specific herbicides. It was determined that the most frequent weed species were 28 dicotyle annuals and 5 monocotyle annuals. Only 4 to 6 main kinds of weeds appeared locally in any one test. In addition to the determination of the weed control spectrum, a critical evaluation was made of international literature on appropriate data of compounds with the same substances, and of data provided by producers in pamphlets, manuals and information leaflets. The total result was that, e.g., substances that can be applied to crucifer cultivated plants such as cabbages, radishes, raps, beets and mustard (alachlor, propachlor, desmetryn, nitrofen) understandably show frequent efficiency gaps in comparison with crucifer weeds such as field mustard (*sinapis arvensis*), hedge mustard (*raphanus raphanistrum*) field "hellerkraut" (*thlapsi arvense*) and "hirtentaeschelkraut" (*capsella bursa pastoris*).

For composite cultivated plants such as chicory, comfrey and head lettuce the primarily applicable substances (chlrophram, in part benfluraline and pendimethaline) also showed efficiency gaps in regard to crucifer weed species such as the common "kreuzkraut" (*senecio vulgaris*), "knopfkraut" (*galinsoga parviflora*) and camomile species (*anthemis* and *matricaria* species). But it is not always the case that weed species that are botanically related to cultivated plants treated with herbicides are indifferent to these herbicides, and that is true, e.g., for Betanal (phenmedipham) used against the "gaensefuss" and "melde" weed species (*chenopodium* and *atriplex* species), when Betanal is applied to beta-beets including red beets, and also to spinach and cultivated "gaensefuss" species.

Benfluraline and Trifluraline are especially effective against thistle bedstraw when applied before seeding, when applied after germination this is true especially for Benazoline (only during warm, growth favoring weather), Methazol and Ethofumesat. Noteworthy is also the good effect of Benfluraline and Trifluraline against millet species, but also their insufficient effect against crucifers and composite flowers. Thistle bedstraw can be controlled to a satisfactory degree with Nitrofen compounds and Bentazon, but only in the first and second whorl phase. This treatment is often not sufficient during strong weed

coverage because thistle bedstraw germinates over a longer period of time in fall as well as spring (hibernation cultures). Benazoline is hardly, or not at all, effective against other weeds, except "vogelmiere." Its importance lies in controlling larger quantities of thistle bedstraw already existing in vegetable growth stock. The herbicidal effect of other substances generally extends to annual weeds. They and other details cannot be covered more extensively.

Summary

This report deals with problems and goals as well as results of herbicide research in vegetable and vegetable seed production in the GDR, especially in the last 10 years. A total of 63 herbicide compounds and 57 tank mixtures for specific plants is licensed by the government for bush beans, chicory, peas, field lettuce, garden cress, cucumbers, cabbages, head lettuce, horse radish, carrots, parsley, radishes, rhubarb, red beets, comfrey, celery, spinach, tomatoes and onions. The article also comments on important research results in regard to weed control spectrums and special herbicides used against couchgrass, wild oats, millet species and thistle bedstraw as especially troublesome weeds.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MINISTER LOOKS AT 1ST YEAR OF EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Slovak, No 48, 1986 pp 1, 4

[Article by Eng Vladimir Janza, minister and deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission: "Into the 1st Year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] At its 16th session the Central Committee of the CPCZ dealt with the status of work pertaining to the proposals for the Eighth 5-Year Plan of economic and social development and the proposal of the plan for the year 1986. Simultaneously, it set the directives for party and state organs pertaining to the concluding period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and entry into the 1st year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Anticipated Results

The formation of the program of economic development for the first half of the 1980's was extremely complicated as a result of unfavorable domestic and external economic conditions. The indebtedness of the economy passed on from previous years with respect to nonsocialist countries resulted in their discrimination against us. There was a considerable rise in prices in world markets for basic energy resources, raw materials, and materials, which are essential to the development of Czechoslovak processing industries. There was the need to balance our payments relationships with socialist countries. There was a substantial limitation of sources of refined fuels. Manifestations of the extensive development in internal economics persisted. There was a need for strengthening the defense capability of the country under complicated conditions prevailing in the international situation, etc. This was the accumulation of factors which had to be mastered and for which optimum solutions had to be found under conditions of maintaining and improving the quality of material and cultural levels of the standard of living of the people.

Given such a situation and under such conditions dictating a possible strategic outcome of the programmed solution of economic development at the beginning of the 1980's, the directive of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ stated: "The securing of the goals set by the Seventh 5-Year Plan demands a far more consistent realization of long-term strategies pertaining to the high efficiency of production and quality of all kinds of work."

It is true that the "strategically high efficiency" was not formulated as a portion of economic policy but as a possible starting point for the first time. For the current but also future period it is the only possible way out and, consequently, an economic imperative which must be mastered, pursued and realized in attaining the overall economic and social policy goals.

Mastery of the comprehensive set of unfavorable domestic and external economic influences had to be divided tactically in terms of time segments. With this goal in mind, the first years concentrated on reducing the rate of economic development with emphasis on the gradual creation of an economic balance with the provision that, during the second half of the 5-year plan and following mastery of the economic conditions which arose, but particularly following the mastery of the method of solving them, it was anticipated that an accelerated rate of development of the economy (measured by the rate of national income) would occur.

This strategic approach in conceptualizing the 5-year plan, including its division into time segments, was essentially successfully fulfilled. This is attested to also by the development of basic national economic indicators (in percent):

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Law on Seventh 5-Year Plan</u>	<u>Anticipated Actual Results</u>
Created gross national income	10.5-13.5	11.0
Gross industrial production	14.0-18.0	14.5
Gross agricultural production	7.0-10.0	9.8
Personal consumption	0.0- 3.0	5.5
Material consumption of nonproductive sectors	12.0-13.3	21.0

The most significant of the attained results is the fact that it was possible to not only maintain the quality of the standard of living but also, to a certain extent, to improve it. Simultaneously, it was possible to fulfill the program of gradual creation of an economic balance in payment conditions relating to nonsocialist countries, despite discriminatory measures taken by these states against socialist countries. We attained these results on the basis of the gradual promotion of intensive directions of development and through increasing the efficiency of the economy, even though this was not always accomplished to the extent and in the direction and with respect to the structures anticipated by the 5-year plan.

It is for this very reason that it would not be objective if we failed to see that the spiritual and material potential of our economy is capable of achieving expressly more positive results. Results which can, for the present, not satisfy us are, primarily, in the areas of the higher utilization of material resources, the higher utilization of basic funds and the efficiency of investments, the development of productivity with respect to social work but mostly with respect to the efficiency of international activities.

The anticipation of attaining expressly better results in these directions continues to rely on the more intensive utilization of scientific-technical developments and the possibilities of the international division of labor, primarily involving the socialist countries.

The 1986 Plan

The proposal for the Eighth 5-Year Plan is based on the results achieved during the last years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and continues to place emphasis on improving economic efficiency, particularly in those areas which are decisive in this respect.

It is significant with respect to the proposal of the Eighth 5-Year Plan that in working it up attention was paid to the conclusions resulting from the plan for the out years to the year 2000. What is important is the fact that the first proposals for a long-term outlook oriented us toward the areas where there are currently shortcomings and where we are at present, including pointing out these conditions in basic outline with respect to developments through the year 2000. From this results the inexorable fact pointing to the way in which we must behave economically during the current period and pointing the way to the types of economic trends which we must establish in our plans today in order to hold our ground in the world during the time frame under consideration.

From these viewpoints, particularly with respect to the demands placed on the level of efficiency of development in the economy, we are not completely free. The high tasks of efficiency expressed by indicators of the plan are objectively determined not only by the internal requirements of development of society but, to a considerable extent, by developments throughout the world, particularly those within advanced industrial states. Isolated evaluations, conducted only from the standpoint of domestic economic tendencies, could appear to be "above" the measure of reality. However, evaluations from the standpoint of development in the world are minimal and inexorably force us to assure the requirements of development of our society. These objective development relationships of our domestic economic expansion with developments in the world economy must be constantly borne in mind. This is the essence of the significance of the long-term outlook for conceptualizing the economic program of development over the intermediate range.

The ways toward realizing these demanding tasks of efficiency are known. They consist of increasing the task of science and technology in economic development and in utilizing the possibilities which are presented by the international division of labor in general and particularly, however, involving socialist integration. This is the fundamental approach, the basic philosophy, and the starting point for conceptualizing the program of economic development for the ensuing era, based on domestic economic conditions and in conjunction with world developments.

In the report of the Presidium of the Central Committee of CPCZ to the 16th Session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, it is said: "In close coordination and cooperation with fraternal countries, associated within CEMA, and

primarily with respect to the Soviet Union, we must do everything to assure our technical and technological invulnerability, to match the pace of the most advanced countries in communal productive work more rapidly, to more successfully prevail in world markets and to continuously improve the satisfaction of our own needs at a higher-quality level, including assuring the defense capability of the socialist society."

The state plan for the year 1986 is based on these economic connections and on the conditions of future economic development.

It was not possible to acquiesce to the traditionally repeated demands of economic organs and organizations that the first years of the 5-year plan consider high levels of inputs to the economy (investments, imports, manpower, wages, etc.) and low outputs (exports, savings and valorizations, the effects of utilizing capital assets, etc.). In effect, this means that the development of efficiency at the beginning of the new 5-year plan will be worse in comparison to the results achieved by the end of the current 5-year plan. In contrast to these demands, the plan for the year 1986 contains higher goals with respect to efficiency than those which were attained during the final years of the current 5-year plan.

Increasing Efficiency

For these reasons, the plan for 1986 anticipates an increase of 3.5 percent in the national income, that is to say, a faster rate in comparison with the average attained during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The demanding rate of growth of this national income component is all the more noteworthy since it is supposed to be achieved given a relatively lower rate of net material production (1.8 percent). The relationship of these national economic indicators, processed into the national economic plan, stresses the task of intensive directions in future economic development. A decisive share in attaining this growth in the national income is to be participated in by the following:

- a. a lowering of the share of material costs by 1.19 points and of overall costs by 0.93 point and an increase in profits of roughly 12 to 13 percent,
- b. an improvement in the results of efficiency with respect to foreign trade transactions, particularly an attainment of higher export prices,
- c. a higher valorization of products in the domestic market on the basis of improved quality and technical levels of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

A higher valorization of material resources, expressed in terms of a lowering of the share of material costs in outputs, is showing up expressly in material balances pertaining to energy resources, basic raw materials, and materials.

Given a growth in net material product of 1.8 percent (1986/1985), including the resulting growth of industrial production by 2.7 percent, of construction work by 3 percent, and agricultural work by 0.4 percent, the rate of consumption volume for basic energy resources, raw materials, and materials is essentially stagnating, or is substantially lower in comparison to the above-mentioned rate of net material product and production.

These plan proportions between the rate of production and the development of consumption require the attainment, during 1986, of substantially higher relative savings or substantially higher valorizations than was the case in previous years. The reduction of the energy-intensive component of national income should reach 2.8 to 3 percent (compared to 1.7 percent in 1985), the demanding nature of gross production in terms of energy resources should be reduced by as much as 7 percent. Measurable consumption of metals in relationship with gross production is to be reduced in the engineering industry by more than 5 percent. It will be possible to attain these intentions by achieving the necessary structural changes and by realizing production programs and technologic innovation.

In an overall manner, it is not even possible for the plan to achieve more express progress with regard to better utilization of basic assets, even given a sizable growth (roughly 30 percent) of basic assets which will be retired as obsolete. Even under these conditions, the demanding nature of production in terms of basic assets is growing in industry by 3 percent, in the construction industry by 2.2 percent, and in agriculture by 5.8 percent. Although it is true that unfavorable tendencies are diminishing in the 1986 plan compared to previous years, they have not reached optimum development which limits the attainment of better results in the development of efficiency.

Better utilization of existing basic assets remains one of the most important tasks in raising efficiency in the national economy as well as one of the decisive factors in increasing the efficiency of the reproduction of basic assets and, thus, a factor which must be taken into account in deciding on the structure of investment input.

Inadequate utilization of basic assets also causes inadequate growth of productivity, which is 2.2 percent in industry and 2.4 percent in the construction industry. Not only in industry (6 percent) but also in other branches the capital asset ratio of workers is growing more rapidly than productivity of labor, which is unfavorable.

An increase in production, based on realized inputs from the state plan of technical development, an increase in production on the basis of licenses, and increased production of products of a high technical-economic level, whose overall share in production is to increase to 13.9 percent, should lead to increasing efficiency. However, it is necessary to attain better results in this area, but more importantly it is necessary for the realizational outputs of the plan of technical development to prove the attainment of results expressed in individual indicators of efficiency which appear in the national economic plan.

The plan presupposes the development of production in conjunction with the needs of the national economy while the development of the structure of production is followed with the highest degree of valorization pertaining to material and energy resources. With this goal in mind, the plan anticipates, given a growth of industrial production by 2.7 percent, the highest rate of engineering production (5.2 percent), a rate of electrotechnical industry production (10.5 percent), and production in the pharmaceutical and health care industry (6 percent), etc.

The Structure of Production

Decisive in realizing the plan of production will be the maintenance of planning intentions with respect to the structure of production and its utilization. Demanding tasks in the utilization of industrial production are aimed at exports (growth of 2.6 percent), including exports to socialist countries (growth of 3.7 percent) as well as exports to nonsocialist countries and deliveries to the domestic market (growth of 2.5 percent). The demanding nature of tasks levied upon the structure of utilization of production will require the more consistent adaptation to the requirements of foreign trade and a substantial improvement in the quality and improvement of technical level. A similar situation exists with respect to deliveries to the domestic market where it is required that the inadequate assortment be solved and that the share of more high-quality and luxury products be increased.

The plan for construction work, given the planned growth in its volume of 3 percent, is based on national economic demands and the assurance of integration actions, particularly involving the USSR, activities assuring the energy resources important to life and the raw materials necessary to the development of the economy even in future years, and is further based on assuring domestic requirements for capital construction, repairs, and maintenance of capital assets, including the housing inventory.

The plan for the development of agricultural production is intended to assure the alimentation of the people with growing self-sufficiency but, simultaneously, is intended to create the unavoidable reserves set aside for unforeseen situations. From this standpoint, the requirements in plant production are demanding--it is anticipated that production of grain will amount to 11.4 million tons and that roughly 16 million tons of fodder crops will be produced. In agricultural production it is, however, necessary to devote concentrated attention to efficiency, to lowering costs, to increasing valorization, and to reducing all losses.

The foreign trade plan strives to continue on the path of creating balanced development in external economic relations. The development of foreign commercial transactions is based primarily on the development of cooperation with socialist countries, including the USSR, on the basis of coordination of development plans pertaining to the economies of socialist countries. From this standpoint, it is immensely important that exports aimed at integration actions and exports tied to important imports of raw materials for our processing industries be assured.

It is necessary to more rapidly develop intrabranh and intraindustry division of labor with the goal of improving efficiency of production and attainment of higher technical parameters in such a way as to assure a more rapid rate of turnover in foreign trade which should have a positive influence on the national income.

In the plan of capital construction it is anticipated that the volume of investments in the national economy will rise. By its intentions, the structure is creating the prerequisites for strengthening the intensification of

development, particularly by the fact that it anticipates a higher share of investments in modernization and reconstruction (about 75 percent of the investments in industry). With this intent, deliveries of machines and installations are increased by 11.5 percent and their share in the overall national economy amounts to 45.2 percent and 61.5 percent for industry. However, it is necessary for technical parameters of machines for modernization actions to be substantially higher than those of the machines to be retired. It continues to be necessary to devote great attention to completing construction projects and to reduce the amount of incomplete construction.

On the basis of planned intentions pertaining to the creation of resources and their utilization, it is anticipated that personal consumption will rise by 1.9 percent, real income by 2.2 percent, average wages by about 1.3 percent. The realization of social programs is supported by a growth in material costs in the nonproductive sphere by 3.4 percent. Retail trade turnover is expected to rise by 2.4 percent.

In support of improving the environment, it is anticipated that, in addition to further serious measures, the volume of capital construction will be roughly Kcs 2.5 billion and that some 23 ecologic construction projects will be initiated.

Effective 1 January 1986, a directive pertaining to partial measures intended to improve plan management, which represents a simplification of planning, an increase in the authority of economic organizations, an increase in financial and foreign exchange interests, becomes effective. Also, new principles for central planning were issued which mean a simplification and a concentration primarily with respect to personal material incentives.

The combination of all these measures should incrementally exert a positive influence on the realization of intentions contained in the 1986 plan. In no event can we, however, replace the detailed substantive program which addresses the solution of demanding tasks pertaining to economic development in terms of specific solutions.

The report of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ to the 16th Session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ states: "The coming year will be a verification of how we are prepared to master the tasks of subsequent years. Consequently, it is unavoidable that we work out the tasks of the plan for 1986 in good time and at the required quality level at all levels of management, discuss them with the workers and adopt effective measures in order to realize them, including the systematic control of their fulfillment."

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER REVIEWS 1981-1985 PROGRESS

AU151349 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 January on page 2 carries a 850-word CTK interview with CSSR Communications Minister Vlastimil Chalupa, entitled "Continuing to Increase the Speed, Reliability, Availability, and Quality of Communications' Services."

In the interview, Chalupa says that of the results achieved in 1985 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan he values most the fact that the various subdivisions of his ministry succeeded in fulfilling and in many respects even exceeding the tasks entrusted to them by the 16th CPCZ Congress, that is, "in further improving services for the population and socialist organizations." For example, he notes that in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, all 6 planned automatic tandem [tranzitni] telephone exchanges were put into operation, raising their total to 14, and a further 13 telephone switching centers [uzlove obvody] were automated, increasing their number to 167, which constitutes 68.4 percent of their total number. The number of telephone subscribers rose by some 433,000, thus exceeding the plan's task by 58,000, Chalupa says, adding that there are now 23.1 telephones per 100 population.

In another part of the interview, the minister praises the accomplishments of the post office and, speaking about radiocommunications, says that the population "certainly welcomed" the fact that the broadcasting network of the second television channel was expanded by five "basic" transmitters, thus ensuring quality reception on 71 percent of the CSSR territory.

Not everything was satisfactory in the past five years, however, he notes. There still are outstanding applications for new telephones and relocation of a number of existing telephones. "A particularly complex situation in this respect exists in Prague and Bratislava, particularly in the new housing developments," the minister says.

Mail delivery was often slow, and the same--including unreliability--applies to the delivery of newspapers and magazines, especially on work-free days. Money-related services provided by the post were far from perfect, Chalupa says.

Asked what he regards as vital for mastering the tasks of 1986, Chalupa says the decisive thing will be that people working in the various divisions of his ministry should not remain satisfied with the--"on the whole good"--results achieved in the past period, and should see what has been accomplished as a "springboard for an even more determined advancement."

By this he means increasing the speed, reliability, and availability of the telecommunications, radiocommunications, mail, and other services, he says.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DUAL TAXATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD271609 Prague CTK in English 1336 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Jan (CTK correspondent)--Czechoslovak Finance Minister Jaromir Zak and his Indian counterpart Vishvanath Pratap Singh signed here today an agreement to prevent double taxation, the first of its kind concluded by India with a socialist country.

The Czechoslovak minister told a CTK correspondent that the agreement makes it possible to extend cooperation in joint ventures, contacts of experts, study visits and other areas.

He said he also had talks with the ministers of industry, energy, steel, mines and coal on the possibilities of expanding cooperation. India has ambitious plans for the next five years in the fields of energy and metallurgy, light industry and mining. Czechoslovakia can significantly help with the development of these branches. Possibilities are also opening up in international trade as the two countries seek to compliment their mutual needs.

The Czechoslovak minister today ended his working visit to India and left for home.

Czechoslovak-Indian trade came to 2,000 million rupees last year and was balanced.

Czechoslovak exports include 40 percent of engineering products, rolled material, cement and urea. The bulk of Indian exports are raw materials and semi-finished products. However, Czechoslovakia has also started importing some engineering products, machine tools, textile equipment, etc. India pays all its imports from Czechoslovakia with its own goods.

The plan is to increase Czechoslovak imports of both traditional goods as well as new Indian industrial products. "We want to develop industrial cooperation faster as a basic precondition for dynamic development of mutual economic contacts", Jaroslav Zak said.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HAVLIN ATTENDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CONFERENCE

LD160006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The specific course to be taken by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in setting tasks for Czechoslovak science on the basis of draft of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period of 1986-1990 With Outlook to 2,000 was discussed in Prague today by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Presidium. The meeting was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Miloslav Dockal, a department head of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Academician Josef Riman, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences at the meeting detailed the tasks arising for all Czechoslovak basic research from the draft of the Main Guidelines.

Comrade Josef Havlin in his speech dealt with the new demands on the broadly-based mission and performance of the Czechoslovak sciences. He said that the party leadership regards research and development, quite logically, as the most important prerequisite of the future social progress. The experiences of the seventh 5-Year Plan have confirmed that the dynamism of social development is influenced to an ever greater degree by basic research, which ensures the necessary time advantage for important practical branches such as, the nuclear power industry, automation, computer technology, new materials for the most varied kinds of productions, biotechnology, health care and for the preservation of nature. It is also for these reasons, Comrade Havlin said, that we are now paying great attention to ensuring that we contribute as best as possible to the fulfillment of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA countries up to 2,000. This program opens up new possibilities for the further economic and social advancement of Czechoslovakia.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BANK ACCEPTS FOREIGN CURRENCY APPLICATIONS

AU010929 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Between 2 and 31 January 1986 branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank, in an applicant's place of permanent residence, will accept applications for allocation of foreign currency for private travel to nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia in 1986.

The applications are to be submitted on new forms which can be obtained in all branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank.

The applicants for the allocation of foreign currency for travel to non-socialist countries can apply for 17 to 20 U.S. dollars per person per day, with a maximum of \$400 for the entire trip; and for Yugoslavia 1,800-2,000 dinars per person per day, with a maximum of 40,000 dollars for the entire stay. Those traveling to Yugoslavia with their own car can apply for 15,000 dinars for the necessary purchase of motor fuel in Yugoslavia. The request for the allocation of foreign currency [for that purpose] can be submitted by only one of the persons traveling together in one vehicle.

Children under 12 years of age receive half of the daily allocation.

The bank will inform the applicant only when his application has been dealt with positively by sending a confirmed allocation by 11 April 1986. When dealing with applications, account will be taken of the last undertaken private trip, and preference will be given to applicants who have not yet made a private visit to nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia.

The branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank will provide detailed information.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PROBLEMS IN WORK ORGANIZATION IN SLOVAKIA

AU151325 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jan 86 p 2

["(PA-frn)"-signed report: "Inconsistency is Hampering Progress; the People's Control Committee of the Slovak SR Convened"]

[Text] Bratislava--The People's Control Committee of the Slovak SR convened yesterday [9 January] for its first session this year; it was chaired by Minister Stefan Ferencei, the committee's chairman. The session discussed the report on the inspection of conditions for implementing the progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration and on their effectiveness in enhancing the results of work accomplished by the working collectives in selected enterprises of the Ministry of Construction of the Slovak SR.

It was stated at the session that currently the team form a labor organization and remuneration as one of the ways for the transition to an intensive economy. The sum total of knowledge acquired during the check in the sector of the Ministry of Construction of the Slovak SR unambiguously affirms that this progressive form of work reveals reserves and possibilities for raising the output and quality of construction, cutting down costs, improving the return on fixed assets, and eliminating weaknesses in management and organization work; all this leads to a faster growth of labor productivity and efficiency. Wherever the management has mastered the principles of collective forms of labor organization and remuneration and established the necessary conditions for their implementation, the teams not only achieve better results, but the work organization also improved, the percentage of absentees dropped, and the collectives became stabilized.

A differentiated view of the overall results of the establishment of appropriate conditions nevertheless shows that no striking qualitative changes have so far taken place, above all not in the enterprise sphere. This is particularly because many of the managers are not taking advantage of improved planning methods and objective appraisals of operating costs according to the principle of cost accountability. They have not yet sufficiently realized the need to meet these requirements and failed to appreciate the significance and advantages of this collective form of work. The result is that many teams have been established formally, but that neither the economy, nor the organization of work has improved substantially.

A consistent personnel technical-organizational, and economic preparation was not carried out in most teams prior to their establishment--and this applies to both production, and other enterprise units.

The unsatisfactory implementation of the team form of labor organization and remuneration was influenced by several objective and subjective factors. Among the objective factors, we can mention the frequent changes in the structure of the production, the large number of incomplete construction projects; disproportions in material deliveries; as well as specific problems of construction. The subjective causes lie in the insufficient realization of measures and tasks by individuals responsible for developing the production numbers, introducing the intra-enterprise cost accountability, for monitoring the results, and for implementing the principles of merit in renumeration of the team members.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DAILY CALLS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION

AU181823 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 86 p 6

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 15 January on page 6 carries a 900-word Boris Latta article entitled "Uniform Standardized Systems--The Road to Savings," in which he notes "persevering, differences in technological norms" that "undesirably effect" the establishment technological standardization.

Latta says that the party and state agencies of the CEMA countries pay considerable attention to the integration process and implementation of the most modern forms of the socialist international division of labor. An example of this is the Comprehensive Program of Research and Development in the CEMA Member-Countries Up to the Year 2000, signed last December in Moscow.

The document, Latta says, puts emphasis on a most effective common use of the science and technology in fulfilling demanding macro-economic tasks.

"In this connection," Latta says further, "I would like to mention that what has an undesirable effect in the CEMA countries on the establishment of a uniform system of standards is the perseverance, of what we could almost call 'national theories' of different technological norms or standards."

These differences have been causing production as well as numerous trade problems, and resulted in waste of human and material resources. "It is of exceptional importance to find a common language in this area," because it "is beginning to be an increasingly visible hindrance to the development of the socialist international division of labor. At the same time, a wide range of products is involved--beginning with the height of bumpers on motor vehicles, the position of keyboards on computer terminals, automation in metal-working and construction machinery, all the way to determination of the quality of food products," Latta says, adding that it is, therefore, understandable that one of the points of the Comprehensive Program calls for the development of a uniform technological standardization because a uniform system is the prerequisite for a successful advancement in the development of the socialist international division of labor.

However--despite certain progress--we must note that even as regards the implementation of norms that already do exist" in the CEMA community, "this is not on the desired level and considerable problems still exist in that respect," Latta says in part.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OFFICIAL ON FREEWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED, PLANNED

AU151524 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 86 p 1

[Interview with engineer Zdenek Sikula, general manager of the directorate of freeways, Prague, by URDE PRAVO staff journalist Karel Felt: "In the CSSR there are more than 500 km of freeways; using but also saving"-- place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Felt] How many kilometers of freeways are there in Czechoslovakia in operation now?

[Sikula] In the whole territory of the republic there are more than 500 km already. In the past 5-year plan, the entire Prague-Brno and Bratislava route was completed, that is, the D-1 and D-2 freeway sections. Opened to traffic also was a 20 km-long sector of the "Prague" D-5 freeway from Prague to Beroun; motorists are already using the 25 km-long section of the D-11 freeway from Prague in the direction of Hradec Kralove, also a 14 km-long section of the D-1 freeway from Brno in the eastern direction up to Holubice. In Slovakia, a 70 km long section of the D-61 freeway from Bratislava in the direction of Piestany was opened to traffic. Moreover, in Bratislava the unique freeway bridge was inaugurated, named the Bridge of the Heroes of Dukl, which is--with underpasses and overpasses-- 7 km long; in the high tatra a 25 km section of the D-1 freeway Ivachnova to Liptovsky Hradec was completed, and an 8.4 km-long section of that freeway between Presov and Licartovce in the direction of Kesice.

[Felt] What sections are envisaged in the construction plans in the coming 5-year plan?

[Sikula] Motorists will gradually get more kilometers at their disposal. The construction of the D-5 freeway continues not only in the direction of Beroun, where a 10 km section will be finished in Bavorina, but also the construction from Plzen in the direction of Prague is to begin. The construction of the 4-8 freeway to the GDR between Prague and Usti Nad Labem will continue. We count on completing more kilometers of the D-11 freeway in the Trebestovice-Libice sector leading to Hradec Kralov, and on the D-47

freeway with the construction and completion of a part of a section between Holubice and Vyskov. In Slovakia we will continue in the Bratislava area the construction of another freeway bridge, the construction of the Chocholna-Nemsova section of the D-61 freeway bypassing Trencin, as well as on the D-1 freeway, a section from Liptov Ky Hradek in the direction of Poprad, and from Licartovce in the direction of Budimir, which will link Presov with Kosice.

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ECONOMY

BRIEFS

PRAGUE TRADE UNION CONGRESS--The preparatory commission for the 11th World Trade Union Congress approved today the main draft that includes the third world foreign debt as well as peace activities. World Federation of Trade Unions Secretary General (Ibrahim Zacarias) is presiding the meeting. The Cuban delegation, headed by Jesus Escandel, member of the executive secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] National Committee, suggested that the commission include the underdeveloped countries' foreign debt discussion in the Berlin Congress. The 11th World Federation of Trade Unions Congress will be held in the GDR capital in September. [Text] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86 FL] /9738

CHINA-CSSR COOPERATION--Prague, 17 Jan (CTK)--There are good prospects for the development of mutual friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and China and there are many fields in which the two countries wish to cooperate, Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng said in an interview carried by the Czech weekly SVET V OBRAZECH. Mutual support and assistance is beneficial for both sides, the Chinese vice-premier said and recalled that while Czechoslovakia is a considerably advanced country, both in the field of culture and technology, China is a developing country with a huge population. The possible areas where Czechoslovakia and China might cooperate are, for example, electronics, engineering industry, energy and transport, Li Peng said. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1328 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /9738

CSSR-PRC BANK AGREEMENT--The agreement between the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank and the Chinese Bank, signed today, safeguards the possibility of expanding the Sino-Czechoslovak trade agreement in the form of additional exchange of goods. This bilateral initiative follows expansion of Sino-Czechoslovak trade contacts and its aim is to achieve mutual exchange of goods to the value of 20 million Swiss francs. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Jan 86 LD] /9738

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRIAN MINISTER--Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, today in Prague received Heinz Fischer, Austrian minister of science and research. In the conversation Lubomir Strougal emphasized Czechoslovakia's interest in all-round development of relations and he recalled that it is necessary for both sides to make suggestions for further widening of

cooperation in the political, economic and cultural areas. In this connection both representatives pointed out the possibilities in science and technology and in solving environmental tasks and problems. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /9738

DELEGATION ENDS LAOS VISIT--Laos: The Czechoslovak Delegation led by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, has ended its visit to Laos. The delegation was seen at Vientiane airport by Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission and other Laotian representatives. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /9738

DELEGATION VISIT TO DELHI--Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, stopped in Delhi today on his return from the Vietnamese Socialist Republic [as heard]. He had talks with (Manmohan Singh), chairman of the Indian Planning Commission, about cooperation in planning on the basis of agreement concluded between the central planning organizations of the two countries. The two officials also discussed further development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation and exchanged information about economic and social development in Czechoslovakia and India. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /9738

GDR COOPERATION ON ENERGY--Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and energy held talks in Prague today with Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister for coal and energy who is in CSSR on a working visit. The two ministers discussed issues of securing the program for economic and R&D cooperation between the two countries till the year 2000, signed by Comrades Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker at the end of last year. They also informed each other about the situation regarding electricity supplies to the national economy and decided on a measure for cooperative settlement of any unusual situations in the electric power systems of the GDR and the CSSR. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /9738

CPCZ DISTRICT CONFERENCE MEETING--The preparation of young people for the mass introduction of microelectronics into the national economy has been one of the topics on the agenda at the CPCZ District Conference in Uherske Hradiste. Comrade Zdenek Horeni, who headed the CPCZ Central Committee delegation at the Uherske Hradiste district conference, dealt with the acceleration in research and development as a fundamental condition for the economy's intensification. He brought to the fore the fact that intensification has become a fashionable word today and there exists a danger that some people will develop an extensive use of this word, and instead of intensifying production will only intensify their promises. He went on to note that the new 5-year plan reckons with a maximum mobilization of all intensification factors at each workplace; in popular terms--to mobilize each wise and clever head, each skillfull and inventive hand. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 26 Jan 86 LD] /9738

COOPERATION WITH GREECE--A Greek-Czechoslovak commercial cooperation protocol signed in Prague calls for an increase in Greek exports of industrial goods to Czechoslovakia. Agreement was also reached on payment of \$4.8 million as the second installment in an accord covering the transfer of pension and insurance rights of political refugees who have been or will be repatriated from Czechoslovakia. The protocol was signed after the participants in the second meeting of the Greek-Czechoslovak intergovernmental committee for bilateral economic, industrial, and technological cooperation concluded their work. The Greek delegation was led by Ioannis Papandoniou, deputy economics minister. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1200 GMT 25 Jan 86 NC] /9738

CSSR-GREEK COMMITTEE--The Czechoslovak-Greek intergovernmental committee for the long term program to advance economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Greece, began its second session in Prague today. The session was chaired by Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and Ioannis Papandoniou, member of the Greek Government and deputy minister of national economy. The intergovernmental committee will discuss the further growth of mutual trade and the advancement of economic and industrial cooperation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 21 Jan 86 LD] /9738

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL BRINGS PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 33 No 6, Jun 85 pp 813-27

[Article by Gerhard Scholl, Prof Dr of Economics, Certified Economist. Born 1927, Director of the Research Institute of the Statistical Planning Commission, member of the Editorial Staff of WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT. Original title: "Comprehensive Intensification and New Demands on the Development, Planning and Measurement of Effectiveness".*]

[Text] At the 9th SED Central Committee meeting Erich Honecker emphasized that intensively expanded reproduction has today become the decisive basis for the growth of our national economy and that thus a basic turning point has been introduced. This process receives strong stimulation through the consistent concentration of management, planning and profitability accounting on the economic key questions of intensification. The question now is to continue along the road of comprehensive intensification with a long-range point of view; this constitutes the content of the new phase of the realization of our economic strategy.¹

This new phase must be combined with the further perfection of management, planning and profitability accounting, and specifically also with planning and measuring of effectiveness. In supplementing the contribution of S. Wenzel, I shall, in my comments on the further perfection of efficiency planning and calculation, concentrate on the following topics:

1. growth of work productivity;
2. scientific-technical progress, especially innovation processes;
3. relationship between effectiveness appraisal and balancing;

*The basis of this article is a talk given by the author at the meeting of the Economic Council for Economic Research at the GDR Academy of Sciences in January of this year. (Cf also the article by S. Wenzel and the report on this meeting in this volume.)

4. utilization of performance comparisons;
5. performance evaluation and profitability calculation.

The More Effective Influence on the Growth of Work Productivity as the Focal Point in the Growth of Effectiveness

The 9th SED Central Committee meeting concentrated emphatically on the problem of how to move more strongly than before the development and utilization of production forces into the center of our work. The question here is especially how to increase work productivity through the acceleration and better economic utilization of scientific-technical progress.

