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17 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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NEW DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE DOBOCZKY INTERVIEWED

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 46, Nov 85 p 57

[Biography of and interview with Istvan Doboczky, new Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry; date and place not specified]

[Text] Istvan Doboczky, named a few days ago as Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry from his post as the Hungarian agricultural attache in Washington, was born in Abadszalok on January 10, 1928. He attended elementary and junior high school in Torokszentmiklos, and in 1943 he enrolled at the secondary school of commerce in Eger. In 1945 he did not continue his studies but rather went to work: he became a newspaper deliveryman and then a newspaper distributor. Later, in addition to his job, he attended the high school for workers in Torokszentmiklos. For a short time in 1949, following his graduation from high school, he found a position at the Kobanya Public Project (Construction) Enterprise and then became a clerk at the State Agricultural Engine Plants. He completed studies to become a clerk, and at Gyomro he became the head bookkeeper at the local Agricultural Machine and Tractor Station.

He taught at the Kecskemet agrarian academy's bookkeeping department for agricultural machine and tractor stations, and he instructed those head bookkeepers who were employed at agricultural machine and tractor stations. After 1954 he first had a position at the Cegled Machine and Tractor Station and then at the one in Szolnok; at both places he was employed as head bookkeeper. In the meantime he completed law school, but his ambition drove him on; he acquired training to be certified as an accountant and price expert.

In 1968 he came to Budapest to work in the economic main department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Here he first worked as a price expert; by 1975 he had been promoted to director of the price and income department. 1975 was a big turning point in his life: they sought him out and asked if he would like to transfer to the secretariat working with the Council of Ministers, as Deputy Prime Minister Ferenc Havasi's agricultural expert. He said yes. He worked in this capacity until the beginning of 1981 when he went to Washington as agricultural attache, holding that post until the summer of 1985 when he was named deputy minister. His hobbies are hiking and hunting. He is a member of the ministry's hunting club.

[Question] Did you receive the news officially or from another source?

[Answer] Directly from the minister. He informed me that they were counting on me for this post.

[Question] Were you surprised?

[Answer] No, because I knew that they regarded me as one of the leading cadres in agriculture, and I also knew that there was a need for me at home.

[Question] You gave up your post as the agricultural attache in Washington for the position of deputy minister. What is it that you learned over there that you might be able to utilize in your new office?

[Answer] Perhaps that a lot depends on personal contacts and that here at home there is also a need to build and cultivate contacts. I had witnessed the advance of biotechnology in agriculture, as well as the penetration of computerization into this area. I learned first-hand how much this field can profit from quickly utilizing the results of scientific advances. Without a doubt, any hesitation on our part could mean that we will irreversibly fall behind.

[Question] As an attache, what did you do so that this would not happen?

[Answer] I tried to provide support for the development of Hungarian biotechnology, in a manner that would point toward the right direction. I tried to create liaison between the research centers abroad and Hungarian universities, to promote travel abroad of Hungarian experts. There is an agreement in effect between the pertinent ministries in Hungary and the United States, on the basis of which opportunities arise for the exchange of experts. As a result of my efforts I was able to achieve that today more people are able to travel abroad to exchange experiences, and not just for one or two weeks as it was years ago.

[Question] To what degree did your view of Hungarian agriculture change during your Washington stay?

[Answer] I quickly became conscious of the fact that we have fallen behind in several areas. For example, we do not have the requisite infrastructure which would support agriculture. In the United States one can dial Hungary from any out of the way sheep-farm, or one can make arrangements to have a disabled tractor's part replaced within hours.

[Question] What is the job of an agricultural attache?

[Answer] I should start with the fact that this post is a Foreign Ministry appointment. The attache works at the embassy, under the supervision and guidance of the ambassador. His job is to provide the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry with information, to nurture scientific-technological contacts which promote agricultural development. At this time, such posts exist in five locations, at our embassies in Moscow, Bonn, Copenhagen, and Washington, and at the FAO headquarters in Rome.

[Question] As deputy minister, what area of competence has been assigned to you?

[Answer] I am responsible for the international economic contacts of Hungary's agriculture, and for overseeing operations from the point of view of legality.

[Question] Didn't you ever think about directing a large state farm one day?

[Answer] For many years I was the head bookkeeper at several large agricultural machinery repair stations; at that time, I had no desire to obtain higher positions.

[Question] Of which of your personal abilities are you the proudest?

[Answer] They say that my ability to make contacts is good.

[Question] And what fault do you recognize in yourself?

[Answer] I am not meticulous, so I always have to have a good secretary who can keep my papers and notes in order.

[Question] From whom have you learned the most?

[Answer] From the Deputy Prime Minister in the secretariat of the Council of Ministers who chose me to work with him. I learned from him how to deal with people. While there, I never felt myself in "an ivory tower."

[Question] Do you regard yourself as ambitious?

[Answer] The truth is, I never thought that one day I would be a deputy minister. Of course, I wanted to better myself, but who doesn't? But even as a beginner, and later too, I always tried to do my best.

[Question] In your career, how much can you attribute to your own abilities and how much to luck?

[Answer] I was always lucky, because even without a real patron, and without any special effort to seek out new positions, I have always received the type of assignments I found appealing.

[Question] Whom do you blame if agriculture ends up with a year below expectations?

[Answer] As a rule, the weather. Fortunately, Hungarian agriculture has by today reached the point that it can moderate such a negative influence.

12588

CSO: 2500/105

CAUSES FOR DECLINE IN FARM PRODUCTION ANALYZED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 1 Dec 85 pp 16-17

[Article by Scepan Rabrenovic: "Politics as a Natural Disaster"]

[Text] When at a recently held session of the Council of Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, Vojvodina delegate Nikola Srezentic stated that the fall plantings were late and that not as many hectares as planned would be sown, Janez Zemljarić, the Vice President of the federal government, and Milorad Stanojević, the chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture disagreed with him. They both asserted that "there is no reason why the plan for sowing should not be carried out."

Only a few days later, it turned out that delegate Kmezic [as published] was nevertheless correct: according to the latest data, about 1,100,000 hectares were sown with wheat this fall, i.e., about 350,000 hectares less than planned. There is no time left to do anything.

Two Catastrophic Years

Now, one can already state with confidence that next year we will be eating bread from imported grain. Not just because fewer hectares were sown, however. That is the last reason, since even with the hectares sown it would be possible to produce about 6 million tons of wheat (the genetic potential of the strain is even higher), but one can estimate with certainty that next year the harvest yield will be even lower than it was this year. The proof -- even in the grain-growing regions of Serbia, this year peasants plowed their land with plows drawn by cows and oxen, and only a few of them sowed their fields with high-quality seed. They virtually did not even use mineral fertilizers.

The "return" of cows and oxen to the fields can be explained most convincingly by the situation that agriculture has been in for the last two years. At the above-mentioned session of the Council of Republics and Provinces, Nikola Kmezic described last year's situation as follows: "The prices of agricultural products grew at a rate of 44 percent, the prices of industrial products at a rate of 82 percent, and the prices of industrial products that represent inputs for agriculture, at a rate of 87.5 percent. In the same year, the prices of oil derivatives, which have a decisive influence upon the use of modern agricultural equipment in agricultural production, were increased by

108 percent, the prices of chemical products for agriculture grew by 113 percent, and the prices of artificial fertilizers by 129 percent. In the same year, the prices of agricultural machines grew by 74 percent."

Agriculture's situation this year was described by Milorad Stanojevic, the chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, at the session of the Council of Republics and Provinces: "The prices of agricultural products grew by 47 percent, while the prices of producer goods of industrial origin for agriculture grew by 62 percent. Labor organizations in the area of agriculture have only 9 percent of their own funds available."

This is the explanation of why this year interest amounted to 19.5 percent of income in the economy, 26.5 percent in industry, and 71.8 percent in agriculture, and of why the losses in agriculture are five times larger than in industry.

Interest did not have such a disruptive effect upon agriculture just because of the slower growth in the prices of agricultural products, but also primarily because of the longer production cycle in this branch of the economy.

If one knows all of this, then it is not surprising that farmers are "introducing" cows and oxen into the fields again, that they are sowing mercantile wheat, and that they are not using mineral fertilizers. The costs of plowing and sowing one hectare by mechanical means exceed 15,000 dinars. Last summer, for example, for the money obtained by selling a calf, it would have been possible to buy 250 kilograms of mineral fertilizers and 10 kilograms of seed corn.

Unconvincing Explanation

The Federal Executive Council explains the 9 percent decline in agricultural production this year as a result of the frost last spring and the drought this summer. (It was calculated that the total damages from this amount to about 130 billion dinars, or \$140 million).

The question, however, is how convincing this explanation can be, since if other terms, agrotechnological ones, had also been taken into account in the harvest along with the optimum ones, neither the frost nor the drought could have done as much damage. The drought and the frost only finished off everything that had not been done as it should have. This is the reason for the assertion that the greatest natural disaster that happened to agriculture is actually the official economic policy. And this disaster has been continuing for two full years now, with some chances of being continued longer, since no one knows of any attempt whatsoever to change the attitude toward agriculture. (If it exists, the public has so far not been informed about it.) This is naturally under the condition that "change" does not mean the 8 percent planned growth rate for agricultural production next year. If there really has been no consideration of any major changes that would alter the position of agriculture, this also indicates that agricultural production, even if increased by that much, would be 1 percent lower than the level of production last year.

In effect, this means that the planners have more confidence in circumstances of time than they do in a well-planned agrarian policy.

The Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program says that on the whole the status of this branch of the economy should be changed, so that food producers, like the rest of the producers in the country, would have the right to decide independently about the way in which income is obtained and distributed, and that the value of agricultural production should be established mainly by the market.

Agriculture is still predominantly "in debt for supplies," but that status is imposed on it from outside, primarily through the "agreements" among the republics and provinces. Since the republics and provinces do not all have equal conditions for the production of food, the prices, after strong tensions, are always adopted late. But as early as the sowing it should be known how much will be harvested, just as it should be known how much a cow will be milked in five years if a heifer is bought now.

Agriculture has not even had equal status with the other branches of the economy with respect to foreign economic relations, and so it has been harmed there as well. The majority of agricultural products are still covered by permits. Here is what happened last fall, for instance: during the harvest, the price of corn on the world market was \$147 per ton, so the farmers asked for approval to export it. They did not receive the approval then, but rather later, when the price of corn on the world market had fallen to \$105 per ton, and so \$30 million was lost in exporting the same amount. The loss is even greater if one is aware that a considerable amount of corn "spoiled" in the silos, so that the livestock industry also lost it.

Who Will Become One of the Losers?

Certainly the slower growth of the prices of agricultural products was also influenced by the fact that the purchasers had become poorer (there were no shortages, even though production had been considerable reduced), but how can one explain the fact that for two full years no one even tried to close the price scissors that had been opened to the detriment of agriculture? It would have been natural for an emergency situation to be proclaimed in this branch of the economy at the end of last year, but it has not been proclaimed even now. This was probably because of a belief that not everyone in the country bears the consequences of agriculture's position equally. (On the basis of agricultural prices alone, an enormous income flowed from the agricultural regions to the nonagricultural ones, and with respect to Vojvodina, it can be stated with certainty that this province had already paid its contribution to the undeveloped regions through lower prices for agricultural products.)

Milorad Stanojevic, the chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, justified himself at the session of the Council of Republics and Provinces by saying that development policy in the area of agriculture was under the jurisdiction of the republics and provinces, and that "as a rule, lower investments than necessary are planned, and as a rule, only half of that is carried out."

How can one go into a branch of the economy that "produces" only losses? It is the responsibility of the federal government to use various measures to create conditions in which it will pay to invest in the production of food. But this has not been done. And not just this.

The consequence of such a total negligence toward agriculture, in which credit-monetary policy should also be included, is that we have turned a branch of the economy that should have been a stabilizing factor into a branch of the economy that is destabilizing an already serious economic and social situation.

And no one seems to care.

9909

CSO: 2800/130

BUDGET MANAGEMENT IN 1984 EVALUATED

Prague FINANCE A UVER in Czech No 7, 1985 pp 433-442

[Article by Eng Belo Bosak, candidate for doctor of science, director of state budget division of Federal Ministry of Finance: "Budget Management in 1984"]

[Text] On the whole we can put a positive evaluation on the next to last year of the implementation of the economic and social policy objectives that were established by the 16th CPCZ Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic development. In his speech on the 12th Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee Comrade Gustav Husak stated: "The reason for evaluating our performance as positive is that planned targets have been exceeded, domestic and foreign economic equilibrium have been enhanced, hard currency indebtedness has been further reduced, cooperation has been expanded with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, records have been set in agriculture, initial steps have been taken to reduce raw material and energy intensiveness and, last but not least, the domestic market has been well supplied, especially with food. This has set the groundwork for the fulfillment and in some cases the overfulfillment of the tasks for the Seventh 5-Year Plan."

Certain fundamental positive trends of 1983 continued and were enhanced in 1984. In particular there was a further increase in the economic growth rate, largely as a consequence of the implementation of resolutions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum which the CSSR Government had incorporated in an updated state plan and in the priority tasks that were set in order to exceed previous plan indicators. Increased material and financial resource formation was related to the overfulfillment of planned tasks in critical branches of the national economy, and was accompanied by an increase in efficiency.

Gross national product in adjusted 1977 prices increased last year, according to preliminary data, by 3.2 percent over 1983; it was almost Kcs 5 billion higher than projected by the plan. At the same time industrial production increased by 4 percent (the plan projected a 2.5 percent increase), the volume of construction work by 1.9 percent (the plan had projected 0.7 percent), and gross agricultural output increased by 3.6 percent, thus achieving an increase of 6.9 percent over plan projections for this branch. Overall, this increase in the rate of material resource formation was achieved with lower standard consumption of fuels, raw materials and subassemblies, and we were successful in further reducing transportation intensiveness. All of the above amount to the successful fulfillment of the resolutions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum.

Labor productivity increased in 1984 at a faster rate than in the preceding years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This increase, however, was accounted for mainly by faster than projected increases in the capital asset per worker ratio. The long term trend of reduced efficiency of capital assets continued. This means that the potential inherent in investments made in previous years continues to be underutilized. The same is true of inventories, another area to which we have committed significant resources.

The above facts and other negative phenomena that have carried over from previous years of economic development and plan fulfillment and which continue to hold back the achievement of greater efficiency simply mean that 1984 performance, while on the whole positive, should not be overestimated.

A key issue remains the consistent introduction of R&D findings into the entire process of planning and national economic management so that the accelerated intensification of development both overall and in specific areas of capital replacement can proceed at a pace appropriate to current requirements. The increase in technical-economic parameters, quality, and the use values of production assets and consumer goods that is vitally necessary for our economy can be achieved only in this way.

The sophistication of foreign markets is growing, along with political discrimination and protectionist measures in capitalist countries, depending on how the crisis affects their economies. Commercial relations are also affected by changes in credit conditions, high interest rates, fluctuations in exchange rates, changes in world prices, etc. Under such conditions it is possible to export, without losses to the national economy, only state of the art products in both appearance and specifications. These products must also be serviced. Achieving an increase in innovational activity and the ability to adapt on the part of production and trade organizations that could lead to greater value added to the work of our society remains a problem that will have to be addressed in the future with much more emphasis than to date.

More rapid national economic development and the improved utilization of intensification factors is being retarded by certain deviations from planned objectives, inconsistency in task fulfillment, and the failure to make use of existing reserves. In addition to objective influences one cannot overlook the fact that subjective influences have an impact as well. These include shortcomings in the work of certain organizations, which so far have not been able to deal with the more rigorous economic conditions of the current phase of national economic development. Their performance, their low level of economic efficiency, combine to reduce overall achieved performance.

Even with these drags on performance the overall record of these enterprises is promising. Performance in 1984 was characterized by a strengthening of positive trends in the direction of fulfilling the tasks for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the formation of relatively positive preconditions for a successful start in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Financial and budgetary policy in 1984 was aimed at assuring and facilitating the fulfillment of tasks of economic and social development, and especially

those related to increasing efficiency, improving economic equilibrium, and assuring the standard of living of the general public.

National economic results and the conditions under which economic development occurred are reflected in the results of budget management in 1984.

The following results were obtained related to increasing the efficiency of production:

--on an adjusted basis the profits of economic entities increased by Kcs 16.1 billion, i.e. by 14.1 percent; in the domestic economy 74.6 percent of this increase in profits could be accounted for by decreased costs and 25.4 percent by an increase in revenues;

--total costs (exclusive of foreign trade) were 90.93 percent of revenues, which was 0.53 points lower than projected by the plan; at the same time materials costs were 0.58 points lower than projected in the plan;

--because of the above factors return on investment was 11.41 percent in 1984, or 0.88 points higher than planned; return on capital assets was 5.70 percent (0.63 points higher than planned) and return on adjusted value added was 29.41 percent (1.80 points higher than planned);

--the final balance in the relations of state economic organizations to the state budget, excluding sales taxes and domestic market differences, was Kcs 87.1 billion in 1984. The budget was underspent by Kcs 2.9 billion economic mechanisms of factory organizations [ZO]; the target balance for the domestic economy was exceeded by Kcs 3.1 billion;

--inventory turnover time in industry and construction was shortened by 4.5 days (the plan projected a reduction of 3.4 days);

--total state organization demand for financing capital construction reached Kcs 162.58 billion, which was Kcs 19.96 billion higher than planned; the state budget covered 22.5 percent of this demand, or Kcs 36.66 billion;

--noninvestment expenditures for R&D amounted to Kcs 17.7 billion, or Kcs 0.4 billion less than budgeted. The state budget financed Kcs 7.6 billion of these expenditures, or 5.7 percent more than in 1983;

--foreign financial relationships ran in the black, and we further reduced our foreign indebtedness; this was accomplished by increasing exports while decreasing imports. Exchange relations with our foreign partners worsened during the year.

The record in implementing financial and budgetary policy related to the standard of living was as follows:

--noninvestment expenditures on public services and amenities for the general public were Kcs 154.3 billion in 1984, or about 2.9 percent higher than in 1983; on a per capita basis the figure was Kcs 9,850, which was Kcs 264 higher than the previous year;

--the above figures include 1984 expenditures for social security of Kcs 82.8 billion (up 2.5 percent from 1983), Kcs 25.7 billion on education (a 3.5 increase), Kcs 24.1 billion on health care (an increase of 4.6 percent), and expenditures on culture of Kcs 4.8 billion (a 1.9 percent increase over 1983);

--public assistance to families with children (i.e. monetary assistance for child raising, equalizing contributions, childbirth support, allowances for children and a maternity contribution) amounted to Kcs 17.4 billion; when other forms of assistance available as monetary, merchandise, and other discounts total outlays in this area were Kcs 36.5 billion. These amounts are levelling off because of an ongoing decline in birth rates;

--state budget expenditures for housing construction and maintenance were Kcs 26.9 billion, which exceeded the budget by Kcs 0.7 billion (this overage came about because of excessive expenditures for housing construction);

--total nominal monetary incomes of the general population were Kcs 403.7 billion, an increase of 2.6 percent over 1983 (wage incomes increased by 2.4 percent and social security incomes by 2.2 percent). Taxes on wages increased from 17.4 percent to 17.5 percent in 1984;

--total savings increased to Kcs 205.0 billion, which is Kcs 0.5 billion more than planned; on a per capita basis this amounts to average deposits of Kcs 13,300; new loans were made in the amount of Kcs 10.3 billion, increasing the total loans outstanding to Kcs 36.8 billion.

Analyses indicate that the positive 1984 performances figures resulted to a significant extent from the implementation of the Set of Measures. These studies also show, however, that to increase efficiency and implement the strategic objectives of economic policy it is essential substantially to increase efforts to assure in a comprehensive way the shift to an intensive form of economic growth.

Performance in State Budget and National Committee Budget Goal and Task Fulfillment

In line with the positive performance in state budget management in the recent years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the 1984 state budget also pursued the goal of operating a balanced budget and generating the financial resources needed to assure the future development of our entire society. The achievement of these objectives has in the past been predicated on further increases in our economic efficiency, on the thorough implementation of the principles adopted in the efficiency enhancement program for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as on the discovery and exploitation of underutilized capacity in individual sectors of financial management.

State budget management in 1984 reflected all of the positive as well as negative phenomena that had an impact on the economy during the year and which had to be dealt with. Nevertheless it may be stated that the fundamental task, i.e. the achievement of a balanced budget throughout the CSSR budgetary system, was achieved and that the performance in state budget management contributed to

the further improvement of our economy. Among the most positive results was the exceeding of planned tasks by economic organizations. This was reflected in an increase in the share of the economic sphere in national economic resource formation and in higher revenues for the state budgets. The balance in the relations between economic organizations and the state budget increased by Kcs 9.8 billion over 1983.

State budget and national committee budget management finished the year with revenues exceeding expenditures by some Kcs 1.6 billion. This represents a further contribution to fulfilling the objectives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the area of financial and budgetary policy and national economic resource formation.

Table 1 presents the overall results of management in 1984.

Table 2 presents the overall relationships between the state budgets in the CSSR for 1984.

In line with the objective of improving planned management an integrational and coordinating function has been introduced for the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation within our budgetary system. Revenues of the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation accounted for 64.9 percent of the total revenues of all three state budgets, while its direct expenditures were only 20.9 percent of the total. Most of the expenditures of the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation (67.8 percent) were in the form of subsidies to the republic budgets. As in previous years in 1984 these subsidies were in the aggregate granted to the republics in the planned amounts with a view to their requirements in the area of economic instruments for foreign trade. Special purpose subsidy targets for the state budgets of the republics were fulfilled by 103.7 percent, and aggregate subsidy targets by 96.9 percent. Special purpose subsidy targets were exceeded in two primary areas: selected price subsidies related to rating mechanisms in agriculture that are tied to the fulfillment of material indicators; and selected investment projects, primarily related to comprehensive housing construction.

Budget management activities of national committees finished the year with a surplus of Kcs 1.54 billion. This overage has already been reduced by deposits of supplementary revenues in excess of the plan (Kcs 1.63 billion) and adjusted upward by the payment of taxes on agricultural profits (Kcs 0.78 billion).

In view of this budgetary surplus and remaining balances in contingency funds and development funds of national committees as of 31 December 1984 (a total of Kcs 1.189 billion), and after aggregating supplementary revenues and prior to closing out the financial records for 1984, the available resources in contingency and development funds amounted to Kcs 4.363 billion; in addition, the national committees have available as of 1 January 1985, in associated resource accounts, a nationwide sum of Kcs 1.158 billion (Kcs 984 million in the CSR and Kcs 534 million in the SSR).

The above resources, combined with the formation of other supplementary resources in 1985 constitute the most necessary resources for achieving the objectives of Project Z and to support the development of local initiatives by national committees.

Table 1. (in billions of korunas)

	Budget 1984	Actual 1984	Differ- ence	Fulfill- ment (%)	Increase 84-83	Index 84/83
Revenues:						
- State budget	289.87	293.97	+ 4.10	101.4	+16.73	106.0
- National committee budgets ^a	42.93	49.83	+ 6.90	116.1	+ 2.94	106.3
- Total	332.80	343.80	+11.00	103.3	+19.67	106.1
Expenditures:						
- State budget ^a	220.57	222.38	+ 1.81	100.8	+ 8.78	104.1
- National committee budgets	112.23	119.82	+ 7.59	106.8	+ 9.53	108.6
- Total	332.80	342.20	+ 9.40	102.8	+18.31	105.7
Surplus:						
- State budgets	-	0.06	+ 0.06	x	- 0.03	x
- National committee budgets	-	1.54	+ 1.54	x	+ 1.39	x

a) Exclusive of subsidies and national committee subventions

Table 2. (in billions of korunas)

	CSSR			CSR			SSR		
	Actual 1984	Fulfill- ment (%)	Index 84/83	Actual 1984	Fulfill- ment (%)	Index 84/83	Actual 1984	Fulfill- ment (%)	Index 84/83
State budget revenues direct	190.76	99.9	111.1	74.94	103.6	98.4	28.27	106.4	96.4
Subsidies from federal budget	-	-	-	75.64	100.0	113.7	53.68	100.0	110.8
State budget revenues total	190.76	99.9	111.1	150.58	101.8	105.5	81.95	102.1	105.4
Direct state budget expenditures	61.40	99.6	108.3	101.06	101.0	102.0	59.92	101.8	103.7
Subsidies to republic state budgets	129.32	100.0	112.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies to national committee budgets	-	-	-	49.51	103.3	113.6	22.02	102.9	110.3
Total state budget expenditures	190.72	99.9	111.1	150.57	101.8	105.5	81.94	102.1	105.4
State budget surplus	0.04	x	x	0.01	x	x	0.01	x	x

One of the most effective mechanisms used by national committees to carry out successfully the tasks mandated to them by election programs in Project Z. National committees have expended a total of Kcs 3.51 billion on this program (Kcs 2.43 billion in the CSR, 1.08 billion in the SSR). Completed investment projects related to this program are valued at Kcs 4.27 billion (Kcs 2.89 billion in the CSR and Kcs 1.38 billion in the SSR).

Table 3 lists examples of important projects completed under Project Z in 1984.

Financial Performance of Economic Organizations

In 1984 economic organizations greatly overfulfilled planned tasks in both quantitative and critical qualitative indicators. In comparison with previous years their growth rate increased at the same time that costs were being cut more rapidly. The results are presented in Table 4.

Planned profit targets were exceeded by Kcs 11.3 billion. This result was influenced to some extent by inaccuracies in the estimated actual 1983 levels (which was underestimated by Kcs 4.6 billion) which was used as the basis for setting plan tasks for 1984.

In Resolution No 120, dated 10 May 1984 the CSSR Government established priority tasks aimed at exceeding state plan indicators for 1984. These tasks were broken down by supervisory agencies and specific tasks assigned to individual organizations. In line with this goal the priority program for the output and adjusted value added indicators was fulfilled by 101.5 percent. These priority tasks made it possible to exceed planned profit targets by Kcs 6.9 billion (while there was no specific priority task set for profits, the plan would have been exceeded by 103.5 percent).