In discussing this question, it must never be forgotten that in socialism there exists a basic superiority toward capitalism as far as the economical use of time is concerned through the elimination of unemployment, crises and production anarchy alone. The elimination of these forms of waste of work time represents only one side of the economic effectiveness of time in socialism. The decisive superiority of socialism must in the end be reflected in the level of work productivity which is influenced especially by scientific-technical progress and by the organization of the work of society.

Comprehensive intensification makes higher demands on the growth and level of work productivity and on its planning. Starting with international comparisons in respective fields of production, the growth of work productivity must be made the principal starting point for determining all other economic goals for each industrial combine and for each technological complex. This growth must not be conceived as the result of production increase and the development of the number of employees.

During the upcoming phase of transition to comprehensive intensification, new standards in the national economy must be attained for determining the speed of growth in work productivity. At the economists' conference in 1983, Guenter Mittag emphasized that work productivity must grow: 1. faster than production, 2. faster than basic funds supply and 3. faster than average wages. The work time gained by the growth of work productivity must be utilized in the interest of focal tasks of the national economy for comprehensive intensification, for the best possible quality level of production, for the growth of consumer goods production and for the increase in the development of effectiveness methods in order to develop in this way again new possibilities for work productivity growth. For this purpose the principal ways of increasing work productivity in the standards of the national economy as well as for each business unit must be worked out in detail beginning with a thorough analysis of previous developments, and must then be materialized according to prepared plans.²

On the basis of net production, work productivity rose by 27.0 percent between 1981 and 1984, that is an annual average of 6.2 percent. In measuring work productivity on the basis of net production, the decrease in total expenditure, expenditure in live as well as produced work, is taken into consideration. In order to reach the level of work productivity of developed capitalist industrial countries we must further accelerate productivity growth in

industry. This requires new concepts and regulations within the framework of efficiency and productivity planning. Among the many measures that have already been introduced or are in preparation are the following:

--the previously achieved results in including previous work when determining and planning work productivity, as it is expressed through the use of net production as the appropriate basis of work productivity and through the use of intensification standards;

--the further perfection of determining factors that influence the growth of work productivity, especially in order to better utilize the influence of science and technology;

--the introduction of reproduction calculations for work forces with the purpose of solving the complex problem of freeing and effectively reassigning employees;

--the introduction of a contribution to social funds with the purpose of better understanding and evaluating the live work forces according to reproduction expenditures of the employees.

These measures proceed from the assumption that the results of scientific-technical progress, especially the key technologies of the national economy, ought to be utilized in a complex way to achieve work productivity growth. But here, too, it is necessary to consider and realize additional steps. The following focal points are especially important:

First the contribution of science and technology, especially the correlation between new products and, respectively, technology and work productivity growth must be understood in even more compelling ways on all levels. In this process assurance must be given that all results prove their effectiveness in the total planning fully and in advance. In this connection, it is especially important to apply consistently the new regulations introduced for the years 1986 to 1990 on how to save work time and how to apply these savings to productivity progress.

Secondly, growth in work productivity must be connected to an even greater extent to reproduction and the utilization of the work potential of society. The freeing of employees and their effective reassignment are connected to many economic and socio-political tasks. Proceeding from the practical experiences of the Schwedter Initiative, it is necessary to consider carefully, in the fields of management, planning and stimulation, the process of gaining new work forces, and especially their reassignment in more effective fields--according to developing needs of the national economy.

Thirdly, in addition to economic regulation, the social consequences of scientific-technical progress must be examined more thoroughly and must be utilized for productivity progress. In this process the relations between industry and territory play an increasingly important role. Finally, it is necessary to direct research work in the field of work productivity increasingly toward promoting new initiatives for socialist competition among employees.

Qualification of Effectiveness Calculations for the Processes of Scientific-Technical Progress

The 9th SED Central Committee meeting issued the challenge to arrive at higher efficiency and production through new products and modern technology. The intellectual and material potential of our country is now concentrating its efforts on meeting this challenge, because it is well known that this is the decisive challenge for achieving comprehensive intensification with a long-range point of view and thereby for materializing the new phase of implementing economic strategy. The renovation process of production, as must the profitability of this process, whereby the industrial combines are the centers of the renovation process of the national economy, must therefore stand in the center of production and efficiency development. In this process it is especially necessary to solve the following two problems relating to efficiency calculations:

First, the selection and materialization of innovation processes must proceed more effectively from economic needs. This includes consideration for the following standards of the national economy:

--The export share of new products must be larger than the total export quota of goods production.

--For exports to socialist or non-socialist industries the foreign exchange indicators of these products must be essentially higher than those of comparable export products, and must be above the average profitability of the total export of the industrial combine or, respectively, of comparable production groups.

--The share of products with the quality label "Q" in the production of new products must grow at an essentially faster pace than production. In evaluating especially creative products, the classification "creative top achievement" is to be applied.

--Cost decreases in the production of new products must surpass in each industrial combine the amount of average cost decreases.

Analytic research in selected industrial combines shows that great efforts are made to raise the innovation degree of production in order to meet the normative requirements mentioned. One of the focal points of production is to achieve progress in economic efficiency through a higher degree of innovation. In this process it has been proven to be effective to support the normative requirements mentioned by specific challenges to the principal directions of scientific-technical progress.

Experiences gained so far, also on the international level, show that through automation far-reaching possibilities can be opened up in principle for the growth of work productivity and efficiency. In order to reach the level of international top achievement during productivity increases, during export profitability of products and during the decrease of production expenditures, high efficiency demands must be made on automation processes. The important points of consideration are as follows:

- to increase work productivity many times;
- to achieve high productivity growth per 1 TM of one-time expenditure (investment quota);
- to assure a short span of return of one-time expenditures;
- to use automated equipment to the best possible time advantage;
- to guarantee a short realization time for each project;
- to keep the construction share in the total volume of investments at a low level;
- to economize in work places and material, and to reduce the specific consumption of energy;
- to lower each firm's own costs considerably.

Secondly, a broader and more effective calculation of production and efficiency must be used in order to select the most effective innovation variants. A principal aspect of further developing productivity and efficiency measures consists in the more effective formulation of efficiency calculation related to tasks and products. Increasingly, calculations of this kind are made for selected projects, products and technologies. They supplement in the field of central national planning the appropriate work of industrial combines and raise this work to a new level.

These calculations contribute especially to the development of a more effective production and export structure, to the solution of tasks related to substitution and refining of materials, to the effective application of new key technologies and to essential growth in the degree of product innovation with guarantees for high profitability effectiveness. Efficiency calculations related to tasks and products make high demands on the degree of concreteness of research, on the relation between efficiency calculation and budget balancing, and on the efficient development of basic information. Practical experience in industry proves that best results are achieved where the following occurs:

- industrial combines develop jointly with scientific institutions the main structures of scientific-technical development for the coming 5-year plan and also establish the strategy for refining products according to refining concepts, and assure quick application of this strategy;
- the speed of production and export is accelerated by intensifying the research and development potential and the production capacities;
- the necessary cooperative efforts and supplies are prepared in time with the appropriate partners and a guaranteed on a high technical-economic level.

Through the total economic calculation for research and development tasks, expenditure and result of scientific-technical work are put in relation to the economic cycle of the total industrial combine and the branch of industry. On

the basis of the appropriate legally established regulations³ total economic calculation must be perfected as an important instrument of efficiency measurement for the national economy, and must be utilized even more effectively in the planning stages.

A New Level in the Relations between Efficiency, Proportionality and Structure with the Help of Balancing, Especially Interrelated Balancing

A decisive way to further perfect efficiency research consists in the establishment of closer relations between efficiency calculation and balancing. On the one hand, balancing decisions must increasingly proceed from the criteria of growth in efficiency; on the other hand, the possibilities of balancing, especially interrelated balancing, must be fully utilized for qualifying efficiency calculations. In central government planning this is especially important for the application of the natural-value interrelated balance. The growing importance of consistent control of economic interrelations for the growth of efficiency is based on three factors.

Firstly, under the conditions of intensively expanded reproduction, the influence of scientific-technical progress on the structure and dynamics of interrelations becomes ever more direct and decisive. Through material interrelations, the results of science and technology, of new products and technologies become increasingly important in regard to the speed of application to the national economy as well as to economic efficiency. Relations between branches of industry become of primary importance in central government planning, on the one hand, through substitution and innovation processes where new interrelations are emphasized more strongly; and, on the other hand, through the existence of highly productive industrial combines with a relatively closed reproduction cycle and with increasing own responsibility. The speed of the total reproduction and the gain of time in applying scientific-technical progress depend essentially on the consistent control of these three factors by central government planning.

The intensive reproduction system makes higher demands on controlling interrelated balancing on all levels, especially on the level of central government planning. It is becoming clear that the relationship between industrial branches, especially, becomes increasingly complicated when there is a growing internal and international division of labor. Continuity and efficiency of the total national reproduction process and in the end also the practical effect of the establishment of industrial combines depend to an essential degree on controlling these interrelations. With the existence of highly productive industrial combines grows the responsibility of central government management and planning for controlling interrelations in the national economy.

Secondly, an essential task for the GDR national economy and for the efficiency of reproduction process is to provide flexible reaction to changed domestic and foreign market requirements through new products and technologies. The restructuring of our production and export structures connected with this process results in new interrelations. The faster and more efficient control of these new cooperative relationships becomes itself an effectiveness factor; to appear on the market at the right time, i.e., before the competition is an essential condition of the effectiveness of foreign trade.

Because structure development takes place especially in relation to concrete products, the importance of planning and balancing products is growing because of increasing material interrelations. From this point of view, more effective control of interrelations in the national economy appears especially as a qualification of concrete production work. This fact makes necessary new considerations for developing the balancing system and for evaluating the responsibilities of national combines for the national economy.

Thirdly, the guarantee of dynamic economic growth with the lowest expenditure of fuel, raw materials and materials makes the highest demands on material economy and higher product quality. Decisive effectiveness parameters must be put in effect through lowering production expenditures and thereby through new interrelations, both qualitatively and quantitatively. This process results in an ever closer relationship between proportionality and effectiveness, between material and financial processes. Norms and normatives which characterize interrelationships on the basis of necessary requirements of high effectiveness are therefore certainly growing in importance. Increasing control of interrelationships in the national economy must always be connected with the substantial goal of improving the ratio between expenditures and results because this is an important basis of further growth of the national economy.

In paying attention to the responsibilities mentioned in the three points, we will meet the challenges of the 10th SED Party Congress in regard to qualifying the work of the government planning commission in controlling interrelations in the national economy, in balancing, calculating and influencing the relationship between expenditure and result.⁴

During the past years progress has been made in the application of interrelated balancing. This is true for aggregate as well as partial interrelated balancing. The focal point of the work for better control of interrelations in the national economy by the government planning commission, during past years, was the natural-value-interrelated balance. It was gradually developed into a central interrelation model. This balance comprises about 600 balance positions. At the same time, it is arranged according to 16 industrial sectors and is therefore structured directly according to the appropriate ministries.

The natural-value-interrelated balance:

--proves that, and to what extent, index figures such as those of goods production and final production [available] in the ministries are supported by concrete production. This is of great importance in evaluating the reality of planning;

--makes calculations on the full material expenditure of 600 positions for the production of products on all production levels. Also, the total of import expenditures is established on all production levels, divided according to socialist and non-socialist industrial areas, and the total expenditures of primary energy on all production levels;

--makes calculations in regard to product quality increases in individual fields and in the products of the 600 nomenclatures. The degree of quality is

expressed by the relationship between final product and raw and production materials, and the energy carries utilized.

--makes calculations on the final utilization of important material positions such as, e.g., the final utilization of imports;

--establishes index figures on the principal interrelationships between production positions and the appropriate two advance and subsequent production levels.

Because the natural-value-interrelated balance is calculated through EDVA, variants calculations according to production structures can be made in the planning phase in order to thus guarantee in advance the highest efficiency in interrelationships in the national economy. Especially the calculations of the total expenditure for the national economy make possible the overview of all necessary expenditures in successive levels of production. This is decisive for determining the relationships between expenditure and result in the nation economy. The advantage of calculations of this kind can be best demonstrated in the degree of product quality. The quality degree in the GDR national economy could be raised by about 16 percent between 1981 and 1984. It is obvious that in this field there is still a certain potential. This is proven by the fact that there is a great difference in the degree of quality in the different sectors of the national economy.

In future work three problems must be solved:

1. In order to guarantee proportionality of the reproduction process and the growing efficiency of the national economy there must be a high degree of mutual agreement in balancing. This is true for the comprehensive balances of the national economy as well as for the balances of material, equipment and consumer goods among each other, and the relations between them.
2. Efficiency goals for the total national economy as well as for ministries, industrial combines and firms, as well as effectiveness standards for complex scientific-technical and economic tasks must be derived more strongly from domestic and foreign conditions that are objectively possible and necessary for the GDR. The decisive starting points for determining efficiency goals are therefore the total calculation of the national economy and the calculations of interrelations within the national economy. With this in mind, the function of balancing that determines efficiency must be more strongly developed in the future. This makes it necessary to utilize more effectively in the actual planning process the new possibilities resulting from the application of interrelated balances, of the analysis of the national economy, and of efficiency calculation. The application of the efficiency parameter of the national economy to balance material structures is in its content scientific work as well as planning activity on all production levels.
3. Balancing itself has to be developed in a more operative, flexible and thereby economic manner. For this purpose, positive experiences already gained must be generalized on the basis of the extensive work already done. Necessary also re additional steps toward developing the balancing process according to EDV standards, toward working on norms, toward implementing

regulations passed in this field, as well as toward incorporating interrelated calculations into the operative process of balancing and deciding.

The Comprehensive and Effective Application of Performance Comparisons

After the 10th SED Party Congress performance comparison was utilized ever more effectively for implementing economic strategy under the leadership of the party by businesses, industrial combines, government and industrial authorities in close cooperation with the labor unions and other social organizations.

Today we can state that performance comparison has meanwhile become part of the proven methods of socialized industrial management in conjunction with socialist competitions. At a meeting with the first district secretaries in 1982 Erich Honecker described performance comparison as the basic method of the political leadership of economic processes, and at the same time he gave directions on the practical management of performance comparison. Since 1980, the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Guenter Mittag conducts seminar consultations and exchanges of experiences on the basis of performance comparisons with the general managers of industrial combines and the party organizers of the Central Committee.

Today there is probably not one area of our national economy and our life as a society where performance comparisons are not applied. It is a characteristic trait of socialist production standards that--beyond the boundaries of individual businesses, industry branches and districts--the work collectives compare their performances in a friendly and honest manner, that they accept experiences of more productive workers and make these the standard of their own work. Thus it was only logical that the preparation, implementation and evaluation of performance comparisons, up to the stage where plans become reality, was set down in binding regulations as part of the planning order 1986 to 1990.

Within the context of central government planning, performance comparisons were conducted according to industrial combines as well as districts. The results are made part of the planning development. In this process EDV projects are an essential help for making work more economical and statements more meaningful because as a rule an extensive amount of data must here be evaluated. The EDV project "Complex Performance and Efficiency Calculations" was developed which in its current development phase includes an evaluation program for the support of performance comparisons of industrial combines. A condition is a unified set of data of the most essential index figures over long-range, comparable time sequences. meanwhile we have ever since 1975 index figures important for the national economy according to industrial combines on time sequences that are comparable by structures and prices. This makes possible a thorough examination of structural problems as well as performance potentials.

The performance comparisons conducted so far, whether between industrial combines, between the combines of one ministry, between districts or between the work collectives of industrial firms, point out again and again that there are considerable differences in performance that are not justified and must not be overlooked. This is true also for existing variable conditions which

nobody denies but which can be no argument against the utilization of effective potential. This means that there is every reason to utilize performance comparisons even more effectively especially for the implementation of the new phase of intensification, i.e., to utilize performance comparison fully for performance and effectiveness growth in our national economy.

Increasingly, performance comparisons are also conducted on the international level. Here a special role is played by the performance comparison of production expenditures for the production of analogous products in the USSR and the GDR. This is a new area of scientific-technical and economic cooperation between the USSR and the GDR which must be further developed in the future. In 1984 performance comparisons were already conducted for 30 products with considerable results for mutual advantage. As a result, the appropriate industrial combines and ministries suggested measures to increase efficiency, and these measures are already in the implementation stage.

It is the purpose of comparison performances to discover and make available in both countries potentials for additional intensification of production, for an increase in efficiency, for the utilization and economization of materials, fuel, energy and work resources. A comparison of light metal construction shows that the GDR uses more rolled steel in this field and needs more work time than the USSR. In order to reduce rolled steel consumption the GDR will use more appropriate sheet metal profiles and construction steel of higher quality. The USSR, on the other hand, will follow the suggestions of the GDR in regard to support structures and will thereby make savings in cover materials. Both sides thus profit from performance comparison. In order to apply this project to practice, it was agreed to exchange project engineers and production technicians.

Comparisons of metal industry products include

- technical principal parameters;
- construction and development principles;
- index figures of materials consumption;
- index figures on materials utilization;
- weight characteristics of the products compared.

It is self-evident that problems of methodology arise in the international comparisons mentioned here, just as in all performance comparisons. Past experiences show that there are suggestions for practical solutions that must be further elaborated. Among the most important experiences that are worthy of generalization is the fact that the starting point must always be the standards of comprehensive intensification that were decided by the party. In this respect, Erich Honecker's explanation that in the end performance comparisons are always dependent upon statistical effects should be given greater consideration. In conclusion the following can be said for continuing performance comparisons:

1. On the basis of many examples available, performance comparison must be used on an even broader and more comprehensive scale in order to put into effect and surpass the planned tasks of 1985.
2. Consistent progress must be made starting with the principal index figures of performance evaluation because they express the decisive national-economic challenges of society to industrial combines, businesses, cities and communities in a comprehensive way.
3. There must be even more convincing conclusions as to how and under what conditions the comparison partner has achieved better production, a more favorable relation between expenditure and result, in order to derive from these conclusions effective measures for opening up performance potentials. Analysis and concrete management decisions are a component and result of performance comparisons.
4. Frequently results and suggestions of performance comparisons become not sufficiently or, respectively speaking, insufficiently effective in planning and balancing, they actually do not result in changes; the most effective way, therefore, is to incorporate results and proposals in advance into preparations, consultations and implementations of plans.
5. There must be an even more comprehensive organization of the exchange of experiences in regard to preparing and implementing performance comparisons. The many positive examples of successful performance comparisons have to be publicized on an even broader scale, and have to be utilized for the organization of own performance comparisons.

The More Effective Direction of Performance Evaluation and Economic Accounting toward Comprehensive Intensification

At the 9th SED Central Committee meeting Erich Honecker pointed out that the new index figures of performance evaluation are already having a very favorable effect on production. At the same time, he emphasized that more work must be done in this field. The basic direction of our contribution can be explained in four points.

First, performance evaluation must continue to be coordinated with the conditions of comprehensive intensification. For this purpose the directive of 8 April 1983 on the further qualification of performance evaluation of industrial combines and firms sets the tasks of applying the principal index figures of net production, net profit, productions and performances for the population as well as export in their entire complexity to the evaluation of performances by industrial combines and firms during development and implementation of plans. Research done in industrial firms, combines and industrial management councils shows that this task is being understood and materialized in different ways. True progress in the economic effectiveness of these four main index figures of performance evaluation makes it necessary to make clear and include in performance evaluation the economic relations between these index figures and the categories related to them, the categories of the reproduction process such as materials expenditure, production expenditure, costs and supply changes. Comprehensive intensification implies that all intensification factors are directed toward growth in efficiency and that the positive

results of one intensification factor are not eliminated by the negative results of another. Thus the influence of intensification factors on the efficiency of the reproduction processes must be made clear also on an individual basis, their development must be analyzed and measures for change must be implemented.

The question is, therefore, to utilize the complex effects of such index figures as net production and profit to the fullest extent for directing industrial units toward comprehensive intensification. This makes mandatory an analytic penetration of principal index figures into planning, development and implementation. Therefore the Economic Institute of the State Planning Commission has prepared a suggestion for factor analysis of net production and net profit. Factor analysis not only makes it possible to understand in a differentiated way the influence of individual intensification factors on performance development. It also produces, at the same time, the more complex relationship between the basic amounts of the reproduction process--production, production utilization, costs, profit and marketing--and the principal index figure of performance evaluation--net production, profit and export. Factor analysis is therefore an important instrument for raising the qualitative level of planning and for the complex evaluation and management of industrial combines and firms.

The starting point is that two principal factors cooperate decisively in determining the degree of plan implementation and, respectively, the development of the principal index figures. There is, first, the change of production volume and, second, the result of intensification especially in regard to lowering production expenditure and costs. These two factors determine the effects of goods production development on net production and, respectively, on net profit as well as the effects resulting from lowering production expenditure, costs, export results, export profitability and the utilization of production funds.

The factor analyses net production and net profit were applied for the first time in October 1984 for evaluating the draft plans 1985. Here, the following could be proven convincingly:

--that factor analyses constitute a necessary and practical instrument for the complex evaluation of the planned performance development for net production, net profit and also for the related intensification processes in the field of production expenditure and costs;

--that through factor analyses it is possible to make exactly calculated quantitative and qualitative statements on certain relations between production, cost and profit, statements that were not evident in previously available planning documents.

Factor analyses are also planned for evaluating the draft plans 1986. Appropriate work directives were given to the ministries on the utilization of factor analyses in the planning process, and steps for analyzing implementation of plans were recommended.

Secondly, index figures of performance evaluation must be transposed into concrete, challenging tasks for the work collectives. This is very important for the consistent direction of planning and industrial accounting toward the requirements of comprehensive intensification. The application of requirements of the total national economy to planned industrial tasks is a decisive link for securing further dynamic growth of the national economy and for increasing efficiency. Analyses have shown that as a rule a direct breakdown of the principal index figures of performance evaluation according to individual work collectives results in no conclusions and that therefore the work collective cannot be mobilized. This is due to the fact that principal index figures of performance evaluation such as net production, net profit, as well as products and performances for the population, are index figures of the industrial firm and combine level. The principal index figures of performance evaluation must therefore be transposed for the individual work collective into such volume, natural and value index figures that are in direct and easily understandable relation to daily work tasks and, respectively, work achievements (such as quantitative units, numbers of pieces, amounts productive work time, fulfillment of norms, quality parameter and lowering of AN-costs) and that indirectly reflect the contribution of the work collective toward the fulfillment of the principal index figures of the firm.

When principal index figures of performance evaluation are transposed into a firm's own tasks, it is important that the specific conditions of individual industry branches are considered, as well as respective technology, the degree of division of labor in relation to society, the size of a firm and the concrete organization of a firm. From the analysis of already applied specific index figures a few principles can be derived, especially in regard to stimulating a high degree of performance readiness among the employees:

--For each collective and for each employee the relationship between collective and personal performance, and the planned tasks of the firm such as they are expressed in the principal index figures of performance evaluation, must be clear and comprehensible.

--The work collective and each individual employee must be able to have a direct influence on the index figures supplied. Index figures must be accountable for the specific share of the collective and--if possible--for the individual employee.

--The index figures given for the work collective must be presented in a form that is simple, comprehensible and comparable with the planning and accounting values of neighboring work collectives.

--Moral and material stimulation must be directly tied to the specific performance index figures of the work collective.

--The work collective and the individual employees must know the quantitative and qualitative contribution of their work (including the materials expenditure to which they contribute) to the respective total amounts of the firm (e.g., goods production materials costs and recall quotas).

--Performance index figures of the work collectives must be without contradictions and it must be possible to derive them in logical sequence from the total plan and, respectively, from the accounting of the firm. The number of index figures must be surveyable and understandable in planning, competition performance and accounting.

--The sum or summary of the index figures of the work collective must be accountable and must completely support the demands of the principal index figures of performance evaluation of the entire firm.

These principles must be implemented in the firm's own instruments of management, planning, economic stimulation, such as accounting books, performance comparison, specific forms of competition, individual responsibility of management groups for the fulfillment of individual planning figures, implementation of moral and material stimulation.

Research has proven that in almost all firms attention is paid to the transposal of goals of the national economy into the firm's own tasks. The management of industrial combines, individual firms and branches makes great efforts to direct, through clear and challenging goals, work collectives toward the full realization of the goals of the particular firm and of the national economy.

Thirdly, it is important to include effectively the results of export activity into performance evaluation. The further implementation of economic strategy in the field of foreign trade makes it necessary that industrial combines and firms are made more strongly aware of increasing export production while, at the same time, increasing export effectiveness. This question was given much attention in conjunction with the 1983 measures for improving management, planning and industrial accounting. This applies to the important role played by profit as well as to the qualification of regulation for the formation of funds for economic stimulation.

The principal index figures of performance evaluation express more effectively the export performances of industrial combines and firms. The goal of these measures is to direct the economic interests of industrial combines and firms increasingly toward achieving a high performance increase for export and toward increasing export efficiency.

On the basis of existing foreign trade conditions it becomes increasingly important for the further improvement of export efficiency that industrial firms and combines devise and implement permanent solutions for securing a high export volume and a high export profitability. This task can be solved only if we make comprehensive changes in the direction of producing products of higher quality. It is important to utilize raw materials and materials more effectively, to develop new utility characteristics for increasing quality as a factor of intensification. This makes increasing demands on science and technology. Here the decisive bases have to be created for producing products that can be exported and can compete on the world market, as well as for decreasing expenditures for export products.

In spite of all the progress that has been made, the economic interests of industrial combines and firms have to be directed even more strongly toward

the intensive factors of increasing the results of export activity, such as e.g., the improvement of product quality. For this purpose it is necessary to direct research work in the following direction:

--development of solution suggestions for giving greater visibility to achieved export profitability in the context of the qualitative index figures to be used for performance evaluation;

--increasing the importance of the export profitability to be reached while establishing stimulation measures;

--exploring the possibilities of even stronger economic stimulation of industrial combines and firms through higher export quotas with simultaneous, high export profitability.

Fourthly, the unity of plan, balance, and contract as a contribution to the implementation of comprehensive intensification must be assured. Comprehensive intensification is unconditionally connected with the consistent guarantee of the unity of plan, balance and contract. The purpose of guaranteeing the unity of plan, balance and contract is to guarantee, with the most efficient utilization of resources, a production that is continuous and responsive to needs. At the same time, the ever improved control of the unity of plan, balance and contract is an important factor of the performance and effectiveness increases in production and circulation processes. This is especially true for solving the problem of reacting in a flexible manner to appropriate demands with short production cycles.

Guenter Mittag emphasized in his talk at the Economists' Conference that greater mobility must be achieved by increasing the flexibility of planning and balancing as well as by formulating and fulfilling industrial contracts.⁵

Research in industry points out that there are industrial combines that have permitted contractual overbidding and underbidding in relation to planned sales. This problem must be solved through additional qualification of quarterly and monthly planning; guarantees must be obtained that industrial combines and firms do not deliver the bulk of their final products only at the end of the year, the end of the quarter or, respectively, in the last 10 days of the month. This practice points to performance and efficiency potential within the firm and, at the same time, disturbs the continuity of the recipient's production process. For the national economy this practice results in problems in regard to the availability of supplies as well as discontinuation in transport requirements. In this case, potential has to be utilized in conjunction with additional implementation of comprehensive intensification.

Research has shown that this can be accomplished in the following way:

--further qualification of long-range work of industrial combines e.g., in regard to determining demands, to directing scientific-technical work, to establishing proportions between final production and supply shipments, whereby the latter is also a challenge to the further qualification of central government management, planning and balancing;

--guarantees of a sufficient preparation in the operative production planning of industrial firms and in the adjustment of shipments and productions between supplier and final producer on this basis;

--the ability to react quickly to unforeseen demand changes with simultaneous utilization of the possibilities provided in the new legal directives of the influence of shorter ordering and supply deadlines.

The analyses obtained from industrial firms and combines lead to the following conclusions:

1. The activity of industrial combine and firm management must be directed consistently toward assuring the unity of plan, balance and contract. We must move away from the practice that preference is given to unconditional fulfillment of production plans by the end of the month even if this imposes a burden on fulfilling existing contracts. On the basis of the unconditional fulfillment of the total annual plan, competition must be directed consistently toward the fulfillment of contractual obligations. Own planning and organization in industrial combines and firms must be subordinated more strongly, according to content, to the requirements of production according to contractual agreements. Special guarantees must be made for the relation between contract and availability, according to time and amounts, of production capacities related to contract fulfillment. In all firms, the following must be implemented:

--day by day surveys must be prepared on the fulfillment status of contracts in order to make immediate decisions necessary for assuring the fulfillment of contract obligations;

--there must be consistent direction toward assuring the fulfillment of contracts in regard to the cooperation relations that must be organized between the firms of an industrial combine;

--there must be agreement between production, marketing and capacity planning, and the planning of the principal deadlines and production time.

2. In order to increase flexibility the concluded contracts must be the consistent basis of production planned quarterly according to months. According to the directive of the Council of Ministers of 5 January 1984, additional conditions must be created to shorten ordering and shipment deadlines. For this purpose, supplies of available goods for sale and an increased preparation of semi-fabricated goods must be assured especially within the context of the planned current funds.

3. In order to assure consistent fulfillment of contracts, all possibilities must be utilized in central government planning and on all levels of balancing in order to control even better the proportionality of the national economy with the plan.

The research findings presented here result in greater challenges to theoretical work. At stake is the theoretical and practical rationale of the requirements in growth, proportionality and effectiveness of comprehensive

intensification. For this purpose, the influence factors of increasing efficiency, especially, must be more thoroughly investigated. A focal point is the more effective development and application of efficiency norms on the basis of intensification standards. Through consistent implementation of decisions on managing, planning and industrial accounting, on basic funds and investments, additional economizing must be assured in industrial activities, and the potential of industrial combines and of central government management and planning must be fully realized.

Our obligation as economists and representatives of industry consists in making practical, effective contributions toward the solution of these tasks, and thereby meet the challenges of the 9th SED Central Committee meeting in preparing the 11th SED Party Congress.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf 9th SED Central Committee meeting, "From the Report of the Politburo to the SED Central Committee," Reporter: E. Honecker, Dietz Publishing Co, Berlin 1984 p 31
2. cf "Economic Strategy of the Party--Clear Concept for Further growth," GDR Economic Conference, Dietz Publishing Co, Berlin 1983 p 38 ff
3. cf "Directives on total Economic Accounting", GESETZBLATT DER DDR [GDR Law Journal] part I no 36/1983
5. cf "Economic Strategy of the Party" ibid p 52

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ECONOMY

POLAND

DISTRIBUTION OF CRITICAL MATERIALS, FUELS 1986-1990

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA (REFORMA GOSPODARCZA Supplement) in Polish No 60,
5 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[List of institutions mandated by law to act as intermediaries in the distribution of critical materials and fuels; attachment No 2 to resolution No 124 of the Council of Ministers on Rules and Procedures Governing the Management of the Producer Goods Distribution Process During 1986-1990]

[Text]

No.	Name of institution mandated	Name of materials and fuels subject to the intermediated distribution	Item number on the systematic list of products
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Bureau for Coal Purchase	bituminous coal bituminous coal briquets	011, 012 0137
2.	Central Bureau for Mining Supply	K-grade coal coke and semi-coke ores, raw iron and iron enriched with ferrous by-products iron alloys nickel - Ni silicon - Si	0113 0211 0411, 0412, 0415 0423-22, 0423-3, 0423-4, 0423-85 0423-86, 0423-89 0531-21 0531-35
3.	Trade Center for Heat-Resistant Materials	roasted magnesite	1418-725
4.	Petroleum Products Center	liquid gases from distillation of petroleum motor oil fuel oil lubricant oils (without special oils) plastic greases paraffins and paraffin semi-finished products	0242-100, 020, 030, 040 0242-2 0242-3 0243 (w/o 0243-5, 7, 9) 0244 0245-1

5.	Centrestal Steel Sale Center	iron products (except: iron in- dustry raw materials, pig iron and iron alloys, cold-drawn steel wires, belting accessories for railway track surfaces, wheel accessories for railway surfaces, turnouts, turnout accessories and parts, punched blanks and other forge products	04 (w/o: 041, 042, 0478, 0483, 0486-2, 0486-3, 0487)
6.	Nonferrous Metals Trade Center	nonferrous metal products nonferrous scrap metal	05 (w/o 0511, 052, 0531-21, -24, -35, -42 to -49, 0532, 0533-7, 0541-24, -42, -43, -49, 0566-2 to -4, -9, 0566-2 to -4, -9, 0582-52 to -54, -59, 0586-2 to -4, -92 to -94, -99, 0589-42) 0521-1, -3, -7, -81
7.	State Mint	precious metal products	0521-8 (w/o-81), 0531-4 (w/o-41), 0541-4 (w/o-41), 0556-2 to -4, -9, 0566-2 to -4, -9, 0582-52 to -54, -59, 0586-2 to -4, -9 (w/o-91) 1221-74, -75, 1319-4
8.	Centrekabel Cable and Wire Sales Center	cables and wires	112
9.	Ema-Zbyt Tech- nical and Com- mercial Center for Electronics and Electro- chemistry	acid electrical batteries for automobiles	1134-12
10.	Polifarb Dye and Lacquer Produ- cer's Associa- tion	liquid lacquer products	1312-1310
11.	Chemiplast Plastics Company	polymer plastics plasticized polyvinyl chloride for wire insulation plasticized polyvinyl chloride for tire cord plates from polystyrene foam (styrofoam)	1263 1361-111 1361-112 1361-332
12.	Agrochem Mine- ral and Chemical Fertilizer Sales Company	hydrochloric acid sodium hydroxide	1221-314 1222-611

13.	Weglepechodne Carbon Deriva- tive Product Sales Company	raw tars (raw tar with a water content of 5 percent) raw benzenes	0213-1 0213-2
		asphalts and petroleum by- products benzene	0245-5 1242-111
14.	Stomil Rubber Articles	tire wire transporter lines steel cord technical carbon natural and sythetic rubbers synthetic rubber latexes plastic conveyor belts tires for passenger cars tires for trucks and nonagricul- tural machinery	0478-2 0651-156 0651-19 1249-6 1269 (w/o 1269-2, -6) 1269-6 1369-3 1371-1 1371-2
		tractor tires tires for agricultural machinery inner tubes and protective inner tubes (not ceuntings tubes for motorcycles and battery- powered vehicles) high-pressure braided wire reinforced hose rubber conveyor belts tire fabrics	1371-3 1371-4 1371-6 (w/o 1371-622, -65, 67, 69) 1373-54 1374-1 2022
15.	Construction Insulation Ma- terial Sales Bureau	building paper mineral wool, glass wool and their products	1461-1 1462-11,12,13,14
16.	Lumber Sales Center	fir timber oak timber beech timber wood veneers	1711 1712-1 1712-2 1726-1
17.	Papier Associa- tion of State Companies Trade Transac- tions Bureau	paper cellulose paper chalk overlay paper cardboard	1813-1, -3, -5 1814 1821-12 1815

18.	Surtext Textiles Trade Transac- tions Company	cotton cotton and wool yarn cotton fabrics and cotton-similar raw fabrics (except cord and transporter fabrics) fabrics, knitted fabrics, fibers yarns made from cotton or cotton- like materials	1911 1913, 1914, 1915, 1923 1929-1 1916 1917, 2031, 2062-001, 2064-001
19.	Polsurwis Assoc- iation of Tex- tiles and Lea- ther Materials Industries	wool wool wool combings semi-tanned skins for the tan- ning industry (including tawing) preserved raw skins for the tanning industry (including tawing) preserved raw skins for the fur and felt industries	1921-11, -14, 2082-220 4251-51, -52 2081-232, -244 2081-213 2082-213 2213 2321 4253
20.	Felbut Leather Industry Pre- ducts Transac- tion Company	shoe glue synthetic and artificial shoe leathers finished hard leathers finished soft leathers	1336-433, -472, -542 1361-72, -73 792 -81, -99 2211 2212
21.	Supon Associa- tion of Trade and Technical Firms for Fire- Fighting and Safety Equipment	personal safety devices auxiliary chemical agents for other branches of industry (including foam and powder fire extinguishing agents)	0657-211, -212, -229 0874-49 0965-433 1374-552 1289-9
22.	Metalsbyt Metal Products Sales Center	common cold-drawn wire 30-percent zinc zinc-lead binding materials zinc alloy wires metal welding electrodes	0478-1 0533-71 0569-21 0651-5

23.	Basar Contruc- tion Material Sales Company	polyoctane vinyl glues (except Pronalep) modified glues made from vinyl derivatives (except Osakryl) copolymer butadiene glues (except latex) polyvinyl chloride floor linings and plates imported Kaslin floor plates and shaped stones wooden flooring materials	1336-433 1336-444 1336-53 1365-11, -12 1418-12 1624-1 1715-1, -2, -3
24.	Plytozbyt Sheet and Cardboard Sales Bureau	particle boards	1722-1, -2, -3
25.	Centrodlew Foundry Products Sales Bureau	cast iron radiators cast iron and tin bathtubs cast iron and tin sinks	0614-31 0614-511, 0656-511 0614-512, 0656-513
26.	Elmet Associa- tion of Tech- nical Articles Trade Firms	gas kitchens and ovens	0672-11
27.	Centrozlom Asso- ciation of Scrap Metal Products	steel and cast iron scrap	0414-1, -2
28.	Prema Precision Industries Trade and Technical Center	precision bearings	0631 to 0637

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CSO: 2600/1080

MILITARY

POLAND

DECONTAMINATION MEASURES AGAINST TOXIC WARFARE AGENTS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ in Polish No 6, Jun 85 pp 1-5

[Untitled article by Colonel Krzysztof Stuglik, MS, Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry]

[Text] Origin of Chemical Contamination

Most existing means of delivery can be employed for a chemical warfare strike. Aviation capabilities include the use of chemical bombs and aircraft spray tanks. Rocket artillery can use missiles with chemical warheads. Cannon artillery can also be used to deliver chemical ammunition.