Profits had already begun to increase rapidly in 1983 (the 1983/1982 index was 112.8 percent). This was made possible mainly by intense efforts to reduce materials costs and to renew the growth of the national economy, with a consequent positive influence on reducing other types of costs. These factors had an even more significant impact in 1984, and this became evident in an even better growth rate for profits (the 1984/1983 index was 114.1 percent). Such a rate of increase in profits was unprecedented in this or any previous 5-year plan, as shown in Table 5.

The factors affecting the achieved year to year increase in profits are listed in Table 6.

Even when foreign trade and exceptional yields are excluded from the calculations the increase in profits for the domestic economy was high, with the 1984/1983 index at 113.1 percent. A critical factor was a decrease in total costs of Kcs 9.9 billion the greatest percentage reduction (0.86 percent) of the Sixth and Seventh 5-Year Plans.

Total costs as a percentage of outputs were 0.53 points lower than projected by the plan. This represents profit formation of Kcs 6.7 billion in excess of the plan. Plan tasks were fulfilled for all major costs categories with the exception of the financial.

Table 3.

Type of facility	CSSR	CSR	SSR
Day care center	22	5	17
	39	12	27
	842	225	617
Kindergartens	150	75	75
	335	169	166
	9,901	2,811	270
Elementary schools	20	18	2
	96	87	9
	3,081	2,811	270
School cafeterias	21	19	2
	3,002	2,492	510
Health care centers	34	30	4
	110	93	17
Social Security facility	28	19	9
	719	407	312
Public homes	39	20	19
	11,566	5,741	5,825
Water mains	729.5	562.9	166.7
Sewerage systems	198.0	174.4	23.6
	63	57	6
Reservoirs	497,403	493,793	3,610

Table 4. (in billions of korunas)

	CSSR TOTAL						Index 84/83
	Plan 1984		Actual 1984	3-2	3/2 as Percent	Increase 84-83	
	Approved	Changed					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Output	1,233.23	1,233.66	1,254.27	20.61	101.7	40.48	103.3
Adjusted value added	431.53	430.23	442.47	12.24	102.8	23.29	105.6
Total costs	1,126.12	1,128.34	1,140.52	12.18	101.1	27.27	102.4
Profit	120.71	118.81	130.11	11.30	109.5	16.06	114.1

Table 5. (in percent)

CSSR total	Average for Sixth 5-Year Plan	1981	1982	1983	1984
Year to year growth indexes					
Output	104.7	101.9	100.6	102.7	103.3
Profits	108.2	109.1	103.7	112.8	114.1
Year to year percentage cost reductions					
Total costs	- 0.32	- 0.79	- 0.32	- 0.82	- 0.86
Material costs (excluding depreciation) and services	- 0.52	- 1.55	- 1.45	- 1.19	- 1.23

Table 6.

CSSR Total	Plan 1984		Actual 1984		3-1 billion-Kcs 5
	billion Kcs	%	billion Kcs	%	
	1	2	3	4	
Total increase in profits	4.76		16.06		11.30
Including:					
- from foreign trade	0.50		2.57		2.07
- from exceptional yields	-0.52		0.28		0.80
- from domestic economy	4.78	100.0	13.21	100.0	8.43
Including:					
- from increased output	1.64	34.3	3.35	25.4	1.71
- from reduced costs	3.14	65.7	9.86	74.6	6.72

Materials costs (excluding depreciation) and nonmaterial services also significantly influenced the development and fulfillment of the profit plan for 1984. This intensification factor is directly related to the implementation of the Set of Measures (incentives for improving adjusted value added). In comparison with the previous year materials costs declined by Kcs 10.1 billion (materials consumption by Kcs 6.7 billion and fuel and power consumption by Kcs 4.4 billion, while other costs of a material nature and costs of nonmaterial services increased moderately). Materials costs as a percentage of output were 0.58 points lower than set by the plan, with the savings amounting to Kcs 7.4 billion. The priority task for this indicator was set at 64.75 percent, while the actual performance was 0.18 points better.

The negative impact of a rapid increase in capital asset depreciation (a 1984/1983 index of 105.3 percent) on the evolution of the overall cost structure further declined in 1984 in conjunction with the increased growth rate of output. In comparison with the previous year these costs increased by Kcs 1.2 billion. Depreciation as a percentage of outputs was 0.06 percent lower than set by the plan, with realized savings of Kcs 0.8 billion.

Wage costs increased more rapidly in 1984 than projected by the plan (1984/1983 index of 101.4 in the plan, while actual index was 102.4 percent). This amounted to an increase in total wage volume of Kcs 1.8 billion. In relation to the achieved increases in output, the cost structure, and profit formation this increase in wages was a positive phenomenon. Wage costs declined by 0.87 percent as a percentage of output (in 1983 the figure had been only 0.52 percent, while in 1981-1982 the percentage has actually increased), with the relative reduction amounting to Kcs 1.5 billion. Wages as a percentage of output were 0.09 points lower than projected by the plan. This represented relative savings of Kcs 1.1 billion. Likewise the percentage of wages in adjusted value added (39.6 percent) was better than projected by the plan (40.3 percent).

Financial costs in 1984 increased, even though the plan had projected a reduction (actual 1984/1983 index was 104.0 while projected had been 99.2). This represented an increase from the previous year of Kcs 0.6 billion. The planned level for financing costs as a percentage output was exceeded by 0.22 percent, which amounted to Kcs 2.8 billion. The main reason for this poor performance were increased costs caused by shortfalls, damages, fines and penalties. Costs for such items increased in comparison with the previous year by Kcs 0.8 billion. The plan does not factor in these costs, but they nevertheless exert their full weight on plan fulfillment (in 1984 these costs totaled Kcs 2.3 billion). The impact of other components of financial costs largely offset each other, both in terms of development and in relation to the plan.

By all measures of profitability 1984 was a significantly better year than projected by the plan. The return on investment target was exceeded by 0.88 percent, return on adjusted value added target by 1.80 percent, and the return on capital asset target by 0.63 percent.

We did not succeed in fulfilling plan objectives comprehensively in inventory development and utilization (including priority tasks). Certain positive trends, however, continued to be evident in inventory management, resulting in further reductions in inventory increases and improved inventory utilization in comparison with the previous years of the 5-year plan.

The following trends were evident in inventory development in 1984:

--improved inventory management in industrial and construction organizations, including both an absolute reduction in inventory increases from previous years as well as improved inventory utilization, i.e. a speeding up of inventory turnover time in days;

--greater increases in inventories in agriculture and food organizations made possible by better harvest performance than projected by the plan;

--improved inventory growth in domestic trade, which partially contributed to the improved satisfaction of consumer demand;

--improved inventory growth in fuels resulting from positive mining results and desirable levels of pre-deadline deliveries.

Inventory during last year also showed the results of certain measures, especially the implementation of Federal Finance Ministry Decree No 37/1983, concerning invoicing and payments for deliveries for capital investment projects (with a planned impact of increasing inventories by Kcs 11.6 billion), the implementation of CSSR Government Resolution No 226/1983 regarding the assurance of smooth nuclear power plant construction (pre-deadline deliveries became evident in the plan as an increase of Kcs 0.3 billion), and the establishment of priority tasks in industrial and construction organizations (aimed at reducing inventories by Kcs 4.2 billion below the levels approved in the plan), and a program based on the weeding out of unutilized inventories.

Despite the fact that industrial organizations were unsuccessful in fulfilling their priority task (organizations of the Construction Ministry fulfilled theirs) and that these organizations overall exceeded planned inventory targets by some Kcs 5 billion, the above mentioned measures were instrumental in assuring that inventory increases in industry amounted only to Kcs 0.3 billion (they had been Kcs 1.6 billion in 1983).

A number of organizations in industry and construction, despite several favorable trends, failed to take advantage of all the possibilities for reducing the inventory availability requirements for the capital replacement process. In particular there has been little success in limiting the formation of new inventories while simultaneously making use of inventories accumulated in previous years. The plan projected the utilization of inventory reserves from previous years in the amount of Kcs 4 billion while building up inventories of items essential to the meeting of production targets in the amount of Kcs 3.8 billion. The established priority task required the further utilization of inventory reserves in the amount of Kcs 4.2 billion. In fact during 1984 Kcs 6.5 billion in inventories from previous years was used. This was offset, however, by the formation of new inventories in the amount of Kcs 6.9 billion.

Development of Public Services Consumption

The goals and objectives of expenditures on public services and amenities for the general public were successfully fulfilled in 1984, as shown in Table 7.

Comparisons with the performance of the previous year is to a certain extent distorted by the recalculation of wholesale prices valid as of 1 January 1984. In adjusted terms (after subtracting the price influences of 1984) noninvestment expenditures for public services and amenities increase by 2.9 percent over 1983, which amounts to an absolute growth of Kcs 4.32 billion. Investment expenditures transferred to the comparable price level declined by Kcs 0.92 billion in comparison with 1983 figures. The increase in overall expenditures on public services and amenities for the general public, expressed in an adjusted form, amounted to Kcs 3.40 billion, or 2.1 percent.

Table 7. (in billions of korunas)

	CSSR					
	Budget 1984	Actual 1984	Differ- ence	Fulfill- ment %	Growth 84-83	Index 84/83
Noninvestment expenditures by budget-supported and self-supported organiza- tions Total	152.02	154.34	+2.32	101.5	+6.56	104.4
Including: CSSR	1.02	0.90	-0.12	88.2	+0.17	123.3
CSR	102.36	103.95	+1.59	101.6	+4.19	104.2
SSR	48.64	49.49	+0.85	101.7	+2.20	104.7
Investment expenditures	15.07	15.70	+0.63	104.2	+0.70	104.7
Expenditures on public services and amenities for general public ^a	167.09	170.04	+2.95	101.8	+7.26	104.5
a) excluding Project Z						

The development of expenditures in the area of public consumption captures better than the absolute data the figure for "per capita noninvestment expenditures on public services and amenities for the general public." This figure increased by some Kcs 264 (102.8 percent) over the 1983 figure and reached Kcs 9,850.

The substantial resources expended for public services and amenities for the general population--these expenditures represent 49.7 percent of total budget expenditures--provided in 1984 for the implementation of demanding tasks in the area of social security, health care, education, cooperative housing construction, objectives in the area of culture and the activities of public organizations.

The successful fulfillment of planned tasks was, as in previous years, implemented through the use of special purpose and other resources transferred from the state budgets of the republics to national committee budgets during the course of the year and through the mobilization of internal, supplementary resources of the national committees. These internal, supplementary national committee resources cover roughly one tenth of total noninvestment expenditures on public services and amenities for the general public in the CSSR in 1984.

Conclusion

National economic development in 1984 built upon the basic positive trends of 1983. The implementation of the resolutions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum and the fulfillment of most of the priority tasks formulated by the CSSR Government to upgrade the state plan contributed to the maintenance of the economic growth rate from the previous year. This performance, along with plan

tasks for 1985 provide concrete guarantees that the overall objectives and tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be met not only in the area of quantity, but especially in the area of qualitative indicators.

One of the positive aspects of national economic development is the fact that increases in national income is being achieved through the gradual implementation of economic intensification, greater efficiency, a reduction in transportation intensiveness and the improved utilization of internal capabilities. Greater resources assure a balance in our payment relationships with foreign partners, planned payments of loans and a reduction in our hard currency indebtedness, a further increase in work incomes, public and personal consumption and an increase in investment. As emphasized by the 12th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, however, we cannot be satisfied with the performance of 1984 in economic development, nor should it be overestimated.

This is because during this period certain negative trends persisted from previous years and continue to retard the achievement of greater national economic efficiency. Among the most serious is the fact that R&D progress and innovative activity at the enterprise level has not yet become the main factor in the intensification of the economy. The technico-economic sophistication of a number of products and their quality, in spite of moderate improvements, continue to lag behind the current potential and requirements of the Czechoslovak economy. This is mainly evident in the low valuations of our products on the domestic market, as well as in international exchange, where the efficiency of our products has been on a continual decline. Labor productivity has, to be sure, increased, but more slowly than the capital asset per worker ratio has been increasing. Capital asset utilization has thus been worsening. Economically unjustified differences still exist in the managerial sophistication of specific organizations and branches, and planned tasks are not being completed comprehensively and evenhandedly. We continue to be unable to implement the needed structural changes or to adhere to desirable objectives in the utilization of output. This is especially true of deliveries designated for nonsocialist countries, deliveries for the domestic market, and capital deliveries. Most of the existing shortcomings stem from a continually unsatisfactory level of management, planning and control at all levels that far from corresponds to the difficulty of current tasks.

A CSSR Government report on the fulfillment of its program decree emphasized that to execute the strategy of the 16th CPCZ Congress it is essential to accelerate the process of economic intensification, more rapidly to improve the performance and effectiveness of the entire socio-political, state and managerial mechanisms, to carry structural changes further and substantially accelerate the implementation process for R&D findings. Financial agencies must also play their inevitable role in achieving cost savings, increasing return on investment and profits, improving management, improving the relationship between import and export prices, improve the efficiency of investments, inventories, etc. Only in this way can an effective contribution be made to fulfilling the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to the formation of a favorable point of departure for the fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the budgetary outlook for 1986-1990.

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LABOR TASKS FORMULATED FOR INTEGRATED MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

East Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 29, No 5, 1985
pp 340-50

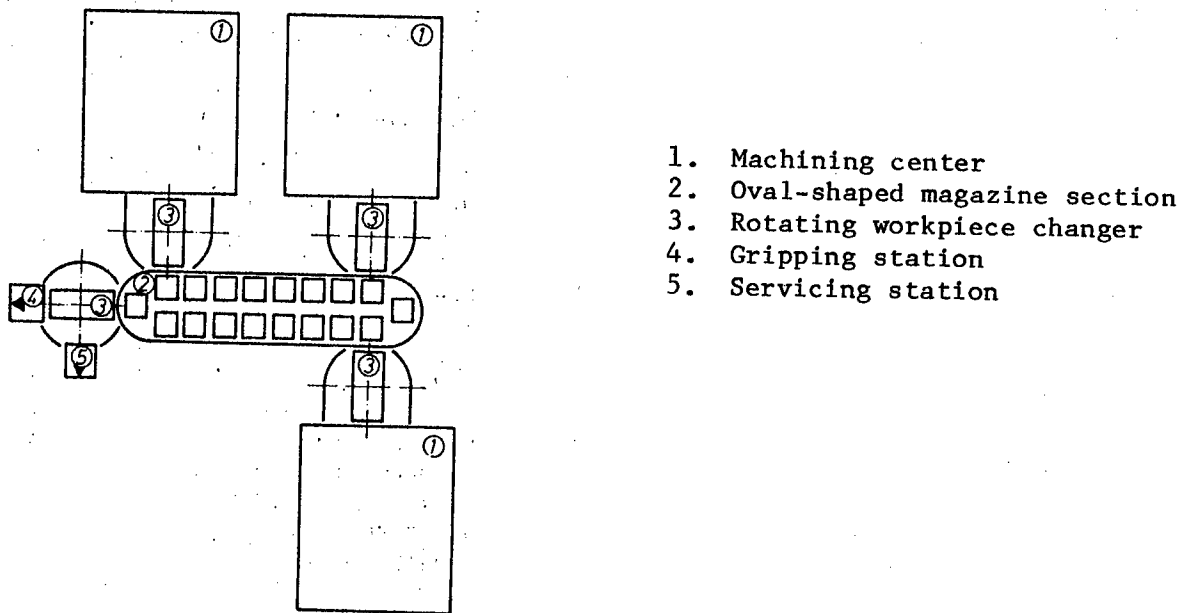
[Second installment of the article on the same theme by Hans Eberhard Plath and Dieter Torke; for the first installment see pages 25-35 of East Europe Report EEI-85-080 15 Oct 85. Original title: "Concerning the Formation of Labor Tasks in the Projecting of Integrated Manufacturing Systems"]

[Text] The concept of project-related operations research for the analysis, evaluation and formulation of labor tasks in the projecting of integrated manufacturing systems has already been introduced¹. Below are the results of some concrete projects which have been determined empirically. The investigative and formulative approach to be used in this regard is based on an iterative process which provides for a cyclical repetition of individual, methodical steps in which the synthesis of job functions and labor tasks is analyzed in accordance with the principle of complete activity structures.

Since the objective of this approach to the project is above all to control and prevent any possible risk factors, comparison projects in related technologies whenever possible were included in the investigation in addition to the projected and subsequently realized technology. The result was that, depending on the project in question, both simulations and analyses of actual situations were used.

1. Project and Job Functions

The project to be discussed here involves an integrated machine system for machining prismatic parts (housings) which must be inserted manually into the workpiece holder. The machine system comprises five processing systems, each containing three or four machining centers (using CNC). In the case of the three Type A processing systems, the machining centers are interconnected by an automatic, oval-shaped workpiece magazine section with 18 storage slots. The workpieces enter and exit the system via rotating workpiece changers. Each processing system has a gripping and servicing station for gripping, resetting and releasing workpieces and fixtures (see Fig. 1).



1. Machining center
2. Oval-shaped magazine section
3. Rotating workpiece changer
4. Gripping station
5. Servicing station

Fig. 1 Type A Processing System 1 (schematic drawing)

In the case of the two Type B processing systems, the machining centers are not interconnected by the magazines but rather by conveyor belts. The workpieces are machined using a computer-aided manufacturing process control system and are moved in and out via a centrally controlled storage and transportation system.

Of the numerous job functions related to the preparation, performance and assurance of production which are involved in this complex machine system, the gripping function was the initial subject of operations-research studies because, due to the way in which it fits into the system organization, it poses considerable problems in terms of task formulation. The existing gripping function, consisting of only a few elementary, manual operations, was considered the sole labor task for basic production workers by the project drawing office, whereas up to now these workers had been employed as highly qualified machining specialists.

2. Evaluation of Rough Outline of Technological Project

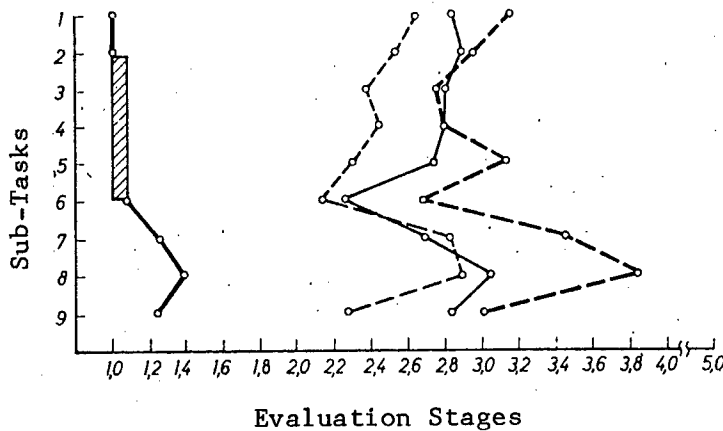
In the iterative method, evaluating the rough outline of the technological project is the first step and is focused initially on the sub-functions to be performed by basic production workers. According to the investigative approach mentioned above, this step primarily involves estimating the probability of the incidence of risk factors (parameters to be excluded).² Some of the results obtained are given below.

2.1 Job Requirements

Job requirements were determined by means of simulation in the case of the projected technology and by means of actual analysis in the the case of comparison projects. Among other aspects, the following can be derived from the

profiles compiled on the mental requirements (productive and reproductive)³ which are assigned to the essential sub-tasks included in the work activities (see Fig. 2):

- If the job function of gripping becomes the sole task of the workers in accordance with the rough outline of the project, a restrictive requirement profile (dark, heavy line) is produced which is at a significantly lower level ($p < 0.01$) than was previously the case with other comparison projects, particularly in the case of the workers to be transferred (light, narrow line).
- The restrictions mentioned are the result of very deep divisions of labor. As a result, sub-tasks involving preparation for manufacture and containing aspects of planning and organization are not considered for basic production workers (shaded area).



Sub-Tasks:

1. Acceptance and clarification of labor contract
2. Preparation for machining of workpiece
3. Supplying, changing and checking tools
4. Supplying and changing gripping fixtures (and gripping first workpiece)
5. Checking the machining sequence (test cycle)
6. Operating the machine after setup
7. Monitoring of machine and workpiece machining process
8. Recognizing malfunctions and their causes
9. Post-machining activities

- Gripping function corresponding to projected technology
- - - Multiple machine operation in comparison projects (mach. tools, NC, CNC)
- · · Operation of NC machines with low-level division of labor
- · - Machine operation in a running IGFA (representative curve segment)
- ▨ Not including sub-tasks 3 - 5

Fig. 2 Requirement Profiles for Sub-Tasks With Working Tools of Varying Levels of Automation and Degrees of Division of Labor

This discrepancy between requirements to date and future requirements, which is at the same time linked to insufficient utilization of existing qualifications or of qualitative labor assets, could lead to loss of performance, reliability and motivation as additional risk factors alongside dequalification risks.

2.2 Performance Sequence and Stress

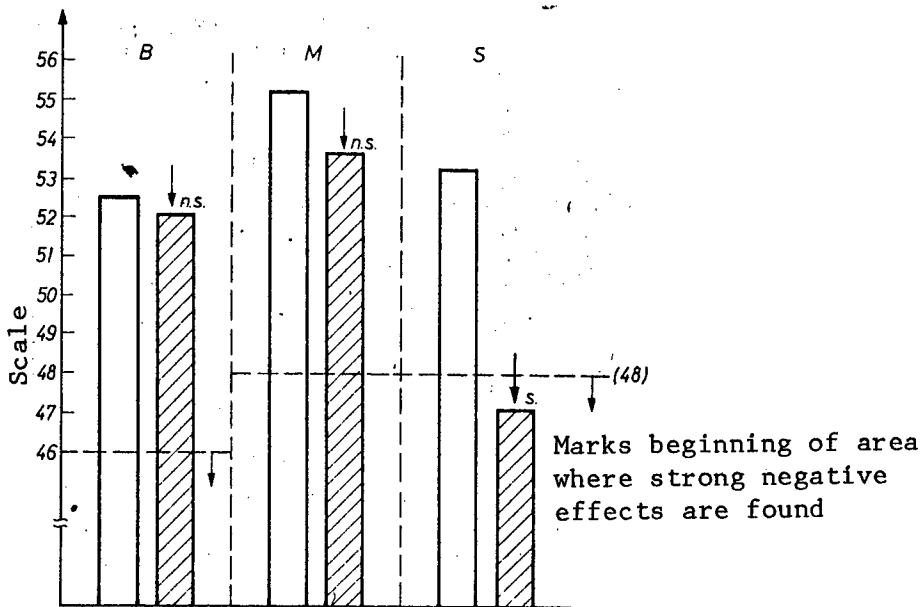
Due to the limited availability of data from the project documents, the analysis of performance sequences was based initially on the relationships between active and "inactive" periods. These figures were recorded over a working shift and were determined by simulation in the case of the project technology and in real time in the case of the comparison projects. The results follow:

- In the case of the projected technology the number of active periods is significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) on the average and over the entire course of the shift than in the comparison projects in which the workers to be transferred had been employed up to that time.
- Within the greater number of activity periods, not only are there fewer and more elementary manual operations to be performed than in the comparison projects, but they must also be repeated many more times and at much shorter intervals.

Therefore, it is clear that the risk factors to be considered include not only a one-sided view of the physical demands but also the implications of negative psychological stress. The figures from the BMS questionnaire⁴ which was given to workers in the comparison projects indicate the following (see Fig. 3):

- In the case of the workers from the comparison projects who are to be obtained for the new production facility and who must currently meet higher quality requirements than those planned for them in the project, the scales for fatigue (B) and monotony (M) show only slight variations not considered critical.
- The scale for psychological saturation (S), however, shows a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) which also exceeds the critical limit. Therefore, clearly negative effects are already apparent in view of this degree of negative stress.

Thus, the following statement can probably be made: If job requirements which are comparatively more favorable already indicate negative effects, reduction of the requirements to suit the project can lead to substantial risks of undue stress which could be more extensive and comprehensive than is the case with workers in the comparison projects.



B: Fatiguing conditions
 M: Monotonous conditions
 S: Conditions of psychological saturation
 EZ1 (Test Point 1: shortly after beginning of shift)
 EZ2 (Test Point 2: shortly before end of shift)
 n.s.: not significant
 s. : significant ($\phi < 0.05$)

Fig. 3 Figures from BMS Questionnaire for Determining Stress On Workers in Comparison Projects (n = 12)

2.3 Job Satisfaction

Data obtained from workers in the comparison projects for eight different areas of job satisfaction indicate the following (see Fig. 4):

- Workers in the comparison projects exhibit clear satisfaction with fellow members of the work team and with the camaraderie and unity within the collective. This good social climate forms a very favorable basis in terms of personnel for collective types of labor organization. However, there is a probable risk of dissatisfaction in the social area when the specific labor organization planned for the project is realized.

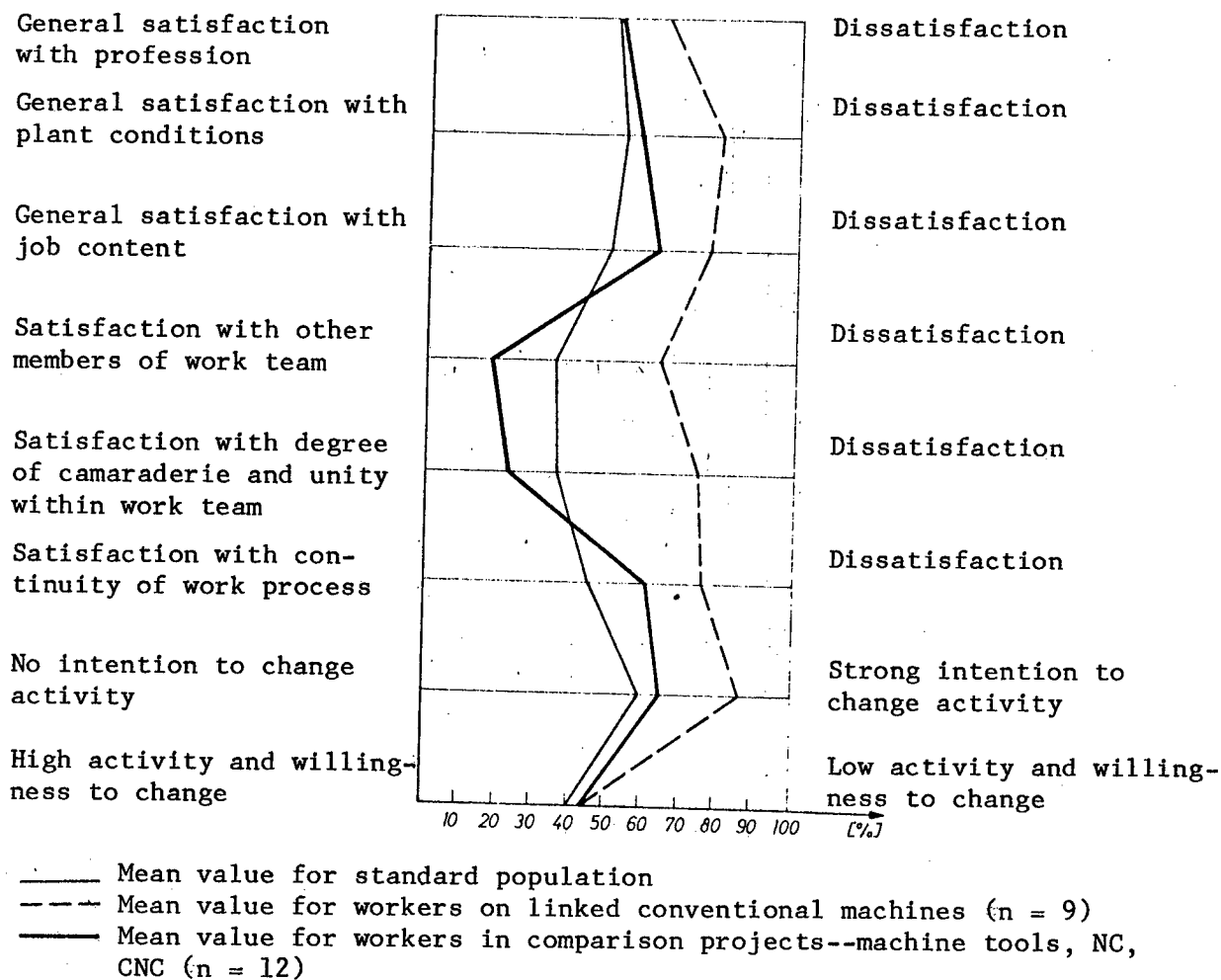


Fig. 4 Plotted Data

- Although the demands to be met in the comparison projects are relatively higher, there is already a clear trend toward dissatisfaction with job content, as well as a tendency to change activities. When the job requirements are reduced to just the gripping function, a general increase in the risk of job dissatisfaction and in the intention to change activities can be expected--similar to that encountered in work on linked conventional machines.

2.4 Worker Expectations Regarding Their Future Activity

In the questionnaire which has been developed⁶, the basic concept is that worker expectations regarding their future activity are the determinants used in formulating jobs and especially in formulating specific tasks. Moreover, they provide information on the level required within the scope of formulating tasks aimed at a specific target group.

The figures obtained on the workers to be transferred are shown in Fig. 5 as the amount of emphasis on individual job characteristics in relation to the maximum possible emphasis. The shaded areas indicate the amount of divergence between emphasis on job characteristics as reflected by worker expectations and the gripping function as the sole labor task. Although it is not possible to go into detail here, the following is clear: For all of the characteristics, worker expectations regarding their future activity are substantially above the emphasis level for these characteristics ($p < 0.01$) which would result if gripping were the sole activity, even though the expectation levels themselves do not reach the maximum degree of emphasis. This could increase the probability of risks involving primarily undue stress, job dissatisfaction and lack of motivation.

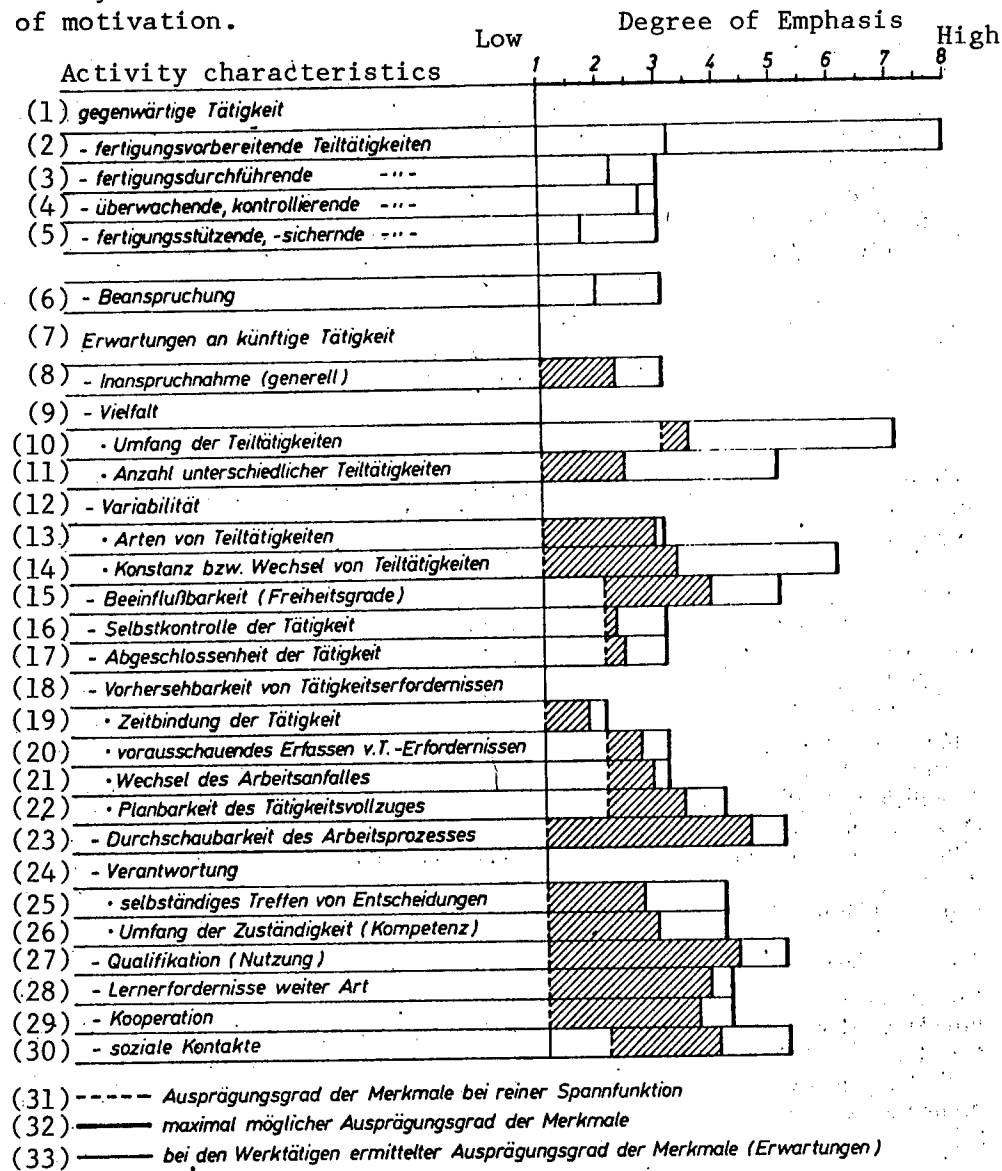


Fig. 5 Degree of Emphasis on Components of the Current Activity in Comparison Projects and on Worker Expectations Regarding the Quality of Their Future Activity in the Processing System (n = 12)

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Current activity
2. - Sub-activities involving production preparation
3. - Sub-activities involving production performance
4. - Sub-activities involving monitoring, controls
5. - Sub-activities involving production support and assurance
6. - Stress
7. Expectations regarding future activity
8. - Utilization (general)
9. - Variety
10. · Scope of sub-activities
11. · Number of different sub-activities
12. - Variability
13. · Types of sub-activities
14. · Constancy/variability of sub-activities
15. - Influence (degree of freedom)
16. - Self-monitoring of activity
17. - Completeness of activity
18. - Predictability of activity requirements
19. · Time-dependent activity
20. · Predetermination of activity requirements
21. · Variation in work load
22. · Ability to plan activity process
23. - Clarity of labor process
24. - Responsibility
25. · Independent decision-making
26. · Scope of responsibility (competence)
27. - Qualification (utilization)
28. - Additional training requirements
29. - Cooperation
30. - Social contacts
31. Degree of emphasis on job characteristics in the case of a simple gripping function
32. Maximum possible degree of emphasis on job characteristics
33. Degree of emphasis on job characteristics (expectations) determined among workers

2.5 Process-Dynamic Time Response of Gripping Function During System Operation

The first tests on Type A processing systems were to see whether the documented utilization of the loading/unloading personnel of 50 percent of the overall gripping time per system was distributed over time such that the planned operation of two systems by one worker was possible. Simulations were employed for this purpose. The results are given below:

- The percentage of time per shift required for gripping is 65 percent and not 50 percent as calculated for the project.
- At the same time the overlapping periods involved in gripping requirements which occur simultaneously are considerable (see Fig. 6).

Thus, the planned type of labor organization involving two systems operated by one worker is not feasible because the large amount of idle time would present an unacceptable production risk.

Accordingly, task structures were developed by integrating auxiliary processes into the main process. These task structures comprise three sets of tasks and include the following areas of operation: gripping the workpiece, tool setup and preadjustment, and setup and monitoring of the machine system. Table 1 provides a brief summary of task set I which applies to basic production workers.

Each of the three sets of tasks is similar to task set I and contains a priority task and additional sub-tasks in accordance with the basic ideas of Hartmann and Zink. The additional sub-tasks comprise interlinked job functions which entail a considerable number of separate functions.

Table 1 Tasks and Job Functions in Task Set I

Tasks	Job Functions
Priority task	- Gripping the workpiece
	- Monitoring the main control panel
Additional sub-tasks	- Sub-tasks involving tool setup
	- Sub-tasks involving setup of the machine system
	- Sub-tasks involving monitoring of the machine system

The still open questions with regard to organization within the operating system are: According to what special principle of organization and to what degree in each case are the job functions able to be interlinked? Additional simulations and real-time analyses are required here in order to determine the frequency, duration and time-dependency of individual job functions.

4. Ability to Realize Complex Labor Tasks

The renewed labor analysis testing of more complex labor tasks planned for the project represents the third step in the iterative process and, corresponding to the current level of project preparation, uses simulation techniques. It is performed first and foremost with a view to priorities because we are dealing here primarily with the basic functions which must be assured.

What is to be determined, among other things, is the extent to which adequate time periods for the inclusion of additional job functions can be made available within the scope of the process-dynamic time structures possible within the manufacturing system, and whether it is feasible at the point in time required technologically. In addition, the reformulated labor tasks are to be evaluated in terms of the activities involved in the job functions to be combined.

Some examples of the time structure involving the machine functions and job functions of Type A processing systems are given below. The first analysis of the programs for computer-aided production control which were made available by the supplier of the working tools and which are part of the software which has been created indicated the following:

- The operational requirements which arise during one working shift are stochastic in nature and are interrupted by unforeseeable waiting periods of varying lengths.
- These waiting periods and/or the percentage of spare time are of particular interest in formulating more complex labor tasks. The frequency distribution of the duration of these periods shows, however, that their length is essentially only up to 5 minutes long (see Fig. 7).
- Taken individually, periods of spare time this small cannot be used in task formulation which intends additional functions, even though the overall percentage over the course of the shift is very high at about 35 percent.

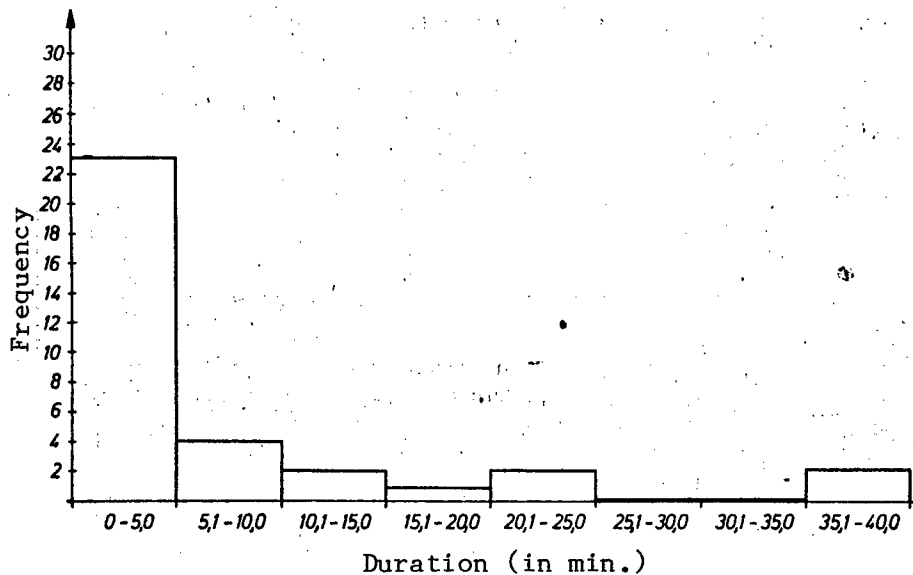


Fig. 7 Frequency Distribution of Waiting Periods of Varying Duration Per Shift in Type A Processing Systems (Determined through Simulation)

Therefore, an attempt was made to change the production process control programs through simulation in such a way that with equal utilization of the machining centers longer adjacent periods of spare time are created which are at the same time predictable. If the technological input parameters of "workpiece allocation," "number of palettes per workpiece," "machining sequence per machining center" and "point in time of entrance and exit of palettes" can be coordinated such that intermediate storage time reaches a maximum, the small individual periods of spare time are substantially increased through bunching.

As indicated above, production process control programs can certainly be developed which correspond to the requirements and expectations mentioned (see Fig. 8).

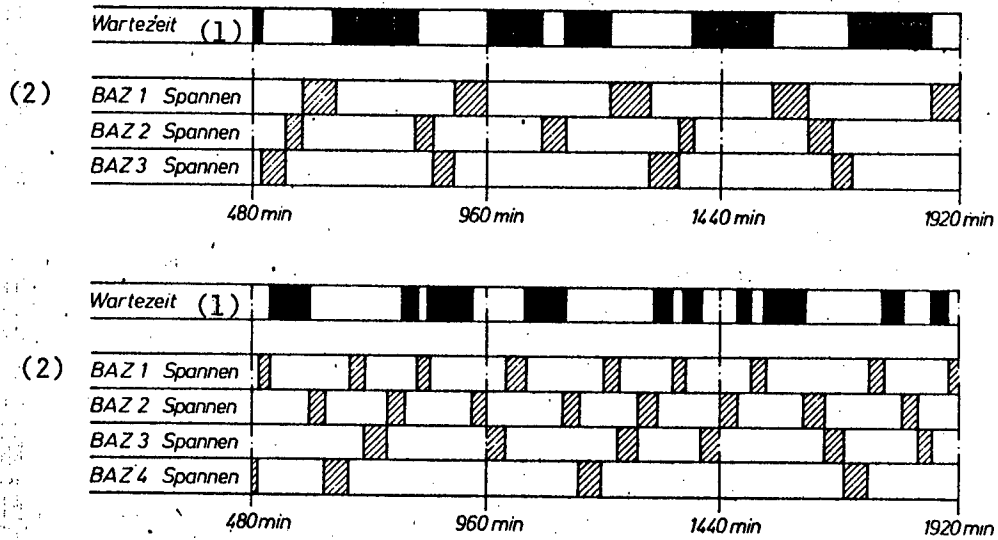


Fig. 8 Simulated Process-Dynamic Structure of Gripping Requirements and Spare Time Periods in Type A Processing Systems 1 and 2

Key: 1. Waiting time 2. BAZ = machining center; Spannen = gripping

By optimizing the technological input parameters indicated above, the operational requirements for both 3 and 4 machining centers per processing system can be scheduled (shaded areas) such that substantially longer adjacent blocks of spare time per shift are created (black areas).

This temporary separation of man from machine, made possible by the way in which the software is formulated, lays the groundwork for the planned formulation of labor tasks with more content by combining and therefore expanding job functions.

The time/content and function-related structuring of the three above-mentioned sets of tasks in keeping with the requirements or possibilities available in operating the system, and the activity-based evaluation of the job functions to be combined with a view to preventing risk factors, are an integral part of further project-related operations research.

Subsequent published reports will therefore deal among other things with simulation-based investigations of time-dynamic process structures in processing systems taking into account additional job functions and results for the purpose of verifying task structuring in a plant's operational phase. The objective here is to fully implement all possibilities of socialist job formulation in such a way that risk factors are eliminated by means of an orientation toward the important objectives of increased performance, personal growth and stress optimization.

FOOTNOTES

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3. H.-E. Plath, "Analysis Methods, Results and Approaches for the Formulation of Progressive Job Content From a Labor Psychology Point of View," *Sozialistische Arbeitswissenschaft*, 1977, Vol 8, p 561.
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12644

CSO: 2300/145

VALOSAG ARTICLE ON COORDINATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 46 Nov 85 p 57

[Article from VALOSAG No 10, 1985 by Laszlo Csaba: "Synchronization of Interests and Joint Search for Solutions"]

[Text] "It is obvious that the CEMA countries--in part a result of the weakness of the foreign trade concept and as a consequence of the subservient (service and natural gap-filling) role played by foreign trade in planning--have not succeeded in eliminating the parallels in structural policy with the help of the international effort to synchronize their planning. This does not at all justify the lack of actual coordination," the author points out in his article, which appeared with the subtitle "Thoughts On the Coordination of National Economic Policies."

The author sees one of the major causes for this apparent lack of organization in the fact that "in this system of mutual dependencies and varying institutions, the relationships between (economic) directing levels, between leaders and those led aren't relationships between equal partners, ones which can be described as theoretical games, but rather the hierarchical character of the organizational and institutional system has a determining role." Among other things, this also means that "in actual East European planned economies the role of the market so far has remained auxiliary, and the decisive standard for economic success was not the satisfaction of the co-equal partner, but rather that of the superior authority."

According to the author, the opinion is widely held that it is not possible to coordinate the economic policies of the individual countries within the CEMA, since the national goals of the individual countries differ sharply, as do the national economic mechanisms. The author adds, however, that this does not justify the maintenance of parallel structures, because "economic literature has already proven that as early as the 1950s and 1960s the common strains in the economic mechanisms of the CEMA countries--such as their internally directed, "sovereign", autarchical and non-monetary nature, their organizational differences developed primarily for subjective reasons in the financial system--hindered the development of regional economic cooperation." Among other factors, the lack of a well-functioning regional market hindered "the effective coordination of national priorities which differed out of necessity."

The exchange of commodities within the CEMA is primarily--and to an increasing degree--controlled by a medium-range planning coordination executed with essentially unchanged methods. When plans for 1986-1990 were coordinated, it became evident that because of the insufficient marketability and low technological level of commodities, as well as for economic reasons, it would be unrealistic to count on an expansion of the CEMA's commodity trade. Nor are the traditional methods of planning coordination helpful in stabilizing the growth of trade, even though that is supposed to be the main function of coordination. As the author states, in our time, when technological progress and product development is so swift, it is impossible to expect the detailed and reliable foresight which is called for by traditional planning methods. "The methodology of planning coordination continues to ignore the above-mentioned objective limitations on planning foresight," he writes, "and, instead, strives to add stability to the planning processes, employing its own resources. It is not surprising that attempts of this type bring even less success than has been our past experience: the coordination of planning is significantly behind schedule, whether measured by the timetable approved at the 1982 annual session [of the CEMA], or as compared to its own established norm.

12588

CSO: 2500/105

POSTAL SERVICE IN NEED OF FUNDS, EQUIPMENT

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Dec 85 p 5

[Agoston Braun's interview with Illes Toth, president of the Hungarian Postal Service: "The Raven Flies with Crippled Wings"]

[Text] Our relationship with the postal service is more binding than a marriage. For, after all, no matter how much we curse "the raven," we cannot become independent of it. So we can only hope that sometime in the future the postal service will improve, and we will have less reason to complain. This possibility is the topic of our conversation with Illes Toth, the president of the Hungarian Postal Service.

Illes Toth was born in 1926. He studied in the department of electrical engineering at the Budapest Technical University and received his diploma as an electrical engineer. He earned a diploma from the Higher Party School of the HSWP. Initially he worked as an independent party functionary; later he became the technical director, then the deputy director of the Orion Radio and Electronics Enterprise. Since 1970 he has been the first deputy to the director, later the director, of the Hungarian Postal Service. Presently he is president of the Hungarian Postal Service, with the rank of secretary of state.

[Question] I have heard economists making the claim that the price of our economic policies during the earlier decades has been, among other things, that in the interest of dynamic growth in production the development of the infrastructure, such as that of the postal service, has been neglected. What is your opinion concerning this?

[Answer] I'm glad that your first question was not concerning the telephone situation. I am even gladder, because in the areas of classical postal services we could please the public for much less money, say for about 3-4 billion forints, than in the area of telephone service, where such an amount is barely noticeable. For example, for 800 million forints we could expand the reception possibilities of television's channel 2 from 80 to 100 percent, or for the same amount we could introduce the practice of postal savings accounts. The latter would mean that the citizen could pick up his deposited money at any post office in the country, instead of being limited to the one

where he made the deposit. Presently, this practice is made impossible by the fact that there is no record of the money outside the place of deposit.

The conflict between the productive sphere and the infrastructure has been increasingly tense for the past 20-25 years. During recent years they began to consider us--at least in theory--in our proper place. Unfortunately, the financing is still not what it should be. Therefore, we feel that the postal service has not received its proper share of the national development. For example, in the period between 1970 and 1980 we received 1.5-2.1 percent of the socialist sectors' investments, even though international data indicate that the dynamic development of postal and telecommunication services requires at least 4 percent.

[Question] It has been two and a half years since the Postal Service and the Ministry of Transportation have become separate organizations. Are you beginning to notice the fruits of independence?

[Answer] It was in the midst of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, during the years of belt-tightening, in a difficult situation, that we had to decide whether or not we wanted to accept independence. We decided in favor of separation, in spite of the fact that in two important areas, development and postal wage increases, we could not make any promises. We were confident that, if not sooner, at least by the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we could create the foundations for our future. These days, it appears that our hopes are starting to come true. We have acquired useful experience in the interim years, not only in our own opinion, but in that of the other organizations that work side by side with the Postal Service. The Council of Ministers recently evaluated the lessons of having an independent Hungarian Postal Service. I can sum these up this way: The reorganization of the postal service into an independent body took place according to schedule and essentially without difficulties. Our system of contacts has become simpler, quicker and more effective, domestically as well as on the international scene. The prestige of our organization has been enhanced in every respect.

[Question] Everyone prepares a year-end evaluation. If I would have to talk about the popularity index of the postal service, I would be quite embarrassed, because the manifestations are so extreme. The approximately 70,000 workers of the Hungarian Postal Service, who are not aided by modern technology, and whose working conditions are often far from ideal, are burdened by the constantly growing, and sometimes justified, impatience of the population.

[Answer] This is a very timely and important issue, which occupies our attention, too. According to our own data and the nationwide survey of public opinion completed in 1983, mail delivery and the services connected to the delivery of packages and money orders are considered good or satisfactory by our clients. Naturally, from time to time it becomes necessary to examine the opinion of the public concerning postal services, and to compare the results with our own claims. For this reason, we are going to conduct another nationwide public opinion survey in 1986. In any event, I feel that, considering the volume of traffic--more than 780 million letters, 50 million registered items, 24 million pension checks and 11 million packages--this

organization performs its job decently. However, due to shortcomings in the service, valid complaints come in from a wide variety of sources. Some of these are caused by objective factors of our circumstances, while others are attributable to our own faults.

I would also like to recount an average day in the life of the postal service: The mail trains take off around midnight, in 9 directions, and take with them approximately 30,000 packages, 1.3 million letters, 2.2 million copies of publications. During the dawn hours, the mail trains are met by 320 postal trucks at various points, in order to deliver the items to the 3,200 post offices around the country. And this early morning... No matter how I figure it, we are in direct, or close indirect, contact with 4 million clients each day. The work outlined above must be accomplished every day.

As for the telephone service, few people are aware of the fact that the systems operating in cities such as Balassagyarmat, Esztergom, Komarom, in a total of 231 communities, are based on manual connection, many of these were installed around the turn of the century, and that these systems serve some 47,000 subscribers. The situation is not much better with the other important element of the telephone service, the cable network. This is classified into five categories, according to technical condition: This means that cables in category IV should be replaced immediately, while those in category V should have been replaced earlier. Well, in Budapest almost 45 percent of the cables are in categories IV and V ! There are 460,000 people in this country awaiting the installation of their telephones, and perhaps I do not need to tell you what kind of tension this creates. On the other hand, it is commonly known that in certain locations we were able to provide opportunities for the population to purchase bonds, thus in fact providing the money we could use to speed up improvement of the telephone systems. I can tell you that, with one or two exceptions, these bonds were sold out in one week. In Debrecen, for example, we had to expand our planned switchboard from 2,000 to 6,000, because three times as many people purchased bonds as expected.

In the final analysis, our aim is to live up to the traditions of the Hungarian Post Office, which used to be world famous for its quick, accurate and reliable service. It is the policy of the leadership of the Hungarian Postal Service to make the organization innovative and open to contact with the public, and to do this in such a manner that the institutional face of the Postal Service be the least evident. In this effort we have already accomplished a few things. For example, we participate in the distribution and popularization of books, we deliver medication to small villages where there are no pharmacies, and we operate public telephones on the honor system, from which our clients can send telegrams or talk for 6 minutes, and pay later. For our employees, we conduct courses in polite behavior, and even if many of them forget what they have learned in these, they never treat clients the way they used to.