Various types of ammunition, such as mines, grenades and fougasses, also can be vehicles for chemical agents.

Chemical ammunition can include all kinds of chemical warfare agents (CWA). Bombs and missiles of a large caliber are mostly filled with lethal agents. In view of the diversity of types of chemical ammunition, the quantities of CWA in different missiles also vary. Aircraft bombs may contain from less than 100 to several hundred kilograms of CWA. Chemical agent quantities in rocket missiles range from 30 to 210 kg (the data for sarin). The ammunition of cannon artillery can carry from 0.74 to 7 kg sarin per missile, or from 1.2 to 5.0 kg of yperite. The range of delivery of chemical ammunition by different firing units also varies broadly. The shortest range is that of 196.6 mm mortars, which is 11 km; for 105 mm and 155 mm howitzers it is 15 km. The range for 155 mm cannons is estimated to be 24 km. Most varied is the range of rocket warheads. For example, the warheads of Little John missiles are carried to 19 km, Honest John up to 34 km and Sergeant to 140 km. Obviously, the range of reconnaissance bombers and bombers is much greater than that of any other delivery means. This suggests that the degree of contamination of the terrain and objects on it is inversely proportional to the distance from the combat front. At a greater distance of objects from the front, the danger comes from enemy aircraft.

The explosion of chemical ammunition (missile or bomb) results in the spraying of the agent, which in the form of drops or as fluid or aerosol settles on the surface of the terrain and on all objects located in it. The area of regions directly experiencing chemical contamination as a result of fire

by cannon or rocket artillery batteries or raids by reconnaissance-bomber plane formations range from a few hectares to hundreds of hectares. For example, a 196.6 mm mortar battery contaminates directly a surface of 21 ha, a 105 mm howitzer battery 3.3 ha and a formation of bombers an area of 144 ha.

Some CWA sprayed by explosion remains in the atmosphere, building the primary contamination cloud. The cloud can be propelled by the wind, increasing the size of the contaminated zone. People are affected by CWA either directly as a result of explosion of chemical ammunition or spraying or after staying in the zone contaminated as a result of the movement of primary CWA cloud.

The degree of contamination of a territory, object or person (expressed by the contamination density in g/m²) depends on the method creating contamination, that is, on the type of ammunition, distance from the contamination source, duration of CWA action and weather conditions. Most severely affected are the objects directly hit by the chemical weapon; they are followed by objects situated in the path of the primary CWA cloud.

Need for Eliminating Chemical Contamination

Chemical contamination inflicts different degrees of damage, primarily on people (from temporary disability to death), but they also paralyze the defense and economic capacity of the target territory. For that reason it is frequently imperative to eliminate the chemical contamination, which usually engages considerable efforts and resources. Before making the decision as to how the chemical agents should be eliminated, one must appraise the situation and the technical and material resources available for this purpose. One must not merely establish the fact that chemical contamination is present, but identify the type of CWA agent and the size of the contaminated region. It should also be determined whether decontamination efforts are necessary and that the territory cannot be left to be cleaned by the natural action of atmospheric factors after further damage is prevented by cordoning off the contaminated area and putting up warning signs. In making this decision, it is important to appraise the availability of reserves of means of decontamination effective against a given agent, the decontamination methods and the equipment required for their use.

Making the Decision on Decontamination

Prior to starting the decontamination effort, the sequence of steps to be taken is determined. First to be treated are people and objects that are essential for survival. If an economically important object has been the target, it may be practically impossible to decontaminate its entire territory, and often this is not necessary. In initiating the decontamination procedures on the premises of the object, a number of factors should be considered, including:

--the general situation of the object (degree to which it has been put out of commission, the current functions and capabilities of the object, distance from the battlefront, etc.);

- technical equipment and available personnel for decontamination;
- functional importance of the sections of the objects;
- the situation with contamination on the premises.

It should be borne in mind that no activity in a contaminated area can be carried out except by people equipped with means for individual protection of skin and respiratory tract. The work of people with such protection is difficult and has time limits. Usually, the decontamination of an industrial object is limited to:

- segments of roads leading to the object and internal transportation roads;
- small segments of the premises in the immediate vicinity of functionally important elements of the object;
- transportation vehicles;
- the necessary machinery and equipment;
- means for protection of skin and respiratory tract of personnel;
- clothes and underwear of individuals damaged by CWA;
- public facilities of the object.

After the decision has been taken to eliminate the chemical agents, the decontamination effort is started in the appropriate sequence. There is a rule requiring that decontamination begin from one's own person and the people in the immediate surrounding. For decontamination of the departments of an object, groups are formed which are selected from the working personnel. If that is insufficient, special decontamination squads are called which have adequate equipment, chemical agents and techniques.

Decontaminants

The agents which can be used to eliminate or reduce chemical contamination on the basis of chemical reaction between these substances and chemical warfare agents are known as decontaminants.

Decontaminants are chemical substances usually with a high activity; mostly, these are oxidizing substances and compounds causing hydrolytic decay of the CWA. The main decontaminants used for elimination of CWA are listed in the table. In case the substances indicated in the table are unavailable, one can utilize industrial effluents, especially alkaline substances:

- degassing (ammonia) water produced as an effluent in the process of degassing and gasification of fuel in the gas and coking coal industry;
- industrial effluents of caustic soda from soda plants;
- effluents from plants producing nitrogen compounds;
- alkaline effluents from leeching tanks produced by the washing of filter cloth and sulfurization machines at artificial fiber factories;
- effluents from washing of fabrics in wool factories.

Commercial detergents and bleaches--powders, pastes and liquids used in laundries and dry cleaning facilities, sanitary disinfectants, etc.--can be used as effective decontaminants.

Choice of Decontaminant and Decontamination Methods

Decontaminants are selected according to the type of affected surface and the type of CWA used. Active decontaminants cannot be utilized to treat people and certain types of fabrics, plastics and metals. Decontaminants should be selected not only from the point of view of their effective action with respect to a given CWA, but also considering its possible action on the material of the contaminated object. In organizing the decontamination effort, one should first decide as to the method appropriate to a given situation.

Among the decontamination methods, there is a group of techniques based on the utilization of natural factors. These include the action of the weather, building fires, water and earth. Natural factors generate a self-purification process. Chemical agents evaporate and diffuse in the masses of atmospheric air. Windy and sunny weather is conducive to this. House and building fires that accompany military action remove and destroy CWA, causing the thermal decay of the agents and their dispersion in the atmosphere and combustion gases.

Rain rinses and dilutes contaminants and produces their partial hydrolytic decay.

Soil has a contaminant-absorbing action, while soil moisture may be sufficient for hydrolysis of some CWA.

In counteracting the harmful effect of chemical contamination, one can take advantage of natural factors.

On open terrains this action can be amplified by plowing. The plowing merely covers the local sources of chemical contamination, because burying contaminants in the ground does not ensure their complete neutralization. Larger local contamination sources, such as fragments of chemical ammunition, funnels and craters or pools of liquid CWA, etc., are treated by spraying dry decontaminant chemicals (chlorinated lime or calcium hypochlorite) mixed with earth and sand. Among other techniques of treating large territories, the important and most frequent method is to cordon off the entire territory and leave it to self-purification (after placing signs warning of the danger).

Large concentrations of chemical agents, such as unexploded shells of chemical ammunition or heavily contaminated objects that cannot be cleansed, are destroyed by burning or blasting with explosives.

Contamination of smaller surfaces, such as cars, machines and equipment, is removed by washing them with decontaminant solutions. The chemical substances are decomposed and diluted at the same time. Washing the objects with solvents is also an effective and recommended technique. The surface

contaminants are diluted into a fraction of their original concentration. The resulting effluent should be collected and subjected to further treatment at a different time and place. The purpose of this treatment is to destroy the contaminant and eventually recover the solvent. In the absence of sufficient amounts of decontaminants or washing liquids, the chemical agents can be removed from surfaces by wiping with rags, paper, straw, grass, etc.; these materials should be moistened with a decontaminant or solvent. In this case, the washing medium is chosen to be appropriate to the contaminated surface. For example, organic solvents are used to wash the parts of machines covered with oil, while smooth hard surfaces are treated with decontaminant solutions. The effluents from the washing are collected and subsequently destroyed. Contaminated fabrics and clothing are washed in tubs with oxidizing or alkaline decontaminants or in organic solvents. The choice of washing composition depends on the type of CWA and the fabric material. Likewise, in washing hard surfaces the type of decontaminant or solvent is selected with consideration for the material of the contaminated surface. In treating metal surfaces, agents causing metal corrosion should not be used; for plastics and varnished surfaces, decontaminants should not damage these materials. In certain cases, however, where liquid CWA has penetrated deep into the material (such as a varnished or wood surface), it may be necessary to completely destroy the outer layer by physical removal or dissolving.

The degree of contamination of an object which cannot be washed or wiped with a wet rag can be reduced by pouring over it a layer of dry adsorbent. Materials which have adsorbent qualities are activated charcoal, silicon gels, talc, infusorial earth and even sand and sawdust.

From delicate equipment, such as electronic units, measurement instruments, communication devices, etc., which cannot be washed for fear of damage, chemical agents are removed by means of a gas jet, such as hot air blowing. The following techniques are thus applied for decontamination:

- use of a dry decontaminant;
- washing with solvents and decontaminant solutions;
- pouring dry adsorbent;
- evaporation with a gas jet.

Choice of Decontaminant According to the Material of Contaminated Object

In choosing the decontamination method and agent, one should consider favorable and unfavorable effects of agents on different materials.

Suspensions of chlorinated lime and calcium hypochlorite do not damage wood, cement, ceramic, asphalt and varnished metal surfaces or plastic and rubber sheets. They can be used for the treatment of streets and squares, railroad stations, production halls and transportation vehicles (motor cars, railroad cars, aircraft and ships). Active chlorine released from the suspension is conducive to metal corrosion, so that after treatment metal surfaces should be

rinsed with water. Smaller metal objects are best treated with decontaminant solutions nos. 1 and 2. In the absence of these decontaminants and suspensions of calcium hypochlorite or lime, one can use water with addition of soap or other laundry detergents. If the chemical toxic agent is sarin or soman, one can use, instead of calcium hypochlorite, solutions of leached ammonia water and alkaline industrial effluents. It should be remembered that these solutions have an aggressive effect on aluminum and aluminum alloys. Sodium hypochlorite and alkaline materials are used for treatment of textiles, especially cotton and linen.

Decontaminants nos. 1 and 2 are used with delicate fabrics and clothing.

Laundrying with surfactants such as soaps and standard laundry detergents is also recommended for decontamination of CWA; this treatment results in partial decomposition of the agents and washes them out from the fabric. Dry cleaning used with wool fabrics is also an effective way to remove chemical contamination. Organic solvents are also effective for removal of chemical contaminants from greasy surfaces. The effluents from the treatment contain toxins and must be handled as a secondary contamination source.

Articles made of rubber and rubberized fabrics can be treated similarly as clothing.

Leather footwear and clothes can be treated with a suspension of calcium hydrochloride rinsed with water, dried and left exposed to fresh air.

All articles decontaminated by washing and laundrying should be exposed for a while to fresh air.

Porous and absorbent materials are most difficult to cleanse of chemical contamination. CWA usually dissolve most organic materials, polymers, lubricants and fats. Decontamination of such materials takes a long time and usually yields poor results. Contamination of water in natural collectors and especially water storage bodies that are important sources of supply of potable and utility water to the population is eliminated by filtration and neutralization with chemical agents. In urban residential areas, water treatment is carried out by the water utilities. Decontamination is performed during the normal course of water treatment. Where water is drawn from wells, decontamination should be done by the residents themselves. Elimination of chemical toxins from food products is a complicated method requiring a separate discussion. It is especially vital for objects making up part of the chains of food distribution to the population.

For the treatment of individuals, the victims are brought into clean premises, contaminated clothing is removed and first aid is rendered. Individuals capable of taking a shower should wash and rinse thoroughly. Decontamination treatment of the sick should be performed according to physician instructions.

Basic CWA Decontaminants

Agent	Main technical features	Solubility					Preservability	Applications	Remarks
		in water	in organic solvents	3	4	5			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Calcium hypochlorite	common calcium hypochlorite: $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$, white powder contains approx. 80% of active chlorine	good	not soluble					decontamination of yperite, sarin and soman using water solutions with concentrations of 1-1.5% in quantities from 2 to 3 dm ³ /m ²	should not be stored with fuels and lubricants, in areas exposed to light, moisture and high temperatures
	2:3 basic calcium hypochlorite: $3\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2 \cdot 2\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_3 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, white powder contains up to approx. 60% of active chlorine	not fully soluble	not soluble	Good preservability (the loss of active chlorine content during 3 years is not greater than 10%)				as 15% water solution is used for decontamination of terrain (also in solid state) from yperite and soman	has strong irritative action on eyes and skin (may cause extensive skin damage)
	2 basic calcium hypochlorite: $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2 2\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_3$, a crystal substance containing approx. 40% active chlorine	poorly soluble	soluble					oxidation of solutions is conducive to improved efficiency against V-gases (pH < 7)	Releases chlorine which may cause metal corrosion. If mixed with ammonia may cause explosion

[cont'd]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sodium hypochlorite	NaOCl, water solution containing approx. 13% of active chlorine	total-ly soluble	insoluble	should be stored in glass tanks or metal containers with inner surface resistant to this material	as above	as above
Chlorinated lime	Ca(OCl) ₂ , approx. 36%, Ca(OH) ₂ , approx. 30% and 15% CaCl ₂ , white hygroscopic powder containing 28-35% of active chlorine sediment)	partially soluble in water	insoluble	is unstable when stored in metal containers and on contact with moisture and carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	as above	as above
Sodium hydroxide	NaOH, hygroscopic solid, produced in the form of plates, lumps or granules	highly soluble (with release of a large quantity of heat)	insoluble	should be stored in airtight metal drums or in polyethylene or glass containers; contact with carbon dioxide should be avoided	decontamination from yperite, soman and sarin. Is unsuitable for decontamination from nitrogen yperite and V-gases. Water solution with concentrations of 10% (in summer) and 20% (in winter) are used. Alcohol-water solution (50% alcohol) can also be used.	Both in solid and dissolved state has a strong irritative effect on skin and eyes. Reacts with oxides and damages painted & varnished surfaces. Destroys aluminum & its alloys
Sodium carbonate	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·10H ₂ O or Na ₂ CO ₃ (hydrous or anhydrous)	highly soluble (with release of heat)	insoluble	well preserved	decontamination of soman, sarin and yperite with 10% water solution, 2-4% solutions for treatment of clothing (by boiling approx. 1 hour at about 100°C)	

[cont'd]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ammonia water	water solution of $\text{NH}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with approx. 25% NH_4OH content	highly soluble	highly soluble in alcohol	well preserved in sealed containers; on contact with air loses NH_3 ; should not be stored with calcium hypochlorite	for decontamination 10-20% water solutions of $\text{NH}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are used at temperatures above -5°C ; below this temperature ammonia water (20-25%) cannot be diluted. Used for sarin and soman types of SWA. Should be applied to surfaces which are not resistant to the action of lyes (NaOH)	Concentrated solutions affect respiratory tract and eyes
Decontaminant solution number 1	10% dichloramine B ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2\cdot\text{NCl}_2$) with addition of 2% calcium hypochlorite in the form of a solution in dichloroethane ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$)	insoluble	mixes well with organic solvents	freezes at -35°C ; is unstable when stored in metal containers; must be prepared immediately before application	for decontamination from SWA such as yperite and V-gases; dosage approx. $0.2\text{ dm}^3/\text{m}^2$	
Decontaminant solution number 2	2% solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH); 5% monoethanolamine ($\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$) and 20% ammonia water	soluble	-	solution in sealed containers has a long storage life	for SWA of the types of sarin and soman; dosage approx. $0.5\text{ dm}^2/\text{m}^2$	

[cont'd]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sodium sulfide	$\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, amorphous brass-colored solid, releases H_2S with characteristic odor; hygroscopic; product contains 30-32% of active compound	well soluble	-	when in contact with moisture decays with release of H_2S ; stored in tightly sealed metal drums	for decontamination of SWA of the types sarin, V-gases and yperite. 10% water solutions are used. Can be utilized also for decontamination of kitchenware.	Water solutions have a highly basic reaction. They are damaging to body tissues, skin, fabrics, paints and varnishes.
					Solutions warmed to 80°C accelerate the decontamination of sulfuric and nitric yperite	

Decontamination Equipment

Depending on the treatment method, different types of equipment and facilities are used.

For spreading dry decontaminant agents on a territory, farm sowers and road sanders can be used. In the absence of these machines, the agent is strewn with a shovel from an open truck. Sealed containers of decontaminant (metal drums) are thrown into funnels and craters made by chemical delivery missiles and then exploded. For the treatment of streets, squares and malls, watering trucks, washing plants and farm sprinklers on trucks are used.

Effective for the treatment of vehicles are car washes, railroad car wash stations and fire hydrants.

Smaller surfaces of machines, furniture and other objects can be treated with hand-held and back-strapped garden sprayers, paint sprayers and brushes with a watering hose.

All types of laundry and household washing machines can be used for decontamination.

For the removal of chemicals by gas blowing, one can use the gas jet from car exhausts, electric vacuum cleaners, hair dryers and fans.

For decontamination of well water, all kinds of containers in the household can be useful, such as barrels, buckets, tubs and jars. Homemade filters can be made of sieves filled with gravel, sand or charcoal for filtering water.

Complete safety is provided by distilling contaminated water in a laboratory distillation unit or a makeshift distillation system.

Preparatory Actions in Decontamination

Before beginning the decontamination effort, it is necessary to prepare (in addition to decontaminants and equipment) sufficient numbers of skin and respiratory tract protection units for the personnel, as well as instruments for detection and identification of CWA, enabling proper choice of decontamination method. This equipment is also used to assess the decontamination efficacy.

Before beginning the treatment, the following actions should be undertaken:

- determining the sequence of sites and objects to be decontaminated, the types of CWA and the elimination method;
- bringing water, preparing the decontaminants and equipment;
- digging holes and preparing containers for effluents;
- setting up medical treatment units;
- arranging the station for processing of protective clothing, equipment and vehicles used during the decontamination effort;
- securing medical aid to the victims of poisoning.

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA'S SYCHEV ON PROGRESS IN 1985

AU151008 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Interview given by CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev to RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Atanas Atanasov "in Moscow, in January": "Survey: CEMA--An Agreement Economic Policy, Intensive Progress in Science and Technology--A Main Link in the Economic Strategy of the Countries of the Socialist Community"---first paragraph in newspaper's introduction]

[Text] A year and a half has elapsed since the summit economic conference of the CEMA member-states in Moscow, whose decisions mark a qualitatively new stage in the development of mutual cooperation. The interview with CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev is concerned with the contribution of the year 1985 in the implementation of these decisions.

[Sychev] First of all, I want to place on record that 1985 was an active and fruitful year for the international economic organization of the socialist countries. Economic policy was coordinated to an incomparably more profound extent in the different fields of mutual cooperation. In the course of coordinating the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period the main directions were marked out for the production specialization of the countries in the international socialist division of labor, and concrete form was given to the measures for increasing the mutual goods turnover, raising the value indices [stoynostnite pokazateli] and the term of mutual deliveries, etc. Of great importance were the consultations on the prospects for the development of the individual countries, the coordination of capital investments, and other matters. The majority of countries signed programs for bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation until the year 2000.

[Atanasov] One of the important tasks set by the Moscow economic conference is the qualitative reequipment of the machine-building industry, which is called upon to play the key role in the scientific and technical progress in all fields of the economy.

[Sychev] It is worthwhile reminding ourselves that in fulfillment of the conference's decisions a CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Machine Building was formed at the deputy premier level, which is already actively carrying

out its functions. The priority directions in the development of this branch of industry have also been precisely defined. The highroad for cooperation is the specialized and work-sharing production of computer and microprocessor equipment, robots and complex robot systems, and flexible automated production systems.

[Atanasov] What measures have been undertaken to strengthen the fuel, raw-material, and energy base of the CEMA member-states?

[Sychev] Primary attention has been devoted to this great problem. A conception has been worked out and a general plan is being prepared for the future development of combined energy systems until the year 2000. A number of measures are being implemented in order to optimize the structure of fuel and energy consumption. A program is being developed for developing nuclear power engineering until the year 2000, which provides for joint construction of nuclear electricity-generating stations and nuclear power stations for central heating. During the next 5-year-plan period the atomic power capacity of the CEMA member-states is to be almost doubled. Concrete agreements are already in the final stage of negotiation on the terms for cooperation in the construction and bringing into production of the Yamburgsk [name as transliterated] gas field, as well as a main gas pipeline to the USSR's western border with a length of approximately 4,600 km.

The countries of the socialist community are also already implementing a program for cooperation on the rational utilization and saving of material resources until the year 2000. In this document the national efforts are combined with serious collective measures for the development and wide application of resource-economizing technologies and machines, and new efficient materials. As the first step in this context, a general agreement has come into force for multilateral cooperation in the utilization of natural gas as a motor fuel for vehicles.

The balance sheet for the active and fruitful year of 1985 ends with an impressive success--the Complex Program for scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-states until the year 2000, which was approved at the 41st (extraordinary) session of the CEMA council. It concentrates the efforts of all CEMA member-states on a qualitative reorganization of the national economies on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements. The program defines five priority directions of scientific-technical and production cooperation: introduction of electronics [elektronizatsiya] of the national economy, complex automation, nuclear power engineering, creation and mastering of new generations of materials and technologies, and biotechnologies. In a number of countries in the world, considerable successes have been achieved in these directions, successes which are being introduced on an ever-increasing scale. It is precisely for this reason that the joining together of the member-states' efforts is so important at the moment.

[Atanasov] It was stressed at the extraordinary CEMA session in Moscow that the realization of the program also presupposes a qualitative reorganization of the activities of CEMA. In which main directions do you see the possibilities for CEMA's advance?

[Sychev] Life itself sets our countries the common task for the intensification of social production. The highroad for the solving of this task is the utilization of the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution. The Complex Program sets the ambitious task, before the year 2000, for labor productivity to be raised almost by a factor of two, and for the relative expenditure of energy and material resources per unit of national income to be sharply reduced in the CEMA member-states.

I would like to point out the following basic features in the development of new technologies and technical means at the contemporary stage. Firstly, here we are talking not only of higher rates in the development of the economy, but for these rates to be achieved with a minimum expenditure of raw materials, other materials, and electric power. Secondly, at the present stage of scientific and technical progress there must be substantial reduction in the time limits for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in the national economy. And thirdly, there is an immutable requirement for the creation of machines, equipment, and technologies based on new principles, which at the very least will not be inferior in their quality indices to the best world examples. These are the features which orient the CEMA organs to give priority, so to speak, to assisting joint research studies, developments, and production processes carried out and agreed, and in many cases also a united, economic policy. The bringing together in this way of the intellectual and material-technical potential of our countries will enable equipment and technologies to be created in accordance with the highest contemporary standards. And one thing more: In this way the mutual cooperation embraces all stages of the reproduction [vuzproizvodstveniya] process with all the favorable consequences also arising therefrom in the direction of "productivity--efficiency."

[Atanasov] Which forms and methods from the arsenal of mutual cooperation acquire topical importance under the present conditions?

[Sychev] The present day confronts us with new, more serious tasks, but at the same time also shows new approaches to these tasks. For example, multilateral scientific, technical, and production work-sharing is growing apace both in breadth and depth, and at the same time wide prospects are opening for developing direct links between ministries, governmental departments, production trusts and enterprises, scientific institutes, etc.

Of course, direct links are also being maintained now, but as a general rule they are mainly limited to exchange of experience in organizing production and socialist competition. It is important now for them to develop into deep, sound work-sharing relationships.

The expansion and deepening of the direct ties does not signify a retreat from the centralized administration of foreign economic relations. These ties are not a substitute for cooperation at the state and industry-branch level, but they organically supplement the latter and in this way strengthen the stability of the international socialist division of labor.

Following the adoption of the complex program, this form of interaction is going to encompass scientific-research and planning-design activities. Our countries' vast scientific potential is to be combined to enable its efficiency to be raised sharply in the crucial directions of the scientific and technical revolution. There is an objective requirement for an expansion and deepening of scientific-technical work-sharing, and the joint implementation of important scientific research developments. From here also lies the orientation toward the formation of joint scientific institutes and laboratories, planning-design offices, and pilot production processes and enterprises. This is one of the manifestations of the natural-law-governed tendency towards the drawing together of the socialist countries. Thanks to the joint actions on a multilateral basis the current pressing problems of the social-economic and cultural advance of the states of the community are being resolved more effectively and efficiently.

[Atanasov] How would you characterize the fact that two joint Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production trusts have already been formed in the field of machine building, as well as the "interrobot" multilateral trust?

[Sychev] That was precisely what I had in mind when I mentioned the tendency towards the drawing together of our countries. This form of interaction is one of the factors accelerating this tendency, because in this case the direct links acquire a complex nature and encompass the whole cycle "science--technology--production--sale." The new trusts are called upon to play the role of pioneers, that is, to demonstrate the great advantages of this more perfect method of socialist interaction, and to prepare the ground for its mass application on a bilateral and multilateral basis in the CEMA system.

[Atanasov] With the expansion and deepening of the integration processes between our countries, there has also been a manyfold increase in the responsibility for the fulfillment of the decisions and mutual obligations of the partners. Evidently, don't the great goals and tasks in the complex program also increase proportionally the demands in this respect?

[Sychev] The tasks of the complex program are included in the national 5-year and annual plans, which means that in every country the necessary resources will be ensured also for their fulfillment. Naturally, the magnitude and significance of the tasks presupposes a heightened responsibility and systematic control, including a high state level. Now, and more precisely, during the first six months of 1986, over 60 new agreements are to be signed and over 80 agreements in force are to be extended. Before us is a job immense in scope, which, however, is only the first step. Afterwards the intensive fulfillment of the agreements

will have to be precisely organized. Judge for yourself: Approximately half of the 92 problems which make up the contents of the complex program must find practical solutions in the course of three years. And here we are concerned with equipment and technologies based on new principles. Of course such a result is unthinkable without the strictest fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by all partners, and without constant monitoring of the implementation of the agreements. In this context we are placing great hopes on the frontranking organizations which are coordinators of the work on the problems; most of these are powerful and authoritative research, design, and scientific-production collectives in the USSR. They have been granted rights, but also great responsibility for the end result of the cause entrusted to them.

We have already spoken with you about the direct links between the enterprises and organizations of the CEMA countries. Apart from their high effectiveness, surely the direct links also heighten the personal responsibility of the relevant leaders, and surely the collective too will not permit this responsibility to be turned into a bureaucratic one, i.e. no one's. Therefore, the broad development of such ties will assist the universal raising of the sense of responsibility for fulfilling the obligations undertaken at all levels.

In conclusion, I would like to tell you that in the headquarters of the international economic organization of the socialist states--the CEMA Secretariat--a well-founded optimism prevails. During the 41st (extraordinary) CEMA session it was remarked that with the development of the program, CEMA has proven that it is able to work fast, accurately, with high responsibility, and without excessive bureaucracy. [word indistinct] is the style that must be preserved in the course of the work on fulfilling the program. Precisely in this manner do the leaders of the fraternal parties of the countries of the community now present the task for CEMA.

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CSO: 2200/66

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUNGARIAN HISTORIAN'S VIEWS CONDEMNED BY ROMANIAN WEEKLY

Attack on KULPOLITIKA Writer

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2142 GMT 16 Jan 86

["Rectifying" History or Rectifying Borders"---AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/1/1986--On January 16, under the above heading, issue No 3 of ROMANIA LITERARA carries an ample rebuttal by Florin Constantiniu, D. Hist, who firmly repels the assertions historian Balogh Sandor made in the article "The Hungarian Question at the Paris Peace Conference (1946)" published in issue 4/1985 of Hungary's KULPOLITIKA.

By presenting realities in a distorted manner, lacking objective views on and characterizations of a series of reported facts, this article carries grave deformations of the historic truth, notes the Romanian historian. "The direct falsification or the falsification through silence, this is what occurs in Balogh Sandor's article, writes Florin Constantiniu while mentioning that of the inexactitudes presented by the Hungarian researcher he will deal exclusively with those directly linked to Romania's history and the Romanian-Hungarian relations.

"The starting point of Balogh Sandor's article is an equally false and grave assertion inserted in an "Explanatory" note: "The peace treaty signed on June 4, 1920 at the Little Trianon Palace gave Romania a Hungarian territory covering 102 thousand square kilometres," reads ROMANIA LITERARA then presenting the generally-known historic arguments regarding the Romanian character of Transylvania--part and parcel of old Dacia and of the area of formation of the Romanian, autonomous people, always a majority within the Carpathian arch. The specific situation of this old Romanian province that, in spite of the foreign domination, has preserved its autonomous statute and political individuality for centuries on end, until 1867 when it was forcefully integrated into Hungary. The fact that the union of Transylvania with the motherland, Romania, was done by virtue of the peoples' right to self-determination, at the great Alba Iulia assembly on December 1, 1918 and that the Trianon Treaty only came with the international acknowledgement of that union.

Denouncing the unscientific practices by which an attempt is made to fool the reader, the Romanian historian unveils the revisionist nature of the reasoning

of the Hungarian researcher who considers implicitly that all attempts at a total or partial recovery of a so-called "Hungarian territory," made by the governments and parties of Hungary at that time were legitimate. In this string of ideas Florin Constantiniu condemns the way Balogh Sandor, while falsifying the historic realities, presents the August 30, 1940 Fascist Vienna Diktat according to which the odious shearing by Horthy's Hungary of a part of Romania's national territory, with support from Hitler and Mussolini, was historically justified.

Balogh Sandor resorts to the same mistifying practices as he presents the Paris negotiations that preceded the February 10, 1947 signing of the peace treaty with Hungary, notes Florin Constantiniu.

Mentioning well-known historical data and facts, declarations of personalities and other documents of that time, the Romanian researcher discloses the subjective manner of the Hungarian historian who presents the aberrant "solutions" and proposals of the members of the Hungarian delegation envisaging the amputation of the Romanian territory, the way in which he distorts the thorough argumentation of the Romanian delegation or ignores positions favourable to Romania of numerous foreign delegates at the conference: Czechoslovak, French, British, Soviet, etc.

Winding up with a few conclusions on Balogh Sandor's article, Florin Constantiniu points out that "the author takes up the positions of old revisionist theses and trends; his method is to "insert," in notes, his basic ideas on the alleged annexation by Romania, through the Trianon Treaty, of a fictitious Hungarian territory, on the "restoration" of a part of this territory to Hungary through the Vienna Diktat, etc. What is crystal-clear in Balogh Sandor's article is that the Hungarian revisionism strived to snatch Transylvania from Romania; if not all of it, at least the part snatched by the Vienna Diktat; as this was invalidated, at least 22,000 sq km, this is half of what they gave to Horthy, Hitler and Mussolini; if even that much is not possible, then perhaps 4,000 sq km with Arad, Oradea and Satu Mare. Tenacious, but odious attempt. What Balogh Sandor and those who think like him must understand is that the Romanian land was not and cannot be traded. With multimillennary roots in their forefathers' hearth, the Romanian people have defended their sacred territory with the blood of their best sons and shall never allow anyone to make of Transylvania, part and parcel of the Romanian land and state, an object of transaction. Balogh Sandor, who condemns the Trianon Treaty also criticizes the Paris Treaty, on the grounds that the Paris Peace Conference "adopted decisions without asking at all the national population in which of the states they would like to live." Could his memory be all that faulty that he forgot that on the first of December, 1918, the right to self-determination of people found the most democratic form of expression uniting Transylvania to Romania? It is the Romania in which today the Romanian people--and the nationalities--Magyars, Germans, etc.--in perfect equality and harmony build socialism triumphantly. It is obvious that Balogh Sandor has a deep-set nostalgia for Hungarian revisionism and that, from his angle of view, he distorts history without shame, for the sake of longed-for border "modifications" and "rectifications" of larger or smaller extent. He forgets that history cannot be rectified and that it crushes under the weight of its millennia, full of fights,

suffering and sacrifices, all those who want "to rectify" its course in the name of annexations and oppression.

It is regrettable that of late in the Hungarian People's Republic all sorts of historians and writers have come out who question the borders set through the peace treaties after the Second World War. Or it is well-known to what led the revisionist, Fascist, revanchist policies not so long ago, what was the aftermath of this policy and what damage it caused to mankind, including the Hungarian people,--Florin Constantiniu writes in conclusion, most resolutely rejecting suchlike theses and conceptions alien to the spirit of collaboration, conclusion, peace and friendship among people.

Article Not in KULPOLITIKA No 4/1985

AU211025 [Editorial Report] Bucharest, AGEPRES reports an "ample rebuttal" in issue NR 3 of Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian by Florin Constantiniu, doctor of history, of "The Assertions Historian Sandor Balogh made in the article 'The Hungarian Question at the Paris Peace Conference (1946)' published in issue 4/1985 of Hungary's KULPOLITIKA." A review of the cited issue of KULPOLITIKA shows that it does not contain any article by Sandor Balogh, or any article with the title given by AGERPRES. Budapest KULPOLITIKA No 4/1985 on pages 124-156 does, however, carry an approximately 8,000-word article by Dr Mihaly Fulop, scientific staff-member of the Hungarian Foreign Affairs Institute, entitled "The Council of Foreign Ministers and the Hungarian Peace Treaty," which analyzes the background and the procedures that led to the signing of the peace treaty determining Hungary's status and borders following World War II; it contains a number of references to Sandor Balogh's book "Elections in Hungary, 1945."

The Fulop article does not deal exclusively with Hungarian-Romanian questions on borders; it is a very detailed historical analysis of the various meetings and conferences of the representatives of the allied powers in deciding the future of Europe in 1946 and 1947. It is said to be based on new diplomatic documents made available from British, U.S., and French archives containing material on the sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers following the end of World War II. It presents in detail the procedures adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers and the Hungarian representatives' attempt to secure the best possible treaty in view of the situation created after the war.

In his article, Fulop presents the historical retrospective of the procedures of the Council of Foreign Ministers and describes the various positions of the representatives of allied powers on the question of Hungary's future borders with all its neighbors, among them with Romania. The British and U.S. proposals are quoted as stating that "Hungary's border with Romania will be generally that of 1938," including Transylvania's return "Entirely or in its major part" to Romania, but the final lines "are to be drawn following comprehensive analysis of the claims of the countries in question."

The Soviet position is also quoted according to which the entire territory of Transylvania should be returned to Romania.

The article mentions the fact that all the proposals referred to the need for a just settlement of the minorities in the border area.

The remarks on the Hungarian-Romanian border questions and peace treaty are made in the general context of issues dealing with Hungary's attempt to settle the problems of its borders with all its neighbors.

The article concludes with the remark that "the Italian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Finnish peace treaties--after the Paris conference--were confirmed by a broad international understanding and it proved to be a firm and lasting pillar of 40 years of peace."

The quotation in the AGERPRES item from an "explanatory note" in the KULPOLITIKA article, claiming that the Trianon Peace Treaty gave Romania "Hungarian territory covering 102,000 square kilometers" cannot be found in the Fulop article, either in the body or in the footnotes or references of the article.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV'S STATEMENT ON RECEIVING JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

AU012040 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Yesterday State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov received Masami Tanida, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan, who presented his letters of accreditation.

State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov thanked the ambassador for the good wishes and sent his most cordial greetings and good wishes for health and happiness both personally to the emperor and to the whole Japanese people.

I use this opportunity to voice my feelings of gratitude for the warm hospitality rendered to me during my visit to Japan this year, said Comrade Todor Zhivkov. I wish to assure you that the Bulgarian people maintain good feelings for the achievements of the industrious Japanese people and for its ancient and original culture.

The chairman of the State Council also gave a high assessment to Bulgarian-Japanese relations. He voiced his confidence that the useful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan would, by joint efforts, continue in the future to expand and be further enriched for the good of the two countries and in the interest of peace and understanding in the world.

After the presentation of the credentials, State Chairman Todor Zhivkov invited the Japanese ambassador into his study, and held a conversation with him.

The ceremony was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU151810 Sofia BTA in English 1659 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jan (BTA)--The successful promotion of the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Nicaragua matches completely the interests and the aspirations of the two countries' peoples, seeking a constructive international communication for the sake of progress, peace and security in the world, Bulgaria's head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, said today.

Receiving the credentials of the Nicaraguan Ambassador Mr Roger Vasquez Barrios, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria had always expressed her invariable solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the aggression of imperialism, in defence of its country's independence and sovereignty, of its right to determine the way of its development on its own. "Your struggle gains ever more wide and active support among the Latin American countries, among all democratic and progressive forces in the world," stressed Mr Todor Zhivkov.

On behalf of the Nicaraguan Government and people, Mr Roger Vasquez Barrios expressed sincerest gratitude to Bulgaria and to her people for their support, which is in the best traditions of proletarian internationalism. He stressed the need for upgrading mutual cooperation to a still higher level.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

MORE PRELIMINARY NATIONAL CENSUS RESULTS REPORTED

AU151525 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

["Report on the preliminary results of the census of the population and the housing supply in the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] From [word indistinct] to 12 December a general census of the population and the housing supply was carried out in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The preliminary results are as follows:

1. The total population count amounts to 8,942,976 persons of whom 4,427,000 are men and 4,515,936 are women. In comparison with 1975, the country's population has increased.

2. In the towns, the population has reached 5,793,000 persons, and has increased by 732,000 persons as compared to 1975.

In the country, the population is 3,150,000 persons, and has decreased by 517,000 persons during the same period. As a result of this, the relative percentage of the town population has risen from 58 to 65 percent.

3. Both the absolute number and the relative percentage of persons under and of working age is decreasing, as the percentage of the population over working age increases:

Age Groups	2 Dec 1975	4 Dec 1985	Relative Percentages	
			2 Dec 1975	4 Dec 1985
Total:	8,727,771	8,942,976	100.0	100.0
Under working age	2,061,143	2,033,494	23.6	22.7
Of working age	5,058,511	5,017,306	58.0	56.1
Over working age	1,608,117	1,892,176	18.4	21.2

The economically active population has increased from 4,448,000 in 1975 to 4,800,000 in 1985, or by 352,000 persons.

4. During the past decade the level of education of the population has improved:

	Population of 8 years		Relative Percentages	
	2 Dec 1975	4 Dec 1985	2 Dec 1975	4 Dec 1985
Total:	7,658,498	7,904,374	100.0	100.0
Higher and semi-higher education	436,944	719,023	5.7	9.1
Secondary Education	1,469,898	2,203,118	19.2	27.9
Lower than Secondary	5,751,656	4,982,233	75.1	63.0

The number of persons with secondary and higher than secondary education has increased from 907,000 in 1975 to 2,922,000 in 1985, or by 53 percent. Even greater is the increase in the number of those who have completed a higher or semi-higher education--from 437,000 to 719,000 or a rise of 65 percent.

5. Due to the line followed unswervingly by the part and the government of ever more fully satisfying social needs, significant positive changes have occurred in the people's housing conditions during the 1975-85 period:

--The number of dwellings has reached 3,092,000 and compared to 1975 the number has risen by 590,000 or by 24 percent;

--the total dwelling area amounts to 149 million square meters. By comparison with 1985, the total area has increased by 33 million square meters, or by 28 percent;

--the average dwelling space per unit of population has increased from 13.3 square meters in 1975 to 16.6 square meters in 1985, or has risen by 3.3 square meters over 10 years;

--in the towns, the dwelling area of 60 million square meters in 1975 has increased by 86 million square meters; or an increase of approximately 43 percent has been achieved;

--in the towns, the average dwelling space per unit of population comprises 14.9 square meters, as compared to 11.9 square meters in 1975; i.e. an increase of 3.0 square meters. In the villages the average dwelling space per person amounts to 19.9 square meters, whereas in 1975 the figure was 15.1 square meters, which represents an increase of 4.8 square meters;

--There has been an improvement in the conditions for rest and recovery of the working capacity and good health of the population;

--the number of villas amounts to over 300,000, i.e. every ninth household has its own place for recreation.

Committee for social information [name as published] Under the Council of Ministers

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

WESTERN SOURCES CITED ON RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TURKEY

AU281236 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 23 and 24 January 1986 carries an article in two installments of 1,500 words each by Dimitur Shishmanov entitled "file, according to West European sources and documents." (In it Shishmanov describes and quotes a number of allegations by West European organizations and in the West European press of human rights violations in Turkey, argues that the United States and NATO are putting pressure on the European organizations to prevent them raising the issue of human rights violations in Turkey, and criticizes the report of a special parliamentary commission set up by the Turkish Government in response to allegations of torture in Turkish prisons.

The first installment, in the 23 January issue on page 4, is titled "only promises for Democratization" and opens by saying that "the United States and leading NATO circles are exerting strong pressure upon organizations and institutions to prevent them from dealing with the question of human and civil rights in Turkey." Although it is not an "Atlantic" country, Turkey is a member of NATO, and although "only 3 percent of Turkish territory is situated in Europe," Turkey is a member of the EC, Shishmanov says, attributing this to "certain political factors," these being that Turkey has an "important military strategic location, so that it can make its territory available to its Atlantic allies."

Shishmanov argues that Turkey's European "alliances, communities, and organizations, and institutions, which call themselves democratic, are in an awkward situation in confronting West European and worldwide democratic public opinion, since they have as an ally and partner a country where basic human civil, and, democratic rights and freedoms are trampled upon." "Under the pressure of public opinion" Shishmanov goes on, various European institutions and organizations have adopted numerous resolutions and declarations "denouncing the regime in Turkey, established in 1980 in a military coup, as antidemocratic and repressive."

After enumerating several of these "resolutions and declarations," Shishmanov cites the resolutions adopted by the European parliament on 23 May 1985, which states that the "present Turkish regime is carrying out systematic genocide against the Kurdish national minority." He also mentions a proposal of the SPD faction in the FRG Bundestage demanding that military aid to Turkey should be stopped because it is used for "waging war against the Kurds."

Repeating that "leading circles of the United States and NATO are exerting strong pressure on West European organizations in an attempt to prevent them from dealing with human and civil rights in Turkey," Shishmanov reports that France, The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden had raised the issue of human rights violations in Turkey before the European council's Human Rights Commission but a "compromise solution" had been worked out whereby in return for the withdrawal by the above countries of their complaint Turkey would be obliged, following February 1986, to report to the Human Rights Commission on the state of human rights in Turkey and undertake that "torture will no longer be admitted in prisons and police stations."

Shishmanov cites cases of death sentences and executions taking place in Turkey "without trial," all instances being based on Western sources, adding that, according to the Turkish authorities, such deaths were "suicides," or the dead were "killed while attempting to escape or resisting the authorities."

"West European communities and organizations of which Turkey is a member, or with which it has relations," Shishmanov reports, "have sent delegations, investigation commissions, parliamentarians, or legal experts to investigate on the spot complaints of inquisition against citizens who are serving sentences in prison, or in police stations." He describes in detail some of the reports by such investigation commissions alleging maltreatment in Turkish prisons.

The second installment of the article, in the issue of 24 January on page 6, is entitled "the law is not the same for all." It continues the descriptions of torture in Turkish prisons, as reported by witnesses from West European countries, but also by Turkish citizens said to have been victims of torture, and by Turkish legal experts, and published in accounts in West European newspapers. Following these numerous reports in the Western press, Shishmanov says, the Turkish authorities established "a special parliamentary commission," which on 2 December 1984 published a report regarding several complaints about torture in prisons. Quoting extensively from the report, Shishmanov describes it as "contradictory" and criticizes it for being inaccurate because it fails to "establish the fact that such tortures are systematic and widespread." He also complains that the report does not give any details about how many police officials and military personnel found guilty of human rights violations have been punished and whether their punishment was adequate.

Shishmanov closes by mentioning the statement of a British labor member of parliament, Richard (Bolphy), who visited Turkey in May 1985 and claimed that "Turkey holds the 'European record' as regards repressive measures against citizens, for their political and ideological convictions."

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

BCP DAILY ON TORTURE IN TURKISH PRISONS

AU091221 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 January carries on page 6 a 500-word report by BTA, datelined New York, 7 January, based on a report by ASSOCIATED PRESS woman journalist Emel Anul "On the question of torture in Turkish prisons and police stations."
[spelling of all names as transliterated]

The report begins by describing the case of the arrest by police in Istanbul on 11 September 1980 of 17-year-old Ali Ikan, whose body with signs of beating was identified by his father Bekir 17 days later. The report continues that Bekir Ikan started a court action which 5 years later resulted in the trial of six policemen for his son's murder. The writer comments that "such incidents are far from being uncommon in Turkey," and adds: "The military and civil officials deny the existence of systematic torture in Turkey. However, they acknowledge that there have been individual cases due to over-zealous officials."

The report states that Dm. Dzhanver of the Turkish Populist Social-Democratic Party [name as published] has compiled a list of 113 fatal cases which arouse suspicion of torture, which he has submitted to the Turkish Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to the report, official statistics record 544 cases since 1980 of military and civil officials being found guilty of torture, and cases are in progress against 1787 persons, while charges against 2317 persons have been rejected. The report says Dzhanver and his colleagues are calling for stronger government action to stamp out torture.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

USSR PRESSURE ON BULGARIAN ECONOMY REPORTED

AU241207 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Dec 85 p 9

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna--The prospect of a second harsh winter and the evident strain in the Bulgarian relations with Moscow are forcing Bulgaria to make some weighty decisions even before the beginning of the new 1986-1990 5-year plan period. The fear that the energy catastrophe might repeat itself has caused the responsible authorities in Sofia to initiate measures in time in order to be able to cope with the energy problem, because electrical energy as well as water are in short supply according to the latest edition of the EAST ECONOMY REPORT technical magazine published by the Business International Institute.

Currently, the main concern of the Bulgarian Government is the energy sector--although this is by no means the only problem facing the country on the Balkans. In agriculture, too, there are serious problems. And yet, the Bulgarians have always been proud that, apart from Hungary, they were the only CEMA country which did not neglect the development of its agricultural production in favor of industry during the 1960's and 1970's.

The drought over the past two years has been raising doubts whether the Bulgarian agricultural sector will be able to manage without further massive investments in the future. In addition to creating sufficient water reserves the new cultivation and irrigation methods would have to be applied.

This year's grain harvest is estimated at 7.9 million metric tons, while in the 1984 record year, harvest yield amounted to about 9.3 million metric tons. Therefore, this year Bulgaria will not be able to meet its own demand and according to State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov it will have to import grain from the West.

Of even greater importance, however, seems to be the unconcealed pressure of the Soviets on Bulgaria to modernize industrial production and to raise the quality of products--at least concerning those products which Bulgaria delivers to the USSR in exchange for raw materials such as coal, crude oil, and ores. Already during his short state visit after the Warsaw Pact

summit, Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev publicly criticized in harsh terms the inferior quality of Bulgarian exports to the USSR.

Also, the effectiveness of the New Economic Mechanism, the reform plan which was introduced in 1982, is already publicly questioned. Originally the plan should simplify bureaucratic dealings and give Bulgarian enterprises more freedom in deciding on production process, production targets and their fulfillment; the EAST ECONOMY REPORT continues.

Bulgarian industrial production has indeed increased; but some aims of the reform program, such as greater freedom in planning, are still far out of reach. While at the beginning of the reform decentralization increased strongly, now more and more sectors are again subjected to central planning. And after Gorbachev's critical remarks the government has withdrawn the original draft of the 5-year plan for review.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

FURTHER DETAILS ON CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSION PLENUM

AU271104 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Dec 85 p 6

[Text] On 20 December an expanded plenum of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission took place at which the activity since the 12th BCP Congress and until the end of the current years was discussed.

The plenum was attended by Georgi Aatanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

During the past period the Control-Auditing and Auditing Commissions have further consolidated and developed into political-control organs of the party, noted Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central-Auditing Commission, in his speech. Their activity is subjected to the cardinal tasks implemented by the party and the country in putting into effect the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the National Conference, the BCP Central Committee plenums, and the practical elaborations of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

At the initiative of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission hundreds of checks for revealing weaknesses and shortcomings allowed to occur in implementing the basic economic scientific-technological, and social tasks, and checks of internal party character have been conducted. Unsolved problems in introducing scientific-technological progress, introducing an economic approach and the brigade organization of labor, improving the telephone network, the trade and transportation services for the population, preserving socialist legality, increasing the independent character of the primary party organizations, increasing the role on criticism and self-criticism, and so forth, have been the subject matter of these checks.

The speaker noted the successes in the style and methods of the work, which are a result of improvements in the new structural-functional apparatus of the central and local Control-Auditing Commissions. Now, the program-purpose oriented and complex approach is being applied even more consistently, and the activity of the control-auditing organs is even more broadly being coordinated with the activity of the party committees, and the state and public control units. This renders the control more purposeful, competent, and active.

The BCP Central Committee February plenum on the issue of scientific-technological progress has housed many new tasks. The Central Control-Auditing Commission must focus its attention on questions related to developing and introducing scientific-technological progress, and attract the country's scientific cadres to painstakingly and profoundly revealing the causes for the negative phenomena and implementing active measures for their removal. It is necessary to draft the organs of the internal-departmental control, the primary party organizations, and the working collectives into the control activity.

It was noted that the work on the cases of the published party members, and those from whom responsibility has been demanded by the Central Control-Auditing Commission itself, has improved. High principle mindedness and irreconcilability toward the violation of the party and working discipline, and socialist legality are evident.

Simultaneously, it was stressed that the penalties imposed by the primary party organizations for manifestations of indifference, passivity, slow introduction of scientific-technological innovations and low-quality production, still do not correspond to the high criteria demanded by the party.

The plenum participants who spoke stressed that with their many-sided and dynamic activity the central and local Control-Auditing Commissions have performed a huge task in strengthening the primary party organizations, rallying the party ranks around the BCP Central Committee, implementing the tasks of the eighth 5-year plan, and worthily greeting the 13th BCP Central Congress.

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CSO: 2200/66

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BULGARIAN PRESS REACTION TO GORBACHEV PEACE STATEMENT

[Editorial Report] Sofia dailies on 17 and 18 January carry numerous articles and commentaries on the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev on arms issues published by TASS on 15 January and carried by all Bulgarian dailies on 16 January. All articles and commentaries express support for and complete approval of this declaration.

RATBONICHESKO DELO on 17 January on page 1 carries an 800-word commentary by Radoslav Radev, entitled: "The chief value," contending that the statement made by Gorbachev did not come as a "surprise" since "all decent people on Earth know the general foreign policy line of the Soviet Union."

NARODNA ARMIYA on 17 January on pages 1 and 4 carries a 1000-word article by Ivan Undzhiev, entitled: "The path of sensible and responsible solutions" devoted to the same subject and in the same vein.

TRUD on 17 January on pages 1 and 4 carries a 1200-word article on the Gorbachev statement by Georgi Iliev, entitled: "A historic, noble, and humanitarian action."

ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME on 17 January on page 1 carries a 900-word editorial entitled "Inspiring program" expressing the same views as all other dailies on 17 January.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT on 17 January carries on page 1 an 800-word editorial entitled: "In the third millenium without nuclear weapons," on the Gorbachev statement praising the "great strength of the program proposed by Comrade Gorbachev, which lies in its concrete character, its comprehensiveness, realism, and sincere concern for peace."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 18 January carries on pages 1 and 4 two items related to the Gorbachev statement, an 800-word commentary analyzing the Gorbachev statement by [name indistinct], entitled "Program of disarmament and development--affecting all mankind," and a 900-word article by Nenko Seymenliyski, entitled: "Peaceful space--peaceful future of the Earth" referring to the Gorbachev statement in connection with pointing out the unwillingness of the United States to reduce its armaments and citing a recent Brezinski interview supporting the "star wars" programs of the U.S. Administration.

NARODNA ARMIYA on 18 January on page 4 carries an additional commentary praising the Gorbachev statement in its 1400-word "International weekly review" by Krustyu Krustev.

Bulgarian dailies on 17 and 18 January also carried numerous reports by their correspondents on foreign reactions to the Gorbachev statement on arms issues.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

STANISHEV RECEIVES MSZMP DELEGATION--Comrade Eimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received the visiting delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee, headed by Istvan Joszi, deputy director of the "International Relations" department of the MSZMP Central Committee. The relations between the BCP and the MSZMP were reviewed and appreciation was expressed for the positive development of these relations. The further development and intensification of cooperation between the two fraternal parties during the forthcoming 2-year period was discussed and agreed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Jan 86 AU] /9738

FILIPOV RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR--On 22 January Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Wladyslaw Napieraj, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 22 Jan 86 AU] /9738

FILIPOV RECEIVES NEW IRAQI ENVOY--Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received yesterday Fauzi Takir Fadzher Alani [spelling as transliterated], newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jan 86 p 6 AU] /9738

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARDS--On 4 January Comrade in Burgas, Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded Nikolay Zhishev, Burgas Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, with the Gold Star and the Dimitrov Order, on the occasion of bestowing on him the title Hero of Socialist Labor. This is a recognition of his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, and the construction of socialism, and on his 60th birthday. Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially greeted the jubilarian and wished him health, happiness, and success. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 4 Jan 86 AU] /9738

POPOV RECEIVES LAO, VIETNAMESE ENVOYS--Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA)--Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Mr Hang Trong Nhu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Vietnam to Bulgaria, [word indistinct] Khann Phum [name as received], charge d'affaires of the Kampuchean Embassy to this country. They presented to him the full text

of the communique adopted at the 12th conference of the foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic held on 23 and 24 January, 1986 in Vientiane and made additional explanations. The deputy minister pointed out that Bulgaria supports the constructive proposals of the three Indochina countries for the normalization of the situation in south-east Asia by means of dialogue and for its turning into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1803 GMT 28 Jan 86 AU] /9738

CSO: 2200/66

POLITICS

POLAND

PRON OFFICIAL URGES NEW OUTLOOK, INSTITUTIONS FOR NATIONAL ACCORD

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 31 Dec-1 Jan 86

[Article by Mariusz Gulczynski, chairman, PRON Commission on Social Dialogue, Agreement and Consultation: "What Sort of Accord?"]

[Text] In the present day, accord has become a key watchword of the Polish political language, a symbol of the universally desired triumph over conflict and the attainment of the harmony indispensable for the successful development of Poland and the Poles. It is indispensable, but it is variously understood, interpreted, used and abused. Hence the need to specify the content and role of accord in streamlining the Polish social system.

The tendency to restrict and reduce the meaning of accord to an act of the national harmony of society with the authorities and vice versa is still quite strong. This tendency is the vestige of habits developed in the early days of the institutional transformations that occurred in our country--under totally different circumstances. Let us recall that initially, in the early days of People's Poland, the goals of the changes desired by the majority were obvious. It was enough to implement the accord, developed over centuries, of the land with the peasants, the factories with the workers and education and culture for the people. Similarly, there arose the agreement that backwardness must be conquered through intensive industrialization, although from the present perspective it is evident that it would have been useful then to exercise group thinking regarding the methods of implementing this task.

The continuation of the then formed habits of predetermining goals and methods from above caused the discussion, even at the threshold of new developmental challenges, to be reduced to a spontaneous: "Will you help?--We will help!," instead of the activation of collective thinking before action. The negative aspects of such a steering of development were exacerbated by the arrogance of the contemporary centers of authority, their overconfidence in their own abilities and their pursuit of social recognition at any price, together with the delusion that it was possible to satisfy all sorts of aspirations, propped up by the squandering of a considerable portion of the indebtedness that was growing like an avalanche.

These bad experiences exposed the need to replace the traditional, spontaneous methods imposed from above for reconciling the aspirations and activities of the Poles with new kinds of methods expressed in the principle of accord, an accord not only between society and the authorities, but one of society with itself. The full range of the needs and aspirations for a better life would have to be confronted in order to eliminate what was unfeasible and unnecessary through the process of public democratic decisionmaking. Meanwhile, optimum consideration could be given to what was necessary and what was not only tempting, but possible and potentially universally attainable.

Viewed through this prism, the need to achieve a mutual accord of all Poles on issues of vital importance to national life and development becomes primary. This means the subordination of the echelons of the democratic collective thinking processes and the decisionmaking of Poles regarding their own fate. When such a direction for streamlining our system is taken, it becomes predictable that conflicts will arise in their primitive form--as the lack of identity, the clashing and the opposition of the interests and aims of the various social groups. These can be resolved within this dimension. On the other hand, the institutions and organs of state and social authority will become auxiliary tools for resolving conflicts and attaining accord.

Renouncing such progress threatens inevitably a relapse into the element of pretension, along with the saddling of the authorities with all the blame for not satisfying these claims. In essence, there is no other path for overcoming relapses into the development of antagonism between the authorities and society than the disclosure and resolution of conflicts in their primitive issuance and form--as conflicts of interests, views and aspirations of the various classes and their factions, as well as of the strata of our nation. Every authority that yields to the tendency to simplify his life shortsightedly and immediately by obscuring conflicts in their social dimension dooms himself inevitably to playing the role of a scapegoat.

A necessary condition for such progress is the overcoming of the habit of treating social conflicts as synonymous with conflict, struggle and antagonism. This concept, that is traditionally characteristic of bourgeois teaching, was adapted in Stalinist theory and practice. It was expressed in the tendency to interpret contradiction solely as conflict, to be surmounted through the intensification of the class struggle. This was tied in with the simultaneous glossing over or obscuring of nonantagonistic conflicts within the alliance of prosocialist forces, and thus with the trivialization of the need for accord to surmount these conflicts. According to this way of thinking and acting, contradiction, identified with conflict and termed conflict most often, appears then and there where the enemy opponent of "our own kind" crops up. One's allies are perceived as undivided, harmonious and without conflict. The upshot of such an approach was the disdaining, formalization and quashing of the democratic procedures for resolving conflicts and working out accords on matters that demanded harmonious action, together with the simultaneous expansion of the forces and methods that blocked the disclosure of conflicts and battled them as manifestations of enemy action.

The experiences of the most recent history of Poland have proved several times that national unity attained by disregarding the disclosure and resolution of social conflict in the arduous but necessary process of understanding has been shown in each case to be superficial and evanescent. Conflicts that are concealed and are not resolved as they occur mount up, inevitably reaching a state of antagonism and becoming discharged in subsequent political conflicts and economic crises.

Alternative opportunities for emerging from the vicious circle of recurring Polish crises are created by treating conflict as a natural trait of every society and accord as the method of resolving it democratically and without strife. Above all, this demands that the idea that national unity and the concurrence of joint aspirations and actions must be worked out at every turn and on every issue, that lack of identity and that the divergence and opposition of the interests and views of the social forces that make up the Polish nation must be overcome should not only be mouthed (there was no dearth of this in the past either) but should be practiced consistently. That is why this requires the simplification, animation and expansion of the democratic procedures and institutions of our political system. Otherwise, we are threatened inevitably with the transformation of variance from a potential driving force of the improvement of our socialist system and further development into conflict.

The practical expression of the choice that we must make at present on this key issue is the need to speak out:

--against interpreting the fact of the quenching of sociopolitical conflict in Poland at present as synonymous with the achievement of an accord that is identified with unanimity and national harmony, and in favor of treating this change as creating the possibility and the need to shift from the defensive accord of the majority of Poles in the defense of national life, the state and the system to the offensive working out of agreements on key questions, the improvement of our national organism;

--against treating political institutions, including PRON, as being either solely or primarily in the service of unanimity and harmony, and for the development of their efficient working out of agreements through the articulation of conflict views and interests, their mutual confrontation and the negotiation of programs and principles that unite optimally the ideas and needs of all Poles;

--against accepting solely or primarily the attitude that the institutions of our public life are a gauge of the unity and divisiveness of our society, and for the development of understanding above all centered around the major values of national existence and development, such as socioeconomic development, social justice, democratization, tolerance of world views, national sovereignty and peace.

According to these principles, accord is all the more indispensable in that there is no lack of inclinations to return to old habits regarding this issue. This is expressed synthetically in the views that, as conflict has been extinguished, "accord has been achieved," and in the attempts to transform PRON into an institutional expression of unanimity and consensus instead of working out agreements honestly on issues on which Poles agree either insufficiently or not at all. Hence the need to struggle over making process in accord not only with its opponents but also with its adherents in the old,

obsolete style. These are inclined to declare that it has been attained when the facts show that it has just begun, it is taking root gradually in our system and it is becoming a democratic method of the resolution of conflicts of interest and views and the reconciliation of aims and actions. The consistent mastery and application of this method should become the essence of changes in the system in opposition to pre-1980, pre-December 13, 1981 practices--the paternalistic-claims system and attempts to introduce an anarchistic rule by many--defined by Stanislaw Ossowski as an order based on the system of social accord.

The foundation of such order is the realistic consideration that our society is very diverse, that these differences lead to various types of conflict, that the common fate of all Poles imposes the need to resolve such conflict and that (and this is vital) the nonantagonistic nature of conflict enables it to be resolved through accord, but that ignoring this has lead and must lead to strife.

The resolution of conflicts and the attainment of the concurrence of mutual aims and actions through understanding is the antithesis of both the arbitrary prejudging of what is to be done and how it is to be done characteristic of bureaucratic centralism and the emotional steering of mass anarchism.

Accord is possible through the active political identification of all citizens, the call to reason and the establishment of the good will of partners, without the arrogant usurpation by someone of a monopoly on good intentions and successful solutions. It is effective when it is not restricted to the contacts and the declarations of the political elite, but becomes a process of the public and universal attainment of harmony in the thinking and acting of all Poles on those questions on which unity is a necessary condition for joint success. It is not at all a question of the uniformity of world view or ideological motivation or of the obscuring of difference in the situation and interests of the classes and strata making up the Polish nation. Accord understood in this way is in essence a conscious and voluntary way of molding the broadest alliance of all those that accept the constitutional realities of the Polish People's Republic, recognizing that the community of the Polish fate is above all differences in interests and views. It is a positive expression of the changes established by the slogan: "there is no returning to the pre-August 1980 methods." It is the superseding of attitudes characteristic of the paternalistic-claims structure by the order of social accord.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PZPR CC DRAFT PROGRAM COMMISSION MEETS

AU141611 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Izabella Wajszczuk report: "A Program of Broad Horizons"]

[Text] The most recent meeting of the Commission for the Formulation of a Draft Party Program took place in Warsaw on 10 January under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. As stated by the first secretary in his brief opening address, the purpose of the meeting was to discuss an amended version of the program for a second time with the intention of presenting it before the Central Committee at its next plenary session.

The second part of the deliberations was chaired by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member, who is chairman of the Team for the Preparation of the Draft "PZPR Program" in view of his membership on the Congress Commission appointed by the PZPR Central Committee.

The meeting was also attended by: Hieronim Kubiak, PZPR Politburo member; Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of foreign affairs; and Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary.

H. Bednarski recalled the work the commission had carried out so far and while doing so outlined the manner and ways in which the commission operates. Ultimately, the starting point and inspiration for the content of the document in its present form came from the achievements made under the socialist renewal beginning with the resolution adopted at the 10th party congress and including Central Committee plenary session materials and discussions.

H. Bednarski recalled that the draft program had been evaluated by the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission on two occasions and thoroughly discussed at the Second National Party Ideological and Theoretical Conference. During work on the draft, reference was also made to the declaration "What We Are Fighting For, What We Are Striving Toward" adopted in March 1984. All these assessments, broadened in scope by the addition of opinions expressed by Central Committee members, who in turn formulated their views on the basis of discussion in their communities, contributed to the content of the new version of the draft program. H. Bednarski stressed that even in its present form the draft is already the result of the work of the entire

party to a great extent, although the most important stage--the national discussion on the final version of the draft--in the evolution of the document is still to take place.

The 10th congress assigned the party a difficult task of fundamental importance. That decision, said H. Bednarski, had in essence led to the commencement of work on our party's new program. Recalling work on the program which had been carried out so far, H. Bednarski reminded the audience of the difficulties which had had to be overcome. The program cannot, after all, register purely objective development trends, for it is essentially creative in character and has, therefore, to delineate courses of action which stimulate and consolidate processes which accord with national needs. He mentioned, *inter alia*, the opinions which had been voiced during the discussion as examples of these difficulties. A certain speaker, for example, expressed the view that the draft contained insufficient detail, whereas others believed that it was too detailed, therefore practical, and as a result insufficiently "programmatic." The basis for the preparation of the program was from the very beginning the position that it should be the party's fundamental ideological and theoretical document, based on Marxist-Leninist science and on the analysis of our and other countries' experiences in building socialism. Resting on a foundation of this kind, it should define, above all, the party's strategic goals and set out the main steps for the realization of these goals. H. Bednarski recalled that the draft program was not the only document on which the party was working in preparation for the 10th congress. The draft previews problems which will also find expression in pre-congress theses, in the Central Committee report for the period between the ninth and 10th congresses, and in the congress report and resolution.

Differing impressions and views as well as expectations were voiced during the discussion. All who spoke were in agreement on one question. They agreed that the program in its present form, leaving aside certain details including editorial ones, was suitable for presentation to the Central Committee. However, even at this, the most recent meeting of the commission, despite agreement on the overall content and form of the document, there were still differences of opinion on matters which do not just concern details, as might appear to be the case judging by the participants' declaration. It is agreed, for example, that the program, being of a strategic kind which sets out national development goals until the beginning of the 21st century, should not settle matters of detail. But at the same time, proposals to further develop certain parts of the draft, especially those concerning economic matters, have been made.

During the course of the discussion, attention was drawn several times to the needs to present certain ideas and terms concerning institutional, ideological, and important matters of state in a broader and more accessible manner. One of the workers on the commission defended this view by saying that the entire program should be clear and readily comprehensible to everyone: workers, peasant, and intellectual.

Referring to the views, observations, and suggestions which had been expressed during the discussion, the first secretary noted that everyone should be able to identify his or her tasks within the framework of the general and strategic principles contained in the document. It should, therefore, be a document which determines possibilities. Thus, it is not enough to define goals, one must also state what conditions must be fulfilled for the realization of these goals. Questions of detail should, therefore, be resolved during discussions, objective calculations, and the consideration of pertinent matters.

W. Jaruzelski thanked the members of the commission for their work and their active involvement in the editing of the draft program. He also expressed the belief that they will be of help during public discussion of the document which will commence after it is adopted at the upcoming 24th Central Committee plenum.