[Question] We would welcome your views on something else: Are you satisfied with the esteem in which the public holds postal employees?

[Answer] Regrettably, we have not achieved our proper status yet. We are not recognized in accordance with the work we perform. Every day, 20,000 of my

colleagues work in the snow, in freezing weather, in rain, in mud, literally on the street. 8,000 of our workers are permanently assigned to rotating shift work. Our conditions are such that we are unable to offer institutional eating facilities to one out of every three of our employees. In a nationwide comparison two years ago, each month postal employees took home 380 forints less than if they performed similar tasks in other areas, and last year this difference grew to 440 forints. For those who work behind the windows, who have to smile in addition to working, the comparison shows a 1,000 forints deficit. Naturally, we made every effort to come closer to the national average. For example, in 1985 postal workers received a 10 percent wage increase, and our prospects for 1986 are also promising. One result of the above-mentioned problems is that we are suffering from a shortage of workers. In many areas, primarily in the technical, but also in the delivery trades, shortages of personnel have become permanent, especially in the cities and in the trades most in demand. For example, we could immediately provide work for 850 telephone maintenance technicians.

[Question] There are admirable developmental concepts in connection with classical postal services; items classified as express mail can reach their Western destinations in the same amount of time as it takes--optimally--to deliver something from one community to another domestically. What kind of realistic plans do you have for shortening domestic as well as international delivery time, which is often intolerably long?

[Answer] Each day, the postal service expedites 5-6 million items. A significant portion of these arrive at their designated destination in time. Due to transportation problems--delayed trains, weather problems, fog--the processing time may be longer at times, and occasionally there are pileups in the local offices as well. Regrettably, there are still problems with the mechanization of mail processing, and I have already mentioned the shortage of labor. What are our plans, you ask? During the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will continue developing the network of mechanized mail processing stations, along with the realization of the so-called central points program. (These regional centers will significantly simplify the task of postal workers and shorten the time of delivery.) We will complete the center at Szekesfehervar and begin constructing the centers at Kecskemet and Pecs. We will continue the mechanization of mail processing in Budapest, Szekesfehervar and Szolnok. And, last but not least, we will replace a significant portion of the vehicles in our network of mobile post offices.

I would also like to announce that the Postal Service has a developmental concept extending to the year 2000. We defined the developmental concepts in 1979, based upon expected demands. In other words, we know what people will expect of us around the millenium, and what kind of personal and technical preparation will be required in order to satisfy these demands. Of course, I must tell you that planning is not so simple. Nowadays, we have numerous large-capacity and lightning-fast means for transmitting information, from communication satellites to electronic equipment. In spite of this, people prefer that their personal messages reach the addressee while preserving their personal traits. In other words, it makes a difference whether one receives the same intimate message written on a familiar-smelling pink stationery or relayed by a communications satellite. The annual 2-3 percent growth in

traditional letter traffic is a world-wide phenomenon, and we must also be prepared for this.

I must add, however, that, regrettably, the Hungarian Postal Service is not a large enough customer for Hungarian industries to economically produce machinery for it, and we cannot obtain suitable equipment from the friendly socialist countries. We must recognize that the only way we can modernize is if we purchase entire lines of equipment from the West. This has its disadvantage in that we must spend hard currency; what is more, once we commit ourselves to the products of one firm, later we cannot switch as we would wish. We must accept this sacrifice, because otherwise there will never be a rapid and modern postal service in Hungary.

[Question] I would like to recall one of your recent public appearances. During the press conference concerning the telephone bonds, you announced to the newsmen present: "We would make a compact with the devil, if that would give us a chance to improve the telephone situation." In spite of the fact that the so-called COCOM list continues to prevent the import of the most modern electronic technology, real change will depend on this: Will we have enough money or not?

[Answer] As for the technical part of the question, indeed, embargoes prevent us from stepping up the pace of making our switchboards electronic. However, this is only one, and not necessarily basic, condition for the more rapid development of telecommunications. There is no denying, an electronic switchboard center consumes 40 percent less electricity than the crossbar system; it calls for a smaller building, and it is cheaper in every detail. Since it has no moving parts, it can even be considered to last forever. It is also true that the concept of crossbar switchboards is 40 years old, but it is still suitable for the support of a good nationwide network. There are a sufficient number of domestically manufactured parts that would be suitable for more rapid development. The question is, what pace can we establish; thus further development will be connected to investment resources. The telephone service is a profitable enterprise in Hungary too, but the Postal Service has to make contributions to the great public investments, such as public health or education, and therefore there is no possibility for us to spend more money on the expansion of service.

In order to realize the telecommunications development program during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, a project we consider absolutely necessary, a minimum of 40 billion forints must be spent. At this time, such an amount is not at our disposal, so we strive to use any outside resource that could contribute to development. Of course, we can only accept money if we can promise improvement in the quality, or at least the quantity, of service. Thus, the acceptance of money implies--among other things--responsibilities for us. In an effort to improve our situation, we are negotiating with the World Bank, and we are otherwise surveying the global money market in search of loans. In addition, the postal service also investigates the possibilities for involving domestic entrepreneurs ("stockholders") or foreign capital in the development of the country's telephone network. This presents a radical break with traditional practices. Finally, I must point out that, just as everywhere else, in Hungary too there is a trend toward making the various services self-

sufficient and achieving the point where profits from the telephone service support the development of the network.

In other countries, there are switchboards as smart as computers. One punches in a code from his place of employment in order to turn on the heat in his home; or there are phones that forward important calls to the residence of one's friends where one is visiting. As my biography reveals, I am going to be 60 years old next year: I would like to be alive when we can use phones like these in Hungary!

12588

CSO: 2500/133

ENTERPRISE RESTRUCTURING NO SUBSTITUTE FOR MARKET

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian No 2, 9 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Istvan Csillag: "Enterprise Restructuring: "Only the Market Is Missing"]

[Text] Since 1980 nearly 600 new enterprises have been formed. About 400 independent and approximately 200 subsidiaries have been established. This is undoubtedly good news, but the pathological absence of small and mid-size companies (with an employee size of 100-500) is still typical. Thirty percent of all entrepreneurs in industry in the socialist sector still have personnel in excess of 2,000. Decentralization has so far strengthened primarily large companies and has reduced personnel only in giant companies. In spite of decentralization, examining the 460 main product groups of Hungarian economy we cannot find one in which the market share of the largest manufacturer is below 51 percent, and there are very few in which the combined market share of the two largest manufacturers does not reach 75 percent. Except for the chemical industry, this market share can hardly be justified by profitable enterprise sizes or the concentration of capital to meet the demands of international competition.

Of particular concern is the overcentralization of enterprise structures if we consider that individual enterprises combine on the average 6 plants, each with a personnel of 300, which means -- with some exceptions -- that they were created from as many independent enterprises.

In the '80s management bodies examined the market conditions of 16 branches; they focused on the production of consumer goods. They analyzed the structure, management and market position of more than 120 enterprises. Of them 70 have a higher than 60 percent market share in their own product group.

Slim Results

Considering all things, restructuring seemed possible for about 40 enterprises and the government handed this task over to the affected enterprises.

The essence of arguments against decentralization was that an expanded supply was needed to stay competitive. And for this, more import, investment, turnover capital, etc. were needed. Companies emphasized that one could hardly expect expanded supply from breaking up enterprises. In a deficiency economy demand

will exhaust supply, and competition will be restricted by price fixing, limited supply of raw material and administrative decisions on company profiles. Among others, it was also in response to these arguments that the complex study of organizational restructuring was augmented by a number of forward-looking "supplementary" measures. Some examples are the loosening of administrative restrictions on profile changes, the establishment of unity among various functions (trade, production,) and the formation of the trading house model. However, it also became clear that the government could not make up for the lost capacities of enterprises earmarked for "amputation;" it was only able to give some help (for instance, in the form of periodic tax exemptions) to the new unit created through separation. This is why the original organizational measures became more "flexible," saying that if the government could not provide anaesthetic, let enterprises perform the surgery on themselves. So it is natural that the date of the surgery kept being postponed, and the sphere of intervention was gradually diminished as an increasing number of obstacles--endangering export responsibilities and the unified policy of technology and development; lack of necessary occupational knowledge; low level of implements, etc.--could be discovered. In the end, these arguments could substantially slow down organizational restructuring.

The Tactic of Those Splitting Off

But we have to see it clearly: overcentralization and organizational monopoly preclude competition, and in this way the government can become dependent on monopolies. If state management stakes everything on one card--in technical development, export, etc.--then the risk in the radical changes affecting several sub-branches is too high. Considering all this it is no accident that in time enterprises and their directorates will share the same interests. As Gabor Karsai put it in the 1985/47 issue of FIGYELO: team play will be developed between large enterprises and their directorates. We can see that for many the establishment of a few subsidiaries means that the urgent and public task of market building can be "checked off."

Looking back at the period of organizational restructuring between 1980 and 1985 we can say that although centralization has been loosened, with the exception of a few branches, we still have not created the organizational conditions of competition (no mention will be made here of other conditions of market building.) Perhaps considering more the difficulties and necessary conditions for market building we could have achieved greater changes and avoided the frequently heard opinion that the weaker first quarter industrial production is due to organizational restructuring. It is true, though, that this can be convincingly refuted by the example of the food stuffs industry and by enterprise analyses as well. (See Janos Deak's article in the 1985/I 3rd issue of FIGYELO.) But it does not hurt to emphasize over and over again that there is no connection between organizational restructuring and poor production. Moreover, in the case of several small enterprises, they have to struggle to survive. But the one big enterprise can wait, saying something might happen to it; in the form of state care.

Table I. ORGANIZATIONAL RESTRUCTURING OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES 1985

Nature of Organizational Examinations	No. of Affected Enterprises	New Independent Enterprises	Subsidiary	Subsidiary Being Formed
-- Complex Examination of Market Conditions	69	1	12	20
-- General Organizational Examination Plant	17			1
-- Plant Examination	10		1	1
-- Independence Initiatives	36*	20**		
Total	115	21	13	22

* 17 of them also appear in group No. 1.

** In 6 cases, because of splitting off, we do not consider the legal predecessor of the company, the headquarters.

Table II. RESULTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL RESTRUCTURING BY BRANCHES

Year	Branch of the Economy	Enterprise No Longer in Existence	Size Decreased	Size Increased	Became Independent of Trust	Became Independent Being Enterprise Unit	Small Enterprise
1980	Industry	4	-	-	25	-	-
	Trade	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Total	5	-	-	26	-	-
1981	Industry	4	11	1	13	21	-
	Construction Industry	1	-	-	14	-	-
	Trade	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Services	1	-	-	4	-	-
	Total	6	11	1	32	21	-
1982	Industry	5	3	-	34	15	-
	Transportation	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Trade	3	-	-	19	2	-
	Services	-	1	-	-	1	-
	Total	8	4	-	54	18	-
1983	Industry	4	3	-	21	4	120
	Construction Industry	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Trade	1	-	-	2	-	-
	Services	-	-	-	-	2	1
	Total	6	3	-	23	7	121
1984	Industry	15	-	1	6	-	10
	Transportation	1	-	-	24	-	-
	Trade	2	-	1	-	-	-
	Services	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	19	-	2	30	-	10
	Total for 1980-1984	44	18	3	165	46	131

12366/7051
CSO: 2500/173

ENTERPRISE COUNCILS APT TO RETARD DECENTRALIZATION

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian No 2, 9 Jan 86 p 6

[Article by Iag: "Independents and Subsidiaries"]

[Text] Contrary to general expectations, the main source of market building and organizational restructuring was the independence initiatives of organizational units within enterprises. In previous years enterprise units dared voice such requests only occasionally. They were wary of enterprise and ministerial management. With the introduction of new enterprise management forms, however, dependence on management organs and the director's power have been weakened, and unit leaders could feel the collectives' support manifested at workers' meetings. And the Finance Ministry's decree on financial help needed to become independent has increased their feeling of security.

Most initiatives--45--came from industry, and generally from units of enterprises that earlier had been earmarked for restructuring. The initiatives, however, had been aborted because of the information given by the enterprise headquarters or the founder. At the same time it is surprising how few units have initiated their independence. The approximately 900 enterprises under the ministry have more than 4,000 plants. And cooperation among the enterprises' units has been seriously blocked in many places.

Although initiatives to become independent have been in general well-founded, they have resulted in the formation of independent enterprises only partially. The decisionmakers had to consider the risk of organizational restructuring. Many leaders of internal units have been relieved of their duties after the rejection of initiatives, clearly indicating that the law and financial help do not protect those initiating changes, and there are no guarantees to safeguard the position of those who seek changes or of the organization itself. This is why the necessity of adding to the law has surfaced.

An important experience in restructuring so far has been that the issue of whether to become totally independent or to choose the controversial form of subsidy will inevitably come up. There is a need for transitional forms. Why? Because the interest of the parent company, relieved of the everyday concerns of running the business, extends to counting on the initiatives of its subsidiary, and on the extra profit that the parent company will enjoy as well. But the establishing company is legally responsible for its subsidiary, therefore it rightfully wants to limit risks to a reasonable degree, including the

right to close down the subsidiary at any time. And since the liquidation of the subsidiary is not tied to conditions, it is possible that the founder would want to close down the successfully operating subsidiary because it needs the capital tied down in the subsidiary, or because the subsidiary poses competition.

What kinds of guarantees do subsidies have that--yielding to the "gentle force" of management bodies--were established by some parent companies in order to sidestep the initiatives to become totally independent? The question is justified. This is what led to a proposal that wishes to create new versions of the subsidiary form. Its essence is that the parent company is liable for the responsibilities of the subsidiary only to the extent of the invested capital, and the subsidiary could be liquidated only in the proportion of the invested capital and under certain circumstances.

Proposals to regulate initiatives to make internal units independent are also aimed at making organizational restructuring easier. This seems all the more important as in the future initiatives toward internal independence will be decided upon by enterprise councils, and general and delegate assemblies. Only units of enterprises under state management will be able to turn to the establishing organ. Since decisions are the organs' internal matter we can expect that the process of organizational modernization will slow down even further, as why would the enterprise council let efficient, self-reliant units become independent, and why would a weaker unit want to lose its protection?

Table I.

INDEPENDENCE INITIATIVES IN 1985

Supervising Organ	Number of Initiatives	Number of Accepted Initiatives
Ministry of Industry	45*	17
Ministry of Construction and Urban Development	7	4
Ministry of Foreign Trade	3	2
Ministry of Agriculture and Nutrition	1	1
Ministry of Domestic Trade	1	1
National Bureau of Materials and Prices Councils	2	-
Total	60	26

* at 36 enterprises (several at some enterprises.)

12366/7051

CSO: 2500/173

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR--Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda met with Vladimir Brovikov, the newly appointed Soviet ambassador to Poland. They touched on the main issues concerning Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and trade. On 5 February 1986, Andrzej Wojcik, minister of Foreign Trade, met with the Soviet ambassador to discuss Polish-Soviet economic and trade relations including questions concerning the trade protocol for this year and the agreement for economic cooperation between the two countries in 1986-90. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 86 p 2] /8918

JOINT VENTURES WITH USSR--The next in a series of meetings of the government body for the development of economic ties with the USSR, headed by Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, was held in the Planning Commission. The subject of the meeting concerned Polish-Soviet cooperation in the creation of Polish-Soviet joint ventures in industry and Soviet credit allocations for the development of production capacity in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Feb 86 p 2] /8918

MINING INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGY--A meeting of the scientific-technical council for mining in the Ministry of Mining and Energy was devoted to discussing the directions and forms of control over research and technical advances in the mining of lignite and bituminous coal in 1986-90 and the principles of financing research activity and also questions of a legal and organizational nature in R&D offices. The council praised the contributions of research and development institutions to the growth of the coal industry and the work they have done geared to further improving the organization and efficiency of the work of these offices and also analyzed the realization of the economic management plan of the Lublin coal basin based on the verified models of the "Bogdanek" and "Stefanow" mines and heard the opinions of experts on this matter. The meeting was led by Jerzy Nawrocki, member of the Council of State. Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of Mining and Energy, also took part. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Feb 86 p 2] /8918

TRADE SCHOOLS DISCUSS REFORM--A national meeting of nearly 300 secretaries of trade school basic party organizations took place in the Party Training Center. They discussed the functioning of trade schools within the framework of economic reform. Also discussed were the tasks set before this very important educational organ arising from the resolutions made at the 24th Plenum of the PZPR

CC. Representatives from the Ministry of Education, the national board of the Union of Polish Teachers and the PZPR CC Department of Science, Education and Scientific and Technical Progress took part in the seminar. Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, minister of Education, and Boguslaw Kedzia, head of the PZPR CC Department of Science, Education and Scientific and Technical Progress met with the seminar participants. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Feb 86 p 2] /8918

KOSZALIN EXPORT PROSPECTS--A conference to discuss the potential and conditions for the development of exports in the Koszalin voivod was held on 13 February 1986 at the "Kazel" electronics industry plants in Koszalin. Vice Premier Wl. Gwiazda, members of the Planning Commission board, and representatives of voivodship party and administration leadership took part in the conference. Vice Premier Gwiazda met with the voivodship party and administration leadership on the same day. They discussed the social and economic problems of the region. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 86 p 2] /8918

SOVIET 'DRY PORT' TRANSSHIPMENT--Over 50,000 tons of lumber, more than 65,000 tons of fertilizer (potassium chloride) and nearly 32,000 tons of petroleum products to satisfy the needs of the Polish economy came into the country from the USSR in January 1986 via the transshipment station near the border at Dorohusk. In addition, over 500 tons of Soviet seedstock was supplied to Polish farmers in January by this route. Lively traffic through this railway "dry port" can be seen in February as well. About 6,000 tons of goods are transshipped here every day. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Feb 86 p 1] /8918

BYELORUSSIAN COOPERATION IN FORESTRY--Representatives of the Byelorussian SSR Ministry of Forestry along with Minister Georgiy Markowski visited Poland on the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy. Programs for scientific and technical cooperation in 1986 were defined and a draft for a bilateral agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in 1986-90 was agreed upon. Subjects of joint R&D projects included the problem of the harmful effects of industrial pollution on forest ecology and the development and implementation of effective biological means to deal with the harmful emissions. They also touched upon the question of cooperation in the production and supply of machinery needed by both countries for forestry work. A communique was signed on 15 February 1986 by Zbigniew Nocznicki, secretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy and by Minister Georgiy Markowski. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 86 p 2] /8918

CSO: 2600/278

USE OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY EXPLORED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 43, 25 Oct 85 pp 4-5

[Article by Prof Dr Oprea Parpala: "Geothermal Energy. A Local Resource in the Energy System of Romania's Agriculture"]

[Text] In a period when natural energy resources are diminishing and there can no longer be any question of alternative energy because all forms of energy are becoming essential, the earth's heat as a primary and inexhaustible energy source can help to make up the energy balance in agriculture, especially since Romanian has "hot points" in the form of geothermal waters heated in the "furnace" of fossilized nuclear energy left from the gradual decomposition of radioactive elements in the course of the earth's aging.

Characteristics and Reserves of Geothermal Energy

Since geothermal energy is fed constantly by the flow of heat from the earth's core, it is renewable like the biomass, for example. But just as the biomass is renewable periodically, after one production cycle, so does exploitation of geothermal energy have to be interrupted periodically, if the exploitation flow is faster than that of the supply, for a period long enough for the energy reserve in the subsoil to be replenished.

"Hidden" in the earth's crust, geothermal energy must be brought to the surface in sufficient quantity and under strict technical control. Because of that characteristic, exploitation of geothermal energy requires tap drillings and transmission via a heat-transfer fluid.

As distinguished from other energy sources, geothermal energy has the advantage of actually requiring no storage system because the heat is stored by the geologic stratum itself from which the fluid is extracted by drilling. Furthermore geothermal energy can be produced at any time it is required.

But as a result most of the cost of this energy is in the fixed production costs, so that the commercial profitability of the investments in this field depends upon operation of the installations as closely as possible to their optimal productive capacity.

In Romania (4), Bihor County along with the other western counties of Arad, Satu Mare and Timis make up an area rich in geothermal waters, with temperatures up to 130°. The prospecting that was done indicated that a daily volume of 400,000 cubic meters could be expected, at temperatures of 50-100°. Within a variation of 35°, 14,000 gram calories can be obtained daily, or the equivalent of 2,000 tons of liquid fuel. It is estimated that the operable reserves of geothermal water incorporate a potential saving of about 1.5 million tons of conventional fuel, while only a 30th of that amount is being used today.

But the geologic prospecting indicated that there may be an abundance of hydrothermal deposits outside the western area, in the Olt Valley, the Southern Carpathians and Dobrogea. Yet it is estimated that by the year 2000 hydrothermal energy will provide 0.5 percent of Romania's energy supply at most. (5)

Uses of Geothermal Energy in Agriculture

Since ancient times man has used warm springs either for baths or directly to cook food. In medieval Europe thermal waters were used for domestic purposes or to heat dwellings. Geothermal energy did not come to be used on a wider scale, particularly to produce electricity, until the beginning of this century, so that it is now used both directly as a source of heat and indirectly by converting it to electric power.

Direct use takes the form primarily of exploiting the low-energy hydrothermal resources, especially to heat dwellings (whether rural or urban). Many countries are using geothermal energy for this purpose, permitting major savings in fuel oil, gas or electricity for household needs. Heating greenhouses is another field wherein agriculture already has considerable experience. Note that geothermal waters are being used for more and more agricultural purposes, such as raising mushrooms and fish, drying organic materials, and fermentation. Some agricultural uses require higher temperatures. Drying fodders, fungi and bread grains requires a temperature of 100° C, or 140° C for accelerated drying of agricultural products. At temperatures of 70-180° C, geothermal energy can be used for refrigeration or to make ice, using an ammonia absorption cycle.

In the western area of Romania wells are discharging 43,000 cubic meters a day at temperatures of 36-126° C. In addition to heating some dwellings, supplying Nufarul district of Oradea with household warm water, and heating the Strand Restaurant and the TBC /Tuberculosis/ Clinic, those geothermal waters are used for agricultural production, to heat 2 hectares of greenhouses in Sacueni Commune, 1 hectare of carnation greenhouses in Oradea, 1 hectare of vegetable hot-houses in Bors, and 500 square meters of greenhouses for flowers in Harghita. The hog-raising complex for 22,000 head in the Sacueni CUASC /not further identified/ is heated with geothermal waters also used at the Palota Hemp Rettery.

The previous drillings indicate total potential discharges of 3,000 cubic meters per second at an average temperature of 75-85° C and with a heating capacity equal to that of 1.9 million tons of lignite per year. Besides enlargement of the greenhouse for flowers in Oradea, these new resources will permit construction of 75 hectares of greenhouses in the most favorable thermal areas (30 hectares of greenhouses and 30 hectares of solariums are being built in a first stage from 1981 to 1985).

One of the chief inconveniences of geothermal energy is that it can be used only in immediate proximity to the drillings, while the mineral residues in the water are not only very corrosive but may also clog the equipment. But these inconveniences peculiar to geothermal energy do not justify incomplete use of the energy capacity of the wells in the western part of the country. For example, in Bihor County alone the wells in operation in 1981 have an energy capacity of about 50 gram calories per hour, of which only 25 gram calories per hour were consumed, and that is equivalent to an annual loss of about 22,000 tons of conventional fuel. The way to exploit this potential completely is to make an integrated use of the geothermal water by stages and throughout the year, a technical undertaking that is in a first stage of completion.

Conversion of geothermal energy to electric power, the world output of which reached 2.5 gigawatts in 1980, is of no practical interest to Romania because of the required average temperature of the steam (170-300° C compared with 36-126° C in Romania).

Special Systems and Technologies for Use of Hydrothermal Energy

The special systems and technologies for use of hydrothermal electric power are based on the differences in the temperatures required for various agricultural activities, namely 20° for incubating spawn in fish breeding, 30° for biodegrading and fermenting, 40° for heating soil, 50° for raising mushrooms, 60° for livestock breeding and combined heating of greenhouses (atmosphere and warm beds), 70° for refrigeration (lower thermal threshold), 80° for heating buildings and greenhouses, 100° for drying organic materials (fungi, grass, vegetables etc.) and for washing and drying wool, 140° for accelerated drying of agricultural products, etc.

The traditional hydrothermal systems, that is those making direct use of the heat obtained, are not optimal for use of geothermal energy because a good deal of the heat is thrown out with the residual water. Moreover that heat can no longer be converted to mechanical or electric power. The only solution is to introduce a secondary cycle permitting transfer of most of the surplus energy in the geothermal fluid to another fluid whose physical properties permit recovery of the mechanical power.

The efforts to use the geothermal waters in successive stages until the last particle of heat in them is extracted led to discovery of procedures whereby the geothermal water is used as a source of heat in a first stage and as technological water in a following stage. This process is used in two flax and hemp retting enterprises in Timis and Arad counties that use thermal water as a technological water after mixing it with cold water. It would be a great forward step to use geothermal water at a moderate temperature to produce electric power and then to heat buildings and as warm household water, so that the last levels of heat could be used to produce biomass.

The bad effects upon the environment of exploitation of geothermal waters are slight but cannot be overlooked. The chief potential for pollution is chemical and thermal pollution of both subterranean and surface waters, especially by the mineral salts in the geothermal waters. That pollution can be prevented by special emphasis on piping and cementing the wells. Moreover in the case of

the geothermal waters at moderate temperatures air pollution by the gases in the hydrothermal fluids (ammonia, hydrogen sulfide and methane) is insignificant, and with the exception of the drilling operations, noise pollution is slight. And finally, exploitation of this kind of geothermal resource has never caused landslides anywhere.

Economic Effectiveness of Hydrothermal Energy

When geothermal energy is in competition with other energy sources, the decision to exploit and use it must be based on definite economic criteria. Previous experience shows that the cost of geothermal energy chiefly depends upon the investments made, while its profitability depends upon regular use of the discharges of geothermal waters at a rate close to the maximum capacity of the wells.