The commission then authorized the Politburo to present the draft document to the Central Committee after having taken into account the observations and opinions expressed during the discussion. Once the document is adopted by the Central Committee, the performance of functions which have hitherto been carried out by the commission will be assumed by the Congress Commission Team which has been appointed.

The chairman of the team, J. Czyrek, stresses that the work begun by the commission and continued by the team will not end until several days after the 10th congress. He said that the character of the program most closely resembles that of the party's ideological and political constitution. The very nature of this document is such that it will have to be translated into specific plans, resolutions, and tasks. The resolution adopted at the 10th party congress will be the first occasion on which the content of the document will be given specific expression of this kind. J. Czyrek said that the source of the program lay in the line adopted at the ninth congress. The program should, therefore, follow the line of socialist renewal closely and unmistakably. J. Czyrek also gave a brief account of tasks planned for the coming weeks. With primary party organizations in mind, he spoke about the preparation of draft program theses concerning subjects which it is important for the entire party to discuss.

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POLITICS

POLAND

WARSAW PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES COMPUTERS IN SCHOOLS

LD232348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] A plenum of the Warsaw PZPR Committee was today devoted to the problems of education of Warsaw and the capital voivodship. The proceedings were chaired by Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw Committee. Let us listen to a report by Edward Szwarc.

[Szwarc] Undoubtedly, the speediest possible introduction of a program of computerization, already in elementary schools, has enormous significance in solving the problems of national education of society. This is technically possible, as was stated in a report of the Executive of the Warsaw Party Committee, based on our own solutions, based on solutions of work institutions and enterprises grouped around the National Action To Aid Schools. From here came a proposal during today's plenary meeting, a proposal from the Center for Electronic Computation Technology of the Slask Technical University, and I am talking to the director of this center, Edward Stolarski.

Several computerization proposals have been presented; if I can name them, they are the Meritum computers. What are their possibilities, and in what way can they prove themselves in elementary schools?

[Stolarski] One of the conditions is mass access, but real, individual access of pupils, students to computer equipment. This condition must be fulfilled, but in order to fulfill this condition the equipment must be cheap and reliable and meeting certain functional demands as regards programming. It seems to us that what we proposed at the Warsaw Committee meets these requirements, and this has been tested several times at various conferences and exhibitions.

Our solution is based on equipment produced in Poland, the Meritum 1 manufactured by the Zabrze computer works. Typically this would equip a classroom in which every pupil has access to the didrive, that is can load the programs, and the teacher can inspect each pupil's VDU display, can access a common printer and can even link up with the open networks which will exist in Poland in the future--that is he can link up with larger computers and data bases--scientific, technological or popular-science data bases.

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POLITICS

POLAND

BIWEEKLY ON NATURE OF SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM

AU101611 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 9

[Andrzej Atlas article: "What Is Socialism? What Is Communism?"]

[Text] An all-Poland seminar was held at the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences on the subject "Historical Materialism and Problems of Socialism." This seminar began the 2d year of the discussion of the problems of socialism, a discussion organized by the Philosophy and Sociology Institute of the Academy and by the editorial board of MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA [MARXIST THOUGHT]. At the present seminar the subjects discussed were "socialism" and "communism" as such. The discussion was introduced by a report read by Professor Stefan Opara, who referred to Jaroslaw Ladosz's book "Socialism and Communism."

Each ideology is made up of notions, the clarity and precision of which indicate its condition, Opara stressed. If these notions continue to be discussed, the ideology in question is alive, and if the people understand these notions as they should be understood, then the people are at home with this ideology. However, the answer to the question of what the essence of socialism is creates difficulties even for the members of the party aktiv, and this is a symptom of an ideological flop. An average citizen or even a party activist who is led astray by journalist jargon is ready to assume that socialism is whatever is not antigovernment, that it amounts to the implementation of narrow economic aims, and that it means "getting out of a hole." However, the issue is not how "to get out of the hole," but which way to proceed out of it. The theory of scientific socialism provides for the methods with which this question can be solved, but it does not provide any recipes that are valid regardless of time and place. There is a need for unceasing party discussions about the nature of socialism and for propagating the results of the Marxists' theoretical thinking on this subject.

This issue is acquiring special importance during the discussion of the draft of the new CPSU program and on the eve of the discussion of our party's program.

What is socialism and what is communism? To define them, dictionaries and encyclopedias use three criteria: the theoretical system, the social reality, and the political movement leading to this reality. The first criterion is

the most interesting for the theoretician, and this is why it should be defined in detail. As S. Opara noted, the history of social thought knows two ways of defining socialism as a type of ideology. It is significant that the first definition claims that those ideologies are socialist that postulate that class societies should be replaced by societies based on equality and fraternity and that the second definition sees these ideologies as postulating an alternative to a class bourgeois society. The first definition stresses that which modern socialism has in common with the century-old traditions of class struggle and the second that which sets it apart from these traditions. The reason for this two-pronged approach is that the ideas used by socialism (the oldest of them are equality and socialization) are older than socialism is, that they continued to crystallize in the class struggles in previous times, but that only under the conditions of socialism (socialized production and increased productivity) are they able to stop being beautiful dreams and to merge with the objective direction of economic development. Employing the terminology of "The Communist Manifesto," only socialism united with the workers movement could be really progressive.

Telling socialism from communism is another problem. It is debatable whether it is possible to make much a differentiation with regard to utopian socialism, but it is possible to imagine this. The two terms have made their appearance in social thought a long time ago, but the term communism is older and denoted ideologies that postulated common property as a means of improving man or society. At times, these terms were used for reactionary ideologies such as Plato's political theory, for example. The term "socialism" appeared at the beginning of the 19th century as an opposite of "individualism," which denoted competitive capitalism. At that time socialism meant joint conscious economic actions of individuals and the implementation of the old idea of equality through common property or at least through the planned organization of production and distribution.

Before Marx, "communism" was an idea used by various ideologies, and when the capitalist relations reached their maturity it was also used by socialist ideology. On the basis of Marxism, S. Opara stressed, it is possible to differentiate between communism and socialism in line with two criteria: a) The theory of formation (in which socialism and communism are two stages of the same formation set up by the proletarian revolution) and b) the history of the workers movement, in which the political disruption of the socialist and communist movement after the period of the Second International is the key moment.

In the first theoretical case socialism is a collection of close aims and communism is a collection of remoter aims--a Marxist futurology and a theory of the future.

What is socialism, generally speaking? Modern literature (J. Ladosz's book) claims that it is a system without classes and private ownership of the means of production. However, this definition presupposes a specific state that does not exist anywhere in a pure form. S. Opara proposes that this definition should not describe a state but dialectic, comprehensive processes

denoting: a) the socialization of the means of production, b) development of national planning, c) the socialization (democratization) of power, d) development of effective economic management, 3) the struggle against social plagues, f) the gradual disappearance of classes, and g) the consolidation of the internationalist, political, economic, and cultural community of peoples. These processes of the implementation of socialism depend on each other, but are at times contrary to each other.

For a system to be called socialist it is not necessary to have the full completion of any of these processes. In the same way, the absence of the postulate to introduce common ownership did not prevent (as Marx and Engels did recognize) Saint-Simon and Fourier from being regarded as socialist. On the basis of this definition the issue arises how to demarcate within each dialectic process that borderline whose crossing enables a society to enter a system that is worthy of the name of socialism. The seminar produced an important conclusion, namely, that in defining socialism we must not rely on one or two statist criteria, no matter how important, because the reality of socialist construction is many-sided, multilateral, and dynamic.

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POLITICS

POLAND

SILESIA Military District Ideology Conference

AU221021 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Report on ideological-theoretical conference held on 16 January at the Silesian Military District Club in Wroclaw and attended by Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs, Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, and Aleksander Kwasniewski, minister of youth affairs, among others]

[Text] The 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum obligated the Politburo, and through it the entire party, to prepare and adopt a long-term program for improving the teaching skills of cadres engaged on the ideological front.

This was the purpose of the ideological-theoretical conference which was attended by leading cadres of military units, and institutions in the Silesian Military District. The conference was chaired by Division General Jan Kuriata, commander of the Silesian Military District.

The general said, inter alia, that the information conveyed at today's meeting ought to be communicated to lower bodies and ought to be used during pre-congress meetings, in work with youth, and in teaching and instruction activities. We see a need to galvanize the political life of our units in the period leading up to the congress. There is a need to disseminate the party program and party policy in all its aspects as broadly as possible so that every soldier sees his role in its implementation.

The opening speech of the conference was delivered by Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs and PZPR Politburo member, who spoke on the subject of trends in international affairs and the conditioning factors and tasks for PPR foreign policy stemming from it.

Aleksander Kwasniewski, minister of youth affairs, devoted much attention to the sociopolitical situation among youth. He acquainted the audience with party and state tasks aimed at improving opportunities for young people starting out in life, at supporting youth initiatives, and he also stressed that there was a need for young people to be actively involved in pre-congress discussions.

General of Brigades Tadeusz Kojder, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, devoted much attention in his speech

to the participation of party members in uniform in the pregress campaign and to tasks stemming from the campaign for military party cells and organizations in the Armed Forces in the period before and after the 10th congress.

The essence of the pregress campaign, stressed the general, lies in concentrating the attention of the entire party on working out a program for the congress, translating it into the language of tasks, and presenting it to the new authorities for implementation. Much attention during the pregress campaign must be devoted to party discussions. For military communities this should mean formulating suggestions on what can be done to make life better. The party program and congress theses should not only be discussed at primary party organization meetings; they should also be discussed by people who are not members of the party and by members of youth associations.

Minister Jerzy Urban answered a series of questions addressed to him by the audience on the subject of current problems which are a part of everyday life in the country. Aleksander Merker, director general of the office of religious affairs, described the current state of relations between the church and the state. Dr Tomasz Afeltowicz acquainted the audience with the assumptions of the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90 and the internal and external factors affecting its realization.

Summing up the results of the conference, General of Brigades Dzislaw Rozbicki, chief of the political administration of the Silesian Military District, expressed the belief that the conference will inspire the further improvement of ideological work directed at soldiers' collectives and this will produce a high level of combat readiness, discipline, and appropriate relations between people.

/6662

CSO: 2600/235

POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PZPR ANNIVERSARY--Celebrations marking the PZPR's 44th anniversary are continuing throughout the country. A festive meeting of the party leadership with a group of merited activists of the Polish worker movement was held in the PZPR Central Committee building in Warsaw on this occasion. At the conclusion of the meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the life histories of all the people present in the hall are a part of the party's history. Their presence proves that the party is always the same and has the same roots. According to the decision of the congress, the party has adopted a fundamental principle: namely, to tell the working class and society the truth, unadorned and without omissions. Truth is a great weapon with which one can reach the consciousness of young Poles. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Jan 86 LD] /6662

COMPUTER MEMORY DISCS--Starting in April, the Cracow measuring equipment factory will produce modernized memory discs for mini-computers. Several times smaller than those used hitherto, they will bring savings in material, power and labor, as well as represent a far higher quality. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2216 GMT 17 Jan 86 LD] /6662

SUGGESTIONS SOLICITED--Starting today until 20 February, every Tuesday and Thursday between 1500 and 1800 a consultative center of the Government Press Office will be open to receive proposals, ideas and suggestions concerning house building, telephone No 413832. Proposals also can be sent by mail addressed to: Government Press Office, Consultative Center 00582 Warsaw, Aleja Pierwszej Armii Wojska Polskiego 14, and these will be examined by the National Housing Council. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 21 Jan 86 LD] /6662

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND--Matti Ahde, Finnish environment minister, was in our country from 16-21 January on the invitation of Stefan Jarzebski. The Finnish guest was received, among others, by Jozef Czyrek and Jozef Koziol. A joint document on the subject of cooperation in the protection of the natural environment was signed. We will be cooperating, among other things, in the rational management of waste, and in the protection of water and air against pollution. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Jan 86 LD] /6662

USSR RADIO-TV PROTOCOL--A protocol on cooperation for 1986-87 has been signed in Moscow by the Radio and TV Committee chairman, Mirosław Wojciechowski, and the Soviet State Committee for Radio and Television chairman, Aleksandr Aksenov. The document sets out a broad program of cooperation, primarily the exchange of news and information, feature films and documentaries, reporting programs, programs for young people, music, entertainment, sports, popular science, educational, and other programs. In the year of party congresses, the 10th PZPR Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, much of the material exchanged will cover preparations for them, their course, and the implementation of resolutions. The Polish and Soviet radio and TV organizations have adopted several joint undertakings in the agreement. They concern, in particular, friendly contacts between factories and towns in both states. The Tele-bridge of Friendship project between Gdansk and Leningrad; our television's participation in the international festivals of "Raduga" in Moscow and "Man and the Sea" in Riga, are worth mentioning here. Radio's "Morning Signals" will be going to the USSR to report on the ceremonies to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. The implementation of these and other undertakings in the protocol signed will, as indicated in the preamble to the document, promote further streamlining of cooperation bringing the peoples of both states closer together. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Jan 86 LD] /6662

SIBERIAN GAS--Moscow, Jan 15--The Kobryn-Brest-Warsaw gas pipe-line has been put into service. On Wednesday, a valve at the compressor station near Byelorussian village of Pyetki was opened and the gas from the Siberian Urengoi deposits crossed the Polish frontier. The gas pipe-line, a joint CEMA project, is of great economic significance for Poland, which now imports from the USSR 6 billion cubic meters of gas a year. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 15 Jan 86 LD] /6662

SWEDEN BREAKS FERRY CONTRACT--[no dateline as received]--The contract signed in September 1985 for the construction of a coal-fired rail ferry for the Polish Baltic Shipping Company at the Kockums shipyard in Malmö has been broken by the Swedes. According to a representative of the Swedish yard, the reason is the failure to give a guarantee on deadline for \$46.5 million. The ferry, we recall, of 20,000 GRT was to have come into service in June 1986 and ply between Poland and Sweden. [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86 LD] /6662

CADRE APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED--In response to a proposal made by the minister of agriculture, forestry, and food industry, the president of the Council of Ministers has appointed Kazimierz Dunaja to the post of undersecretary of state in the aforementioned ministry while releasing him from the post of governor of Pielysk Voivodship. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /6662

POZNAN VOIVODS CHANGE--The Voivodship People's Council in Poznan has held a meeting to discuss the program of development of culture in Poznan Voivodship for the coming 5 years and the long-term intentions in this sphere up to the year 2000. A change of the post of the voivods has been carried out in connection with his election to the post of Sejm deputy. The voivods

Marian Krol has submitted his resignation to the premier. Doctor Bronislaw Steplowski, who up to now has been a deputy voivods, has been appointed to the post. He has been a scientific employee of the economics academy in Poznan for many years. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 86 LD] /6662

NEW LOMZA FIRST SECRETARY--A plenary meeting of the party voivodship committee devoted to tasks of the voivodship party organization in the congress campaign took place in Lomza. Wlodzimierz Michaluk submitted his resignation from the post of the first secretary of the voivodship committee because of his transfer to another responsible post. Mieczyslaw (Czerniawski) who has had responsibilities of the secretary for organization, has become the new first secretary of the voivodship committee in Lomza. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak took part in the proceedings. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Jan 86 LD] /6662

NEW LESZNO FIRST SECRETARY--A plenary meeting of the voivodship party committee in Leszno accepted request made by Jan Plocienniczak and relieved him from the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee, and thanked him for his work. Jan Plocienniczak retired due to health reasons. Zbigniew Michalek, who took part in the plenum, on the authorization of the Politburo, has recommended Stanislaw Sawicki to the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee, who to date held the post of organizational secretary. The plenary meeting, secret ballot offered the post to him. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Jan 86 LD] /6662

ANNUITY, PENSION INCREASES--Ninety billion zloty will be allocated to increase annuities and pensions this year. After consultations with the trade unions it is intended to increase pensions granted up to the end of 1984 as of 1 March. Annuities and pensions of individual farmers are to be increased also as of 1 March, and a rise in annuities and pensions granted as of the end of 1982 is expected on 1 September. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 10 Jan 86 LD] /6662

PRON DELEGATION IN HUNGARY--A delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), with Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the PRON National Council, has been staying in Hungary. The Polish guests conducted talks with members of the leadership of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The activity of both delegations, the tasks facing them, and questions of cooperation were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD] /6662

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TUNISIA--The State Council has appointed Mieczyslaw Majewski the PPR's new ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 85 p 2 AU] /6662

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--On 29 November, Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of State, received Thierry de Gruben, ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium, who presented his credentials at a special audience at the Belvedere Palace. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /6662

NEW DEFENSE VICE MINISTER--On the recommendation of the minister of national defense, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled General of Arms Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski from the post of vice minister of national defense and appointed in his place General of Division Wlodzimierz Oliwa. General Oliwa was born in 1924 and has served in the Polish People's Army since 1945. From 1945 to 1947 he took active part in consolidating people's rule in Poland. In 1960 he became chief of the Organizational Department of the Polish Army Main Political Administration. From 1973 to 1983 he led the Warsaw Military District and from 1983 to 12 November 1985 was vice minister of administration and local economy. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /6662

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES--On the recommendation of the head of the Office for Scientific-Technical Progress and Invention, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Adam Graczynski undersecretary of state in his office. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Sep 85 p 2 AU] On the commendation of the minister of agriculture and the food economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Stanislaw Sliwinski under secretary of state in this ministry. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 85 p 5 AU] /6662

PERSONNEL CHANGES--On the recommendation of the minister of culture and art, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Tadeusz Zachariasiewicz under secretary of state in this ministry. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 2 AU] /6662 On the recommendation of the minister of communications, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled General of Brigade Leon Kolatkowski from the position of under secretary of state in his ministry in connection with his transfer to the diplomatic services, and appointed in his place Andrzej Blaszkow. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish [date and page not given] AU] /6662

SZTANDAR MLODYCH CHIEF EDITOR--Jerzy Domanski has been appointed new chief editor of SZTANDAR MLODYCH in place of Aleksander Kwasniewski, who has been appointed minister for youth affairs. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /6662

CSO: 2600/235

POLITICS

ROMANIA

REPORT ON GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT STATEMENT

AU221052 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jan 86 p 6

/Text/ Moscow 16 Jan--AGERPRES. As has already been reported, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev made a statement on the program of total elimination of the nuclear weapons throughout the world in the following 15 years. TASS reports that in his statement, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee notes that, at the beginning of the new year, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government adopted a decision on a number of major foreign policy initiatives which are dictated by the need to overcome the negative tendencies, leading toward confrontation, that have formed during the past years and to clear the way for a halt to the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing its spread to space, for a general reduction in the danger of war, and for resuming the state of confidence, as an inseparable component of interstate relations.

Stressing the fact that the most important of these actions is the program of total elimination of nuclear arms throughout the world, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stated that the Soviet Union suggests that acting gradually and consistently, the implementation and completion of the process of freeing the earth from nuclear weapons within the following 15 years be carried out before the end of this century. The Soviet Union--stated the general secretary--proposes 1986 as the beginning of the implementation of the program to free mankind from the fear of a nuclear catastrophe. And the fact that the United Nations has proclaimed this year the International Peace Year is an additional political and moral stimulus.

The essence of this proposal--he said--is that in a first stage, over a period of 5-8 years, the USSR and the United States should reduce by half the nuclear arms which could reach each other's territories, retaining no more than 6,000 charges. Such a reduction is possible only under conditions of mutual reduction by the USSR and the United States in the production, testing, and deployment of offensive space weapons. This stage is also aimed at total elimination of medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States from Europe--both ABM's and cruise missiles--as a first step on the road to freeing the continent of nuclear weapons. Simultaneously--M. Gorbachev pointed out--the United States must pledge not to supply its strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries, and Britain and France must pledge not to increase the number of their own nuclear missiles. It is necessary--continued the general

secretary--that the USSR and the United States should agree on halting all nuclear tests and call on other countries to join, as soon as possible, such a moratorium. If the first stage of nuclear disarmament applies to the USSR and the United States, it is because it is precisely that they must set an example to the other nuclear powers.

During the second stage, which must begin in 1990 at the latest, and which would last 5-7 years, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, the other nuclear powers would begin to join in the nuclear disarmament. Initially, they would pledge to freeze all nuclear weapons and to refrain from deploying them in the territories of other countries. Meanwhile, the USSR and the United States would continue the reductions on which they agreed upon during the first stage, and would also implement further measures to eliminate their nuclear medium-range arms and would freeze their tactical nuclear means.

After the USSR and the United States complete the 50 percent reduction of their respective nuclear arms, said M. Gorbachev, during the second stage another radical step will be taken--all the nuclear powers will eliminate tactical nuclear arms, that is, means with a range of up to 1,000 km. During this stage, the Soviet-American agreement on banning offensive space weapons must become multinational, with compulsory participation in it by the major industrial powers. All nuclear powers will have to stop testing nuclear arms. At the same time, it would be followed by a ban on producing nonnuclear arms based on the new physical principles which, through their destruction capacities, would come close to nuclear or other means of mass destruction.

During the last stage, which would start in 1995, the elimination of all remaining nuclear arms will be completed so that at the end of 1999 no nuclear arms will be left on earth. A universal agreement on ensuring that these weapons are never again revived will be worked out.

It is envisaged that special procedures for the destruction of nuclear weapons, as well as for dismantling, transforming, or destroying vectors will be worked out. Likewise, an agreement will be reached on the quantity of weapons which are going to be eliminated at each stage and on the places where they will be destroyed.

As regards the problem of control over the destroyed or limited arms--M. Gorbachev noted--this would be implemented both through national, technical means and through inspection of the site. The USSR is ready to reach agreement on any other additional control measures.

The Soviet Union, said Gorbachev, calls upon all peoples and states, and of course, primarily the nuclear states, to support the program of eliminating nuclear arms up to the year 2000. It is quite obvious to any unprejudiced person that, by implementing such a program nobody will lose but all of us will benefit. This is a question of significance for humanity and it can and must only be solved jointly. The faster this program is translated into the language of practical actions, the more secure life will become on our planet.

Further, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that as a new practical step in the context of the program for nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union will extend the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear tests, which would stay in force even longer if the United States, in its turn, will also halt nuclear tests.

All specialists, scientists, politicians, and military men, M. Gorbachev further said, share the opinion that halting tests will thoroughly bar the road to perfecting nuclear weapons, and is a priority task. Merely reducing nuclear arsenals without banning tests with nuclear weapons does not provide a way out from the dilemma of the nuclear threat, because the remaining weapons are modernized, the possibility of creating more deadly and more sophisticated weapons will persist, and new types are tested at the test sites.

Consequently, halting tests is a practical step toward eliminating nuclear weapons. If the United States agrees to halt all nuclear tests on a reciprocal basis, the control on the observance of the moratorium will be fully ensured by national technical means and also with the help of international procedures--if it is necessary, with the inspections of the site. The USSR resolutely advocates that the moratorium become bilateral and subsequently multilateral.

At the same time, we advocate the resumption of trilateral talks (with the participation of the USSR, the United States, and Britain) on the complete and general ban of nuclear tests. This thing could be achieved at once, even this month. We are ready to start without delay the multilateral negotiations within the Geneva Disarmament Conference on banning nuclear tests, in which all the nuclear powers would participate.

M. Gorbachev stressed the fact that in order to implement the program on reducing and eliminating nuclear arsenals it is necessary that the entire existing system of negotiations be used and the mechanisms of disarmament must be made to operate with the highest efficiency. In this respect, he referred to the need to speed up the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons and to the need to refrain from introducing offensive weapons in space. They must not even be created. That is why it is necessary to set up the strictest control, including inspection of the respective laboratories. In accordance with our deepest belief, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, we must enter the third millennium not with a "Star Wars" program but with large-scale projects for the peaceful utilization of the outer space through the efforts of all mankind. We propose to make practical efforts to work out and achieve such projects. This is one of the most important ways of ensuring progress on the entire planet and create a solid system of security for all. Preventing the arms race from spreading into space means to remove the obstacles to substantial reduction of nuclear arms. The Soviet proposal on cutting the respective Soviet and American nuclear arms by half is on the negotiation table in Geneva and it is an important step toward complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

In order to free Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, M. Gorbachev stated, the Soviet Union proposes as a first, radical step in

that direction the elimination, as of the first stage of the presented program, of all Soviet and U.S. ballistic and medium-range cruise missiles from Europe.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee then said that the Soviet Union considers entirely realistic the task to completely eliminate even in this century such barbarous mass destruction weapons as a chemical weapons. The Soviet Union speaks out for intensification of negotiations within the Geneva disarmament conference aimed at achieving an efficient international convention, under strict control, on banning chemical weapons and eliminating the existing stockpiles of such weapons. The USSR advocates the total and speedy elimination of chemical weapons and of the industrial base for their manufacture, stated M. Gorbachev. We are ready to announce in advance the location of enterprises for the production of chemical weapons and the cessation of its production and to begin working out procedures for the destruction of the respective production base and start, as soon as the convention comes into force, to eliminate the stockpiles of chemical weapons. All these would take place under strict control, including international verification of the site. We could agree on a multilateral basis not to transmit chemical weapons to anyone and not to deploy them in the territories of other countries.

Further, M. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union also proposes that conventional arms and armed forces become the subject of agreed reductions. He spoke out for successfully concluding Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and arms on adjacent measures in Central Europe and the Stockholm Conference on Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

It is no accident that a significant part of the new Soviet initiatives are addressed directly to Europe, M. Gorbachev continued. In case of a serious turn in favor of the policy of peace, Europe would have a special mission--the mission of building up a new detente. Europe has, in this respect, the necessary historical experience, in many ways unique experience. It is enough to recall that through the joint efforts of the Europeans, the United States, and Canada the Helsinki Final Act was drawn up. And if it is necessary to provide concrete and tangible new elements in the way of thinking and political psychology in the approach to the problems of peace, cooperation, and international trust, this historical document could be such an example from many points of view.

We also consider our program, M. Gorbachev stressed, as a contribution to the search, along with all the other countries in Asia, for a common and comprehensive approach to the establishment of a system of secure and lasting peace on this continent.

Then stressing the fact that, instead of the principles imposed by militarism--armaments instead of development--the principles of disarmament for development must be imposed, the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee stated that this way more means could be allocated for people's progress and wellbeing.

In conclusion, M. Gorbachev said, when we speak of preserving peace and safeguarding mankind from the dangers of a nuclear war, there cannot be people who stay aloof or indifferent. This is a matter for each and every one of us. The contribution of each state, big or small, socialist or capitalist, is important here. The contribution of each responsible political party, each civic organization, and each person is important here.

There is no more urgent, noble, or humane task than to join all our efforts in order to achieve this lofty goal. This is the task that must be fulfilled by the people of our generation, without transferring it onto our descendants' shoulders. This is the prerequisite of our time, if you will, the burden of the historic responsibility for our decisions and actions in the period remaining before the beginning of the third millennium.

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CSO: 2020/81

POLITICS

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TURKISH PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

AU211657 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 21 Jan 86

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES 21 Jan 86--On Tuesday, 21 January, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Necdet Tezel, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, special envoy of the president of the Republic of Turkey.

The guest showed /as received/ that he had the pleasant mission to hand-deliver President Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf of the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, and to convey him a warm salute, as well as the most cordial wishes of good health and success in his entire activity, and prosperity and progress to the Romanian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that President Kenan Evren be conveyed his warm salute and the friendly Turkish people, the best wishes of progress, wellbeing and peace.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made to the friendly Romanian-Turkish ties, with emphasis on the decisive role summit meetings and understandings at top level played in setting these relations on a lasting and stable foundation, and in conferring prospects on them. Moreover, the wish was highlighted to achieve an ever broader cooperation between Romania and Turkey, in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields, to boost economic exchanges. The conviction was expressed that the steadfast promotion of bilateral collaboration was for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of detente, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Current aspect of the international life were also approached.

On that occasion, too, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that the cardinal issues of our time were the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear race first and foremost, the achievement of disarmament and the ensurance of peace. The Romanian head of state showed that efforts should be stepped up for all the countries to make a growing contribution to achieving disarmament and saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also pointed to the great importance Romania attaches to strengthening confidence and collaboration in the Balkans, to turning the region into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone of peace without foreign military bases. It was shown that Romania supported the creation of denuclearized zones in northern and central Europe, as well as in other continents.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the need to step up efforts for a political, negotiated resolution of all interstate litigious issues, for the establishment of a climate of security, understanding and productive cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

CEASESCU VISITS BUCHAREST INDUSTRIAL UNITS

AU232009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 23 Jan 86

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES 231 Jan 86--On Thursday in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a working visit to two Bucharest enterprises--the welded pipe manufacturing works and the "Republica" pipe manufacturing enterprise.

The visit, which took place at the beginning of a new year of work, the 1st year of the ongoing quinquennium, occasioned an analysis of the way in which action is taken to fulfill the important goals concerning the development of the Romanian metal industry.

Accompanying the party general secretary on his visit were Constantin Olteanu, Stefan Bnirlea, Ion Ursu, Silviu Curticeanu, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime ministers, ministers.

In the dialogue conducted at the welded pipe manufacturing works with representatives of the management boards of the relevant ministry and of the relevant industrial central department, with working people at the works, major aspects of the development and updating of production were examined and measures were set to fulfill the plan provisions for this year and for the whole 5-year plan period, permanently to raise the technological standard and the quality of products, as well as the economic efficiency of the whole activity. The annual production of that unit increased several times over the past few 5-year periods as a result of the new important units that went on line. The respective unit manufactures welded pipes for water conduits and gas and district heating mainlines, as well as a number of new products, novelties in this country, intended for electrical engineering, the food industry, chemistry, construction.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the "Republica" pipe manufacturing enterprise.

The dialogue conducted with executives and experts at the enterprise and from specialty research and design institutes focused on problems related to a most rational utilization of production areas and units, the growth and diversification of production, the continuous rise in the quality and competitiveness of products. Since President Ceausescu's latest visit to that unit, last year,

new manufacturing lines for special pipes have been commissioned, new production spaces have been made available and modern technologies have been assimilated, which has diversified types and standard dimensions and has provided for the manufacture of materials boasting higher technical features.

During the visit, the stage was also examined of construction work on a new hall where special pipes for power units will be produced.

Throughout the duration of the visit, numerous working people at the two Bucharest enterprises warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu to whom they conveyed sincere wishes on his forthcoming birthday.

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CSO: 2020/81

POLITICS

ROMANIA

LUMEA ON QADDUMI PRESS CONFERENCE

AU271819 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 4, 23 Jan 86 p 19

/Interview with PLO's Faruq Qaddumi: "High Appreciation For the Friendly Romanian People's Sentiments of Solidarity"; on 17 January in Bucharest/

/Text/ Last week, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, received a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization /PLO/ led by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee and head of the PLO's Political Department, who paid a visit to our country /16-17 January 1986/. Before his departure from Romania, Faruq Qaddumi gave a press conference:

During my 2-day visit, I conducted detailed, fruitful, and successful talks on bilateral ties, the international situation, and particularly on recent developments in the Middle East, Faruq Qaddumi said.

The guest especially referred to his reception by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretaty general and president of the SR of Romania.

During our reception by the Romanian head of state, Faruq Qaddumi said, we had a long discussion on our bilateral relations and particularly on the situation in the Middle East. We presented our views to President Nicolae Ceausescu on this situation and we asked him to also dwell on the current difficult period of crisis experienced by the PLO and Palestinian people and give us some friendly advice, as His Excellency has always been prepared to do.

Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu was kind enough to clearly reiterate the support of the RCP's and the Social Republic of Romania for and military solidarity with the PLO and its legitimate and legal leadership.

His Excellency insisted on the need to intensify efforts to attain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, primarily their right to self-determination and the creation of their own national and independent Palestinian state.

At the same time, Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu kindly invited Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to pay an official visit to Romania in order to continue the already traditional dialogue between the two presidents, with a view to finding most appropriate solutions for a just and

lasting resolution of the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian people's problem. The Comrade President again expressed the hope that Yasir 'Arafat's new visit and the talks to be held on that occasion will make a further contribution to intensifying international efforts to attain this noble goal, namely peace in our region and throughout the world.

I am fully convinced that Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will be glad to visit Romania at Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation. I am convinced that the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee will accept the invitation to meet again with his good old friend the president of the SR of Romania.

At the end of his statement, the guest particularly wants to extend most cordial wishes for personal health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu, on his forthcoming birthday, as well as wishes for new successes in leading the Romanian people in the construction of the new society and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Further, answering a number of questions put to him by journalists, the head of the PLO Political Department, said:

"Friendly Romania, under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, carries out an intensive activity and makes steady and persevering efforts, thus actively participating in international efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Friendly Romania's efforts are reflected in its active participation at the international meetings. Romania and other socialist countries thus play an important international role in intensifying efforts aimed at eventually leading to the realization of an independent national Palestinian state in the Middle East.

We are fully convinced that this noble goal can only be achieved through the organization of an international conference with the obligatory participation of the PLO, as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people on an equal footing with all other interested parties.

We hope that these efforts made by Socialist Romania will be successful. We hope that this international conference can be held as soon as possible."

Presenting in detail the PLO position on the role of such an international conference on the Middle East, R. Qaddumi said: "The PLO is fully convinced that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through guaranteeing and realizing legitimate national Palestinian rights, primarily the right to self-determination and the creation of an independent national state and the right to Palestinian refugees' return to their properties, from which they were driven away. These legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people can only be attained, in our opinion, through the convening and organization of an international conference, with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States, and all interested parties, primarily the PLO, on an equal footing with all other directly involved parties. In our opinion, this conference can only proceed from and unfold on the basis of the UN and Security Council resolutions adopted through the years on the Middle East situation and

the Palestinian problem. I stress that this conference must take place within the framework and under the aegis of the United Nations. We must intensify efforts to change the refusal of the United States and Israel to contemplate such a conference and convince these two states--or help them convince themselves--of the need to organize an international conference in order to find a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict. However, the recent actions of these two states prove that they continue to reject and ignore our legitimate rights."

Referring then to the recent Baghdad meeting of the leading forums of the PLO, Fatah, and the Palestinian National Council and to the possibility of a reconciliation between the various organizations of the Palestinian movement in the near future, F. Qaddumi said: "The Baghdad meeting with the participation of members of the PLO Executive Committee and the central leadership of Fatah has examined recent developments on the Palestinian issue, particularly the period which followed the deadlocked joint Palestinian-Jordanian efforts; this deadlock is primarily due to the U.S.-Israeli intransigence toward any initiative or idea aimed at attaining peace in the Middle East.

At the aforementioned meeting, we obviously raised the question of what should be done next, stressing that the PLO must further act along two lines: first, to strengthen Arab solidarity; second, to achieve joint Arab action conducive to clearing the Arab political climate and finally to convening and successfully holding an Arab summit conference, which can establish a joint Arab strategy for the forthcoming period. In order to attain these two goals, the PLO will act as follows: first, to strengthen unity within the PLO, so that it can play, in the forthcoming period and in the future, its political role as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; second, to support the Palestinian population from the occupied Palestinian territories, so that it can successfully meet the brutal, terrorist, and barbarous practices perpetrated by Israeli authorities against the sons of our Palestinian people in the occupied territories; third, to intensify military actions, concurrently with political efforts and the political road, with a view to attaining the same goals; fourth, to intensify the Palestinian people's just struggle aimed at regaining and achieving their legitimate rights; fifth, to strengthen the PLO's ties with the socialist countries, nonaligned countries, other Third World countries, and the Organization of African Unity, because only thus can we successfully face the U.S.-Israeli political intransigence, which, in our opinion, is the only obstacle to peace in the Middle East."

In conclusion, F. Qaddumi said that his visit to Romania allowed him to again note the friendly Romanian people's sentiments of solidarity, which he highly values.

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CSO: 2020/81

POLITICS

ROMANIA

ZIA-UL-HAQ RECEIVES DEPUTY PREMIER ION NICOLAE

AU270859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0814 GMT 27 Jan 86

/Text/ Karachi (AGERPRES) 27 Jan 86--From President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq, was handed over a message of friendship when the latter received Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, cochairman of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, now on a visit to that country. On the same occasion, on behalf of Romania's president and of Mme Elena Ceausescu, the best wishes of peace, welfare and progress were conveyed to the friendly Pakistani people.

President Zia-ul-Haq expressed keen thanks for the message and wishes and requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm friendly salute, Mme Elena Ceausescu choice feelings of esteem and consideration and the friendly Romanian people warm wishes of progress, peace and wellbeing. Furthermore, the Pakistani head of state cordially congratulated President Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday wishing him good health, happiness and a long life, further successes in his entire activity.

During the talks conducted on the occasion satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the ties between Romania and Pakistan as well as the determination to further develop the bonds of close cooperation especially in the economy, in the spirit of the talks conducted and understandings convened between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Zia-ul-Haq. Warmly thanking President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Government for the direct support granted for the building of the lubricating oil unit of the national refinery in Karachi President Zia-ul-Haq expressed the belief that, starting from the achievements scored so far as well as from the requirements and possibilities of the national economies of the two countries, broad prospects exist for the further development of the mutually advantageous bilateral economic cooperation by building new units in Pakistan.

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CSO: 2020/81

POLITICS

ROMANIA

ENACHE ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA REPORTED

Received by Brazilian President

AU181545 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1336 GMT 18 Jan 86

/Text/ Bucharest, AGERPRES 18 Jan 86--Jose Sarney, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, received Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council, personal envoy of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, who handed over to him a message from the Romanian head of state.

On the occasion, the Brazilian president was conveyed a cordial salute and the best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the friendly Brazilian people wishes of progress, prosperity and peace.

Expressing his high appreciation for Romania and for President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity, President Jose Sarney thanked for the message and conveyed the Romanian head of state a cordial salute and the best wishes of good health and successes in his activity devoted to the country's economic and social progress, to the safeguarding of international peace and security.

During the talks ways and means were approached to expand trade and long-term economic cooperation, in line with the possibilities offered by the growing economies of the two countries and with the links of manysided collaboration between Romania and Brazil.

Underscoring the close or identical positions of the two countries on the major problems of concern to contemporary mankind, the two sides reiterated their determination to further and intensify their cooperation in the resolution of questions related to general disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, in the political settlement of conflicts in various parts of the world, and the establishment of the new international economic and political order.

The interview passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Economic Talks in Brazil

AU232016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 23 Jan 86

/Text/ Brasilia AGERPRES 23 Jan 86--During a visit he paid to Brazil, as personal envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council, had talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Olavo Setubal; the general secretary for foreign affairs, Paulo Tarso; the minister of mines and energy, Aureliano Chaves; the minister of planning, Joao Sayad; the minister of finance, Dilson Funaro; the president of the Banco Central Do Brasil, Fernando Bracha; and with executives of "Petrobras" and "Compania Vale do Rio Doce."

During the talks, the possibilities of developing and diversifying goods exchanges and bilateral economic cooperation were examined, and measures were set to boost Romanian-Brazilian economic relations in the spirit of the exchange of messages between the two countries' presidents.

Meets Argentine President

AU232035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 23 Jan 86

/Text/ Buenos Aires AGERPRES 23 Jan 86--Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council, special envoy of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, was received by the president of the Argentine Republic, Dr Raul Alfonsin.

On that occasion the Argentinian president was conveyed a special message as well as cordial greetings and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress, prosperity and peace for the friendly Argentinian people.

Thanking, the Argentinian president conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes of good health and success in his broad and tireless activity for Romania's socioeconomic progress, for peace, security and understanding among all peoples.

During the talks analysis was made of the current stage of bilateral relations, especially of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Argentina.

The two countries' willingness was reiterated to resolutely work for the amplification of manysided relations.

Stress was laid on the two countries' will to further cooperate for the resolution of major international issues, in the interests of peace and understanding among all peoples.

Meets Argentine Vice President

AU251458 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 25 Jan 86

/Text/ Buenos Aires (AGERPRES) 25 Jan 86--During his visit to Argentina, Petru Enache, vice president of Romania's State Council, president Nicolae Ceausescu's special envoy, met with Victor Martinez, vice president of Argentina and president of the Senate, with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, with Minister of the Economy Juan Vital Sourrouille, the Secretary for Industry and Foreign Trade Roberto Lavagna, the Secretary for Energy Conrado Storani and the Secretary for Mining Juan Barrera.

During the meetings they analyzed the measures to be taken for the amplification and diversification of economic cooperation and commercial relations between Romania and Argentina, according to the tasks resulting from the exchange of messages between the presidents of the two countries.

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CSO: 2020/81

POLITICS

ROMANIA

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS STRAUSS IN FRG

AU181800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 18 Jan 86

/Text/ Bonn AGERPRES 18 Jan 86--A Romanian parliamentary delegation, headed by Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union, paid an official friendship visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, at the invitation of the interparliamentary group in that country.

The delegation was received by Franz Josef Strauss, first minister of Bavaria land. On the occasion, an exchange of messages of salute took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Prime Minister of Bavaria land. Franz Josef Strauss was highly appreciative of the fruitful meetings and talks conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian parliamentary delegation was also received by Philippe Jenninger, president of the Bundestag.

They also had interviews with Peter Lorenz, parliamentary secretary of state at the Federal Chancellory, Heinz Westphal, vice president of the Bundestag, Hans Sterchken, chairman of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union and chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Bundestag, Klaus Rose, chairman of the FRG-Romanian friendship parliamentary group, with other representatives of the political life, executives of learning and research institutions which have relations of collaboration with similar units in Romania.

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CSO: 2020/81

POLITICS

ROMANIA

VADUVA MEETS NORWEGIAN KING, OFFICIALS

AU211900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 21 Jan 86

/Text/ Oslo AGERPRES 21 Jan 86--When King Olav V of Norway received Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, who, upon an invitation by his Norwegian counterpart is paying an official visit to that country, the Norwegian king was conveyed a warm message of salute on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

Thanking, King Olav V conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu his feelings of deep esteem as well as the most cordial wishes of good health and happiness, and the Romanian people wishes of prosperity.

During the interview, the mutual wish was expressed to expand and deepen the Romanian-Norwegian links both bilaterally and in the international arena, in the interest of the two countries, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and all over the world.

The same day, the Romanian foreign minister was received by Kare Willoch, prime minister of Norway, had an interview with the president of the Storting (the parliament), Jo Benkow, and conducted talks with the minister of commerce and shipping, Asbjorn Haughstvedt. At the same time, he had interviews with the president of "Norsk Hydro," with representatives of other Norwegian firms committed to cooperation ventures and economic exchanges with Romania. The talks focused on questions related to the development of bilateral ties, more particularly of trade and cooperation. Opinions were also exchange on the international situation.

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CS0: 2020/81

POLITICS

ROMANIA

RESOLUTION ON PASSPORT SYSTEM AMENDED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 75, 25 Dec 85 p 4

[Council of Ministers Resolution Amending and Supplementing Council of Ministers Resolution No 424/1970 on the Stipulation of Measures in Regard to the Passport System]

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolves:

Sole article--Council of Ministers Resolution No 424/1970 on the stipulation of measures in regard to the passport system, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 32 of 12 April 1970, with subsequent amendments, is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Article 3, point 1, letter f) will have the following content:

"f) Issues ordinary passports, passports for Romanian citizens residing abroad, travel certificates and passports for non-citizens, provided with the appropriate visas, as well as other documents for crossing the border stipulated by international agreements to which Romania is party;"

2. Article 4, letter A, point 1 will have the following content:

"1. Issues diplomatic and official passports, ordinary passports for job-related travel, as well as travel certificates, on the basis of notification by the Directorate for Passports, Records of Aliens and Border-Crossing Control in the Ministry of the Interior;"

3. Article 5 will have the following content:

"Article 5--Diplomatic passports, official passports, ordinary passports, passports for Romanian citizens residing abroad and travel certificates are issued in accordance with the annex."

4. The annex is supplemented by point 5 which has the following content:

"5. The travel certificate is issued to the following categories of persons:

"a) Foreigners who have lost their border-crossing documents during their stay in Romania and who cannot get new documents from their country because

the country does not have a diplomatic or consular office in the Socialist Republic of Romania which would represent their interests; these categories of persons will be issued travel certificates by the militia organs in the counties or in Bucharest Municipality, depending on the place where the passports were lost;

"b) Persons whose permanent residence abroad has been approved and who have completed the formalities for renouncing their Romanian citizenship."

Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Prime Minister, Constantin Dascalescu

Bucharest, 9 December 1985

No 227

/6091

CSO: 2700/75

18 February 1986

POLITICS

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO PANAMA CP CONGRESS--On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we send warm comradely greetings and best wishes for success to the delegates to the Eighth Congress of the People's Party of Panama, to all the communists and the working class of your country. The Romanian communists and our entire people follow with lively interest and with solidarity the struggle of the people of Panama for free development and independence on the road to economic and social progress. We use this occasion to mention the positive course of the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the People's Party of Panama and we express our conviction that the continued development of these relations in the future will serve the causes of peace and international cooperation. We wish you, esteemed comrades, full success in the implementation of the decisions you are going to adopt. The RCP Central Committee. /Text/ /Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jan 86 p 5/ 12228

MARINA MEETS SAN MARINO COMMUNIST--San Marino AGERPRES 28 Jan 86--On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Gilberto Ghiotti, secretary general of the Communist Party of San Marino, was conveyed a cordial salute and the best wishes as well as warm congratulations on his election as party secretary general. The secretary general of the Communist Party of San Marino thanked and requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his friendly salute and wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the Romanian people wishes of further successes in building socialism. The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Gilberto Ghiotti by Mihai Marina, RCP representative to the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of San Marino. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 27 Jan 86 AU/ 12228

RCP'S MARINA IN SAN MARINO--San Marino AGERPRES 25 Jan 86--A cordial salute and the best wishes were conveyed to the captains-regent of the Republic of San Marino, Ubaldo Biordi and Pier Paolo Gasperoni, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania. Thanking for the message, the captain-regent asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a friendly salute as well as the best wishes of good health and happiness. The exchange of messages was occasioned by a call paid on the captains-regent by the representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the Congress of the Communist Party of San Marino, Mihai Marina. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 25 Jan 86 AU/ 12228

TOURISM PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA--A new protocol on tourism was signed in Athens today by Costache Zmeu, Romanian Deputy Minister of Tourism and Sports; and Kostas Kiriazis, chairman of the Greek Tourism Organization. The protocol will considerably increase the flow of tourists between the two countries. Romania will participate in the tourism exhibition Filoxenia /Hospitality/ 86 in Thessaloniki, and will provide every facility to Greek tourists who visit Romania. /Text/ /Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 21 Jan 86 NC/ 12228

RED CROSS CHAIRMAN ELECTED--During the proceedings of the Red Cross National Council plenary meeting, Comrade Veronica Ciobanete, deputy minister of health, was elected chairman of the Red Cross National Council. /Text/ /Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jan 86 p 5 AU/ 12228

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS APPOINTMENTS--On the basis of Article 97 of Law No 57/1968 on the organization and operation of the people's councils, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Constantin Olteanu is delegated to fill the position of chairman of the executive committee of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council. Comrade Carol Dina is delegated to fill the position of chairman of the executive committee of the Galati County People's Council. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 69, 17 Dec 85 p 2] /6091

CHANGE IN DECREE ANNEX--The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Annex No 1 to Council of State Decree No 287/1980 stipulating air routes, airports and airfields assigned to civil aviation is amended as follows: Chapter A, point 6 will have the following content: "The border with the Bulgarian People's Republic (43°50'N-23°15'E)--Tirgu Jiu-Deva-Oradea--the border with the Hungarian People's Republic (47°15'30"N-21°52'00"E." Chapter B, point 7 is abrogated. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 68, 16 Dec 85 p 1] /6091

CSO: 2700/75

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

WESTERN REPORT ON YOUTH PAPER CRITICISM OF MIKULIC

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The communist regime in Yugoslavia appears not to be getting on well with young people any more. Growing dissatisfaction and impatience is noted among young Yugoslavs because of the lack of perspective, unemployment, and general calcification in the structures of the system. Last week the regime barely avoided a serious confrontation in Zagreb. Several thousand students held a sit-down strike at the student dormitory...because of price increases at the cafeteria. Sometimes the students impeded police intervention by repeatedly singing the song, "Comrade Tito, we swear that we will never turn from your path." About a year ago there were similar demonstrations in Belgrade and the authorities mobilized the police immediately. Five years ago the nationalist Albanian revolts began in a similar way.

Now the regime in Zagreb helped itself [out of this situation] by immediately conceding that the price increases were unjustified and dismissing the cafeteria director. Little was reported about the affair in the press.

At present the most important youth publication [in Yugoslavia] is MLADINA published in Ljubljana; in line with the generally more liberal climate in Slovenia, it ventures furthest politically. But last week it clashed with the regime and had to recall the entire edition to avoid formal confiscation. The reason was a critical commentary about the new premier-designate, Branko Mikulic. MLADINA wrote that, to begin with, the ways and means by which this "designation" was made contradict democratic principles. [It said] the candidate also promises everything else but progress toward democratization. MLADINA recalled the trials which have been conducted in Bosnia under Mikulic's aegis, such as that against the Muslim fundamentalists and lay activists, that of the sociologist Seselj, and of another sociologist Soklic. Mikulic, according to MLADINA, represents a line which contradicts the democratization of the country. It is said in Ljubljana that the authorities confiscated the publication not so much to protect Mikulic as to avoid conflicts at this time.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

INTERIOR SECRETARY CONTINUES KOSOVO VISIT

AU171737 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and Rahman Morina, Kosovo provincial secretary for internal affairs, have visited Titova Mitrovica. The guests inspected three associated labor organizations and the Trepca Combine. They acquainted themselves with the economic results and the development programs of the Titova Mitrovica Commune, and the business results of Trepca. Dobroslav Culafic had extended talks in the Titova Mitrovica secretariat for internal affairs and showed interest in the work and the state of the cadre and technical readiness.

Culafic pointed out that the political security situation in the province of Kosovo is of significance not only to this province and to Serbia, but that it influences the political security situation in the whole country. Despite all the measures being taken by subjective factors and internal affairs organs, continuous activities of nationalist and irredentist forces are present.

According to Culafic, this is indicated among other things by the recent discovery of the two illegal hostile organizations with several dozens of members. In the elucidation of the activities of these persons so far, the persistent striving of the irredentists to organize politically and to gain mass membership is clearly shown. Some members of these organizations also possessed considerable quantities of arms and ammunition, propaganda materials, and programs calling for the roughest forms of terrorist acts.

In all this, Culafic said, the hand of the hostile faction of the emigrants and of some foreign intelligence services are also in evidence. We must direct overall social activities and the work of internal affairs organs so as to prevent indoctrination to be carried out in any extent or form. We must bear in mind that every hostile act in a community against which we fail to struggle efficiently encourages similar acts in other communities and also constitutes a peculiar kind of indoctrination.

The struggle against all nationalisms, Culafic pointed out, and within this framework against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, is among our priority tasks. Both as society and as organs of internal affairs, we shall continue to take resolute measures without vacillation, including repressive measures, against all the forms of irredentist and generally illegal acts and behavior.

Culafic then stressed that the essential question of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism is that all the people in Kosovo who are patriotically inclined should conduct it, regardless of their nationality. Social self-protection, the federal secretary went on to say, should not be comprehended as some institutionalized organ. It must begin with the working man and its chief support at the local community and other forms of our self-managing organization.

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CSO: 2800/152

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG REPORTS DISMISSALS FROM GLOGOVAC SAWP, LC

LD212124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT
21 Jan 86

[Text] Pristina, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--At its session last night the Glogovac LC Municipal Committee pronounced ideopolitical measures against a number of leadership cadres in the municipality as a result of poor interpersonal relations dating back to 1982. The consequences of their disagreements had been felt in almost all structures of the municipality.

Thus the president of the Glogovac SAWP municipal conference, Dzafer Dvorani, was relieved of his duties as member of the LC municipal committee, and the proposal was put to the SAWP presidium that he should be relieved of his leadership position in the SAWP municipal conference. The secretary of the self-managing interest community for labor, Skender Karacica, was relieved of his duties as member of the Glogovac SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium and the degree of his responsibility will be established by the party organization in which he is employed. Ahmet Dobruna and Ljiman Jasari, against whom proceedings are underway on the grounds of the well-founded suspicion that they have been involved in bribery, were removed from their positions as members of the LC Municipal Committee, and it was proposed to the Feronikl LC basic organization and the Drenica work organization that their responsibility should be established.

Last night's session was attended by, among others, President Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; Abdula Hodza, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Bajram Qasi, executive secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; and Vojislav Zajic, deputy provincial secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

OSIJEK JUDGES MAY LOSE JOBS IN SEKS CASE SEQUEL

AU251812 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 85 p 12

[R.S. Report]

[Text] Osijek, 11 Dec--The intercommunal conference of the LC of Slavonija and Baranja discussed, among other things, the report of the Commission for Protection of Constitutional Order of the Community of Osijek Communes regarding the state of self-managing and interpersonal relations in the Osijek district court. The presidium of this conference supported the findings of the commission and the Council for Protection of Constitutional Order and agreed with the stated assessment that those relations are considerably disturbed and bad, and that they are bringing into question the court's performance of its functions and the fulfillment of the norms of a socialist society. The consequences of these relations and this disorderly state have been dragging on since 1971.

Taking all this into account, the Council for Protection of Constitutional Order of the Community suggested, with the presidium's approval, that Franjo Knutovic, president of the District Court, and Zivadin Grubjesic, Mladen Filipovic, Mato Sebauer, and Stanislav Lamza, all judges, can no longer be judges in the Osijek District Court, and that all other judges should be publicly criticized.

It was insisted again at the presidium's session today that judicial organs at the republican level who also contributed to this situation in the Osijek District Court which culminated in the case of the Lawyer Seks, should also bear their share of responsibility.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

JOURNALISTS CONDEMN PRESS 'ISOLATIONISM'

LD232358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 23 Jan (TANJUG)--Journalists of Yugoslav newspapers spoke out at a conference in Novi Sad today against the isolationism of newspapers within republican and provincial boundaries, serving one-sided interests, and any kind of division of the press into "our" and "other" papers or subjects.

Primarily orientated toward events in their own environment, the public media in the republics and provinces do not supply working people with full information on events in the unified Yugoslav arena, stressed Slobodan Stanojevic, member of the presidium of the Journalists' Organization of Yugoslavia, in his opening speech. He noted that the basis of the Yugoslav information system today comprises 3,000 papers and Yugoslav radio and television. More than 11,000 journalists are employed in public information jobs. Research carried out by the Yugoslav Institute of Journalism, Stanojevic said, indicates that space intended for information from other regions of the country in the newspapers of the republics and provinces is reduced to one-fifth of each edition, and frequently less.

According to Stanojevic, it is noticeable that journalists in individual editorial offices succumb to the influences of technocracy and political bureaucracy and that only information which supports particular stands or interests is placed in the papers. There also exist double standards for assessing identical phenomena in one's own and others' environments. It is obvious, Stanojevic said, that the numerous cases of isolationism in all spheres of our society are influencing the consciousness and behavior of people in the public information media. The divisions in trends in life are leading to the regionalization of information. It is becoming immature, incomplete, partially unspoken, but "successful in serving the needs of its own environment and leaders."

In the debate on the main theme of today's conference, "Yugoslav content in the public media," all speakers agreed that newspapers do not write enough about other environments. The reasons for this, however, are seen by some as being increased pressure from outside, while others consider that it is a question of weakness in editorial policy and the attitudes of journalists themselves toward Yugoslav everyday life.

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YUGOSLAVIA

POLITICS

BRIEFS

GENERAL STAFF CHIEF VISITS KOSOVO--Pristina, 23 Jan (TANJUG)--Today Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Colonel General Perica Vucetic, commandant of the Nis Army District, paid a working visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Major General Ali Muhadziri and Major General Blagoje Adzic informed the guests about topical questions of combat development of territorial defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Yugoslav People's Army units. Generals Zorko Canadi and Perica Vucetic with aides were received by Branislav Skembarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. At the reception, which was also attended by Abaz Kazazi, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Provincial Executive Council, they are reported to have discussed the state of affairs, capability and technical equipment of the units of territorial defense, as well as other questions of developing and strengthening combat readiness. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 23 Jan 86] /8309

CSO: 2800/152

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BULGARIA

'MARITSA-IZTOK 2' POWER STATION EXPERIENCES TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES

Sofia RUDNICHAR in Bulgarian 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Zhelyazko Stoychev, our special representative: "Reconstruction with Many Defects--Will 'Maritsa-Iztok 2' TETs [Thermoelectric Power Plant] Operate at Full Capacity?"]

[Text] Reconstruction of the old portion of "Maritsa-Iztok 2" TETs has been carried out in a few years according to the plan of "Tekhenergo" NPP [Scientific Production Enterprise] and with the help of "Energoremont" SO [Economic Trust]. It was supposed to be rebuilt for the purpose of fuller and more efficient utilization of East Maritsa coal and of the power plant's capacities. Not only has the desired effect not been achieved, but for many reasons the old portion of the power plant cannot even reach its rated capacity.

The misfortunes that led to this unenviable state of affairs are numerous in scope. A single newspaper article cannot enumerate and analyze them. Nevertheless, let us mention some of them.

The air heaters are one of the main reasons for the resultant "power surge" of the old portion of the power station. On all the boilers the designers have made differing structural layout diagrams of the air heaters. No preliminary tests were conducted to try out and prove the efficiency of the very first layout diagram so that correct conclusions could be drawn and the errors revealed opportunely eliminated with redesigning of subsequent air heaters.

But it was not for these alone that there were no definitive design solutions. The functioning of the Bulgarian electric motors of the mill exhausters fans has also manifested many failures in operation. Due to ruptures in the coils the fans have often burned out and have exhibited low efficiency. In 1 year alone, 14 out of 16 installed motors have burned out. The motors are made by the Vasil Kolarov Heavy-Current Plant in Sofia and the producer contends that motors of this type are not intended for such duty, while the designer contends that they are simply no good.

The coal batchers also create problems. The batchers, designed by "Tekhenergo," register obvious failures and often break down. According to the power plant specialists, the old Soviet batchers are lighter, handier and break down more rarely.

The electric motors of the No. 1 to No. 5 boilers also have proved to be ill-chosen. The Soviet motors, which by now have been operating here for 18 years have proved far better than ours, installed for 1 year. Moreover, the Soviet electric motors also operate at greater capacity than ours, something which is by no means of small importance.

The circulating-water supply for machinery cooling, effected according to "Energoproekt's" plan, has manifested unreliability. The system is so constructed that the stopping of a single pump means shutting off the power-generating unit and not putting it into operation until 4-5 hours later.

Due to the frequent starting and stopping of the turbines, the turbine equipment is likewise on the verge of exhausting its productive potential. Nor has the problem of the oil-cooling of the turbines been solved here, either.

The steam-generator acceptance commission did not accept the redesign thereof that was made. The separators of the mills often become clogged up. In the past 8 months alone, batchers have stopped several scores of times, as a result of which tens of thousands of kilowatt-hours of electric energy were not produced.

Due to the proved deficiencies the layout diagram of the mazut system must be changed.

Partial experimental tests have been made of the fuel feed, and under very favorable summer conditions at that. And that was supposed to have been done under all kinds of operating conditions. Several pipelines need to be replaced. Gaps in the welds are observable. The flushing of the boilers is still unfinished. "Energoproekt" must effect a wash-water balance, etc. There are more facts of "Energoproekt's" incomplete or poorly performed work etc. in the acceptance protocols.

The coal-stoking system has not been finished. It likewise has manifested many failures. The hoppers will have to be rebuilt. There has been no plan for their rebuilding and they have not been rebuilt. Due to the clogging of the hoppers, last year alone there was an overconsumption of approximately 9500 tons of mazut. Moreover, due to the high clay content of East Maritsa coal it sticks to the hopper walls when wet or in the event of high humidity and cannot drop into the batchers. The situation becomes especially distressing during autumn and winter operations. It then becomes necessary for the workers to climb up and push the coal with metal poles. Some of the new coal-stoking equipment was tried out during the dry months of the year and it doesn't take much imagination to picture what will happen during a rainy autumn or sloshy winter. . .

One of the basic shortcomings is the unreliability of the circuit diagram of the coal-stoking system, which likewise holds up the work. Therefore, a new circuit diagram must be made. Simultaneously with the arduous working conditions in coal stoking, 50 percent of the table of organization in the section is unfilled.

The shortage of spare parts was also an obstacle to the accomplishment of sound and timely reconstruction. At a meeting at the power plant it was reported that for this reason the "Energoproekt" facilities were fulfilling only one-third of the targeted repair at the "Maritsa-Iztok" SMEK [Economic Mining and Power Complex] and that so far not a single "KIP [control and measuring instrument]" and "A" [not further identified] apparatus had been delivered to the combine.

The new coal-unloading facility, designed by "Energoproekt," is causing great headaches. Instead of the automatic dump cars and rolling stock being commanded during unloading by the locomotive engineer alone, now every railroad car is unloaded with the use of much manual and uncongenial labor.

Delcho Milev, chief of the coal-stoking section, explains: "Besides other shortcomings, the authorities in control have forbidden the new unloading facility to be roofed so that personnel would not be able to stand there during rain and snow, let alone work there. There is still speculation about roofing it, but winter has almost come. On the conveyor belts over the hoppers there are no accommodations for workers in the main building where they can take a break. The plan made no provisions for living quarters for workers and only now are such being planned. The roofs of some buildings leak--when the rain stops outside, it doesn't stop inside. . ."

The material-handling equipment--cranes and telfers--has not yet been delivered. That is why, when necessary, operations here are still carried on pickaback or with tackle. The problem of replacing belts above the hoppers from conveyor No. 15 to No. 18 has not been solved and there is no technology for their replacement. Some coal-sifting shaker screens (22, 40, 80) also are creating problems. They sometimes disrupt the entire coal-stoking process. Breakdowns are frequent and remedying the trouble takes 15-16 hours in each instance.

Attempts that have been made to use the new unloading facility, and that under ideal summer conditions, show that it has three or four times less throughput than is necessary to meet the needs. And how can work go on here under severe winter conditions when 32 men will be needed (at present there are only 10).

The aforementioned failures in the reconstruction of the power plant compel its managers to make temporary solutions, but every temporary solution, as practical experience shows, is afterwards reversed and works against its creators.

Social and domestic snafus (drinking water, bathing facilities for personnel) and pay problems have not been solved. The installers who work on the power plant site each receive an additional 3 leva by reason of remoteness, but this remuneration is not paid to workers in the power plant. Thus "Energoremont," "Energomontazh," "Zavodska Stroezi" [Plant Structures] and other organizations compete in pay and contribute to the manpower drain from the power plant--a problem that must be solved once and for all.

Behind all these repair and design blunders, however, we must not lose sight, either, of the problems of the personnel who service the power plant equipment. The number of unskilled workers is large.

"We have entrusted 300,000-h.p. machines to people who have not completed even a secondary education," says the deputy operations director of the power plant, Engineer Todor Mikhaylov. "But what are we to do! There are unfilled slots in all the workshops."

"The power plant is short 200 medium-level mechanics and electricians," reports the plant director, Engineer K. Kuzmanov. "And overall, we are short 550 persons--engineers, technicians and workers--for normal operation, given our present position. Even with a great deal of the most up-to-date equipment at our disposal, if we do not have skilled personnel, we will still get into a jam."

Young trained personnel come neither to other East Maritsa power plants nor here. Thus, for example, this year the Stara Zagora Power Engineering Tekhnikum assigned barely 14 persons, and of these already four have submitted certificates from TELK [Labor Expert Medical Commission] for unfitness. Besides the costs which are repaid to the state in the event of the nonappearance of a young specialist with a secondary education are . . . 600 leva. Who does not have to pay them? Several interokrug disagreements have not been decided. The neighboring village of Radetski, for example, does not permit its children to study at the Tekhnikum in Gulubovo because it is within the boundaries of Sliven Okrug. . .

The high accident rate, due to much manual and heavy physical labor, leads not only to personnel turnover but also to their demobilization. It is no secret that in some jobs at the power plant working time is not effectively planned and that higher, conscientious discipline is needed.

The new fifth power-generating unit, accepted with many criticisms on its completion, also creates problems sometimes. But eventually every compromise always avenges itself. Besides this, it is not always possible to abide by technological requirements. Here is what happened this autumn, for example: slagging and the filling up of the boiler of Power Unit No. 5 began. The boilersmith at once gave warning. The power plant requested authorization to shut down and clean out the slag. The dispatcher service, however, refused authorization. In consequence, the boiler filled up with slag, necessitating a 7-day shutdown and interruption of the power unit's operation instead of a half-day shutdown and cleaning out of the slag. How much electric power was not produced, figure out for yourselves!

The coal-stoking system of Power Unit No. 5 also was poorly made. Because of this, for example, from 9 to 20 September the capacity of the power unit fell fourfold--from 200 to 50 megawatts. The reclaimed water flowed in great quantities and was discharged without being fully used, etc.

It is not quarrels about blame that will help the power station now, but rather specific solutions, fortified by deeds, so that "Maritsa-Iztok 2" TETs can once more occupy its place as one of the leading electric power stations in the Bulgarian power supply system.

SOCIOLOGY

BULGARIA

PREVENTIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST AIDS UNDER WAY

Sofia SOFIA NEWS in English 15 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by Ralitsa Abrasheva]

[Text]

"I can declare in the most responsible way that no case of AIDS has so far been recorded in this country", declared at the end of 1985 before SN Prof. Bogdan Petrounov, M.D., deputy director for research at the Institute of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases with the Medical Academy in Sofia. "The avalanche like spread of the disease throughout the world and its transformation into a huge medical and social problem, however, raises most serious tasks for us. Bulgaria cannot but take organized, centralized measures against the

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome which, it looks, will become the real disease of the century."

This stand of the medical community seems to be at variance with the fact, for instance, that in Bulgaria there are no calls for "safe sex" between homosexuals, that the idea has not occurred to anyone to propose disposable needles to drug addicts, and that no charity campaigns have been organized to assist the victims of the syndrome. Actually, there is no contradiction. Reliable data indicate that homosexual aberrations are rare; nor is drug addiction a social problem in

Bulgaria (at the end of 1985, some 600 drug addicts had been registered in Bulgaria from a population of nearly 9 million). The two basic carriers of the infection in practice therefore, recede to the background. "The most threatened contingent in this country are haemophiliacs, kidney patients on haemodialysis, and those suffering from tumours, in whom in general the immunity defence has been lowered," explains Prof. Petrounov. "The principal path along which AIDS could spread in Bulgaria, therefore, is blood transfusion. That is why we are putting the main emphasis on strict control on donor blood. In this respect we are favoured by the centralized, state nature of health care in the country: each blood bank is controlled by the National Blood Transfusion Centre and its units. It is very difficult, of course, to set up such a system among innumerable private clinics and privately working physicians, irrespective of their great material possibilities. It was again the state organization of health care that made it possible, on the initiative of the Ministry of National Health and the Government, to work out a comprehensive programme of measures against AIDS. A group of top specialists has been

entrusted with the task of organizing and guiding the introduction of modern methods for the early detection of the disease and the asymptomatic forms of the infection. The clinical centres for the admission and treatment of suspected cases of AIDS—naturally under strict isolation and control—have been determined. A special centre for virus diagnosis has been set up. A series of diagnostic tests for those predisposed to AIDS has been elaborated, since it is known that there are people with disturbed immune reactivity, who are more susceptible to the infection.

"At the moment we could not do anything more than place the contingents of increased hazard under control and to notify them of the possibility to fall more easily under the action of HTLV — the virus agent of the disease.

In the opinion of the organizers of the preventive campaign against AIDS in this country, what has been done so far puts it in a comparatively good position. Taking into consideration, however, the health and social danger stemming from the disease virtually for the whole of mankind, nobody can afford self complacency.

/13104

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SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST HEAD ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 4

[Interview with Dr Stanislaw Dabrowski by Grzegorz Rydlewski: "The Need for Tolerance" under the rubric "Churches and Religious Denominations"]

[Text] /The actual exercise of freedom of conscience and religion in Poland is of constant interest to the society. The pastor and theologian Dr Stanislaw Dabrowski, the chairman of the Church of Seventh Day Adventists in Poland, was interviewed on questions relating to this problem/

[Question] Reverend, let me say clearly that my motive for talking with you was reading the extensive interview, "Against Discrimination and Intolerance," which you granted to the monthly ZNAKI CZASU, because it contained extremely critical comments on the adherence to freedom of conscience and religion in Poland. Is this freedom indeed being imperiled in some ways?

[Answer] Unfortunately yes. The perils in question clearly are not related to the nature of the norms applying in this country's system of society and government or of legal norms. So far as these norms are concerned, the Polish legislation on civil liberties and rights is a model to many countries. The abnormal division into legally acknowledged and tolerated churches has been abolished. The legally privileged standing of the Roman Catholic Church has been annulled. The specter of discrimination by the larger churches against the smaller ones has ceased to haunt. The Constitutional principle of church-state separation laid the foundations for a situation in which religion is the private affair of the citizen and all denominations are equal before the law and, regardless of the size of their membership, their adherents can exercise the right to freedom of conscience and religion. As a result of the exercise of that right, all religious denominations have at the same time the possibility of taking a position on social issues. By participating in, e.g., the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, they can contribute to resolving common issues of concern to the entire society. But as for the perils you refer to, they are linked to certain directions of action by the Roman Catholic Church on the awareness of its adherents. Many instances demonstrate that the Roman Catholic Church has not rid itself of its hegemonist tendencies and practices vis a vis adherents of other faiths, and that its clergymen, contrary to spectacular assurances, often can't resist temptations leading to

discrimination against a religious background.