In Romania use of geothermal waters in agriculture has favorably affected both production costs and the technological process and product quality. The cost of growing hothouse roses with hydrothermal heating at Sacueni has been about half that in the hothouses heated with traditional fuel at Madaras and Salonta. Use of geothermal waters in the Palota Hemp Rettery shortened the retting time by 3 percent, raised the profitability of the tow by 3-5 percent and improved its quality as well. Heating the hog farms in the Sacueni CUASC with geothermal waters shortened the fattening period by 20 percent (a gain in weight of 225 tons of meat) at an additional annual profit of 175,000 lei. Use of geothermal waters in fish breeding doubled the growth rate of the weight of the carp, while the used waters (from the fourth stage of use) can be used to raise loach.

Increasingly efficient exploitation of hydrothermal energy resources depends on application of a series of economic and organizational measures at the international, regional and national levels, with priority on those in the National Plan. Training of specialists, international exchange of experience, expanded research and development, financing expensive drillings, and formation of the necessary infrastructure are only a few of the measures needed for efficient exploitation of the nation's hydrothermal energy resources, whose contribution to the energy reserve, especially that of agriculture, cannot be underestimated.

FOOTNOTES

1. B. A. Staut, C. A. Myers, A. Honand and I. W. Faidley, "Energy for World Agriculture," FAO, Rome 1979 [not referenced in text].
2. "Rapport du Groupe technique de l'energie geothermique sur sa deuxieme session," Comite preparatoire de la Conference des Nations Unies sur les ressources d'energie nouvelles et renouvelables, troisieme session, 30 mars - 17 avril 1981, Nations Unies, Assemblee generale [not referenced in text].
3. "Heat of the Earth: an Inexhaustible Energy Source," SCINTEIA, 11 Jan 1983 [not referenced in text].
4. "Energy Potential of Geothermal Waters As an Active Factor for Meeting the Economy's Energy and Material Requirements," REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 48 1978.
5. Mihai M. Pop, "Discovery and Use of New Energy Sources," REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 39, 1979.

PLANS TO DEVELOP SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 43, 25 Oct 85 pp 10-11

[Article by Stefan Petresc, plan-production director, and Eng Ion Drasoveanu, Galati Central for Shipbuilding: "Shipbuilding To Meet the Economy's Demands"]

[Text] The session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee of 5 October 1985 examined and approved the Special Program To Develop Shipbuilding in the 1986-1990 Period. In view of the major increase in the total volume of Romania's sea freightage, the program calls for an increase by about 2 times in the Romanian Sea Fleet's capacity in the next five-year plan. It is also intended to increase the capacity of the River Fleet, so that the volume of that kind of shipping will be 1.9 times greater. For efficient fulfillment of the tasks in this important sector of the national economy, the program calls for emphasis on assimilation and manufacture of highly complex ships for carrying special cargoes along with improvement of the performances and modernization of the classes of ships for carrying general and bulk cargoes. It is also planned to enhance efficiency in operation by making the ships' drives more productive and lowering the fuel consumption of the engines to present world standards.

Implementation of this program is an important step in development of water transport for the national economy and for the transportation sector. It is chiefly incumbent upon the machine building industry and the shipbuilding sector to carry out the assignments.

This form of transportation must be expanded for at least two reasons, first because Romania's geographic position on the Black Sea and with waters with high discharges permits development of a strong shipbuilding sector and maintenance of extensive sea and river traffic, and second because, from the standpoint of economic effectiveness, water transport permits shipping large quantities of products at lower costs than the other transport systems.

The shipbuilding sector also shares in the extensive developmental process that Romanian socialist industry has undergone. Benefiting by considerable investment funds, the shiyards have been intensively developed since 1970, when the first program to develop the Romanian shipbuilding industry was approved for 1971-1975,

and it was followed by two other programs, for 1976-1980 and 1981-1985. Actually in the last 15 years the shipyards in Constanta, Galati, Braila, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Oltenita and Giurgiu were rebuilt and modernized, and new ones were constructed in Tulcea and Mangalia.

The efforts made to develop and modernize the shipyards made it possible to increase and diversify shipbuilding considerably. In the current five-year plan shipbuilding is 4.2 times greater than in the 1971-1975 Plan, and the Romanian fleet is being equipped with 74 ships of various classes and a total tonnage of 2,349,000 tons dead weight (This tonnage includes ships already built as well as those scheduled to be finished by the end of this year). In this period Romania's shipping fleet has been equipped with a highly diversified variety of ships with a present total capacity of 4.9 million tons dead weight. Regular efforts have been and are now being made to build some new classes of ships, chief among which are the oil tankers of 5,000, 35,000 and 150,000 tons dead weight under construction at the Constanta, Galati and Braila shipyards.

Construction of modern seagoing and river ships that are efficient in operation depends upon an effort of technical thought and know-how supported by Romanian industry as a whole. The program to build oil tankers, for example, includes assimilation and delivery of highly complex machinery and equipment by the respective enterprises, such as main engines consuming limited fuel and 1,250 kilovolt ampere diesel generators supplied by the Resita ICM [Machine Building Enterprise], turbine pumps supplied by the Bucharest IMG [Heavy Machine Enterprise], hydraulic installations supplied by the Braila Progresul IUG [Heavy Equipment Enterprise], installation for telemetering and supercontrol of temperature of the gases in the main engine and an installation for remote control of temperatures in tankers supplied by Iasi Tehnoton, etc., which are important to the operation of the ship. Along with the progress made in equipping the fleet with seagoing freighters, the current five-year plan has also developed the river and industrial fleet, and 339 vessels have been delivered to meet the domestic requirements.

In addition to increasing the number of vessels and their tonnage, emphasis has been placed on further diversification of production. A wide variety of ships in great demand by the national economy have been placed in manufacture, such as oil tankers from 5,000 to 150,000 tons dead weight, a fueling tanker of 1,200 tons dead weight, freighters of 4,500, 5,000, 7,500 and 15,000 tons dead weight, ore boats of 55,000 and 65,000 tons dead weight, roll on-roll off freighters for carrying vehicles, push boats of 1,600, 2,400 and 2,800 horsepower, tugboats for servicing harbors, et al. Actually it may be said that the fleet's most varied requirements can be well met by Romania's shipbuilding sector at present.

The quantitative and qualitative development of shipbuilding and its wide diversification were due to specialization of the shipyards in classes of vessels and to that of the machinery enterprises under the central for making the mechanisms and assemblies that are installed on ships. This permits optimal performance of the manufacturing processes, greater labor productivity, better standardization of the ships' components, and reduction of the manufacturing cycle. In connection with the last point, reduction of the manufacturing cycle, we wish to note that in addition to the measures initiated and implemented by the central's units (such as promoting advanced technologies, securing regular supply of places of work, mechanization of various operations, enhancing labor productivity, etc.), a major contribution can and should be made by the suppliers of raw

materials, materials, components and subassemblies by delivering them punctually and in conformity with the concluded contracts. We must remember, for example, that the late arrival of assemblies means taking down the hatchways and even cutting into the metal walls of the ships, which tends to increase the handling costs by 3 or 4 times in addition to holding up completion of the products.

Furthermore reduction of the manufacturing cycle is a major aim for all Romanian shipyards, chiefly because they make and deliver a product incorporating considerable material and manpower values. Once launched, a ship begins to produce like any investment capacity. Economically speaking, curtailment of the manufacturing cycle makes major savings in production costs by lowering the outlays on maintenance of the completed and activated installations and those on amortization of the fixed assets (fitting wharves, the slipway or drydock for construction etc.), etc.

For the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan, the program drafted under Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's direct supervision to implement the total volume of sea and river freightage assigns important tasks to all the shipbuilding units for improvement of the activity as a whole, so that construction of seagoing and river ships will be developed quantitatively and qualitatively in close correlation with the national economy's growing needs. In the next five-year plan construction of seagoing freighters is to be increased by more than 2 times and that of oil tankers by more than 2-4 times.

The manufacturing programs of the central's units specify construction and delivery to the national economy of new classes of ships of increasing complexity for special cargoes along with improvement of the performances and modernization of the classes of ships for carrying general and bulk cargoes, such as those for carrying liquefied gases, ammonia, liquid fertilizers, edible oil and bulk goods and of 8,500 and 25,000 tons dead weight, freighters of 8,000 tons dead weight carrying containers, multipurpose tankers of 5,000 tons dead weight, freighters for carrying packets of lumber, seagoing passenger ships with 200 and 450 berths, et al. In view of the need of increasing shipping on rivers and navigable canals the program also assigns major tasks for augmenting the river shipping fleet by increasing construction of automotive ships by more than 5 times and that of nonautomotive craft by 1.8 times, while construction of industrial ships is to meet the demands of the various beneficiaries. It is noteworthy that in drafting the Program for Further Development of Shipbuilding, in conformity with the programs approved at the session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee of 5 October 1985, special emphasis was placed on curtailing the list of manufactures while a number of standardized ships are to be developed, resulting in various structural variants to meet the requirements of the domestic and foreign beneficiaries. Meanwhile measures were devised to provide the shipbuilding sector with materials and components made in Romania. As a result the degree of integration according to classes of ships will reach 97-100 percent by 1990.

Since the provisions of the program to develop shipbuilding in the next five-year plan provide maximum loading of the production capacities of the respective units on both their level and that of the industrial central, technical, technological and organizational measures were devised to permit a major quantitative and qualitative leap. It is also intended to reduce the material and manpower inputs

and the manufacturing cycle, to raise the technical and qualitative standards of the entire output as well as the degree of standardization, to improve the organization of production and labor and the supply of work places, etc.

To this end very heavy emphasis will be placed on further promotion of technical progress and on introduction and expansion of advanced technologies in the course of it, as basic requirements for enhancing labor productivity and reducing the inputs of raw materials, materials, energy and fuel as well as the manufacturing cycles. It is accordingly planned to expand mechanized cutting of sheet steel at all shipyards by use of automatic cutting machines and automatic and semiautomatic welding to the extent of 70-72 percent of the total welding operations performed on a ship (It is intended to begin automatic welding of steel sheets as well as automatic welding of profiles on both sides in a single operation); to introduce technology for control and alignment of sections, unit-sections and axis lines using theodolite and laser equipment; to improve the technology for thermal zinc plating by immersion of the elements to be combined and the pipes in vats of zinc alloyed with aluminum; to mechanize operations for sanding and painting ships in the stage of sections and unit-sections, and to introduce technology for cleaning the hulls of ships in repair by using robot handlers and technology for vertical automatic welding of the couplings between the planking sections, etc.

Through such measures and others as well that provide for better collaboration with the suppliers of raw materials, materials, components and subassemblies, more intensive training of working personnel, less turnover and more stability of personnel, better organization of production at every work place, more rapid assimilation of the new classes of ships, etc. (in which the shipyard the respective educational and research units, the central and the competent ministry are engaged), the necessary conditions will be provided for improvement of the work in this important activity and for making seagoing and river freighters available to the national economy in accordance with its requirements.

5186

CSO: 2700/60

FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1986 PUBLISHED

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 75, 31 Dec 85 pp 2205-2232

[Text] I. Summary Section

Article 1

The Federal Budget for 1986 contains the following:

- 1) the Federation's own revenues in the total amount of 663,730,000,000 dinars;
- 2) total expenditures, including the resources of the current budget reserve and the amount set aside for the permanent federal budget reserve-- in the amount of 1,103,390,400,000 dinars;
- 3) the difference between the total amount of expenditures and the total amount of the Federation's own revenues in the amount of 439,660,400,000 dinars;
- 4) the contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces--in the total amount of 439,660,400,000 dinars.

Article 2

The amount of 250,000,000 dinars is being set aside for the permanent federal budget reserve from the Federation's own revenues envisaged for financing the Federation's other functions and obligations and for the Federation's reserves for 1986.

Article 3

Revenues by types, forms and subforms and expenditures by basic purposes are set forth in the two partial sub-balances of the revenues and expenditures of the Federal Budget for 1985 in the amounts shown below:

SUB-BALANCE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES TO FINANCE THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY
IN 1986

Classification Number		A M O U N T		
Reve- nue Form	Reve- nue Sub- form	I. REVENUES	Revenue Subform	Revenue Form
1	2	3	4	5
Type 03. Taxes on Product Sales and Service Charges				
03-1		Sales tax on products		388,200,000,000
	03-1-1	Part of the basic turnover tax	388,200,000,000	
		Total Type 03		388,200,000,000
Type 06. Customs Duties and Other Import Charges and Storage Charges				
06-1		Customs duties		156,142,800,000
06-2		Special import charges		95,257,200,000
	06-2-2	Special charge to equalize the tax burden on imported goods	80,134,900,000	
	06-2-3	Special charges for the keeping of customs records	15,115,700,000	
	06-2-4	Storage charges on goods stored in customs warehouses	6,600,000	
		Total Type 06		251,400,000,000
Type 08. Revenues From Other Sociopolitical Communities				
08-1		Contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces		125,372,000,000
	08-1-1	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina	17,371,800,000	
	08-1-2	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia	7,439,578,000	

08-1-3	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia	19,736,614,000	
08-1-4	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, exclusive of autonomous provinces	30,192,928,000	
08-1-5	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia	32,468,263,000	
08-1-6	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro	2,646,034,000	
08-1-7	Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	14,917,505,000	
08-1-8	Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	599,278,000	
	Total Type 08		125,372,000,000
	Total revenues for distribution (Types 03, 06, and 08)		764,972,000,000

Classification Number

Distri- bution Group	Distri- bution Sub- Group	II. DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES	A M O U N T	
			Distribution Subgroup	Distribution Group
1	2		4	5
		Basic Purpose 02. Na- tional Defense and Social Self-Protection		
02-1		Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army		764,972,000,000
	02-1-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in the cur- rent year	764,972,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 02		764,972,000,000
		Total distributed revenues of the Sub- balance of Revenues and Expenditures to finance the Yugoslav People's Army		764,972,000,000

SUB-BALANCE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES TO FINANCE OTHER FUNCTIONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE FEDERATION AND FOR THE RESERVES OF THE FEDERATION FOR 1986

Classification Number		A M O U N T		
Reve- nue Form	Reve- nue Sub- form	I. REVENUES	Revenue Subform	Revenue Form
1	2	3	4	5
		Type 05. Fees		
05-1		Administrative fees		4,919,900,000
	05-1-3	Consular fees	4,500,000,000	
	05-1-2	Customs fees	340,000,000	
	05-1-3	Other federal administrative fees	79,900,000	
05-3		Court fees		100,000
		Total Type 05		4,920,000,000
		Type 07. Revenues Under Specific Federal Enactments, Revenues of Administrative Agencies and Miscellaneous Revenues		
07-2		Revenues of federal administrative agencies		12,500,000,000
	07-2-1	Revenues of federal bodies, agencies and organizations	12,500,000,000	
07-4		Miscellaneous revenues		6,710,000,000
		Total Type 07		19,210,000,000
		Type 08. Revenues From Other Sociopolitical Communities		
08-1		Contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces		314,288,400,000
	08-1-1	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	24,549,400,000	
	08-1-2	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia	9,808,100,000	
	08-1-3	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia	56,773,100,000	

08-1-4	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, not including autonomous provinces	86,851,000,000	
08-1-5	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia	93,396,100,000	
08-1-7	Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	42,910,700,000	
	Total Type 08		314,288,400,000
	Total revenues for distribution (Types 05, 07 and 08)		338,418,400,000

Classification
Number

Distri- bution Group	Distri- bution Sub- Group	II. DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES	A M O U N T	
			Distribution Subgroup	Distribution Group
1	2		4	5

Basic Purpose 01. Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies

01-1	Funds which workers realize as the income of the work community		23,505,395,000
01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes	23,127,535,000	
01-1-2	Funds for social services	377,860,000	
01-2	Funds for material costs		3,580,481,000
01-3	Funds for special purposes		44,543,124,000
01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials and delegates	1,092,024,000	
01-3-2	Other special purposes	23,412,250,000	
01-3-3	Funds for general public purposes	20,038,850,000	
	Total Basic Purpose 01		71,629,000,000

Basic Purpose 04. Funds Transferred
to Other Sociopolitical Communities

04-2		Supplemental funds	41,917,600,000
	04-2-1	Supplemental funds to the budgets of the republics and autonomous provinces	41,917,600,000
		Total Basic Purpose 04	41,917,600,000
		Basic Purpose 05. Obligations to Finance Public Services	
05-9		For old-age and disability insurance	154,892,900,000
05-11		For welfare of disabled veterans	34,782,700,000
		Total Basic Purpose 05	189,675,600,000
		Basic Purpose 06. Other General Public Purposes	
06-2		Sociopolitical organi- zations	2,716,500,000
06-11		Compensation to the Social Accounting Service	394,800,000
06-12		Miscellaneous	23,000,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 06	26,111,300,000
		Basic Purpose 07. Federal Reserve Funds	
07-1		Appropriation to the per- manent budget reserve	250,000,000
07-2		Current budget reserve	859,900,000
		Total Basic Purpose 07	1,109,900,000
		Basic Purpose 08. Funds Placed in Time Deposits and Set Aside, Obligations and Other Purposes of Interest to the Federation	
08-4		Obligations under credits	7,975,000,000
	08-4-2	Long-term obligations from past years	7,975,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 08	7,975,000,000
		Total revenues distributed of the Sub-Balance of the Sub-balance of Revenues to Finance Other Functions and Obligations of the Federation and for the Reserves of the Federation in 1986	338,418,400,000

II. Detailed Section

Article 4

Expenditures in the amount of 764,972,000,000 dinars, as indicated in the Sub-Balance of Revenues and Expenditures to Finance the Yugoslav People's Army, shall be distributed as follows:

Item No	Distri- bution Group and Sub- group	Basic and Detailed Purpose	AMOUNT	
			Item	Basic Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
		Section 1. Federal Secre- tariat for Na- tional Defense		
		Basic Purpose 02--National Defense and Social Self- Protection		
210	02-1-1	Funds for the Yugoslav Peo- ple's Army in the current year		764,972,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 02		764,972,000,000
		Total Section 1		764,972,000,000

Article 5

Expenditures in the amount of 338,418,400,000 dinars, as indicated by basic purposes in the Sub-Balance of Revenues and Expenditures to Finance Other Functions and Obligations of the Federation and for Reserves of the Federation in 1986, shall be distributed among entities disbursing and using the appropriations and by detailed purposes in the following amounts:

Item no	Distri- bution Group and Sub- group	Basic and Detailed Purpose	AMOUNT	
			Item	Basic Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
		Section 1. State Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		

Title 1. State Presidency

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies

1	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	182,141,000
2	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,590,000
3	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	34,666,000
4	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	2,430,000
5	01-3-2	Traveling expenses	2,730,000
6	01-3-2	Postage-telegraph and telephone service	2,884,000
7	01-3-2	Office supplies	5,500,000
8	01-3-2	Entertainment	1,176,000
9	01-3-2	Trips and visits	91,636,000
10	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	86,000
11	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, magazines, journals and newspapers	1,092,000
12	01-3-2	Costs of manufacturing medals and decorations	36,000,000
13	01-3-2	Costs of services	70,000
14	01-3-2	Compensation for irregular working hours	1,170,000
15	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms and work clothes	666,000
16	01-3-2	Addition to equipment, furnishings and fixtures	6,500,000
17	01-3-2	Equipping and redecorating official housing	420,000
18	01-3-2	Expenses of the Federal Council for Protection of Constitutional Order	168,000
19	01-3-2	Expenses of the National Defense Council	150,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	372,075,000
		Total Title 1	372,075,000

Title 2. Department for
Entertainment
Facilities of the
SFRY State Presidency

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies

20	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	87,325,000
21	01-2	Funds for material costs	60,732,000
22	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	134,000
23	01-3-2	Addition to furnishings and fixtures	1,008,000
24	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining structures, furnishings and fixtures	70,850,000
25	01-3-2	Personal incomes of seasonal workers	840,000
26	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	900,000
27	01-3-3	Costs of maintaining and using the villas on Brioni used for entertainment	170,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	391,789,000
		Total Title 2	391,789,000
		Total Section 1 (Items 1 through 27)	763,864,000

Section 2. SFRY Assembly

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies

28	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	779,758,000
29	01-2	Funds for material costs	17,080,000
30	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	614,907,000
31	01-3-2	Funds for housing construction representing 4 percent of personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	24,597,000
32	01-3-2	Postal-telegraph and telephone services	44,492,000
33	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	16,500,000
34	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,999,000
35	01-3-2	Operating expenses of delegates and assembly bodies	140,000,000
36	01-3-2	Purchase of domestic and foreign books	460,000

37	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, bulletins and journals and magazines	5,600,000
38	01-3-2	Publication of transcripts	6,916,000
39	01-3-2	Preparation of publications of the SFRY Assembly, information summaries, bulletins and other assembly materials	10,920,000
40	01-3-2	Expenses of parliamentary delegations	39,643,000
41	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	1,937,000
42	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	4,587,000
43	01-3-2	Services rendered by others	6,300,000
44	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining the motor pool	48,546,000
45	01-3-2	Printshop expenses	45,881,000
46	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and adaptation	17,860,000
47	01-3-2	Share in preservation of the main museum layout of the Museum of the First and Second Session of AVNOJ [Anti-fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia]	5,000,000
48	01-3-2	Office supplies, minor items, paper and other expendables	138,880,000
49	01-3-2	Operating expenses of special commissions	1,392,000
50	01-3-2	Tito's Scholarship Fund for Young Workers and Workers' Children of Yugoslavia	1,050,000
51	01-3-2	Redecorating and furnishing housing for official use	3,250,000
52	01-3-2	Costs of holding elections and recall	140,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	2,117,825,000
		Total Section 2 (Items 28 through 52)	2,117,825,000
		Section 3. Council of the Federation	
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
53	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	80,805,000
54	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,535,000

55	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	59,123,000
56	01-3-2	Postage-telegraph and telephone service	2,405,000
57	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	500,000
58	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	50,000
59	01-3-2	Subscription to information materials and miscellaneous	1,430,000
60	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	60,000
61	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing	500,000
62	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	500,000

Total Basic Purpose 01 147,908,000

Total Section 3 (Items 53 through 62) 147,908,000

Section 4. Federal Executive Council

Title 1. Federal Executive Council

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

63	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	399,302,000
64	01-2	Funds for material costs	65,283,000
65	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	85,200,000
66	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	4,650,000
67	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	860,000
68	01-3-2	Costs of leasing compartments on the Yugoslav Railroads	10,000,000
69	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	153,400,000
70	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and parts	27,255,000
71	01-3-2	Funds for operating expenses of CEMA Commission	12,515,000
72	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	9,800,000
73	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	39,650,000
74	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Legal Council	1,510,000
75	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Economic Council	1,350,000

76	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Social Council for Affairs of the Social System	8,890,000
77	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Council for International Relations	4,010,000
78	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy	6,000,000
79	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Coordinating Committee for the Environments and Land Use Planning and Housing and Municipal Affairs	6,365,000
80	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Commission of the Federal Executive Council for Relations With Religious Communities	1,159,000
81	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Nuclear Energy Commission	545,000
82	01-3-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Committee for the International Geological Correlation Program	2,000,000
83	01-3-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Committee for the International Hydrological Program	5,544,000
84	01-3-2	Educational grants	222,000
85	01-3-2	Redecorating and equipping official housing	15,000,000
86	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Protection Against Pollution of the Sea and Inland Waterways	5,872,000
87	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology, Education and Culture, and Physical Education	2,886,000
88	01-3-2	Funds to Finance Scientific Research Projects and Scientific Studies	169,000,000
89	01-3-3	Funds for operation of the Fund of Solidarity With the Nonaligned Countries and Developing Countries	2,401,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	1,040,579,000
		Total Title 1	1,040,579,000

Title 2. Department for Personnel Affairs

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

90	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes	13,608,000	
91	01-2	Funds for material costs	840,000	
92	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials awaiting reassignment and persons with special status	67,884,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		82,332,000
		Total Title 2		82,332,000

Title 3. Department of the Federal Executive Council for Defense Preparations

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

93	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	34,991,000	
94	01-2	Funds for material costs	850,000	
95	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	17,160,000	
96	01-3-3	Funds being transferred for designated purposes to the Yugoslav People's Army	80,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		133,001,000
		Total Title 3		133,001,000

Title 4. "Josip Broz Tito" Memorial Center

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

97	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	160,884,000	
98	01-2	Funds for material costs	70,000,000	
99	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	1,038,000	
100	01-3-2	Addition to and purchase of equipment	20,000,000	
101	01-3-2	Costs of exhibit-related activity	7,100,000	

102	01-3-2	Costs of maintenance and major repairs	48,700,000	
103	01-3-2	Compensation for work on holidays and irregular working hours	500,000	
104	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,000,000	
105	01-3-2	Expenses of operating and maintaining the house in Kumrovec where Tito was born	4,500,000	
106	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment for nationwide defense, self-protection and civil defense	9,413,000	
107	01-3-2	Costs of specialized education	200,000	
108	01-3-2	Costs of the meeting of scholars on the subject "Tito and the Nonaligned"	10,000,000	
109	01-3-2	Funds to Maintain Vange Island	57,222,000	
110	01-3-2	Publishing expenses	11,050,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		401,607,000
		Total Title 4		401,607,000
		Total Section 4 (Items 63 through 110)		1,657,519,000

Section 5. Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

111	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	64,466,000	
112	01-2	Funds for material costs	6,400,000	
113	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	40,514,000	
114	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,440,000	
115	01-3-2	Costs of proceedings	1,586,000	
116	01-3-2	Publication of "Decisions and Opinions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia" and "Bulletin of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia"	4,500,000	
117	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	1,000,000	
118	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	2,100,000	
119	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	3,000,000	

120	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting delegations	100,000	
121	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	200,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		125,306,000
		Total Section 5 (Items 111 through 121)		125,306,000
		Section 6. Federal Court		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
122	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	67,200,000	
123	01-2	Funds for material costs	9,500,000	
124	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	36,884,000	
125	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	960,000	
126	01-3-2	Publication of Reports of Court Decisions	850,000	
127	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	350,000	
128	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	455,000	
129	01-3-2	Translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities	300,000	
130	01-3-2	Costs of conferences and of monitoring and studying social relations and developments	520,000	
131	01-3-2	Costs of court proceedings	100,000	
132	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,400,000	
133	01-3-2	Current maintenance of the building and furnishings	200,000	
134	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	600,000	
135	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	160,000	
136	01-3-2	Awards and compensation to lay judges	300,000	
137	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		119,879,000
		Total Section 6 (Items 122 through 137)		119,879,000

Section 7. Federal Public
Prosecutor's Office

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies

138	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	31,125,000
139	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,340,000
140	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	21,514,000
141	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	720,000
142	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,236,000
143	01-3-2	Translation of official court documents from and into foreign languages	80,000
144	01-3-2	Costs of conferences and of monitoring and studying social relations and developments	70,000
145	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	203,000
146	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	780,000
147	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	56,000
148	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	130,000
149	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	30,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	58,284,000,000
		Total Section 7 (Items 138 through 149)	58,284,000,000

Section 8. Federal Solicitor
General's Office

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies

150	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	21,906,000
151	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,600,000
152	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	5,968,000
153	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	240,000
154	01-3-2	Expenses of trial and executive proceedings and of representation in Yugoslavia	400,000

155	01-3-2	Expenses of conducting suits being tried abroad and traveling expenses	1,150,000
156	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	200,000
157	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	20,000
158	01-3-2	Costs of meetings	250,000
159	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	10,000

Total Basic Purpose 01 31,744,000

Total Section 8 (Items 150 through 159) 31,744,000

Section 9. Federal Public Defender of Self-Management Law

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

160	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	18,498,000
161	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,770,000
162	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	7,965,000
163	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	480,000
164	01-3-2	Costs of conferences and seminars	190,000
165	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	10,000
166	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	100,000
167	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	35,000
168	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	30,000

Total Basic Purpose 01 29,078,000

Total Section 9 (Items 160 through 168) 29,078,000

Section 10. Federal Tribunal for Misdemeanors

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

169	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	33,152,000
170	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,400,000

171	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	240,000
172	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	200,000
173	01-3-2	Operating expenses of ad hoc members of the Tribunal	100,000
174	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	500,000

Total Basic Purpose 01 35,592,000

Total Section 10 (Items 169 through 174) 35,592,000

Section 11. Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

175	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,520,575,000
176	01-2	Funds for material costs	30,000,000
177	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	74,938,000
178	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	2,184,000
179	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night, on Sundays and on holidays	5,880,000
180	01-3-2	Cost of entertainment	2,688,000
181	01-3-2	Expenses of delegations	47,040,000
182	01-3-2	Expenses of fixing boundaries with neighboring countries and of the Commission for Codification of International Law	7,000,000
183	01-3-2	Expenses of consultations and meetings of the group of nonaligned countries	12,000,000
184	01-3-2	Expenses of the host delegation's participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	12,000,000
185	01-3-2	Operation of radio equipment	120,000,000
186	01-3-2	Expenses of temporary housing	9,380,000
187	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	8,000,000
188	01-3-2	Collection and processing of archive materials	5,174,000
189	01-3-2	For purposes of documentation	150,000,000

190	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	156,750,000	
191	01-3-2	Specialized training of personnel for the communications department	910,000	
192	01-3-3	Funds for operation of diplomatic and consular missions abroad	15,386,950,000	
193	01-3-3	Replacements of the travel documents of Yugoslav nationals abroad	36,600,000	
194	01-3-3	Physical and technical security measures	17,000,000	
195	01-3-3	Preparation of publications and documents on foreign policy	6,814,000	
196	01-3-3	Miscellaneous grants in aid in conformity with the principles of international solidarity	4,200,000	
197	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	350,000,000	
198	01-3-3	Specialized education of personnel	11,200,000	
199	01-3-3	Participation of the SFRY in financing UN peacekeeping forces in the Middle East	55,300,000	
200	01-3-3	Funds for scientific research work	180,000,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				18,482,583,000
Total Section 11 (Items 175 through 200)				18,482,583,000

Section 12. Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs

Title 1. The Secretariat

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

201	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	3,294,200,000	
202	01-2	Funds for material costs	450,000,00	
203	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,800,000	
204	01-3-2	For designated purposes	900,000,000	
205	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	107,800,000	

206	01-3-2	Education and training of personnel	22,400,000
207	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining special-purpose facilities	78,540,000
208	01-3-2	Moving expenses and shipping costs	11,900,000
209	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	17,000,000
210	01-3-2	Remuneration for occasional, temporary and other jobs	9,000,000
211	01-3-2	Compensation for nighttime work	21,616,000
212	01-3-2	Obligations under Article 43 of the Law on Performance of Law Enforcement Functions in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	39,200,000
213	01-3-3	Expenses of the transit-reception center for refugees	8,400,000
214	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	30,000,000
215	01-3-3	Equipping the police brigade	100,000,000

Total Basic Purpose 01 5,092,856,000

Total Title 1. 5,092,856,000

Title 2. The Security Institute

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

216	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	484,809,000
217	01-2	Funds for material costs	180,000,000
218	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	7,280,000
219	01-3-2	For designated purposes	298,600,000
220	01-3-2	Education and training of personnel	9,500,000
221	01-3-2	Preventive medicine, insurance of personnel and lump-sum grants-in-aid under Article 37 of the Law on Performance of Law Enforcement Functions in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	3,000,000
222	01-3-2	Expenses of building maintenance	20,000,000
223	01-3-2	Moving expenses and shipping costs	3,000,000

224	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,000,000
225	01-3-2	Remuneration for occasional, temporary and other jobs	1,000,000
226	01-3-2	Expenses of the Center for Personnel Education and Training	6,860,000
227	01-3-2	Obligations under Article 52 of the Law on Performance of Law Enforcement Functions in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	1,500,000
228	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	6,000,000
229	01-3-3	Operating expenses of the Security and Social Self-Protection Institute incurred in rendering services to foreign services and to third parties in Yugoslavia	100,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			1,122,549,000
Total Title 2			1,122,549,000
Total Section 12 (Items 201 through 229)			6,215,405,000

Section 13. Federal Secretariat for Finance

Title 1. The Secretariat

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

230	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	286,,472,000
231	01-1-2	Funds for social services of federal bodies, agencies and organizations	377,860,000
232	01-2	Funds for material costs	23,912,000
233	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,303,000
234	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,200,000
235	01-3-2	Funds for hot meals	772,000,000
236	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	10,000,000
237	01-3-2	Free trade zone at Sezana	11,400,000
238	01-3-2	Differences in rates of exchange	375,541,000
239	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	3,573,590,000

240	01-3-2	Cooperation with international financial organizations	600,000
241	01-3-2	For designated purposes	7,334,000
242	01-3-2	Funds for alignment of personal incomes in federal bodies and agencies	7,789,982,000
243	01-3-3	Compensation for property nationalized in Yugoslavia	14,500,000
244	01-3-3	Compensation and commissions paid to the Social Accounting Service	17,300,000
245	01-3-3	Costs of leasing the Ethiopian Embassy	1,080,000
246	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	91,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			13,265,165,000

Basic Purpose 04--Funds Transferred to Other Sociopolitical Communities

247	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro	1,968,100,000
248	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	39,949,500,000
Total Basic Purpose 04			41,917,600,000

Basic Purpose 05--Obligations to Finance Social Services

249	05-9	Supplemental funds to the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Community of SR [Socialist Republic] Montenegro to cover the deficit in the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Fund	1,733,800,000
250	05-9	Funds for preferential pensions of military personnel under the provisions of the Law on the Obligations of the Federation for Pensions of War Veterans	13,408,000,000
251	05-9	Funds for adjustment of military pensions	11,873,000,000
252	05-9	Supplemental funds earmarked to cover the deficit in the Military Personnel Old Age Insurance Fund	46,452,000,000
253	05-9	Unmet obligations from past years	757,400,000

Total Basic Purpose 05 74,224,200,000

Basic Purpose 06--Other General
Public Purposes

254	06-11	Compensation to cover expenses of the Social Accounting Service for tasks in keeping records, monitoring, and preparing reports and analyses	394,800,000
255	06-12	Funds for material reserves	15,000,000,000
256	06-14	Noneconomic investments	8,000,000,000

Total Basic Purpose 06 23,394,800,000

Basic Purpose 07--Federal
Reserve Funds

257	07-1	Appropriation to the permanent Federal reserve	250,000,000
258	07-2	Current budget reserve	859,900,000

Total Basic Purpose 07 1,109,900,000

Basic Purpose 08--Funds
Placed in Time Deposits and
Set Aside, Obligations and
Other Purposes of Interest
to the Federation

259	08-4-2	Obligations under foreign loans and for foreign property nationalized	210,600,000
260	08-4-2	Obligation of SAP Kosovo assumed to repay the foreign loan for the Ibar-Lepenac Hydropower System	1,400,000,000
261	08-4-2	Funds to pay differences in rates of foreign exchange from past years	1,654,600,000
262	08-4-2	Funds to repay international credits for improved transportation routes in SR Montenegro	1,190,000,000
263	08-4-2	Contribution to the International Development Association (IDA)	119,000,000
264	08-4-2	Member's share in the Inter-American Bank	550,500,000
265	08-4-2	SFRY's member's share in the African Development Bank	349,300,000

266	08-4-2	Special increase of the SFRY's share in the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	665,000,000	
267	08-4-2	General increase of the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,365,000,000	
268	08-4-2	Fourth Replenishment of the Resources of the African Development Fund	231,000,000	
269	08-4-2	SFRY's member's share in the joint fund for primary products	240,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 08		7,975,000,000
		Total Title 1		161,886,665,000
		Title 2. Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
270	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	294,000,000	
271	01-2	Funds for material costs	14,364,000	
272	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel in foreign exchange inspectorates in the republics	42,000	
273	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of foreign exchange inspectors in Yugoslavia	7,274,000	
274	01-3-2	Leasing and maintenance of office space	7,315,000	
275	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,800,000	
276	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	840,000	
277	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	12,000	
278	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	50,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		326,697,000
		Total Title 2		326,697,000
		Total Section 13 (Items 230 through 278)		162,213,362,000

290	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	134,000,000
291	01-2	Funds for material costs	9,000,000
292	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,695,000
293	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	840,000
294	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	700,000
295	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	700,000
296	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	1,600,000
297	01-3-2	Costs of data processing	90,000
298	01-3-2	Funds to finance costs related to analyzing and forecasting economic trends	14,000,000
299	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	2,500,000
300	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	110,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			166,235,000
Total Title 1			166,235,000

Title 2. Federal Market Inspectorate

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

301	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	156,436,000
302	01-2	Funds for material costs	5,600,000
303	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and work on holidays	420,000
304	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	50,000
305	01-3-2	Remuneration of authorized organizations and specialists for checking the quality of products being imported	1,350,000
306	01-3-2	Expenses of inspection for quality	1,700,000
307	01-3-2	Rent	3,500,000
308	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	20,000
309	01-3-2	Compensation for expert testimony and expert evaluation	1,000,000
310	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	530,000
311	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications	450,000

312	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of market inspectors in Yugoslavia	12,000,000
313	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	12,000
314	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	480,000
315	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms and footwear	1,300,000

Total Basic Purpose 01 184,848,000

Total Title 2 184,848,000

Title 3. Federal Directorate
for Commodity
Reserves

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies

316	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	187,975,000
317	01-2	Funds for material costs	20,500,000
318	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,000,000
319	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	5,366,000
320	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	60,000
321	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining furnishings and fixtures and purchasing equipment	1,600,000
322	01-3-2	Studies, analyses, journals and magazines	1,000,000
323	01-3-2	Stipends for students	192,000
324	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	150,000

Total Basic Purpose 01 217,843,000

Total Title 3 217,843,000

Title 4. Federal Bureau
for prices

Basic Purpose 01--Funds
for Operation of Admin-
istrative Agencies

325	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	53,641,000
326	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,500,000
327	01-3-2	Costs of printing publications	160,000

328	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	1,000,000	
329	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Council	4,160,000	
330	01-3-2	Expenses of professional cooperation with the authorities of the community for price affairs of the republics and pro- vinces	200,000	
331	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	240,000	
332	01-3-2	Costs of drafting materials to elaborate existing sub- legal enactments	170,000	
333	01-3-2	Translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities	90,000	
334	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		63,261,000
		Total Title 4		63,261,000
		Total Section 15 (Items 290 through 334)		632,187,000
		Section 16. Federal Secre- tariat for Ju- risprudence and Organization of the Federal Ad- ministration		
		Title 1. The Secretariat		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Adminstrative Agencies		
335	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	80,196,000	
336	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,900,000	
337	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,678,000	
338	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	240,000	
339	01-3-2	Extradition proceedings	3,500,000	
340	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	700,000	
341	01-3-2	Translation of petitions and documents from foreign lan- guages	40,000	

342	01-3-2	Costs of expert testimony and litigation costs	107,000	
343	01-3-2	Expenses incurred in drafting enactments	1,500,000	
344	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Coordinating Committee for Relations in Property Law	120,000	
345	01-3-2	For designated purposes	142,768,000	
346	01-3-3	Participation in financing international meetings and other undertakings	187,000	
347	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	41,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		234,977,000
		Total Title 1		234,977,000

Title 2. Bureau for Upgrading the Federal Administration

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

348	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	22,128,000	
349	01-2	Funds for material costs	600,000	
350	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	240,000	
351	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	70,000	
352	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	20,000	
353	01-3-2	Expenses of specialized education of the personnel of federal bodies and agencies and federal organizations	400,000	
354	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing the Bureau's Bulletin	400,000	
355	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing topic reviews and studies	26,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		23,884,000
		Total Title 2		23,884,000

Title 3. Data Processing Bureau of Federal Bodies and Agencies

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

356	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	75,721,000
357	01-2	Funds for material costs	6,750,000
358	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	300,000
359	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	3,000,000
360	01-3-2	Material costs incurred in publishing and storing documentary and information materials	310,000
361	01-3-2	Operating costs of the electronic computer	4,000,000
362	01-3-2	Costs of preparing designs of the information system	320,000
363	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	3,460,000
364	01-3-2	Advanced specialized training--advanced specialized raining abroad	2,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	95,861,000
		Total Title 3	95,861,000
		Title 4. Funding Programs of Independent Institutions and Organizations	
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
365	01-3-2	Funds to carry out the work program of the Institute for Comparative Law	12,000,000
366	01-3-2	Compensation to medical institutions for rendering services to personnel in federal bodies and agencies	3,000,000
367	01-3-2	Funds to carry out the work program of the Museum of the Revolution of the Nationalities and Ethnic Minorities of Yugoslavia	55,000,000
368	01-3-2	Funds for the AVNOJ Prize	7,980,000
369	01-3-2	Mosa Pijade Fund for Advancement of Representational Art	8,000,000
370	01-3-2	Funds for operation of the Commission on Objects Bearing the Likeness of Josip Broz Tito	350,000

371	01-3-2	Edvard Kardelj Prize	2,700,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		89,030,000
		Total Title 4		89,030,000
		Total Section 16 (Items 335 through 371)		443,752,000

Section 17. Federal Secretariat for Information

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

372	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	166,681,000	
373	01-2	Funds for material costs	8,670,000	
374	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,548,000	
375	01-3-2	Subscription to newspapers and magazines and publications	2,660,000	
376	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign guests and journalists	8,260,000	
377	01-3-2	State visits--foreign newsmen accompanying heads of state	2,514,000	
378	01-3-2	Schooling of newsmen from the nonaligned countries	9,400,000	
379	01-3-2	Publication of bulletins and expenses of holding press conference and publishing activity related to the work of the Federal Executive Council	6,202,000	
380	01-3-2	Performance of the international relations program of the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists	2,680,000	
381	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council for the Social Information System of the SFRY	1,400,000	
382	01-3-2	Expenses of multilateral cooperation of the nonaligned developing countries	350,000	
383	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	110,000	

384	01-3-3	Publishing activity, press releases, purchase of publications about Yugoslavia in foreign languages, news and documentary films, news photos, exhibits, special projects, the Secretariat's operating fund and costs of shipping information and propaganda material	63,820,000
385	01-3-3	Purchase of periodicals intended for foreign countries	155,120,000
386	01-3-3	Radiobroadcasting for foreign countries	396,200,000
387	01-3-3	Radio programs and news coverage and TV programs intended for abroad	2,808,000
388	01-3-3	News agency services	1,008,770,000
389	01-3-3	Expenses of preparing newsreels	70,000,000
390	01-3-3	Information, propaganda and culture and entertainment activity aimed at Yugoslav workers and emigres abroad	33,600,000
391	01-3-3	Informing the foreign public over radio and television	23,040,000
392	01-3-3	International Press Center in Belgrade	42,140,000
393	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	18,700,000
394	01-3-3	Nationwide defense and social self-protection in the public information system	30,940,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	2,056,613,000
		Total Section 17 (Items 372 through 394)	2,056,613,000
		Section 18. Federal Committee for Energy and Industry	
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
395	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	161,400,000
396	01-2	Funds for material costs	9,000,000
397	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,272,000

398	01-3-2	Expenses of international co- operation within Yugoslavia	1,750,000
399	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	5,200,000
400	01-3-2	Compensation of commission members and nonstaff personnel	250,000
401	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	600,000
402	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	2,200,000
403	01-3-2	Expenses of carrying out the work program of the Nuclear Energy Commission of the Federal Executive Council	700,000
404	01-3-2	Preparation of studies and analyses	400,000
405	01-3-2	Addition to equipment	520,000
406	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	500,000

Total Basic Purpose 01 184,792,000

Total Section 18 (Items 395
through 406) 184,792,000

Section 19. Federal Commit-
tee for Agricul-
ture

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies

407	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	403,628,000
408	01-2	Funds for material costs	8,000,000
409	01-2	Funds for material costs of border stations	30,800,000
410	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,490,000
411	01-3-2	Expenses of international coopera- tion in water management	1,500,000
412	01-3-2	Monitoring chemicals for plant pest and disease control	300,000
413	01-3-2	Expenses of monitoring chemi- cals for livestock pest and disease control	120,000
414	01-3-2	Compensation of members of special commissions	700,000
415	01-3-2	Performance of measures in the border zone in the field of veterinary science and plant pest and disease control	4,300,000

416	01-3-2	Expenses of international co- operation in the fields of agriculture and forestry	4,300,000
417	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	950,000
418	01-3-2	For holding seminars, giving courses and preparing enact- ments in the field of veter- inary science and plant pest and disease control	3,300,000
419	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff per- sonnel in the field of plant pest and disease control at border crossings	500,000
420	01-3-2	For monitoring movements of plant pests and diseases on the quarantine list	1,600,000
421	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime in the field of veterinary sci- ence at border crossings	400,000
422	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime in the field of plant pest and disease control at border crossings	600,000
423	01-3-2	Certification of new varie- ties and issuance of permits for production of seeds and nursery stock	5,500,000
424	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff per- sonnel for animal pest and disease control at the bor- der	750,000
425	01-3-2	For verification and applica- tion of new technologies and techniques in agriculture and forestry in accordance with the policy governing economic development in 1986	4,500,000
426	01-3-2	Preparation and printing of instructions for administer- ing regulations and carrying out measures under the ju- risdiction of the Federation	2,300,000
427	01-3-2	Holding fairs, exhibitions, conferences, symposiums and congresses for the advance- ment of agriculture	2,200,000
428	01-3-2	Monitoring, establishing and carrying on cooperation with countries with which Yugo- slavia has intergovernmental committees and commissions,	

		and especially with the de- veloping countries	1,200,000
429	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,000,000
430	01-3-2	Costs of ascertaining the be- havior of active ingredients of pesticides	700,000
431	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the commissions of the working bodies of the Committee	900,000
432	01-3-2	Diagnosis of virus diseases	600,000
433	01-3-2	Final preparation of inte- grated measures for plant pest and disease control and introduction of nonpesticidal measures to combat plant diseases and pests	1,500,000
434	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	900,000
435	01-3-2	Participation in drafting the initiatory program for es- tablishing the causes of and taking measures to correct the large-scale withering of impor- tant tree species	900,000
436	01-3-2	Compensation of work at night and on holidays in the field of veterinary science at border crossings	850,000
437	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Farm Policy Council of the Federal Committee for Agri- culture	2,300,000
438	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night and on holidays in the field of plant pest and dis- ease control at border crossings	850,000
439	01-3-2	Expenses of the inspectorate of the Committee for In- spection of Export Packing- houses	700,000
440	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining and using airplanes for fight- ing forest fires	779,000,000
441	01-3-2	Participation in preparing the manual Pesticidi u privredi i sumarstvu Jugoslavije (Pesti- cides in the Economy and Forestry of Yugoslavia)	400,000
442	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining office space at border stations	1,000,000

443	01-3-2	Expenses of printing bulletins on the condition and movement of infectious diseases of animals	700,000	
444	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	3,506,000	
445	01-3-2	Defense-related projects	1,300,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				1,277,044,000
Total Section 19 (Items 407 through 445)				1,277,044,000

Section 20. Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications

Title 1. The Committee

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

446	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	145,601,000	
447	01-2	Funds for material costs	14,225,000	
448	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,418,000	
449	01-3-2	Drafting of technical regulations	1,300,000	
450	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	1,200,000	
451	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	9,880,000	
452	01-3-2	Compensation of commission members and nonstaff personnel	400,000	
453	01-3-2	Printing international licenses and permits in the transportation sector	3,000,000	
454	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	2,300,000	
455	01-3-2	Expenses of participation of Jugoregistar specialists on projects of interest to the Federation	7,640,000	
456	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,000,000	
457	01-3-2	Funds for designated purposes	500,000	
458	01-3-2	Costs of committee meetings	988,000	

459	01-3-2	Compensation for old-age and health insurance of Yugoslav nationals employed temporarily in the Secretariat of the Danube Commission	975,000	
460	01-3-2	Maintaining regular air service between Belgrade and Tirana in both directions	26,416,000	
461	01-3-2	Maintaining regular air service between Belgrade and Malta in both directions	29,025,000	
462	01-3-2	Maintaining regular air service between Belgrade and Cyprus in both directions	29,430,000	
463	01-3-2	Compensation of airports for work to meet the needs of air traffic safety	39,022,000	
464	01-3-3	For safe navigation in maritime shipping	240,000,000	
465	01-3-3	For safe navigation in river shipping	400,000,000	
466	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	500,000	
467	01-3-3	Funds for the work of the Geomagnetic Institute on projects of interest to the Federation	90,000,000	
468	01-3-3	Funds to cover obligations resulting from passes issued in passenger transportation	400,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		1,445,820,000
		Total Title 1		1,445,820,000
		Title 2. Federal Flight Control Administration		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
469	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	2,004,110,000	
470	01-2	Funds for material costs	17,500,000	
471	01-3-2	Operation of facilities	789,000,000	
472	01-3-2	Rent	6,649,000	
473	01-3-2	Costs of Aircraft Use	170,365,000	
474	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night, on holidays and overtime	80,851,000	
475	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	100,000	
476	01-3-2	Costs of vehicle use	35,000,000	

477	01-3-2	Insurance expenses	30,000,000	
478	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugo- slavia	60,000,000	
479	01-3-2	Printshop expenses	7,000,000	
480	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	31,850,000	
481	01-3-2	Bank service charges	23,400,000	
482	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	8,000,000	
483	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment for safety in the workplace	7,000,000	
484	01-3-2	Addition to furnishings and fixtures	6,000,000	
485	01-3-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone service	147,000,000	
486	01-3-2	Guarding and insuring property	18,510,000	
487	01-3-2	Medical examinations of con- trollers, pilots, techni- cians and chauffeurs	10,000,000	
488	01-3-2	Purchase of school supplies and textbooks for training programs	1,000,000	
489	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	160,000	
490	01-3-2	Expenses paid under military regulations	8,000,000	
491	01-3-2	Education of personnel	20,000,000	
492	01-3-2	Expenses of resurveying air navigation charts	9,000,000	
493	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	360,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		3,490,855,00
		Total Title 2		3,490,855,000
		Title 3. Federal Admininstra- tion for Radio Com- munication		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
494	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	118,684,000	
495	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,800,000	
496	01-3-2	Compensation for night- time work	50,000	
497	01-3-2	Maintaining monitoring and measuring centers	2,000,000	
498	01-3-2	Property insurance	5,500,000	
499	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	700,000	
500	01-3-2	Expenses of the motor pool	4,000,000	

501	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	2,500,000	
502	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,467,000	
503	01-3-2	Expenses of participating in the 14th Plenary Assembly of CCIR	700,000	
504	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	120,000	
505	01-3-2	Drafting of specialized and technical regulations, instructions and studies	50,000	
506	01-3-2	Data processing of information and documentation	2,000,000	
507	01-3-2	Expenses of current and capital maintenance of one-sixth of the office space at the Rijeka Monitoring and Measuring Center	800,000	
508	01-3-2	Postage-telegraph and telephone service	2,500,000	
509	01-3-2	Adaptation of space to accommodate computer equipment	1,200,000	
510	01-3-2	Obligations to the International Telecommunications Union and other payments	3,000,000	
511	01-3-2	Funds for material costs of monitoring and measuring stations	2,000,000	
512	01-3-2	Expenses for separation from family	1,500,000	
513	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	150,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		153,721,000
		Total Title 3		153,721,000
		Title 4. Federal Aviation Inspectorate		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
514	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	81,536,000	
515	01-2	Funds for material costs	7,063,000	
516	01-3-2	Expenses of aircraft and automobile use	8,000,000	
517	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and equipment	1,170,000	
518	01-3-2	International cooperation	10,000	
519	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,700,000	
520	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	50,000	