[Question] The general view is that the Polish society is tolerant in religious matters. This is demonstrated by both numerous instances in history and the facts of the last few decades, during which Poles, regardless of their attitude toward religion, have been jointly accomplishing the tasks facing our society and state. In view of this, are not the actions of the Roman Catholic Church mentioned by you marginal in terms of the overall activities of that faith, which has declared its firm support of the ecumenical unity of Christians?

[Answer] This view of the religious tolerance of Poles is in general to be accepted. At the same time, it should be observed that the slogan "the Pole is a Catholic," promoted for years by the Roman Catholic clergy, bears fruit in the form of negative effects on social awareness. Of similar significance is the fanning of the spirit of religious fanaticism as well as depicting other faiths as "heretical" or "sectarian." These are not isolated instances. Example: In January 1984 and 1985 the then Katowice Ordinary, on the occasion -- o irony! -- of the "Ecumenical Week of Prayer for Christian Unity," attacked other faiths in his letters, questioning their right to own their churches and disseminate their literature, and appealed for preventing the "sectarians" from entering Catholic homes. This illustrates best the approach of the Catholic hierarchy to the ecumenical problem. I'm speaking of the entire hierarchy, because our protests against such matters, directed to the Episcopate of Poland, traditionally remain unanswered. Similarly, besides, our proposals to undertake joint action with the object of curtailing social plagues remain totally unanswered. Let me state here that we have a moral right to take a position on the struggle against alcoholism, nicotinism and drug addiction, because Adventists don't drink, don't smoke and don't use drugs.

[Question] Still, isn't the sharpness of your view on these problems conditioned by the situation? to put it briefly, were Adventists to hold a dominant position in the denominational structure of the society, would they so consistently promote freedom of conscience and religion? After all, your Church is part of Christianity and you share a common doctrinal foundation with Catholics....

[Answer] This question touches upon an unusually vital problem whose clarification would require a lengthy analysis of a theological nature. Let me confine myself to a few comments. First, the sources of the constantly manifested tendency of the Roman Catholic Church to impose by force its own convictions and discriminate against those thinking otherwise cannot be traced to the Christian gospel. This is not the Bible but a distortion of its contents when the Roman Catholic Church constantly adds to it new dogmas and doctrinal decisions subordinated to mundane interests and lays the foundation for activities of a Counter-Reformation nature. Moreover, the fact that the Roman Catholic Church is structured in an undemocratic manner operates in the same direction; this manifests itself in, among other things, the existence of a group of persons professionally engaging in religious service in a manner independent of the faithful. This leads to the formation of separate interests of that group. This is reflected in, among other things, the violation of the

principle, "Render unto God what is God's and unto Caesar what is Caesar's."

Adventists, on the other hand, like the entire current of Christianity arisen as a result of the Reformation, base themselves exclusively on the Bible, on its thorough analysis. Moreover, in our Church, clergymen and authorities are elected, and hence they are authentic representatives of their faithful. Thus even if some clergyman of our Church were to take a position of intolerance, such a non-Evangelic attitude would inevitably lead to his recall by the faithful, who are familiar with the text of the Holy Scriptures.

Our position is thus conditioned not by momentary situations but systemically. The Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, lacks the indispensable mechanisms for letting its faithful verify the conduct and actions of its clergy. It can only be hoped that, within the Catholic clergy itself, tendencies that have nothing in common with the spirit of ecumenism and tolerance will be overcome. It was precisely with this idea that the Second World Congress of Religious Freedom and Convictions, held last year in Rome, in the name of "the right to be and to the existence of the entire mankind, in the name of the fundamental right to freedom, conscience, religion and convictions, which must be totally accorded to every human being," also asked the governing bodies of religious denominations to promote among their faithful an upbringing in the spirit of respect for all faiths and convictions, in the spirit of universal brotherhood and peace.

[Question] Thank you very much for the interview.

1386

CSO: 2600/142

SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

LAY CULTURE SOCIETY ON CHURCH DOMINATION OF ART

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9-10 Nov 85 p 5

[PAP communique: "Plenum of the Main Board of the Society for the Propagation of Secular Culture" under the rubric "Shaping Modern Popular Attitudes"]

[Text] (C) Secular culture, whose beginnings date back to the Renaissance or even the Late Middle Ages, exists only in the real world of men and their works; it breaks with anything that is "supernatural"; to it, man is the subject and he rationally and scientifically assesses the world of nature, society and his own life. The values forming this culture were the subject of a plenary session of the ZG TKKS [Main Board of the Society for the Propagation of Secular Culture] held in Warsaw on 8 [November 1985].

During the deliberations, chaired by the ZG TKKS Chairman Prof Tadeusz M. Jaroszewski, attention was paid to, among other things, factors conditioning the development of secular culture. It was found, e.g., that technical progress, urbanization, the spread of education and the formation of centers of social and cultural life that are independent of the Church, shape new extra-religious aspirations, role models, hierarchy of values and worldviews. It should also be borne in mind -- it was declared -- that all deformations of social relations, technocratic-bureaucratic distortions and also disparities between proclaimed ideals and practice may lead to regressive processes. It was stated that the lay constituencies face nowadays the task of protecting culture against clerical influences. This is promoted by, among other things, safeguarding the freedom of artistic expression. Endeavors should be made -- it was emphasized -- to cause artistic creativity to be independent of all kinds of domination by the Church.

In the adopted resolution the plenum participants pointed out that the model of socialist culture should allow to a greater extent than hitherto for the processes of the spread of democratization, of a culture rich in the content of socialist humanism, and also for the secularization of culture. Merited and longtime activists of the Society received state decorations. Czeslawa Olszewska of Warsaw and Wlodzimierz Lebiezinski of Gdansk were decorated with the Cavalier's Cross of the Order of Poland's Rebirth.

1386

CSO: 2600/142

SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

NEW CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY STATUTE, STUDENT ACTIVITY

Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOWICKI in Polish No 43, 27 Oct 85 p 3

[Interview by Andrzej Kaczynski: "Transform Knowledge Into Wisdom"]

[Excerpt] Both the old and the new statute stipulate the apolitical nature of the university. This principle was a guiding light to the former rectors and it shines to the present ones as well. It ensues from this principle that the political convictions and sympathies of KUL [Catholic University of Lublin] personnel and students are their private affair; that they do not commit the University, and that it is not responsible for them. At the KUL, by contrast with the state-run universities, no organization of a political nature is operating, and neither are social organizations whose appellations include the adjective "Christian" or "Catholic." The former and present administration of the KUL guards its independence from any political orientation and any pressure group. Thus, for example, the University may not (and does not) nominate candidates for deputies to the Sejm; Professor of History at the KUL Ryszard Bender was nominated for the national list of candidates in his capacity as the chairman of the Club of the Catholic Intelligentsia in Lublin and not on behalf of the University.

The Holy Father points to the moral nature of the social teachings of the Church; we here elaborate and expound these teachings, but link them rather to the concept of the human being, to reflections on man, on the common good, on the rights of man, than to the formulation of specific political programs.

Recently, besides, we have been noting a growth -- following a decline in the 1970's -- in the activism of KUL students, in their will toward self-organization. I remember how in my own student years (in the mid-1960's) this activism had been considerable. This also contributed to strengthening the bonds between the students and the faculty. Later, the trend toward self-organization declined. The young were willing to participate in university life provided that somebody else did organizational work for it. But in the beginning of the 1980's there was a resurgence of activism in study circles, interest groups and artistic ensembles. This is an encouraging trend.

1386

CSO: 2600/142

SECULAR PRESS ARTICLES ON CHURCH CRITICIZED

Katowice GLOS NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 45, 10 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by (Nata): "The Catholic Corner" under the rubric "Without a Key"]

[Text] In periodicals which certainly do not call themselves Catholic we sometimes encounter a kind of "Catholic corner." They already publish various regular columns dealing with subjects outside their so-called main "profile" or "orientation," so why not a "Catholic corner" as well?

The persons writing in such "Catholic corners" are rather of the lay kind themselves (although now and then clergymen are encountered), and they write rather in the form of letters to the editor than in that of strictly publicistic columns. They touch upon diverse subjects ranging from customs and social and moral topics to philosophical and theological ones. As for the general orientation or certain common traits of these authors, they present themselves (directly or indirectly) as the following kinds of Catholics: independent, quiet and genuine. Thus they view themselves rather positively and sometimes highly (genuineness of their Catholicism). But their strong feeling of independence lacks an anarchistic substrate. On the contrary, they value highly any authority, both moral and political. Hence sometimes they even reproach the Pope for being insufficiently papal, as it were, or for not being papal in the context in which they as genuine Catholic construe this concept. Their views are -- it must be admitted -- extremely outspoken (in their own way) and they can always find a suitably high moral or theological authority to cite.

Thus, e.g., recently I read in one of these "Catholic corners" comments placing the well-known columnist Zygmunt Kaluzynski among the Poles who display a particularly good understanding of the spirit of the gospel and also can offer particularly penetrating interpretations of the Holy Scriptures. Of a certainty, such writers are far from adopting an "angry" posture or "rebeling" in the oldfashioned and traditional meaning of the term. When oldfashioned Catholics called themselves independent, they mostly reflected a kind of, let us say, social unrest. But the people I am talking about are, conversely, very quiet and desire to be surrounded by as much tranquility as possible. Sometimes, for example, they write: "The interior of a church should be a resting place." Once even such a sentence disturbed me. The expression

"resting place" is traditionally associated with the cemetery rather than the church.

And what passages from the Holy Scriptures are particularly close to the spiritual nature of these writers? Chiefly those probably which refer to the virtues of obedience, humiltiliy and self-abnegation. They show tremendous understanding of the principle of rendering unto Caesar what is Caesar's. An understanding that may even be exaggerated by extending this principle to cases involving a collision of values, e.g., when some or other caesar does not wish to rest content with what is caesar's. The authors of Catholic corners at the same time condemn in strong terms the Spanish Inquisition, failing to realize that it was precisely the inquisitors who tried to render unto Caesar what is Caesar's, to such an extent that they made a travesty of this principle.

The attitude of the authors of Catholic corners toward the idea of tolerance is somewhat unclear. Personally they take pride in their tolerance and stress its value, but at the same time they are intolerant, as it were, toward certain of their neighbors. For example, toward those who do not always identify every kind of quietude with moral good and happiness. Or toward those who prefer to Z. Kaluzynski other columnists and Bible commentators.

At any rate, Catholic corners add some variety to the contents of non-Catholic periodicals. They constitute as it were testimony to the pluralist outlook of the editors of these periodicals. Thus Catholics too can be of some use to periodicals which hardly consider themselves Catholic. Of course, if they are Catholics who call themselves "independent" and "quiet" and who do not doubt in their "genuineness."

1386

CSO: 2600/142

CATHOLIC PRESS EDITORS MEET

Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 47, 24 Nov 85 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Meeting of the Collegium of Editors of Catholic Periodicals" under the rubric "From Poland"]

[Text] On 8 November the latest meeting of the editors of Catholic periodicals published in Poland was held at the seat of the Secretariat of the Episcopate of Poland. The meeting was coupled with a press conference following the 210th Plenary Conference of the Episcopate of Poland.

The meeting was chaired by Auxiliary Bishop of Szczecin and Kamien Jan Galecki, a member of the Public Relations Commission under the Episcopate of Poland, who also reported on the course of the Conference.

The schedule of activities of the Press Council under the PRL Prime Minister for the next year and the current problems relating to the formation of the Agricultural Foundation were reported by Editor Slawomir Siwek. Three representatives of the Catholic press and publications in Poland participate in the work of the Press Council.

Current legal problems, including the relations between Catholic periodicals and the censorship were extensively discussed by Attorney Jacek Ambroziak. This topic recurred in the discussion by the participants in the meeting. [-----] [Article 2, Point 6, of the Decree of 31 July 1981 on the Control of Press, Publications and Entertainment (DZIENNIK USTAW, Item 99, No 20), revised in 1983 (DZIENNIK USTAW, Item 204, No 44)] [i.e., censored -- translator's note]. A separate topic was reflections concerning the propagation in Poland of religions based on Hindu beliefs, presented by Sister Michaela Pawlak, OP [expansion unknown]. She has been working in India for many years as a nurse bringing help to the needy and disabled.

In addition to the above topics, the discussion dealt with technical problems of publishing activity: the increasingly grave shortage of allotted newsprint as well as of publishing facilities and equipment.

1386

CSO: 2600/142

BRIEFS

'WIEZ' SUFFERS PUBLICATION PROBLEMS -- We have already mentioned the publication problems of 'WIEZ' several times previously. Now similar problems face us, while still besetting 'WIEZ' which, in practice, has turned into a quarterly magazine; its triple issue (1-2-3) for January, February and March of this year (signed for printing on 30 July!) has just come out. Its editors declared: "We intend to publish three more such triple issues, and thus hope to catch up with this fatal lag by the end of this year." By now it is known that their intention will not come true considering that, as the editorial note also mentions, those triple issues are to be published at intervals of one and one-half months each. That is all right, so long as that periodical survives. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 46, 17 Nov 85 p 4] 1386

CHURCH CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ASSAILED -- "In recent years there has been a noticeable escalation of church-sponsored cultural entertainment that transcends cult practices, e.g., stage performances, regular or irregular writers' meetings, exhibitions of sculptures and photographs. These activities are organized without permission by the state administration. Such a situation provides artists with additional incentives for adding to this stream their finished works of an oppositionist nature and creating new such works. This entire situation has to be seriously pondered by the party," according to Eryk Sztekker in NOWE DROGI of October 1985. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 17 Nov 85 p 4] 1386

GLEMP ADDRESSES CATHOLIC PRESS WOES -- On 29 October the Primate of Poland Joseph Cardinal Glemp received members of the editorial board of PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI. Editor-in-Chief the Rev Waldemar Wojewski reported on the accomplishments so far of our weekly (a growing number of readers interested in PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI) and the difficulties encountered to this day by the editors. (Originally PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI was intended to be published in 16-page format, and its circulation was to increase in measure with reader demand, but its allocation of newsprint was reduced so that has to be published in four-page format and its circulation is not commensurate with the demand.) Section editors reported on the issues which will be discussed during the next few months in our periodical. The Primate of Poland, appreciating the importance of this only Catholic weekly in our archdiocese, conveyed his desire for it to survive during these difficult times, stressing that it is precisely the difficult things that are worthwhile and of lasting importance. Granting his pastoral blessing, the Rev Primate supported us with paternal words of encouragement. [Text] [Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 45, 10 Nov 85 p 8] 1386

STATISTICS ON SFRY GUEST WORKERS IN WEST EUROPE

Zagreb VJESNIK (SEDAM DANA supplement) in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 86 pp 2, 3

[Excerpt] In a publication of the new Zagreb Center for the Study of Migration and Nationality, a group of authors recently released an internal study titled "Character and Structure of Migration From Yugoslavia to Western Europe." According to that study based on the interpretation of foreign and domestic statistics, it appears that at the moment we have 539,316 workers employed in Western Europe and, with members of their families, a total of 928,020 citizens living there.

These figures differ from those recognized up until now, so we will, in brief outline, report by country of migration.

Federal Republic of Germany

In this country the greatest number of Yugoslav workers are employed. According to FRG figures, of a total of 1.6 million employed foreigners, 288,766 are Yugoslavs (they are outnumbered only by Turks--434,000). The authors, however, believe that the number of our workers is between 300,000 and 360,000, and that the difference consists of dual citizens and some other demographic categories that the Germans do not register. About 100,000 of these workers are from Croatia. In June 1985, there were 32,825 Yugoslavs among 242,975 unemployed foreigners. The rate of unemployment of our people compared to other foreigners is relatively low, primarily because they have better qualifications than the rest.

At any rate, about 4.4 million foreign citizens live in the FRG, of whom the greatest number are Turks (about 1.6 million). Turks, however, are also leaving in greatest numbers. There are 613,000 of our citizens, which is about 90,000 fewer than there were 10 years ago. This does not mean that that number returned to Yugoslavia, because some of them became German citizens or were lost in other ways (moving to a third country, etc.) from the census of Yugoslavs.

Austria

In July 1985, among a total of 143,000 employed foreigners, 84,000, or about 59 percent, were Yugoslavs, which means that in Austria foreign workers from

Yugoslavia predominate. Most such workers are from Serbia (48 percent) and Bosnia and Hercegovina (19 percent); only 6 percent are from Croatia.

Austria is not only a country that imports a foreign work force. It is a country of migration, for 17,000 Austrians are employed in the FRG and more than 30,000 in Switzerland. That movement of citizens to lands with higher wages leaves vacancies primarily in the metal-processing industry, construction, and hotels and restaurants, sectors in which foreigners are predominantly employed.

Switzerland

In this country, which (like Austria) keeps close track of the employment and movement of foreigners, a system has been introduced of employing permanent workers with 1-year or multiyear work permits and seasonal workers.

Of a total of 530,000 permanent workers, 41,000 are Yugoslavs. The most numerous foreigners are Italians, of whom there are 230,000, Spaniards (65,000), and West Germans (45,000). Yugoslavs are in fourth place. Among a total of 110,000 seasonal workers, Yugoslavs are the most numerous (29,000).

France

Among 3.5 million foreign citizens in this country are about 64,000 Yugoslavs, of whom 35,000 are employed. During the past decade about 10,000 Yugoslavs have received French citizenship, and that trend continues in accordance with the immigration policy of that country.

In France the practice of "illegally" employing foreigners is widespread. By this means employers, at the expense of the workers, avoid relatively high welfare contributions. It is reckoned that in this way, outside official statistics on the employment of foreigners, another 10,000 Yugoslavs are working in France. Workers from Serbia without the provinces predominate, while the number from Croatia is relatively small.

Sweden

Among almost 400,000 foreigners in Sweden there are 38,000 citizens of Yugoslavia, of whom 20,000 are employed. The labor force from Finland (41 percent) predominates. Yugoslavs, from all our republics and provinces, are in second place.

While foreign workers in the other countries of Western Europe are concentrated primarily in construction, here they are employed in mining, industry, and public services, and that includes the Yugoslavs.

Italy

Even though the Italian Ministry of Internal Affairs has registered 384,000 foreign citizens, it is thought that there are really about 1 million of them in Italy. In this country, which has 2 million of its workers employed in

the other countries of Western Europe, about 186,000 foreign workers have been registered. However, the Italian authorities believe that there are about 1 million workers (twice the number of legal immigrants) who are illegally employed and unrecorded.

According to official data, about 13,000 citizens of Yugoslavia live in Italy, and about 8,000 of them have "some sort of employment." Italian trade unions, however, maintain that 16,000 Yugoslavs work illegally in Italy, and that these are mostly Slovenes and Croats.

The Netherlands

There is a total of 555,000 foreign citizens, mostly Turks and Moroccans, and about 13,000 Yugoslavs. There are 185,000 employed workers, of whom 6,200 are from Yugoslavia. The number of employed Yugoslavs in the Netherlands is constantly falling, because layoffs affect only foreigners, so many are returning or moving to other Western countries.

Belgium

The preponderance of employed foreign workers in this country originate from the countries of the European Common Market. Among 878,000 foreign citizens there are only 6,000 Yugoslavs, and of the 332,000 who are employed, only 3,000 are from our country. Workers from Italy, followed by those from Morocco, Spain, and Turkey predominate, while by number ours are in ninth place. Unemployment, which is steadily increasing, primarily affects foreigners.

/6091

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RESEARCH ON PATTERNS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY ANALYZED

Belgrade MLADOST in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 85 pp 26-28

[Article by Slobodan Vukovic, excerpted from his book "Radnistvo i birokratija" [The Workers and the Bureaucracy], published by "Mladost": "Class Reproduction in Yugoslavia"]

[Text] The discussion of the class composition of society cannot detour around one of its essential features, class reproduction. It has long been known that the capitalist class system, the class of owners of the means of production, reproduces by means of the legal institution of inheritance of private property, and thereby also of inheritance of the means of production. There are, of course, difficulties here, since in modern-day capitalist societies management is merging more and more with the traditional bourgeoisie. This process arose as a consequence because management, the technocracy, was not merely performing the role of the organizer of production, but has in fact been taking over control in the sense of management over the means of production and the flows of social reproduction as a whole. That is why power and authority have been shifting more and more from the owners themselves to the technocracy. Since in this book we are not dealing with capitalism, but present-day Yugoslav society, there is good reason to wonder how classes are reproduced in it. The matter is much more complicated for Yugoslav society, which in formal law has abolished private ownership of the means of production. The assertion that this is not a class society is derived from that fact and argued on that basis at length, and if there is acknowledgement that it is a class society, then it is so only insofar as the remnants of the previous social classes, as they are officially called, have survived. This neglects the fact that there is an immense gap between what stands in formal law and what exists in reality. As I have already said, I do not regard ownership of the means of production in its strict sense as possession in formal law, but on the contrary as control over the means of production. That is why in oversimplified terms we can designate the ruling class, which I provisionally call the bureaucracy, or, as it is sometimes referred to in Yugoslav social theory, as the statist class, or, more precisely, the class of collective owners of the means of production, as that class which controls the means of production, and thereby exercises a certain form of ownership over them which is manifested in appropriation of the surplus value of the labor of the workers.

Hierarchical Scale

To speak of classes and to say nothing about their reproduction is indisputably deficient by the very fact that great difficulties can arrive in that consideration.

The reproduction of a social group, and thereby of a class as well, can be followed in terms of the school system. This is supported by the fact that a person's occupation, his social position, his prestige and status, and thereby also his material position depend on how far he goes in school. The school system, then, is one way of examining vertical social mobility as an essential indicator of the structure of society. Social mobility examined in this way is one-sided, since it represents advancement on the hierarchical scale of position, status, prestige and power. Representatives of various social groups may alter their position and status in other ways as well, and when it comes to power, one of the most frequent ways is by means of political authority. Another one-sided aspect of this analysis is that we lack, or at least I do not know of, the relevant indicators at the level of Yugoslav society as a whole from which we might draw reliable conclusions. On this occasion I will therefore attempt to speak on the basis of several partial studies conducted in our country, studies which we can nevertheless qualify as relevant, since they were conducted in different environments. The reproduction of individual classes and strata is evident if the pattern of society is so closed that its vertical mobility is such that there exist serious obstacles for the passage of children whose parents came from a lower social group into a higher social group, and vice versa.

The Influence of Fathers

First let us look at the results of a survey of high school children in Serbia. Even though the subject matter and objective of that survey had a different purpose, its results can help us to analyze mobility. The table presents figures on the influence of the father's occupation on choice of the child's course of study. We immediately see that children whose fathers were workers or farmers enrolled in the study programs for agriculture, metal manufacturing, and other types of production. Children of specialists and managers, however, hardly enroll in those groups at all. The only one of the production groups which enjoys favor with the children of specialists is electrical engineering, but it should be borne in mind that secondary specialized training in this field quite often leads to the school of electrical engineering, which occupies a very high place in the hierarchy of university schools.

If we simplify this table a bit and group the occupations (table 2) into what we might call production and nonproduction groups, not counting the electrical engineering group for the reason mentioned, the picture is considerably clearer. When we add to this computations of the association index and the Yasudin index, the first of which measures the ratio between existing and ideal mobility, and the latter the deviation from ideal mobility, we see that the children of workers, private farmers, and craftsmen most frequently go into the production occupations (production); the children of workers, private farmers, and craftsmen have an obstacle to enrollment in nonproduction occupations, and the obstacle for the children of workers and farmers is greater.

The children of officeworkers with secondary education do not tend to favor the nonproduction occupations, but they are highly favored with the children of specialists and managers.

Influence of Father's Occupation on Choice of Children's Course of Study in High School

Study Group	Father's Occupation									
	Worker or Farmer		Crafts- man		Office- worker With Secondary Training		Special- ist		Manager	Total
Agriculture	73.3		3.3		18.3		3.3		1.7	
	22.7	44	3.0	2	13.4	11	1.6	2	5.3	1
60										
Metal manufactur- ing	63.3		23.3		10.0		3.3		0.0	
	19.6	38	21.2	14	7.3	6	1.6	2	0.0	0
60										
Trade	74.5		23.6		1.8		0.0		0.0	
	21.1	41	19.7	13	1.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
55										
Leather	47.3		18.4		10.2		16.3		2.0	
	13.4	26	13.6	9	6.1	5	6.6	8	5.3	1
49										
Electrical engi- neering	39.7		14.3		16.3		30.6		4.1	
	8.8	17	10.6	7	9.7	8	12.4	15	10.5	2
49										
Mathematics	8.2		10.2		22.4		46.9		12.2	
	2.1	4	7.6	5	13.4	11	19.0	23	31.6	6
49										
Medicine	8.5		15.2		25.4		49.1		1.7	
	2.6	5	13.6	9	18.3	15	24.0	29	5.3	1
59										
Design	13.2		1.9		18.9		50.9		15.1	
	3.6	7	1.5	1	12.2	10	22.3	27	42.8	8
53										
Journalism	25.0		12.5		31.2		31.2		0.0	
	6.2	12	9.1	6	18.3	15	12.4	15	0.0	0
48										
Total		194		66		82		121		19
482										

C = 0.570

No answer = 13

Upper percentages are in the row
Lower percentages are in the column

The figures presented indicate to us a very high reproduction of the production and nonproduction social groups, that is, workers and peasants are reproducing themselves into production and blue-collar occupations, while officeworkers with secondary education, specialists, and managers, taken as a whole, tend to reproduce themselves in the nonproduction occupations. On the basis of these rough indicators we can for the present conclude only that the production segment and the nonproduction segment of the population tend to reproduce themselves.

The Influence of Mothers

Similar results were obtained with respect to the variable "mother's occupation," i.e., the mother of the pupils surveyed in the agricultural group was a

working woman or farm woman in 77.4 percent of the cases, 90.0 percent of the cases in the metal-manufacturing group, 91.1 percent in the trade group, 75.0 percent in the leather group, 74.0 percent in the electrical engineering group, only 22.0 percent in the mathematics group, and 26.9 percent in the design group. Results of this kind are not surprising, since in this survey the coefficient of contingency between the father's and mother's occupation is 0.647 percent, and that means that there is a high interdependence in the occupation of the parents.

Influence of Father's Occupation on Choice of Children's Schooling

Study Group	Father's Occupation										
	Worker or Farmer		Craftsman		Office worker With Secondary Training		Specialist		Manager		Total
Production groups	1.65	149	1.10	38	0.60	23	0.21	12	0.22	2	224
	0.57		0.21		-0.34		-0.64		-0.67		
Electrical engineering	0.86	17	1.04	7	0.96	8	1.22	15	1.04	2	49
	0.04		-0.01		0.00		0.03		0.01		
Nonproduction groups	0.33	28	0.73	21	1.43	51	1.79	94	1.82	15	209
	-0.51		-0.43		0.32		0.61		0.86		
Total		194		66		82		121		19	482

Association index--above
Yasudin index--below

Josip Obradovic's research done over several years yielded very similar results concerning the reproduction of social groups obtained by analyzing the secondary educational system. This research also shows that there is no essential difference between the earlier secondary educational system and the present one, which means that the self-reproduction of social groups has been present for quite a long time in modern Yugoslav society. That is why the social division is such "that there is still social stratification within and between educational centers," and this indisputably "means that socioeducational origin is still the factor which determines what school or center a pupil will enroll in," and that, of course, means that pupils from the higher social classes go to the better schools, while those of worker origin mostly go to the schools for the worker occupations, if they get to secondary school at all. A considerable number of worker children do not even finish the 8-year elementary school, as indicated by the figures of a survey showing that one-fifth (20.4 percent) of children do not finish the 8-year school. Of all the children who never finish even the eight-grade elementary school 96 percent are the children of workers. The results of this survey also show that the third (31.8 percent) of children in this sample (which is not altogether representative for this problem since the children of farmers are not included) who finished apprentice school were as a rule (92.3 percent) from worker families. The secondary school as an institution which among other things is the

means whereby certain social groups reproduce themselves is fully evident when we bear in mind that in Yugoslavia "every child of a white-collar worker, one out of every three children of workers and one out of every seven children of peasants receive a secondary education." The advantage of the white-collar children over the worker and peasant children is more than obvious. The figures presented from these surveys, set alongside the surveys we have mentioned by Josip Obradovic in Croatia, with which they agree in their principal indicators, suggest to us the conclusion that in present-day Yugoslav society there is a very high degree of reproduction of social classes, especially of the workers through the secondary school system. The shortcoming of all these surveys, although this was not their original purpose, is that it is not possible to obtain from them any more than suggestions as to the extent of reproduction of the ruling class and of the secondary strata or middle class.

I will attempt to present the reproduction of social classes, again taken in rough terms, through the higher educational system as well. I will use for that purpose a survey done by I. Ivic and his collaborators. Like the previous survey, its purpose was not to study social mobility, but still the results obtained can be used for this analysis as well.

Table 3 presents figures on the father's schooling for university students enrolled in the first year of the academic year 1982/83 at five university schools: Medicine, Construction (two departments), the School of National Defense, the School of Natural Sciences and Mathematics (two departments), and the School of Philosophy (one group).

Only 6.2 percent of the first-year students in the academic year 1982/83 were from the families of farmers, and those from worker families represented less than one-fourth (23.4 percent). But when we look a bit closer at the table, which at first seems encouraging with respect to the workers, that is, more precisely, for the children of workers, matters do not stand that way after all. The children of workers and farmers usually enroll in the School of National Defense and Construction (geodesy department), and least often in the School of Philosophy (psychology group) and School of Medicine. The schools in which the children of workers and farmers enroll are not those schools that are in demand, i.e., they occupy a very low place in the hierarchy of values. On the other hand let us take as an example the School of Medicine, which is at the very top of the hierarchy, and this is where the children of highly educated specialists enroll. These figures show us that the children of farmers are about twelvefold less likely to go to the university at all than the children of specialists, adjusted, of course, for the procentual representation of university students in these groups and also for the procentual representation of these social groups in the labor force of Serbia. The survey also showed that only 3.7 percent of the 7,990 students enrolled in 1984 had fathers who did not finish elementary school, although this group with respect to education represents 40 percent of the total male population of Serbia. Matters stand quite differently with the children of fathers who have a university diploma, who represent 5.1 percent of the Serbian population, since their children represent 38.2 percent of those enrolled at Belgrade University. This means that the children whose parents did not finish elementary school are eighteenfold less likely to go to the university than children whose parents possess a university diploma.

Influence of Father's Occupation on Choice of University School

<u>School</u>	<u>Farmer</u>		Un- skilled, Semi- skilled		Skilled, Highly Skilled		<u>Private</u>		<u>White- Collar</u>	
Medicine	5.0	20	3.6	20	16.2	90	0.5	3	23.7	132
Construction (construction department)	12.9	7	5.3	13	12.7	31	0.4	1	23.0	56
Construction (department of geodesy)	20.8	11	15.1	8	14.2	7	0.0	0	30.2	16
School of National Defense	18.9	24	14.2	18	31.5	40	1.6	2	19.7	26
Natural Sciences and Mathematics (accounting and information)	1.6	1	4.7	3	9.4	6	1.6	1	29.7	19
Natural Sciences and Mathematics (tourism)	4.7	4	10.6	9	30.6	26	1.2	1	22.4	19
School of Philosophy (psychology)	1.3	1	3.9	3	11.7	9	5.2	4	37.7	29
Total	6.3	76	6.1	74	17.3	209	0.9	11	24.5	296

<u>School</u>	<u>Special- ist</u>		<u>Military</u>		Liberal Profes- sions		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Medicine	41.0	228	4.1	23	0.4	2	5.4	30	556	
Construction (construction department)	48.8	119	2.0	5	0.0	0	4.9	12	244	
Construction (department of geodesy)	7.3	4	7.5	4	0.0	0	5.7	3	53	
School of National Defense	1.6	2	1.6	2	0.0	0	11.0	14	127	
Natural Sciences and Mathematics (accounting and information)	37.5	24	7.8	5	0.0	0	17.8	5	64	
Natural Sciences and Mathematics (tourism)	17.6	15	4.7	4	2.4	2	5.9	5	85	
School of Philosophy (psychology)	29.9	23	3.9	3	0.0	0	7.8	6	77	
Total	34.4	415	3.8	46	0.3	4	6.2	75	1,206	

Favored University Students

The most recent survey of students at Belgrade University confirm the observation already made that the children of specialists go on to the university most frequently, and that also applies, which is not evident from Ivic's survey, to the children of managers. That is, the figures obtained show that among the students of the university schools surveyed the children of farmers represent 8.2 percent, of workers 20.8 percent, of craftsmen 6.7 percent, of

white-collar workers 16.7 percent, of specialists 38.1 percent, and the children of managers 9.4 percent. The differences from one school at the university to another are significant: the children of farmers most frequently study in the School of Agriculture and the School of Philosophy; the children of workers in the Schools of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mining, and Agriculture; and then the children of craftsmen in the School of Agriculture, the Law School, and the Mining School; the children of white-collar workers the School of Medicine and then the School of Political Science and the Law School; the children of specialists are most inclined toward the School of Electrical Engineering and then the Art School and Law School; and finally the children of managers go to the Medical School, the School of Electrical Engineering, and the School of Philosophy.

It is evident on the basis of the figures given that the children of specialists and managers go on to the university most frequently, and they are followed immediately by craftsmen, when adjustment is made for their share in the labor force. Even when the children of workers and farmers do go to the university, they are usually at the less popular schools.

It is not just the children from higher social classes and strata that have an advantage in enrolling in the university, but also the children from large cities. The results of the survey show that nearly half (48.8 percent) of all the students surveyed are from large cities, slightly more than one-third (36.2) from small cities, and slightly less than one-seventh (15 percent) from the country. This means that the opportunities of rural children are far less than the opportunities of their contemporaries from the city, especially from the largest cities. "In 74.5 percent of the cases" children from the country "take employment in industry and do jobs which do not require qualifications." This means that their social position has not undergone any essential change. And we can assume that their material position has not improved either, but often has in fact deteriorated in view of the low wages of unskilled workers and the very great difficulty in resolving the housing problem.

A Closed Society

The figures presented show us that the university is more open to representatives of social groups and also to university students from the larger cities. So, expansion of higher education has favored the ruling class and the middle class. The ruling class justified that expansion on the basis of democratization of enrollment and openness to all social strata--which the figures presented refute. The figures of a survey done by Mirko Bolfek provide the best confirmation that higher education has been closed to certain social groups for a long time, since even then in Yugoslavia "1 out of every 3 white-collar children, 1 out of every 24 worker children, and 1 out of every 40 peasant children" went to the university.

The self-reproduction of the university-educated segment of the population, which, of course, does not coincide with the workers, but with the middle strata and ruling class, has taken on such proportions that we can confidently state that it is a rather closed society. The ruling class, which here we have used for simplicity and practicality (the political and business leaders),

reproduces in itself the nearest class, the middle class, and as a rule it does so into its higher strata, which in social position and status are very close to it or are such that transition from them into the ruling class is quite rapid and easy. On the other hand there are the obstacles that stand in the way of university enrollment for the children of workers and peasants. It would be interesting to know how many of these children (of peasants and workers) ever graduate from the university, how long they wait to get a job, and how and where they find jobs? These figures could, of course, be the subject matter of a separate analysis. A conclusion imposes itself from everything presented to the effect that the children of workers mainly go into worker occupations, and the children of specialists and managers go to the university. It is interesting that a considerable number of representatives of the traditional middle class--the petit bourgeoisie, which here we have referred to as craftsmen, go to the university and are not far behind the ruling class when adjustment is made for their share of the total population. These are exceedingly important indicators when we talk about the class structure of present-day Yugoslav society.

Studies of the mobility of present-day Yugoslav society, although not numerous, have in the main yielded similar results. That is, surveys done by M. Janicijevic, and also the surveys of V. Bosnjak and collaborators, as interpreted by Dusko Sekulic, show that "the barrier between worker and nonmanual occupations is rising, that is, upward mobility is becoming more difficult (from worker occupations into nonmanual occupations) as is downward mobility (from the nonmanual occupations to worker occupations)." These surveys have also shown that university specialized training has a "high rate of self-reproduction," which in fact is no exception from the other groups, i.e., when we are talking about elementary school, a specialized school, and secondary school. That is, "there is a high degree of self-reproduction in all these groups." The high self-reproduction of socio-occupational groups has been caused by the closed nature of certain social groups, especially the highly educated groups, which has spread to the closed nature of social classes and strata, especially the higher ones. Which explains why recently "management positions have mainly been taken by university-trained people," which means that the technocracy, as a part of the working class, and very recently the political bureaucracy more and more, has been recruited from the ranks of people with a university diploma.

Limited Mobility

The results of research done by Sergej Flere and Branislav Djurdjevic in Vojvodina also show that there is a high self-reproduction of all these groups from farmers to specialists, although not to the same degree as shown by the surveys done by M. Janicijevic in Serbia and V. Bosnjak and collaborators in Slovenia, i.e., it is clearly evident that there are elements which prevent the crossover from nonmanual occupations into manual occupations. This survey has shown there is low, but limited upward mobility.

All in all, these surveys show that Yugoslav society has very low vertical mobility, which means that social groups are to a great extent closed and are self-reproducing. The greater self-reproduction in this sense is shown by the

workers as the basic production class on the one hand and by specialists with a university diploma, as representatives of the middle class and ruling class, on the other. The shortcomings of all these surveys, as I have already said, is that they do not completely show the extent of the reproduction of the ruling class or the classes and strata it originates from. But as a matter of fact these surveys were not aimed at studying vertical mobility alone, but were conducted with differing purposes. Regardless of this limitation, we can conclude that the ruling and middle class, viewed as a whole, is also reproducing itself.

7045

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN KOSOVO SURVEYED

Belgrade SOCIOLOGIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 3, Jul-Sep 85 pp 361-377

[Article by Hivzi Islami, School of Natural Sciences and Mathematics of Pristina University: "The Belated Demographic Transition in Kosovo in the Framework of the Transitional Demographic Period in Yugoslavia and Europe"]

[Excerpt] In examining Yugoslavia's regional development and the characteristics of its population in terms of the process of demographic transition, Yugoslav demographers by and large distinguish three groups of regions.¹

The first group embraces Vojvodina, Croatia, Slovenia, and Serbia proper, which entered the central transitional substage at the beginning of the thirties and in which the process of transition is already completed today except for quite small spatial entities within them; the transition in the sphere of the mortality rate and later also the birth rate in these regions began 100 years ago; the trend, then, is secular.

The second group is made up of Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Macedonia, which did not enter the transition process at the same time: Montenegro's population entered the central transitional phase in the late fifties, although the vital statistical rates began to drop back in the thirties, while the population of Bosnia-Hercegovina² and Macedonia entered it in the early sixties. The population of Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina is today in the late transitional phase, while the population of Macedonia has come close to this substage, and it is expected that the process of transition will be completed in the former regions in the late eighties and in the latter region in the late nineties.

The population of Kosovo makes up the third and separate group of areas; in the late seventies it was barely on the threshold of the central transitional substage, whose completion should be anticipated in the late eighties, and its entry into the substage of late transition and completion of the process of demographic transition, along with the intensive social, economic, and cultural transformation, should probably be expected after the year 2000.

There are three types of population with respect to the level of the birth rate or fertility rate: a population with a low birth rate (Vojvodina, Croatia, Slovenia, and Serbia), a population with a moderately high birth rate

(Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Macedonia), and a population with a high birth rate (Kosovo).

Economic and Special Determinants of the Belated Demographic Transition and Its Specific Nature in Kosovo

Kosovo's population was the latest to enter the process of demographic transition in Yugoslavia and in Europe. Many interconnected and interdependent factors had a bearing on this, and indeed the changes taking place in the population growth and demographic structures are closely interconnected and interdependent.³ The demographic transition in the sphere of the mortality rate in Kosovo became evident after 1925, when the total mortality rate dropped below 30 promille. The rapid drop in the death rate continued after World War II, especially after 1957, when the mortality rate dropped below 15 promille, just as it did in many underdeveloped countries and regions of the world. After 1965 the total mortality rate dropped below 10 promille; since that year the tendency of a slow drop in the fertility rate has also been observed.⁴ The transition which has begun, as the death rate has declined in Kosovo, as it has in the underdeveloped countries of the world, has gone much faster than when it occurred (in the 19th century) in the advanced countries of Europe. The decisive determinants referred to are not the economic and social development of the underdeveloped countries themselves, but external factors such as: the spread of advances in medicine and health care (preventive and curative), the rise in the level of nutrition of the population, and, of course, the young age-specific composition of the population as an indigenous component.

The birth rate of the population of Kosovo up until 1965 was always high, averaging on an annual basis above 40 promille; only since that year has the birth rate begun to drop below the level of 40 promille, and that process speeded up appreciably in the seventies, so that in 1983 it was about 31 promille. Up until the mid-sixties the birth and death rates, the infant mortality rate in particular, were at a high level. The slow drop in the birth rate and the more pronounced decline in the total mortality rate, even though infant mortality is still very high and ranged at about 72 promille in 1983--brought about an uninterrupted very high natural population growth, whose rate between 1956 and 1976 ranged between 28 and 30 promille; in 1983 it ranged at about 25 promille. The high natural population growth over the last 2 or 3 decades figures as a factor of strong absolute and relative growth of the province's total population. The drop in the death rate is a generally desirable aim of the human species regardless of the part of the world or the geographic environment where it is settled and regardless of race, nationality, or religion.

However, demographic transformation with respect to the birth rate in Kosovo, as has been the case in the underdeveloped countries, has been going much more slowly. The birth rate is a long-term phenomenon and a multidimensional process, which is why its changes are always manifested later than the changes in socioeconomic development;⁵ socioeconomic transformations do not reflect simultaneously the change in demographic processes, especially those processes concerning reproduction of the population, since by the nature of their own complexity they are not automated ("demographic inertia"). The drop in the

birth rate, as is well known, is bound up with changes in the composition of the population with respect to its economic, social, occupational, and cultural features, with the spatial, social, and occupational mobility of the population, which are initiated by the process of industrialization, urbanization, the rise in the educational level, etc., and then with the emancipation and changes in the material, social, cultural, and educational status of women, as well as with changes in family relations, in attitudes and decisions of the individual and family with respect to family size and the number of births, and so on.

The level of Kosovo's development viewed in terms of these indicators of social development was very low until after the war. This province was the latest to start out on the road of industrialization and urbanization, and they are the main stimulus of socioeconomic transformation and changes in the characteristics of the population and therefore also of its reproduction as the most highly decentralized social process. Kosovo's somewhat faster economic and social development is related to the 5-year plan 1957-1961, so that industrialization affected this region in the early sixties, but it could not have any very significant impact toward changing the demographic complex and social condition in general, since investments in that development plan were restricted to the extractive industry (nonferrous metallurgy) and the fuel and power industry (coal), that is, to the heavy raw materials and heavy fuel and power branches of the economy, which have a low rate of accumulation, bring in small income, and have a low level of employment,⁶ while development of the manufacturing industry was left aside, yet it is inevitably a decisive component in the industrialization of any country or region from the standpoint of the transformation of the population and the social conditions of its life. Manufacturing plants have greater reproductive capability, they generate larger income and higher employment, and they exert an influence toward a radical change in the composition and movement of the population.

Kosovo's belated economic development and the one-sided commitment in investment policy could not, of course, have initiated any very significant changes in the demographic development of the population--in the family, in households, and in settlements. The changes did not especially affect that part of the population which has carried and today carries the largest burden in the process of human reproduction: the rural population and the rural female population, but also in large part the female population in the city as well. This province entered the period of socialist development with a farm population that represented more than 80 percent of the total population and with an autarkic and subsistence agriculture, with more than 60 percent of the population illiterate illiteracy was higher than 80 percent in the female population, with a total mortality rate of about 20 promille and an infant mortality rate higher than 160 promille. From the social and geographic standpoint the population had negligible mobility (except for movements of bride or groom from one village to another at the time of marriage) and a predominant loyalty to the family, the farm, and the local rural community. The family organization had all the features of a typical traditional society; almost all the functions of life took place within its framework: production, consumption, reproduction, rearing, protection, health, and so on. The bulk of the population lived without electricity (up until 1972 about 650 villages, or 45

percent, and up until 1965 even more than 1,000 villages, or over 70 percent, did not have electricity) and other elements of spatial and social communication. That, of course, meant slower changes in the family, social, and cultural life of the population.⁷

There is no doubt that after the sixties and especially in the seventies large changes came about in social development, but the numerous problems of underdevelopment were still present in precisely those social structures and social groups which are crucial to the high fertility rate of the population. The village and tiny settlements were still the predominant forms of habitation; Kosovo's population lives in 1,453 settlements, most of which are quite small. The lack of transportation connections until recently for entire villages and rural areas and the lack of electrification of most of the villages until the end of the sixties and the seventies perpetuated the age-old geographic and social isolation. In rural areas, where about 67 percent of the province's total population live today and where the share of the farm population in the total population predominated until 10 years ago, the problems of agrarian overpopulation and unemployment were severe, the basic social, cultural, and health institutions (schools, libraries, outpatient clinics, post offices, cultural centers, and so on) and infrastructural systems were lacking, and up until the eighties the problem of the necessary health care, old-age and disability insurance of private farmers, and so on, had not been solved. All of this tended to retain the traditional demographic types and impeded the complete integration of the rural community into the mainstream of social development based on self-management.⁸

With respect to all the indicators of social, material, and cultural progress the status of women, especially rural women of Albanian nationality, is still quite unfavorable. All the demographic research has confirmed that family type (size, sources of income, and so on) and the position of the woman in the family and in society at large occupy an important place among the determinants of socioeconomic development and of their impact on the change of the birth rate. The pattern of a population's reproductive behavior also depends on the position [of the woman] on the social, material, cultural, workplace, occupational, and self-management ladder in society. The woman is the principal figure in biological reproduction, and the family is the basic cell and framework in which the process of childbirth takes place. The pattern of the patriarchal organization of family life was in the past and is even today characteristic of Kosovo's rural and farm population, although even here many sectors of that life and primary social groups within it have undergone change, and that tendency is growing more and more. Some of the socioeconomic functions are still bound up with the family and the rural community, while the need for optimalization and humanization of reproduction of the population demands a process of socialization of life and work. This process needs to make inroads precisely into the family, especially the rural Albanian family, since this is where childbirth takes place. In Kosovo's urban and nonfarm population, whose life is on a qualitatively higher level and in which the greatest number of socioeconomic functions take place outside the family, the birth rate is lower.⁹ In the urban and nonfarm population society and its institutions tends to break up the family nucleus, which earlier was rather cohesive, and exerts influence toward a transformation of its size and its model. The

family in this segment of the population is oriented toward a higher social, material, and educational level and, of course, toward a lower birth rate. In the underdeveloped population, however, the level of social development is such as to tend to conserve the functions of life within the family and to create a different consciousness and different value orientations, so that the number of births is greater.

The Kosovo woman as a whole, and especially the rural woman, is still bound to the family, to the farmyard, and to reproduction. She is involved to a negligible extent in economic, social, cultural, and public life, and her role in reproduction still has not been able to undergo significant change such as has occurred in the advanced areas of Yugoslavia or still more in the advanced countries of Europe. In 1981, for example, only 3.9 percent of all rural women were in the labor force (14.7 percent in the city), the farm labor force of both sexes, especially women, is heavily burdened with the dependent segment of the population (in 1981 there were 2,629 dependent women for every 100 women in the labor force, while for men the ratio was 156 dependents to 100 members of the labor force).

The hiring of women in the nonfarm sector of the province's economy is almost a new category. In 1966 only 17.2 percent of the total labor force were women, and of all the employed women only 24.4 percent were of Albanian nationality. In 1980 women had a 20.4 percent share of the total labor force, and Albanian women now represent 45.3 percent of all the women employed. This level of employment, although low, especially for Albanian women, pertains mainly to women living in the city, while women in rural environments are mainly not employed in the socialized sector of the economy. At the same time, that rural population, especially the Albanian segment, as we have already said, carries the main burden in the process of reproduction. Also, a higher portion of women in general and of rural women in particular are illiterate. In 1981, 26.3 percent of Kosovo's women were illiterate (29.2 percent in rural areas), while in 1971 more than half of the women had not had elementary education. And this is only formal or statistical illiteracy; actual illiteracy is much higher.¹⁰

Employment¹¹ and education of the population, especially the female population, are among the most essential factors in the transformation of family, social, and material life, as well as of social institutions and norms. These two factors, along with others, are also decisive in changes of the complicated demographic and social phenomena and processes such as biosocial reproduction of the population. All the research done so far on the relationship between reproduction and development has shown that there is a significant negative correlation between employment and education, especially employment and the level of education, on the one hand, and the level of the birth rate on the other.¹²

In the population of those settlements and social strata which even earlier were more strongly affected by the processes of social, economic, cultural, health, and other changes, the process of demographic transition has made far greater progress in the sphere of the death rate, and then of the birth rate as well. In that segment of the province's population all the social

preconditions have been created for acceptance of a new pattern of reproduction, i.e., for the transition from the "uncontrolled" to "controlled" fertility. The decline in the fertility rate first occurred in the women of the older age groups within the child-bearing period, and then also in women from the younger age groups within that period.¹³ In occupations affording a sound basis of life the change in the drop in the birth rate has been more sizable. The ratio between the birth rates of the farm and nonfarm population of Kosovo, for example, have been 45.4:36.1 promille in 1953 and 44.9:27.2 promille in 1961.¹⁴ The average number of live births of married women of child-bearing age (age 15-49) was as follows in Kosovo with respect to occupation (1961 Census): in women engaged in farming 3.68 (Vojvodina 2.32), and in women of-
 ficeworkers 2.96 (Vojvodina 14.7).¹⁵ According to the results of a survey conducted in 1970 on the fertility rate of married women which was conducted by the Center for Demographic Research of the Social Sciences Institute in Belgrade, the average number of live births to women between the ages of 15 and 49 was as follows in Kosovo with respect to their occupation and the occupation of their breadwinners: 2.06 for working women (Vojvodina 1.71), and 4.17 for dependent women (Vojvodina 1.98). Within the group of working women the differences were also very pronounced: 3.14 for farm women (Vojvodina 1.93), 2.31 for women workers (Vojvodina 1.77), and 1.09 for women officeworkers (Vojvodina 1.27). The same pattern showed up among dependent women with the difference that the number of children is higher for all occupations: farm women 4.74 (Vojvodina 2.27), women in blue-collar families 3.89 (Vojvodina 1.91), and women in white-collar families 3.97 (Vojvodina 1.72). The same tendency is observed in the population of all other regions of Yugoslavia as well: the number of children is greater among dependent women both in agriculture and in other occupations.¹⁶

At the same time, the lower the level of education of the population, especially the female population, the higher the fertility rate or the number of live births, and vice versa. According to the 1961 Census, in Kosovo, for example, the number of live births among women (age group 35-39) was 5.3 for women without schooling (Vojvodina 3.0), 4.3 (Vojvodina 2.2) for women who had completed four grades of elementary school, 2.3 (Vojvodina 1.3) for women who had completed eight grades of elementary school, 1.8 (Vojvodina 1.3) for women who had completed secondary school, and 1.1 (Vojvodina 0.9) for women who had completed the university.¹⁷ According to the 1971 Population Census, the average number of live births in Kosovo was as follows for women in the 45-49 age group: 6.42 without schooling (Vojvodina 3.16), 5.11 with a fourth-grade education (Vojvodina 2.5), 3.08 with an eighth-grade education (Vojvodina 1.54), 1.9 with secondary school (Vojvodina 1.3), and 1.27 with a college education (Vojvodina 0.98).¹⁸ The higher the level of education in the population of these two socioeconomically differently developed regions, the smaller the differences in the level of the fertility rate.

All the factors influencing the demographic transition with respect to the birth rate have until recently been directed toward a higher level of the birth rate in most of Kosovo's population. Since a sizable portion of the total population and the population in the period of reproduction in rural areas still lives under underdeveloped conditions of life, with a low level of education and general enlightenment, and so on, these circumstances still favor a

quite slow transition. In keeping with these conditions it is certain that certain social-psychological predispositions in the direction of a large number of births have also been created with the Yugoslav and European framework. The high birth rate in rural and farm areas, where the extensive type of agriculture is predominant, is imposed also by the very status of children and the need for them. Children as extensive manpower become involved early in certain processes of subsistence farming, especially the boys.¹⁹ In addition, children in the underdeveloped Kosovo environment are regarded as heirs of the family name and farm property and also as the guardians of their parents when they get old since they have no broader basis of social welfare (insurance, pensions, and so on).²⁰ The costs of supporting and rearing children in rural farm communities like Kosovo are still modest. At the same time, attitudes and norms have, of course, been created over a long period of time and implemented to the effect that the number of live births in the family is crucial to the number that will survive and reach working age, since parents have known in advance that a sizable portion of the children would die in the first days and years of life.²¹

Remarks in Conclusion

In concluding our considerations of the course of demographic transition we might observe that in the underdeveloped countries and regions, because of their later entry into the processes of socioeconomic transformation--and many of them are still outside those attainments--the process of transition, especially with respect to the birth rate, has taken place more slowly and has not affected all social structures and strata of the population at the same time. However, in the advanced Western countries the process of demographic transition, because of the earlier inroads of industrialization, urbanization, education, infrastructure, and so on, and also with the related changes and other conditions of reproductive behavior, occurred approximately 1.5 centuries ago. The experience of those countries also shows that the patterns of the development of the population are not constant, but depend on the change of social conditions in time and space. The economic and social progress of the advanced countries have basically refuted the pessimistic views and spirit of Malthus, Malthusianism, and neo-Malthusianism concerning population growth.²²

The belated demographic transition in Kosovo within the framework of demographic transition in Yugoslavia and Europe²³ should be understood and explained solely within the framework of the late and slow material, social, cultural, health, infrastructural, and so on, transformation of the province as a whole and especially of the dominant segment of its population (the rural and farm population). The village as the form of settlement and the agrarian pattern of its inhabitants are undoubtedly a vital force of any people. The subsistence farming of Kosovo society and the particular pattern of life based on it, along with the high level of illiteracy and lack of enlightenment of the population of child-bearing age persisted up until the sixties, and in many rural environments they are there even today.²⁴ In such communities a high value has long been placed on marriage, the family, and childbirth.²⁵ By popular tradition marriage is regarded as the most important event in the family, since it brings success, happiness, and above all progeny and new hands for work, and the children figure as a necessary factor in continuation

of the family economy, inheritance of wealth and support for the parents.²⁶ All of these social circumstances, although today--with the spread of numerous new social groups, urban structures, infrastuctural systems, education, and so on, even in rural areas,²⁷ have in many respects been undergoing intensive change, still--given the long-term nature of demographic processes and their inertia--they could not, of course, have had any more powerful effects toward disintegration of the traditional family organization and toward a change in the pattern of reproduction in the seventies and later.

Birth control and family planning are today regarded as a scientifically acceptable and generally desirable goal of the individual, the family, and society; it is a question of humanizing relations between the sexes whereby the individual, the family, and the population take command of their own reproduction toward the situation in which every child born will be desired, healthy, and raised without difficulties. Birth control and family planning, however, seem to have been accepted by a majority of the rural population of Kosovo more slowly in the various phases of the demographic transitional period, although even it accepts the view that the entire procreative potential should not be utilized²⁸ and that the average number of children desired is less than the ideal.²⁹ Definite social, material, educational, health, ethical, and other preconditions are needed first for acceptance of birth control and family planning. After all, a certain consciousness and social-demographic value orientations of the individual and family must be created for the "guidance" and "centralization" in the desired direction of such complicated and intimate subject matter in the sense of acceptance of views concerning reproduction of the population or, to be more specific, concerning limitation of childbirth, and yet at the same time this does not mean that people should not be offered knowledge about the possibilities of regulating childbirth. Just as socialism and self-management cannot develop successfully just through propaganda, without creating the material conditions for the life of its builders--workers, peasants, and the popular masses in general, so also a consciousness of the lower birth rate and the atomized family cannot be achieved merely by popularizing methods and means of birth control, combined with application of medical procedures and by merely pointing to the adverse consequences of a high number of births.

In the most intimate, most delicate and most decentralized social sphere, and that is what reproduction of the population is, one cannot exert influence with coercive measures and processes. This is not allowable in the scientific view, the social view, or the humanitarian view; one confirmation of this is the example of India.³⁰ In Yugoslavia legal and political regulations emphasize the decentralized character of human reproduction. The SFRY Constitution and the constitutions of the SR's and SAP's dating from 1974 contain a very progressive and humanistic component on this subject, and in them the process of biosocial reproduction is given its self-management aspect and dimension.³¹

The economic, social, and educational position of the individual, the family, or a certain social stratum determines the social and demographic behavioral norms in the area of reproduction of the population. The influence of other mediating factors such as psychological, ethnic, religious, and other factors, on certain demographic variables, should be viewed only within the

constellation of socioeconomic circumstances in the broader sense and as their result,³² although it is well known from demographic history that a drop in the birth rate and acceptance of birth control can occur even before a certain level of socioeconomic transformation is achieved.³³ The accessibility of the urban way of life with its qualitative attributes to all structures of the population over a lengthy period of time (to women in rural areas) has been creating the opportunity for rapid demographic transition in Kosovo; the social, cultural, political, and, of course, sexual emancipation of the woman as the main figure in biological reproduction and especially her economic emancipation seem to have been a decisive factor.³⁴

So, economic, social, and cultural progress is necessary to the rapid process of demographic transition and transition of the birth rate, since all changes in the birth rate and fertility rate of the population show that they coincide with changes in the social, occupational, educational, health, and other characteristics of the population and society.³⁵ The higher the development of the population and society, the greater the modification of the biological determinants of the birth rate by economic and social factors. That is why we should speak of the high birth rate of the Kosovo population and of its slow decline above all with respect to certain social strata and by no means concerning the entire population or the population of one particular nationality or religious faith.

FOOTNOTES

1. M. Rasevic, "Determinante fertiliteta stanovnistva u Jugoslaviji" [Determinants of the Fertility Rate of the Yugoslav Population], CDI IDN [Center for Demographic Research of the Social Sciences Institute], Belgrade, 1971; group of authors, "Fertilitet stanovnistva u Jugoslaviji" [Fertility Rate of the Yugoslav Population], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1972; group of authors, "Razvitak stanovnistva Jugoslavije u posleratnom periodu" [Development of the Yugoslav Population in the Postwar Period], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1974; D. Breznik, "The Birth Rate and Fertility Rate of the Yugoslav Population," in the book "Fertilitet stanovnistva i planiranje porodice u Jugoslaviji" [The Fertility Rate and Family Planning in Yugoslavia], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1980, pp 61-106; A.W.-Beletic, "Demografija. Stanovnistvo i ekonomski razvitak" [Demography. Population and Economic Development], pp 114-118, and so on.
2. For more on the determinants of the more rapid demographic transition in Bosnia-Hercegovina, see Z. Grebo, "Covjek, radjanje, drustvo" [Man, Childbirth, Society], Sarajevo, 1975.
3. H. Islami, "Popullsia e Kosoves. Studim demografik," Pristina, 1981, pp. 38-61.
4. D. Breznik, "The Fertility Rate of the Population of Kosovo and Metohija," "Cvijicev Zbornik" [Anthology Devoted to Cvijic], SANU, Belgrade, 1968, pp 305-313; Breznik, "Trends in the Development of Kosovo's Population," OBELEZJA, No 2, Pristina, 1973, pp 5-27.

5. D. Vogeljik says in connection with the long-term tendency of demographic processes: "In demography years are counted as decades and decades as centuries" (D. Vogeljik, "A Moment in Slovenia's Demography: 1750-2000," EKONOMSKA REVILJA, No 3-4, Ljubljana, 1982, p 541).
6. M. Limani, "Investicije i privredni razvoj Socijalisticke Autonomne Pokrajine Kosova" [Investments and Economic Development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo], Pristina, 1980.
7. H. Islami, "The Problems of the Social Development of the Kosovo Village," SOCIOLOGIJA, No 4, Belgrade, 1979, pp 397-418.
8. H. Islami, "Social-Demographic Changes in the Kosovo Village," in the book "Problemi socijalistickog razvoja poljoprivrede i sela" [Problems of the Socialist Development of Agriculture in Rural Areas], Izd Centar Komunist i Jugoslovenski centar za teoriju i praksu socijalistickog samoupravljanja "E. Kardelj," Belgrade-Ljubljana, 1983, pp 641-657.
9. I. Ginic, "Dinamika i struktura gradjanskog stanovnistva Jugoslavije" [Dynamic Change and Structure of Yugoslavia's Urban Population], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1967, pp 66-76.
10. H. Islami, "Illiteracy in the Kosovo Village Today," SOCIOLOGIJA SELA, No 77-78, Zagreb, 1982, pp 219-230.
11. On the importance of the employment of women see O. Buric, "Promene u porodicnom zivotu pod uvicajem zenine zaposlenosti" [Changes in Family Life Under the Influence of Female Employment], Center for Study of Social Relations IDN, Belgrade, 1968.
12. M. Rasevic, op. cit.; D. Breznik et al., op cit.; Z. Grebo, "The Woman Between Work and the Family. Influence of Female Employment on the Structure and Function of the Family," Social Research Institute of Zagreb University, Zagreb, 1975; Z. Grebo, "Motherhood and Work--Real or Apparent Dilemma in the Family of the Employed Woman," SOCIOLOGIJA, No 4, Belgrade, 1975; "Fertilitet stanovnistva i...", CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1980.
13. D. Breznik, "Birth Rate and Fertility Rate in Yugoslavia," op. cit., p 82.
14. B. Maksimovic, "Transition of the Farm Population Into Nonfarm Activities," STANOVNISTVO, No 1, 1964, p 13.
15. D. Djosic, "Fertility Rate, Birth Control, and Occupational Characteristics of the Population," STANOVNISTVO, No 3-4, 1971, pp 266-277.
16. Ibid., pp 266-267.
17. M. Rasevic, op. cit., p 141.
18. D. Breznik, op. cit., p 90.

19. Surveys show that one of the important reasons why Kosovo women still want to give birth is that "they desire a male child" (17.0 percent, Vojvodina 2.4 percent) (D. Breznik, "Motivations of Married Women With Respect to Future Childbirth," in the book "Fertilitet stanovništva i...", p 192.
20. On the need for children of parents, the family, and the farm in the developing countries see E. Hofsten, "The Dispute Over Family Planning," EKONOMSKA MISAO, No 3, 1974, p 108.
21. Immediately after World War II in Kosovo the infant mortality rate ranged between 180 and 200 promille on an average annual basis. In 1983, although it had dropped quite a bit, it still remained very high (71.7 promille) when we take into account that in some countries it is about 10 promille, and in Slovenia, Vojvodina, and Croatia it is under 18 promille. In both relative and absolute terms this mortality rate in Kosovo is judged to be very high and as such it represents a major health, social welfare, and human problem.
22. On the neo-Malthusian views see A.W.-Beletic, op. cit., pp 63-69.
23. Albania is the only country in Europe which has the highest birth rate after Kosovo (27.5 promille in 1979) [sic].
24. H. Islami, "Social-Demographic Changes in the Kosovo Village," in the book already noted, pp 641-657.
25. However, insignificant attention is paid to the actual act of childbirth, and it often occurs that the woman gives birth outside the house, in the fields, which is dictated by the rhythm of the needs of life. S. Vukosavljevic has observed about the rural and farm environment of the South Slav peoples: "The woman gave birth in the fields, behind the fence. A few hours after giving birth she had to get up. It was nothing unusual for her to return with a newborn infant in her apron. It was not unusual for childbirth to take place while she was tending the livestock in the woods" (S. Vukosavljevic, "Pisma sa sela" [Letters From the Country], Savremena skola, Belgrade, 1962, pp 148-149.
26. On the need for children in underdeveloped patriarchal societies see V. St. Erlich, "Jugosavsenska porodica u transformaciji. Studija u tri stotine sela" [The Yugoslav Family in Transformation. A Study in 300 Villages], Liber, Zagreb, 1971, pp 262 ff.
27. H. Islami, "Problems of Urbanization and the Standard of Living of Kosovo's Rural Settlements," SOCIOLOGIJA, No 3-4, Belgrade, 1984, pp 317-324.
28. G. Todorovic, "The Ideal and Desired Number of Children in the Family," STANOVNIŠTVO, No 3-4, 1971, pp 297-311.

29. G. Todorovic, "Attitudes of the Population Concerning Family Size, Abortion and Family Planning," in the book "Fertilitet stanovnistva i...", CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1980, pp 177-187; G. Todorovic, "Ideal Family Size in the Country and in the City," in the book "Izgradnja drustvenih stavova o populacionoj politici u Jugoslaviji" [The Building of Social Positions Concerning Population Policy in Yugoslavia], Federal Conference of the SAWPY, Council for Family Planning in Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1975, pp 286-294.
30. "Adherents of the 'theory of the vicious cycle of poverty' tell the underdeveloped countries that the only way to solve that problem is the 'demographic' way. In essence it consists of controlling the birth rate with the coercive intervention of the government into the process of childbirth with the help of medicine. This theory is being implemented in practice. India is among others carrying out a broad program of control over the 'disturbing growth' of the Indian population. Voluntary sterilization is one of the principal methods used to control the birth rate. Men and women who consent to undergo this operation receive money assistance from the government. Nevertheless, the organizers of the 'family planning program' in India admit that the birth control program has not had success with the population of India's 560,000 villages, which represent 80 percent of the country's population.... Nor did help come from the 9,000 'family planning' clinics which distribute contraceptives and provide free advice, nor from the 138 clinics that perform the operations gratis" (D. Valentej, "Problems of the Population of the Underdeveloped Countries and Criticism of the 'Demographic' Way of Solving Them," STANOVNISTVO, No 2-3, Belgrade, 1965, p 105).
31. "It is a man's right to freely decide about the birth of children. This right can be restricted only in order to protect health" (Article 191, Paragraph 1, of the SFRY Constitution, 1974).
32. "All the figures in this survey mainly confirmed the facts already well known to the effect that differences in nationality mainly occur because of differences in socioeconomic or cultural and educational characteristics of the various nationalities, and that nationality characteristics have played almost no role whatsoever in this. We often mentioned in that connection that the differences also sometimes occur because of the influence of religion--which today perhaps does not play the role which it once had in society" (M. Sentic, "Influence of Nationality and Religion on the Fertility Rate of the Yugoslav Population," STANOVNISTVO, No 3-4, 1971, p 239).

"The marked differences in birth rate from one ethnic community to another in our country cannot be attributed as much to the actual ethnic peculiarities and differences in ethnic cultures and customs as to the differing historical shaping of the levels of their general economic and social development. This is indicated by the data to the effect that the differences are great even among members of the same nationality if they live in different regions" (S. Suvar, "Nacionalno i nacionalisticko" [The Nationality and Nationalism], Center for Marxism, Split, 1974, p 327).

Also see M. Sentic and D. Breznik, "Demographic Research and Nationalities," NASE TEME, No 7-8, Zagreb, 1965, pp 1138 ff; group of authors, "Demografska kretanja stanovništva Jugoslavije prema nacionalnoj pripadnosti" [Demographic Developments of the Yugoslav Population With Respect to Nationality], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1978.

33. "Examples of these processes, that is, of the drop in the birth rate as a consequence of birth control in an underdeveloped community, can be found in the demographic history of the population of certain regions even in our own country. The population of eastern Serbia, of some parts of Croatia, Vojvodina, and so on, accepted birth control in marriage under the influence of specific factors which mainly had an economic basis in that they wanted to prevent division of the farm, and so on" (D. Breznik et al., "Fertilitet stanovništva u Jugoslaviji" [The Fertility Rate of the Yugoslav Population], CDI IDN, Belgrade, 1971, pp 356-357).
34. For more on this see N. Petric, "Pravo coveka da slobodno odlucuje o radjanju dece u SFRJ" [A Man's Right To Freely Decide About the Birth of Children in the SFRY], published in connection with the UN International Year of Women, 1975, Belgrade, 1976, pp 67-76.
35. We will quote some more observations of demographers to the effect that socioeconomic development and the related improvement of the living conditions of the family as the cell in which childbirth takes place are the key factor in lowering the birth rate:

"If economic and social development were to speed up and embrace all strata of the population, we would be persuaded that a rapid drop in the birth rate would also occur.... And social and economic development is a necessary precondition for a rapid decline in the number of births in countries which are today recording a very rapid population growth" (E. Hofsten, op. cit., pp 109, 111). "Historical experience has clearly shown that the birth rate declines in those regions in which the living conditions are improving as a function of the more intensive economic and social development. That is, the drop in the birth rate began in the European countries during the last century, and that occurred before the widespread use of contraceptives" (A.W.-Beletic, op. cit., p 68). "In determining the criteria of demographic policy there must be a clear consciousness and awareness that social problems cannot be solved demographically, but only through the economic and social development and also through the steady development of the relations of socialist self-management" (Z. Grebo, "Covjek...", p 226). The view that socioeconomic development influences demographic changes was also strongly represented in the World Plan of Action in the Field of Population, which was the fundamental document of the World Population Conference held in Bucharest in 1974.

This view has been represented by the science of population in Yugoslavia since the very beginning of its development. The studies of D. Breznik and researchers at the Center for Demographic Research of the Social Sciences Institute in Belgrade are especially outstanding; in these considerations we have already mentioned many of their results related to the impact of socioeconomic development on demographic processes and changes.