521	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	5,460,000	
522	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,000,000	
523	01-3-2	Translation costs	15,000	
524	01-3-2	Costs of organizing conferences	30,000	
525	01-3-2	Expenses of specialized education and training	50,000	
526	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night and on holidays	50,000	
527	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	15,000	
528	01-3-2	Compensation for transporting personnel to and from work	1,538,000	
529	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	22,000	
		Total Basic Purpose		109,709,000
		Total Title 4		109,709,000
		Total Section 20 (Items 446 through 529)		5,200,105,000
		Section 21. Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare		
		Title 1. The Committee		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
530	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	239,400,000	
531	01-2	Funds for material costs	7,560,000	
532	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,548,000	
533	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	8,512,000	
534	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	1,694,000	
535	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of foreign specialists and their Yugoslav escorts, expenses related to meetings and negotiations with foreign delegations and diplomatic and other representatives	1,176,000	

536	01-3-2	Compensation of members of standing specialized committees	1,764,000
537	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee and its bodies for preparation of the health service for nationwide defense	780,000
538	01-3-2	Costs of publishing reports of the labor inspectorate and public health inspectorate	150,000
539	01-3-2	Certain projects in the field of the pharmaceutical service and medical supply of interest to the Federation which will be contracted out to appropriate professional institutions	805,000
540	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	2,000,000
541	01-3-2	Remuneration of parttime and nonstaff personnel	2,700,000
542	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime related to public health control at the border	420,000
543	01-3-2	Rent and maintenance on office space for border public health control	4,816,000
544	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms for border public health inspectors	336,000
545	01-3-2	Expenses of protecting the country against the importation of infectious diseases	6,000,000
546	01-3-2	Expenses of analyzing medical drugs	924,000
547	01-3-2	Expenses related to public health control at the border	6,100,000
548	01-3-2	Expenses of medical treatment of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia	840,000
549	01-3-2	Protection against ionizing radiation	360,000
550	01-3-2	Material support and housing of refugees	15,478,000
551	01-3-2	Certain projects in the field of health care which have a direct bearing on performance of the Federation's function, which are to be contracted out to the Federal Bureau for Health Care	38,000,000

552	01-3-2	Expenses of monitoring the pollution of international and interrublic waters	7,200,000	
553	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the intersector working group to coordinate the effort of federal agencies in carrying out the decisions of the United Nations World Conference of the International Year of Women	2,016,000	
554	01-3-2	Yugoslavia's obligations as a member of the World Health Organization	126,000	
555	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing the Yugoslav Pharmacopoeia	2,200,000	
556	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing regulations on health standards governing foodstuffs and articles for personal hygiene	672,000	
557	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with UNICEF	3,479,000	
558	01-3-3	Financing programs directed toward Yugoslav nationals working abroad	14,000,000	
559	01-3-3	Funds for May Day Prizes	6,848,000	
560	01-3-3	Costs of preparing the classification of occupations	2,360,000	
561	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	336,000	
562	01-3-3	Contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Programs	555,000	
563	01-3-3	Expenses of preparing regulations on auxiliary medical supplies and other regulations implementing the Law on Sale of Drugs	300,000	
564	01-3-3	Funds to carry out the program and operating expenses of the Yugoslav Committee of the UN Decade of the Disabled 1983-1992	3,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		385,455,000
		Total Title 1		385,455,000
		Title 2. Federal Bureau for Employment Security		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		

565	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	70,700,000	
566	01-2	Funds for material costs	6,313,000	
567	01-3-2	Material costs of standing joint commissions which Yugoslavia has with foreign countries	2,100,000	
568	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family of social workers abroad and expenses of sending those social workers abroad	5,800,000	
569	01-3-2	Expenses of printing and publishing bulletins and reports	907,000	
570	01-3-2	Official trips in Yugoslavia	1,579,000	
571	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	700,000	
572	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,234,000	
573	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	110,000	
574	01-3-2	Education and upbringing of the children of Yugoslavs employed abroad temporarily	2,500,000	
575	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	89,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		94,032,000
		Total Title 2		94,032,000
		Total Section 21 (Items 530 through 575)		479,487,000
		Section 22. Federal Committee for Affairs of War Veterans and Military Disabled		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
576	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	27,696,000	
577	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,287,000	
578	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,764,000	
579	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,114,000	
580	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	357,000	

581	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	500,000	
582	01-3-3	Care of graves and cemeteries of Yugoslav war casualties and veterans	35,721,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		70,439,000
		Basic Purpose 05--Obligations To Fund Public Services		
583	05-9	Funds for preferential old-age pensions in the context of the provisions of the Law on Obligations of the Federation for Old-Age Pensions of War Veterans	80,668,700,000	
584	05-11	Funds for disability benefits of military disabled	28,717,500,000	
585	05-11	Funds for health care of military disabled	2,688,200,000	
586	05-11	Funds for treatment at health resorts	1,947,400,000	
587	05-11	Funds for the war veteran's supplement	36,100,000	
588	05-11	Compensation paid to holders of the 1941 Partisan Commemorative Medal and other decorations	1,150,200,000	
589	05-11	Disability benefits of recipients abroad	240,300,000	
590	05-11	Funds for preparing the methodology for continuous monitoring of the state of health of war veterans and military disabled	3,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 05		115,451,400,000
		Total Section 22 (Items 576 through 590)		115,521,839,000
		Section 23. Federal Committee for Legislation		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
591	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	71,089,000	
592	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,185,000	

593	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,900,000	
594	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia of members of the Committee and its bodies	1,040,000	
595	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	40,000	
596	01-3-2	CEMA Commission for Legal Affairs	3,000,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				80,254,000
Total Section 23 (Items 591 through 596)				80,254,000

Section 24. Federal Customs Administration

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

597	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	6,440,000,000	
598	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,221,000,000	
599	01-3-2	Reimbursement of loss in customs procedure	850,000	
600	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,300,000	
601	01-3-2	Rent	42,630,000	
602	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms and footwear	146,000,000	
603	01-3-2	Property insurance	29,665,000	
604	01-3-2	Special monitoring measures	13,000,000	
605	01-3-2	Rewards for detection of customs violations	5,318,000	
606	01-3-2	Compensation for separation of officials from family	1,115,000	
607	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	5,000,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				7,907,878,000
Total Section 24 (Items 597 through 607)				7,97,878,000

Section 25. Federal Bureau for Social Planning

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

608	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	187,856,000	
609	01-2	Funds for material costs	14,000,000	
610	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	5,238,000	
611	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,000,000	
612	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel and expenses of surveys	450,000	
613	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,000,000	
614	01-3-2	Professional consultations and conferences	800,000	
615	01-3-2	Publication of the bulletin PRIVREDNA KRETANJA U SVIJETU I NJIHOV UTICAJ NA PRIVREDU JUGOSLAVIJE (World Economic Trends and Their Impact on the Yugoslav Economy)	5,900,000	
616	01-3-2	Methodological research	5,400,000	
617	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	900,000	
618	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	160,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		224,704,000
		Total Section 25 (Items 608 through 618)		224,704,000
		Section 26. Federal Bureau of Statistics		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
619	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	492,800,000	
620	01-2	Funds for material costs	46,475,000	
621	01-3-2	Fire control and workplace health and safety	330,000	
622	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,388,000	
623	01-3-2	Costs of statistical surveys	3,360,000	
624	01-3-2	Expenses of the Automatic Data Processing Center	81,200,000	
625	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing activity	79,800,000	
626	01-3-2	Maintenance of buildings and furnishings	2,000,000	
627	01-3-2	Rent	18,800,000	

628	01-3-2	Leasing of automatic data processing machines	1,203,000,000
629	01-3-2	Expenses of personnel development program	3,700,000
630	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	3,700,000
631	01-3-2	Share of costs for the OECD	280,000
632	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing the 1991 Population Census	2,000,000
633	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	600,00

Total Basic Purpose 01 1,939,733,000

Total Section 26 (Items 619 through 633) 1,939,733,000

Section 27. Federal Bureau for International Scientific, Educational and Cultural, and Technical Cooperation

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

634	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	129,505,000
635	01-2	Funds for material costs	16,250,000
636	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	270,000
637	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	640,000
638	01-3-2	Contribution to the United Nations mission in Yugoslavia	30,000,000
639	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO	13,720,000
640	01-3-3	Expenses of regular schooling, advanced specialized training and study trips of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia	223,000,000
641	01-3-3	Expenses of preparing specialists for departure, participation in the salaries of Yugoslav specialists and aid in organizing the Center	

642	01-3-3	for Training Personnel in the Developing Countries	74,000,000	
		Preparation of studies, ex- pert evaluations, technical documentation, publica- tions, international semi- nars, special courses for the developing countries and film production	12,500,000	
643	01-3-3	Cultural and educational co- operation with the develop- ing countries	20,650,000	
644	01-3-3	International seminar enti- tled "The University To- day"--participation of rep- resentatives from the devel- oping countries	350,000	
645	01-3-3	International negotiations and meetings of joint com- missions, traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	25,900,000	
646	01-3-3	Translation and copying of studies, reports, analyses and other materials	930,000	
647	01-3-3	Compensation for health ser- vices rendered to personnel of the United Nations mis- sion in Yugoslavia	75,000	
648	01-3-3	Compensation for certain tasks in the jurisdiction of the Federation performed by the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute	3,000,000	
649	01-3-3	Information program	2,800,000	
650	01-3-3	Center for Guidance and Orga- nization of the Mutual Coop- eration of the Nonaligned Countries in the Fields of Science and Technology	13,600,000	
651	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	80,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		567,270,000
		Total Section 27 (Items 634 through 651)		567,270,000
		Section 28. Federal Hydrome- teorology Bureau		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		

652	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	447,048,000	
653	01-2	Funds for material costs	41,000,000	
654	01-3-2	Funds for work on Sunday, at night and on holidays	25,610,000	
655	01-3-2	Compensation of Radio Belgrade for broadcasting water levels of the Danube	3,600,000	
656	01-3-2	Expenses of telecommunications	35,100,000	
657	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,500,000	
658	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	480,000	
659	01-3-2	Addition to equipment	2,000,000	
660	01-3-2	Printing the Yearbook of the Climate Atlas and other specialized publications	6,000,000	
661	01-3-2	Financing international programs pursuant to specific decisions of the Federal Executive Council ("FIERZA", "ALPEX", "HOMS", "EMEP", "MED-POL," and "VITUKI")	20,000,000	
662	01-3-2	Maintenance of buildings and furnishings	14,000,000	
663	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	2,500,000	
664	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	9,761,000	
665	01-3-2	Motor vehicle maintenance and fuel	3,696,000	
666	01-3-2	Rent on office space	15,000,000	
667	01-3-2	Expenses of advanced specialized training and specialization	200,000	
668	01-3-2	Expenses of the coordinating group for performance of operational tasks and obligations, both domestic and international, which become obligations under the Convention on Long-Distance Air Pollution across Borders	200,000	
669	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	320,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		629,015,000
		Total Section 28 (Items 652 through 669)		629,015,000
		Section 29. Federal Bureau for Standardization		

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies

670	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	212,769,000	
671	01-2	Funds for material costs	13,296,000	
672	01-3-2	Expenses of drafting and distributing Yugoslav standards and technical specifications	17,182,000	
673	01-3-2	Translation of Yugoslav standards into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia	22,000,000	
674	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for Standardization of Motor Vehicles	4,500,000	
675	01-3-2	Official trips abroad	8,200,000	
676	01-3-2	Official trips in Yugoslavia	5,570,000	
677	01-3-2	Expenses of dimensional coordination in construction	700,000	
678	01-3-2	Expenses of administering the certification system	6,000,000	
679	01-3-2	Expenses of financing the projects of the information system	8,000,000	
680	01-3-2	International Cooperation with the UN, CEMA and the developing countries	9,497,000	
681	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	10,000,000	
682	01-3-2	Postal, telephone and telegraph	4,435,000	
683	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	200,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		322,349,000
		Total Section 29 (Items 670 through 683)		322,349,000

Section 30. Federal Bureau
for Patents

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies

684	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	146,882,000	
685	01-2	Funds for material costs	11,000,000	

686	01-3-2	Costs of printing patent documents and documentation	27,418,000	
687	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	493,000	
688	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	7,000,000	
689	01-3-2	Printing the patent herald	10,000,000	
690	01-3-2	Preparation of forms and materials for photocopying	1,900,000	
691	01-3-2	Receiving and shipping patent documentation	700,000	
692	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing activity	2,000,000	
693	01-3-2	Expenses of the information system	8,000,000	
694	01-3-2	Expenses of the Council	130,000	
695	01-3-2	Equipment maintenance and servicing	800,000	
696	01-3-2	Rent	6,113,000	
697	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	3,000,000	
698	01-3-2	Translation of international patent documentation	117,000	
699	01-3-2	Expenses of the Federal Coordinating Committee for Creativity	330,000	
700	01-3-2	Advanced training and specialization	500,000	
701	01-3-2	Costs of the information services of the Yugoslav Center for Technical and Scientific Documentation	1,495,000	
702	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	30,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		227,908,000
		Total Section 30 (Items 684 through 702)		227,908,000

Section 31. Federal Bureau
for Weights and
Measures and
Precious Metals

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies

703	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	460,415,000	
704	01-2	Funds for material costs	34,190,000	
705	01-3-2	Rent	2,377,000	

706	01-3-2	Purchase of stamps and seals and minor items	10,000,000
707	01-3-2	Expenditures to upgrade the service	800,000
708	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	50,000,000
709	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,200,000
710	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	350,000
711	01-3-2	Costs of issuing publications	2,000,000
712	01-3-2	Costs of current building maintenance	36,000,000
713	01-3-2	Costs of telecommunications	1,000,000
714	01-3-2	Preparation of specialized and technical regulations, sublegal acts and instructions in the field of metrology	800,000
715	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council and its committees for coordinating efforts and carrying on cooperation in the field of metrology	900,000
716	01-3-2	Costs of current maintenance and servicing of laboratory equipment and fixtures	11,000,000
717	01-3-2	Costs of regular examinations and insurance of workers who work under special conditions	1,120,000
718	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining trucks	10,000,000
719	01-3-2	Cost of entertainment	30,000
720	01-3-2	Purchase of protective clothing and footwear	1,950,000
721	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications and literature	1,000,000
722	01-3-2	Nonautomatic data processing	1,000,000
723	01-3-2	Costs of translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia and from and into foreign languages	500,000
724	01-3-2	Expenses of printing forms related to realizing revenues	10,000,000
725	01-3-2	Costs of the information program	260,000
726	01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and technical supplies	7,000,000
727	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	3,000,000
728	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	240,000

729	01-3-2	Funds for operation of the Yugoslav Center for Technical and Scientific Documentation	1,000,000	
730	01-3-2	Costs of drafting specialized reports and studies in the field of metrology	7,000,000	
731	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	400,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		655,532,000
		Total Section 31 (Items 703 through 731)		655,532,000
		Section 32. Federal Geology Bureau		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
732	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	21,234,000	
733	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,000,000	
734	01-3-2	Expenses of the permanent delegation for cooperation with CEMA in the field of geology	1,500,000	
735	01-3-2	Preparing and printing the Comprehensive Geological Map of Yugoslavia	25,000,000	
736	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for the Comprehensive Geological Map of Yugoslavia	700,000	
737	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	200,000	
738	01-3-2	Costs of compiling the balance of mineral resources and subsurface water of the SFRY and preparing the analysis of the SFRY's raw materials base	3,250,000	
739	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,944,000	
740	01-3-2	Funds for tasks in coordinating our country's bilateral cooperation with member countries related to geological explorations	800,000	
741	01-3-2	Updating and maintaining the collection of technical documentation on the results of geological explorations	300,000	

742	01-3-2	Funds for carrying on cooperation with non-governmental international organizations	430,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		56,358,000
		Total Section 32 (Items 732 through 742)		56,358,000
		Section 33. Yugoslav Archives		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
743	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	87,951,000	
744	01-2	Funds for material costs	12,962,000	
745	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	150,000	
746	01-3-2	Costs of protecting archive materials in case of war	560,000	
747	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining furnishings and fixtures	800,000	
748	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	5,596,000	
749	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,211,000	
750	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing activity	3,058,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		112,288,000
		Total Section 33 (Items 743 through 750)		112,288,000
		Section 34. Department for Rendering Services to meet the Entertainment Needs of Federal Bodies and Agencies		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
751	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	480,073,000	
752	01-2	Funds for material cost and expenses of maintaining structures and equipment	217,059,000	

753	01-3-2	Costs of operation and maintenance of the special train	80,874,000	
754	01-3-2	Costs of hunting and maintaining the hunting facilities used by the Federation	64,000,000	
755	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining and improving the Koprivnica Hunting and Forest Preserve, Bugojno	6,000,000	
756	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	900,000	
757	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	1,368,000	

Total Basic Purpose 01 850,274,000

Total Section 34 (Items 751 through 757) 850,274,000

Section 35. Department for Air Transport of Federal Bodies and Agencies

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

758	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	60,075,000	
759	01-2	Funds for material cost and expenses of maintaining structures and equipment	450,000,000	
760	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000	

Total Basic Purpose 01 510,175,000

Total Section 35 (Items 758 through 760) 510,175,000

Section 36. Department for Financial and Inventory Recordkeeping of Federal Administrative Agencies and Federal Organizations

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

761	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	168,841,000	
762	01-2	Funds for material costs	17,000,000	
763	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	168,000	

764	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	10,640,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		196,649,000
		Total Section 36 (Items 761 through 764)		196,649,000
		Section 37. Technical Support Department of Federal Administrative Agencies and Federal Organizations		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
765	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	258,672,000	
766	01-2	Funds for material costs	43,000,000	
767	01-3-2	Expenses of franking the mail	14,000,000	
768	01-3-2	Spare parts for printing presses and supplies	225,200,000	
769	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	39,218,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		380,090,000
		Total Section 37 (Items 765 through 769)		380,090,000
		Section 38. Administration for Management of Office Buildings of Federal Bodies and Agencies		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
770	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	741,027,000	
771	01-2	Funds for material costs	32,480,000	
772	01-3-2	Heat, electric power, water and other services	829,300,000	
773	01-3-2	Overhead expenses related to maintenance of buildings and equipment	124,600,000	
774	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and reconstruction projects	126,000,000	

775	01-3-2	Insurance on buildings and equipment	34,300,000	
776	01-3-2	Telephone expenses of joint switchboards	8,000,000	
777	01-3-2	Fire safety and technical safety of facilities	126,000,000	
778	01-3-2	Work clothes, footwear and equipment for workplace health and safety	11,800,000	
779	01-3-2	Contribution for use of municipal land	190,000,000	
780	01-3-2	Transport services	4,080,000	
781	01-3-2	Expenses of establishing special telephone communications	17,000,000	
782	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	600,000	

Total Basic Purpose 01 2,245,187,000

Total Section 38 (Items 770 through 782) 2,245,187,000

Section 39. Garage of Federal Bodies and Agencies

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

783	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	253,230,000	
784	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,690,000	
785	01-3-2	Compensation for work on holidays	2,100,000	
786	01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and expenditures for miscellaneous purposes	150,276,000	
787	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and automobiles	35,000,000	
788	01-3-2	Purchase of tools and pieces of equipment	462,000	
789	01-3-3	Purchase of transportation equipment for national defense purposes	15,820,000	

Total Basic Purpose 01 459,578,000

Total Section 39 (Items 783 through 789) 459,578,000

Section 40. Translation Department

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

790	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	257,320,000
791	01-2	Funds for material costs	16,380,000
792	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	5,718,000
793	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	900,000
794	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	843,000
795	01-3-2	Advanced professional training, specialization of translators in foreign languages	1,000,000
796	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	4,250,000
797	01-3-2	Funds to establish the terminology bank	1,200,000
798	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,00
		Total Basic Purpose 01	287,711,000
		Total Section 40 (Items 790 through 798)	287,711,000

Section 41. Supplemental Funds to Socio-political and Public Organizations

Basic Purpose 06--Other General Public Purposes

Sociopolitical Organizations

Subsidies to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia

799	06-2	International activity	10,000,000
800	06-2	Financing the program for scientific documentation of the international working class movement	8,324,000
801	06-2	Program for financing publishing activities abroad	14,519,000

802	06-2	Financing the operation of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec	22,427,000
803	06-2	Publication of the collected works of Josip Broz Tito	3,500,000
Subsidy to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia			
804	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federal Conference	462,213,000
805	06-2	Subsidy to the newspaper BORBA	498,000,000
806	06-2	For the journal JUGOSLAVENSKI PREGLED [YUGOSLAV SURVEY]--Serbo-Croatian edition	12,680,000
807	06-2	For the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA [INTERNATIONAL POLITICS]--Serbo-Croatian edition	10,140,000
808	06-2	For the journal ZENA DANAS [WOMAN TODAY]	3,240,000
809	06-2	Financing the work program of the Council of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY for Protection and Improvement of the Environment	12,000,000
810	06-2	Conference for Local Community Development of Yugoslavia	9,750,000
Subsidy to the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth League of Yugoslavia			
811	06-2	Financing the work program of the Conference	308,300,000
812	06-2	Celebration of Youth Day	63,565,000
813	06-2	Financing the international activities of collective members of the Socialist Youth Alliance of Yugoslavia	4,638,000
814	06-2	For the newspaper MLADOST [YOUTH]	63,840,000
815	06-2	For the journal IDEJE [IDEAS]	8,640,000
816	06-2	For the Youth Labor Festival	4,032,000
817	06-2	Other activities	39,200,000
818	06-2	12th SSOJ Congress	100,480,000
819	06-2	2nd Mediterranean Youth Festival	30,390,000
820	06-2	"Kumrovec 86" International Youth and Student Seminar	16,000,000

Subsidy to the Federation of
Associations of Veterans of
the National Liberation War
of Yugoslavia

821	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	124,134,000
822	06-2	For the newspaper 4 JUL [4TH of JULY]	57,600,000
823	06-2	10th Congress of SUBNOR	39,810,000

Subsidy to the Yugoslav Red
Cross

824	06-2	Financing the work program of the Presidium	67,500,000
825	06-2	Missing persons service	3,419,000
826	06-2	Membership dues in the Lea- gue and the Mediterranean Conference of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Soc- ieties	12,331,000
827	06-2	Defense-related projects	2,688,000
828	06-2	Center for training Red Cross and Red Crescent per- sonnel from the developing countries and nonaligned countries, as well as in those countries	6,300,000
829	06-2	International humanitarian aid in case of natural and other large-scale disasters	1,950,000

Subsidy to the Yugoslav
League for Peace, Indepen-
dence and Equality of Na-
tions

830	06-2	Financing the work program of the League	9,125,000
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Subsidy to the Federation
of United Nations Associa-
tions of Yugoslavia

831	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	1,820,000
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Subsidy to the Federation of
Reserve Military Officers of
Yugoslavia

832	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	42,390,000	
		Federation for Physical Edu- cation of Yugoslavia		
833	06-2	Expenses of Yugoslavia's international activities in the field of physical educa- tion	460,000,000	
834	06-2	Extraordinary programs of sporting exents being held only in 1986	140,000,000	
835	06-2	Funds for SPENS	15,000,000	
		Popular Technology--Federa- tion of Organizations for Popular Technical Education of Yugoslavia		
836	06-2	For international activities of Yugoslavia in the field of popular technical educa- tion	23,425,000	
		Yugoslav Firefighters Federa- tion		
837	06-2	For fire protection	3,400,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 06-2		2,716,500,000
		Total Section 41 (Items 799 through 837)		2,716,500,000

III. Final Provision

Article 6

This budget shall take effect on 1 January 1986.

7045

CSO: 2800/149

CHANGES IN FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1985

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 75, 31 Dec 85 pp 2232-2233

[Amendments enacted by the SFRY Assembly in a session of the Federal Chamber in Belgrade on 28 December 1985, signed by Radovan Vljakovic, chairman of the SFRY State Presidency, and Ilijaz Kurteshi, president of the SFRY Assembly]

[Text]

Article 1

In the Federal Budget for 1985 (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, Nos 71, 1984 and 53, 1985) the amount "690,254,500,000" in Article 1, Subparagraph 2, shall be replaced by the amount "697,482,300,000"; in Subparagraph 3 the amount "253,633,600,000" shall be replaced by the amount "260,861,400,000"; and in Subparagraph 4 the amount "243,633,600,000" shall be replaced by the amount "250,861,400,000".

Article 2

In Article 3 the following change shall be made in Section I. Revenues of the Balance of Revenues and Expenditures of the Federal Budget for 1985:

1) In Type 08. Revenues from Other Sociopolitical Communities the amount "243,633,600,000" in Revenue Form 08-1 Contribution of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces shall be replaced by the amount "250,861,400,000"; in Revenue Subform 08-1-1 Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina the amount "33,708,292,000" shall be replaced by the amount "34,709,791,000"; in Revenue Subform 08-1-2 Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia the amount "14,353,577,000" shall be replaced by the amount "14,782,475,000"; in Revenue Subform 08-1-3 Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia the amount "36,947,095,000" shall be replaced by the amount "38,084,927,000"; in Revenue Subform 08-1-4 Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia excluding autonomous provinces the amount "60,317,418,000" shall be replaced by the amount "60,058,065,000"; in Revenue Subform 08-1-5 Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia the amount "63,029,154,000" shall be replaced by the amount "64,900,976,000"; in Revenue Subform 08-1-6 Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro the amount "5,144,594,000" shall be replaced by the amount "5,297,141,000"; in Revenue Subform 08-1-7 Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina

the amount "28,938,302,000" shall be replaced by the amount "29,798,308,000"; in Revenue 08-1-8 Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo the amount "1,195,168,000" shall be replaced by the amount "1,229,717,000"; and in the line item Total Type 08. the amount "243,633,600,000" shall be replaced by the amount "250,861,400,000";

2) In the line item Total Revenues for Distribution (Types 01 through 09) the amount "690,254,500,000" shall be replaced by the amount "697,482,300,000".

In Section II Distribution of Revenues the following changes shall be made:

1) In Basic Purpose 04. Funds Transferred to Other Sociopolitical Communities the amount "52,734,200,000" in Distribution Group 04-2 Supplemental Funds shall be replaced by the amount "59,962,000,000"; in Distribution Subgroup 04-2-1 Supplemental Funds to Budgets of Republics and Autonomous Provinces the amount "52,734,200,000" shall be replaced by the amount "59,962,000,000"; and in the line item Total Basic Purpose 04. the amount "52,734,200,000" shall be replaced by the amount "59,962,000,000";

2) In the line item Total Revenues Distributed and Undistributed the amount "690,254,500,000" shall be replaced by the amount "697,482,300,000".

Article 3

In Article 4 the amount "690,254,500,000" shall be replaced by the amount "697,482,300,000";

1) In Section 14. Federal Secretariat for Finance, Title 1. The Secretariat, Basic Purpose 04. Funds Transferred to Other Sociopolitical Communities, the amount "14,311,000,000" in Item 247 Supplemental Funds to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina shall be replaced by the amount "15,802,400,000"; in Item 248 Supplemental Funds to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia the amount "6,522,900,000" shall be replaced by the amount "7,202,560,000"; in Item 249 Supplemental Funds to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro the amount "5,382,100,000" shall be replaced by the amount "5,943,040,000"; in Item 250 Supplemental Funds to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo the amount "25,468,200,000" shall be replaced by the amount "29,964,000,000"; in the line item Total Basic Purpose 04. the amount "52,734,200,000" shall be replaced by the amount "59,962,000,000"; in the line item Total Title 1. the amount "108,914,888,000" shall be replaced by the amount "116,142,688,000"; and in the line item Total Section 14 (Items 231 through 281) the amount "109,092,151,000" shall be replaced by the amount "116,319,951,000".

Article 4

These amendments shall take effect on the day after publication in SLUZHBI
LIST SFRJ.

7045

CSO: 2800/149

SQUAD COMPOSITION, WEAPONRY DETAILED

East Berlin BAUERN-ECHO in German 16 Oct 85 p 6

[Article by Lt. Col. Werner Kilian: "Combat Vehicles of Our Motorized Rifle Units"]

[Text] All of our motorized rifle units now have modern combat vehicles and heavy weaponry. It is completely different from a similar NVA unit in 1956, the year the NVA was founded.

In 1956, the nine enlisted men and the one non-commissioned officer who was the leader of an infantry squad had two PPSH 41 automatic rifles built by the Shpagin arms plant in the Soviet Union (but referred to as MPi-41 in the NVA) and six 1944-model carbines as well as one RPG-2 bazooka. Aside from the bazooka which was developed and built after 1945 and had a range of 150 meters, all the other Soviet weapons had seen service in the Great Patriotic War. They were all robust, easy-to-use weapons of simple construction with which the soldiers were quickly able to familiarize themselves. The "Shpagin" had a drum magazine which held 71 7.62 pistol bullets which could be fired singly or in continuous bursts. To attack targets at distances greater than 200 meters, the squad used the carbines and a DP machine gun. Both of these weapons used 7.62 rifle bullets. The carbine was a multiple-load weapon with a five-cartridge magazine. After every shot, it had to be reloaded by hand. The flat drum magazine of the machine gun, on the other hand, provided room for 47 cartridges.

Although each infantry squad was supposed to have one APC to serve as a combat and transport vehicle, only a very few two-axle SPW-40s and three-axle SPW-152s were actually available in the beginning. Both of these were open, non-amphibious, lightly armored vehicles equipped with one heavy machine gun.

And what is it like today--almost 30 years later? Every NVA motorized rifle squad now has a completely closed, amphibious combat vehicle. It may either be a SPW-60PB or an SPW-70 or a BMP-1 or BMP-2 armored personnel carrier. While both of the combat vehicles are equipped with a 14.5mm turret machine gun and a 2000-cartridge 7.62mm machine gun and otherwise merely differ in terms of overall height, motor type and hull construction, the APCs differ above all in their turret weaponry. The BMP-1 has a 73mm cannon while the BMP-2 is equipped with a 30mm cannon and a different type of guided antitank missile.

In a motorized rifle squad equipped with a BMP-1 and the usual weaponry, the squad leader, his deputy as well as the No 2 bazooka gunner, one other squad member, the turret gunner and the driver all carry a Kalashnikov automatic rifle as their personal firearm. That automatic rifle as well as the two Kalashnikov light machine guns (IMG K) used by the squad will also fire the M 1943 7.62mm cartridge. The rifle magazines hold 30 rounds each but the machine guns hold 40 and 75 rounds respectively. A number of the rifle and machine gun parts are interchangeable. The RPG-7 gunner (the RPG-7 has three times the range of the old RPG-2) and the two machine gunners carry a Makarov Model PM 9mm self-loading pistol as an additional firearm. The squad's weaponry is augmented by the turret armor which includes a 73mm smooth bore cannon with 40 shells and a 7.62mm heavy machine gun with 2,000 cartridges as well as a launching device for the antitank missile (four of which are carried on board the APC) situated above the cannon barrel.

9478

CSO: 2300/188

SED SECURITY HEAD REAFFIRMS VALUE OF WORKER MILITIAS

East Berlin DER KAEMPFER in German Vol 30 No 1, Jan 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpt from speech by Wolfgang Herger, CC member, head of the SED CC section for security issues, to party activists of Magdeburg Bezirk]

[Text] A few months before the Eleventh SED Congress, the Eleventh CC Plenum drew up a persuasive balance sheet: At the side of the Soviet Union and firmly rooted in the community of socialist nations, the German Democratic Republic is successfully coping with the challenges of our age. Our socialist fatherland is proving to be a reliable factor in the fight for peace, progress and freedom, a stable pillar of socialism in the heart of Europe. The policy of our party, directed to the welfare of the people and resolutely guided by the Central Committee and Comrade Erich Honecker, its general secretary, is backed and carried out by the working people in town and country. That is demonstrated by the popular movement in preparation of the Eleventh Congress and its many initiatives.

The Stronger Socialism, the More Secure Is Peace

In view of the threat to mankind, evoked by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, it is more obvious than ever that socialism is alone able to guarantee the first human right, the right to live in peace. In alliance with all men of good will, a strong socialism is alone capable of keeping at bay the forces threatening peace. The working people realize the Tenth SED Congress resolutions by tremendous achievements in the national economy and all sectors of our life. They are thus creating favorable conditions for the successful further pursuit of our domestic and external policy. More and more citizens of our country are guided by the appreciation that the stronger socialism is, the more secure is peace.

The fighters of your district also have provided the correct answer to the challenge of our age as characterized at the Tenth and Eleventh CC Plenums: In addition to their concrete targets for the fulfillment of the 1985 and 1986 economic plans, they have adopted as their own the competition appeal of the comrades of the Magdeburg Ernst Thaelmann Battalion.

Fighting Actions Weigh Heavily

By their thousands of individual and hundreds of collective obligations, they make sure of a solid rise in performance in this year of the Eleventh SED Congress. These are directed above all to the conclusion by exemplary results of training tasks, exercises and reviews of standards, fight for new best titles and marksmanship certificates or carry on military propaganda at polytechnical secondary schools as well as skilled tradition and partnership work.

All this activism is realized in many useful actions and best performances for the benefit of our workers and farmers' power. A look at the various obligations demonstrates that the unity of economics and defense readiness is consciously appreciated. Let us cite the example of Comrade Karl-Heinz Mathes from the pioneer squad of the Hermann Matern Battalion, brigade leader at the radiator molding shop of the Thale Harzer Works VEB and activist of socialist labor. He assumed the following obligations for the Eleventh SED Congress: Above plan output, enabling a youth collective to successfully conduct the socialist competition, excellent marks for rifle shooting and norm acceptance, thorough preparation for all topics of training, exemplary care for personal weapons as well as for individual and collective equipment.

Balance Sheet of a Successful Training Period

In the training period just concluded, fighters, noncommissioned officers and commanders have accomplished all their tasks with exemplary personal commitment. They mastered new test situations and honorably carried out the class assignment decided upon by the Tenth SED Congress.

Among the units recording an outstanding development is the Willi Oerke combat company from the Magdeburg housing construction combine. The comrades of this unit have achieved good and excellent results in the entire training period, both with respect to political and combat training. Though many comrades work at various construction sites in the district, the collective managed a satisfactory attendance at training. The comrades of that unit also accomplished in an exemplary manner the tasks involved in ensuring combat readiness. Also among the units largely deciding the pace of the evolution of fighting power and combat readiness is the Willi Kutz combat company. In the period of training under review, this collective obtained the merit title, 67 of its fighters hold the merit badge, and another 78 met the conditions for the marksmanship badge. The comrades of the company did 4,900 hours of work to reconstruct their assembly area and a training base in Haldensleben Kreis. This work has a value of M65,000. The unit cultivates cordial partnership relations with a company of the Border Troops and a unit of the Soviet Army. The fighters in the two enterprises, the Ceramic Works VEB and the Haldensleben Transmission Works VEB are achieving outstanding performances. The list of such exemplary units is long. It demonstrates the positive outcome of a successful training period.

Appreciation for Exemplary Performances

As you know, the Politburo report to the Eleventh CC Plenum expressed its appreciation for these achievements by the following words: "At the past weekends, the combat groups of the working class successfully concluded the 1985 training year by the reviews conducted in all units. The Politburo thanks all fighters, noncommissioned officers and commanders for their demonstrated and full willingness to serve." Our heartfelt thanks are due the comrades of the German People's Police, the comrades in the senior party organs, the secretaries and managements of the basic organizations in the enterprises, the state managers and all other comrades responsible for the development of the combat groups as well as spouses and family members for their often demonstrated understanding and their moral support for service in the combat groups.

Reason for Optimism

We are all moved by the question of what 1986 will mean with respect to the settlement of the main problem of our time--the prevention of a nuclear world war? What can we do to preserve peace for us, our children and children's children? The Eleventh CC Plenum has plainly indicated the difficulties of the situation. And yet there is every reason to view the future with optimism. Thanks to the existence of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, thanks to the military-strategic equilibrium achieved by heavy sacrifices--especially in the Soviet Union--, imperialism is no longer able to arbitrarily decide the fate of the peoples. To the extent that the international balance of power is shifting toward socialism and all peaceful forces, it will be possible to compel the old and war generating society to keep the peace and to banish the threat of war. No imperialist world domination is achievable any longer.

There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social system, as proposed by socialism. The Soviet Union, the chief power of socialism, together with the other states of the socialist community, offers mankind another approach than that of the arms race and the accumulation of death dealing weapons. At the Geneva summit it once again submitted an entire complex of concrete measures, directed to the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction, the prevention of the militarization of space, the consolidation of confidence and security. As for the GDR, constructive steps toward securing peace, detente and disarmament take precedence in our foreign policy. We back the suggestions made at Sofia. We champion the recovery of a healthy climate in European and international affairs, a return to detente.

Reliable Defense of the Socialist Fatherland

Just because we are for peace, we consistently realize Lenin's teaching regarding the defense of the socialist fatherland. We have always done and will continue to do everything possible for the reliable defense of the workers and farmers' power. The GDR will continue at all times to faithfully carry out its obligations in the alliance of the Warsaw Pact. By bringing to

bear the strength of all our people, we succeeded in strengthening our republic's defensive ability to the extent needed. The same will be the case in future years.

In the 32 years of its existence, the combat groups of the working class have demonstrated that this revolutionary tool of power, directly led by the party, represents an essential factor in the security of the workers and farmers' power in the GDR. We can no longer even imagine our social life without the combat groups.

Geared to Great Challenges and Criteria

The proportion of party members and the personal stability of the collectives remain important conditions for the combat strength of the units. At the same time we need to take care that steady changes occur in the units; new fighters need to replace older comrades. This makes great demands on the quality of leadership, in particular empathy, tact, knowledge of human nature and pedagogical skills.

All commanders are called upon for prudence in decisionmaking, leadership and the realistic assessment of their own strength so as to further raise the quality of political and combat training. Not least do the commanders need the ability to organize training and realistically appraise performances. The latest training period provides us with knowledge which will have to be taken into account later. We are thinking, for instance, of greater scope for the commander himself with regard to the organization of training. He is best equipped to know which of the topics and which problems are likely to take a great deal of time in his unit. Great physical and psychological challenges confront all fighters. For them, any test situation needs the renewed acceptance of standards, in particular the standard of weapons training and physical fitness. Linked with all this are great challenges to the comrades' willpower. The success of the collective essentially depends on individual performances and attitudes.

The more relevant incorporation of the review of norms in the entire course of the training year seems appropriate. It will also be important to assign even greater value to the practical relevance of training, the exact mastery of commands and basic skills, the actual guarantee of the leadership of a unit on the move. Our fighters' outstanding willingness to serve is demonstrated whenever reviews and other training tasks relating to the units are carried on at weekends. The fullest possible attendance at training or upon alarm does not happen fortuitously. It must be organized by long-range planning--in close cooperation among party organizations, state managers and commanders.

The Leading Role of the Party--The Most Important Condition for Successful Work

The most important condition for successful work in the combat groups will always be the strengthening of the party's leading role. The attendance at exercises and reviews of senior party officials in the enterprises and Kreis managements as well as of members of the secretariat of the respective Bezirk

managements should therefore steadily continue to maintain their direct influence on the combat groups. These officials' participation has always been coupled with personal conversations in the unit, with active ideological work within the framework of political training or at meetings and agitation appeals. This motivates many fighters to complete the planned training with the greatest possible willingness to perform.

Consistent Implementation of Party Decisions

Another constant priority task is the explanation and resolute implementation in all units of decisions by the Central Committee and the Bezirk managements. The same holds true for the exact implementation of commands and instructions.

In this meaning we are committed to everywhere perfecting the conditions for service and the training of the combat groups. The new order of service must become familiar to all combats. Truly communist relations tend to evolve in the combat groups, precisely because people of similar mindsets cooperate here, who know one another from working together and "lying side by side in a prone shelter." Of course this also implies the need to make definite demands and call for their realization.

The honorary study groups carry a major responsibility. As the working organs of Bezirk and Kreis managements they help prepare appropriate decisions, always realistically appraise the situation and affect cadre development. We expect the comrades operating in the honorary study groups in future also to carry on intensive instructive and supervisory efforts for the implementation of party decisions in the combat collectives.

Working With the Commanders

A constant key question is the training, support for and instruction of our commanders. Many have been active for years. The party expects a commander of a combat group to be able in particular to

-- always make his fighters aware of the meaning of their employment and class assignments, organize his unit as a sound, politically reliable and militarily able combat collective which will act resolutely in any situation and accomplishing every party assignment;

-- himself set an example, earn the trust of his comrades, make sure that their willingness to serve is sensibly used and help the noncommissioned officers lead their men;

-- strengthen the combat strength, respect for and authority of the party in the unit and promote trustful relations between communists and unaffiliated members of the group.

Socialist Competition in the Sign of the Preparations for the Party Congress

In accordance with the appeal of your Ernst Thaelmann combat group battalion, the socialist competition among the combat groups at the beginning of the

training period stands entirely in the sign of the preparations for the Eleventh SED Congress. The echo from all units of your Bezirk and the entire country is strong and concrete. In Thaelmann's spirit, we are concerned here to achieve preeminent performances to strengthen socialism. These are the proper answers to the challenges of our age. They show that our fighters understand the connection between strong socialism and secure peace.

Let us therefore with all energy tackle the new training year which is entirely in the sign of the Eleventh SED Congress.

11698

CSO: 2300/176

INTRODUCTION OF NEW WEAPONS SYSTEM DISCUSSED

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 1, 1986 [signed to press 7 Nov 85]
pp 1-3

[Article by Lt. Gen. W. Rothe: "Current Problems and Programs in Design of Man-Technology Relationships in NVA Ground Forces"]

[Text] The focus of the first few months of this year is almost entirely on the preparation of the 11th party congress of the SED and the 30th anniversary of our socialist armed forces. These days, the main topic of the many discussions taking place in the military collectives is to take stock of what has been achieved and to look ahead to the future--particularly as regards the proper use of combat equipment, weaponry and other gear.

For almost 5 years now, the members of our armed forces and the civilian employees have been making a concerted effort to fulfill the task set by the 10th party congress of the SED which was "to make masterful use of military equipment and to take the qualitatively rising demands of the man-military equipment relationship into conscious consideration."

The results achieved during this time span are substantial and the new insights gained are of great value for the continuation of programs aimed at perfecting the relationship between man and technology. They are part of the 30 years of experience which our NVA has obtained side by side with the Soviet army and the other fraternal armies in solidifying combat effectiveness and combat readiness. They also give proof that the time-tested policies of our party were right to provide modern military equipment on time and in adequate quantity to our armed forces and, at the same time, thoroughly to prepare the members of our armed forces both politically and militarily for the proper use of combat, command and maintenance technology.

The units and service branches have paid particular heed to the statement by the Politburo of the SED central committee contained in its "Comments on the Report of the Main Political Administration Regarding Political-Ideological Work in the NVA." The statement called on all commanders, party organs and organizations to lay even greater stress on the fact that modern weaponry and combat equipment requires above all a com-

mensurate effort in terms of leadership, complex political-ideological programs, equipment maintenance as well as working and living conditions.

More than ever, it is our job to apply in a purposeful manner all our valuable expertise and insight into the man-military technology relationship in our political-ideological programs, in combat training and in the operation and maintenance of the equipment.

Thanks to the goal-oriented political-ideological programs of our party and mass organizations, the social science and political training programs and the operation-oriented political mass programs on the relationship between man and military equipment are being conducted with ever growing awareness. We may therefore safely say today that the understanding of the reciprocal relationship between man and military equipment--particularly as regards the control function exercised by man--has constantly been growing over the past several years among the members of our armed forces.

By further strengthening the Marxist-Leninist frame of reference as it applies to this reciprocal relationship, we will be creating the necessary conditions in the future for making proper use of military equipment, taking full advantage of its combat capabilities and assuring its proper maintenance.

This relationship, however, is by no means constant or rigid. On the one hand, the fundamental significance of the man-military equipment nexus in the socialist armed forces continues to grow in importance in view of the threat of war emanating from imperialism and the immense consequences of a potential war. To develop this relationship in a purposeful manner is of increasingly decisive importance for combat effectiveness and combat readiness. On the other hand--as man and his equipment continue to develop--the relationship itself continues to evolve as the dominant role of man as creator, producer and user of technology continues to grow.

Our ground forces are taking this fact into consideration. The trends in the development of the service branches, special units and services are reviewed on a regular basis and general as well as specific guidelines are elaborated. Independent of all special considerations, there is one basic guideline to be followed, i.e. that the development of the man-military equipment relationship is not in the first instance an organizational-technical or technological problem but above all a long-term, complex process of political work, education and training of the members of the armed forces.

What has already been achieved offers convincing proof that the biggest gains in the best use of military equipment, weaponry and gear are being achieved in those military collectives in which the commanders, the technical specialists and, of course, the political and party workers place the proper evaluation and assign the proper political priority to technical issues.

1. Intensifying Class Attitudes toward Military Equipment

One of our priority tasks is to make a concerted effort to intensify class attitudes toward military equipment. It must be understood that weapons in the hands of the soldiers of the working class are a decisive tool in the protection of socialism and the preservation of peace. This calls for solid faith in the reliability of our military equipment, for a sense of responsibility and creative commitment to the business of soldiering as well as a love for technology which finds expression in constant and conscientious care to maintain it in a state of combat readiness. Attitudes such as these have led to superior achievements in the proper use of equipment in units and service branches in preparation for the 11th party congress of the SED.

In further developing class attitudes toward military equipment, it will be our job to take certain trends into consideration which place high demands on our commanders, political organs and party organizations. They are a consequence above all of the more and more rapid changes in the quality of military equipment and also of the political and social development of the members of the armed forces themselves.

2. Higher Quality Learning

As a consequence of NATO confrontation policy and the effect of scientific-technological progress weapon systems are becoming more and more complicated and the time intervals between the introduction of new technologies and/or their modernization are becoming shorter. Refitting and/or modernization call on training personnel and trainees to acquire more and more comprehensive and fundamental information with regard to the installation, impact and tactical use of equipment and also with regard to potential actions to be mounted by the adversary.

The systems character of the equipment calls for more and more thorough technical familiarity with electronic, electrical, hydraulic, mechanical, pneumatic and other components. This applies both to technical equipment such as the T-72 tank, the anti-aircraft missiles systems of the ground forces and the self-propelled artillery as well as command and maintenance technology.

Both operating and maintenance personnel need to become more and more familiar with the many processes involved in the activation, operation, coordination and check out of weapons and equipment.

For this reason, aggressive approaches to learning and training have become a major factor in assuring combat effectiveness and combat readiness. Thus, the activation of a broad-based learning movement is not just a temporary phenomenon but an indispensable, long-term ingredient of political leadership dedicated to mastering the technology. This

mass initiative calls for familiarization with military equipment on the part of leading cadres and the perfection of methodological skills on the part of young training personnel. This includes mass practice and training exercises by members of the FDJ and young members of the armed forces which aim at increasing their knowledge and improving their skills. It also includes participation in socialist competition for qualification in technical fields. In accordance with the program outlined at the 12th conference of the delegates of FDJ organizations in the NVA, it will be our job to continue time-tested procedures at a higher level. What we mean by this is to place even greater emphasis on the youth initiatives in the technical field in connection with effective patronage activities.

More and more use is being made of a method employed by a number of units where theoretical and technical know-how is transmitted in interesting ways to groups by experts and particularly well-versed older draftees and/or reservists.

3. Using Modern Military Equipment to Raise Combat Readiness

Units which received modern weapons over the past several years have made good progress.

Efforts at the command and the political-ideological education level were focused on rapid introduction of the equipment and equally rapid retraining of personnel in accordance with the experiences of the Soviet army. This resulted in a relatively short period of time in a high level of expertise with regard to the military equipment and weaponry. These efforts demonstrated that goal-oriented, pinpointed political education, combat and technical training as well as care and maintenance can lead to short-term success in mastering the technology.

But experience has also taught us that there will be lasting progress only if the social problems connected with the higher demands can gradually be resolved at the same time. There is a need to take the changes in working and living conditions of our fighting men, occasioned by the nature of the technology, its operational principles and the accompanying training programs, into consideration and to include them in our planning.

It will be our priority concern to do away with time delays as best we can. This will require a genuinely scientific style of leadership, improved intellectual preparation and above all a high degree of intensification in combat training and the rationalization of care and maintenance.

Progress in this respect has been made in such units and maintenance facilities where commanders and technical specialists, led by the members and candidates of the SED, made their influence felt. This means that the proper maintenance technology is used; that all the modern maintenance tools are thoroughly and accurately applied and that maintenance

work is performed on schedule. Things work really well in all those instances where innovation and inventiveness are given free rein; where people independently look for more efficient ways of doing a job even while adhering to regulations, e.g. cleaning equipment in a shorter period of time.

As we introduced new equipment in our ground forces, we found on a number of occasions that while it is important to take those trends in the man-technology relationship into consideration which arise whenever new military equipment is introduced, it is equally important to focus attention on those units where the modernization process has not or has not yet taken place.

There is the chance of encountering delays, of underestimating the combat potential and effectiveness of available equipment and commitment to combat training and maintenance may lag. For this reason, it is necessary to conduct a thorough analysis and arrive at a coordinated position among the party organizations in order to determine early on why different units and commands are using different generations of equipment and how these work together in practice.

We can proudly point to a whole array of equipment and weaponry which has stood the test of time and which will be just as valuable to us in the future, if we know how to use it and to take advantage of its combat potential. The point therefore is to see how our combat responsibilities can successfully be discharged by using all the equipment available to our units and commands.

4. Using Modern Training Methods to Intensify Combat Training

Since the start of the eighties, we have been introducing more and more modern training equipment and simulators in our ground forces. Many units, commands and training centers are receiving new, highly efficient combat training technology. This equipment is capable of simulating the functions and operations of combat, command and maintenance technology to a large extent; it helps reduce wear and tear of the actual equipment and is extremely cost-effective in addition.

There is a kind of special training process which mediates between the fighting man and his military equipment. Commanders, political bodies and party organizations everywhere are looking into the question of how this affects the man-military equipment relationship. This, in turn, provides the political leadership with important information.

The positive approach of the training personnel and the trainees to the training equipment and the simulators; the recognition of their cost-effectiveness and the favorable conditions for competitiveness in combat training all have a positive effect on the training results achieved.

Efficient use of training equipment and simulators leads to marked progress in the intensification of combat training. The "Paul Hegenbart" command, for example, made use of an APC training package and managed thereby to increase the effectiveness of its gunners.

Trainers and/or simulators have become indispensable in a number of training programs, e.g. in antitank and antiaircraft units.

All in all, developing the right approach to this type of training equipment is becoming more important all the time. It will determine to a large extent whether commanders will make sure that the equipment is used enough, whether it is well maintained and always ready for operation and whether the soldiers themselves will train on the equipment with the proper enthusiasm and intensity.

Based on their experience with this type of training equipment, some units and commands have worked to overcome some of the reservations resulting from the fact that a given piece of equipment cannot in every instance duplicate all the functions and operations of the original. Those are the units and commands where proper work is being done today.

Success is achieved particularly in those instances where commanders and communists support all ideas for added, conscientious use of training equipment and simulators and focus the attention of innovators' movements on these processes.

5. Solidifying Socialist Relations in Military Collectives

During the past few years we have found again and again that mastering scientific-technological progress in military matters calls for further solidification of socialist relations within the military collectives.

In this context, commanders and party organizations have been placing stronger emphasis on the establishment of stable socialist relationships and the maintenance of firm discipline.

We can now say that relations within the military collectives, jointly mastering the technology, have developed well. Typical examples of this are to be found in teamwork and mutual help in squads, crews, operators and maintenance units.

Experience has also taught us that relationships inside a military collective, which to a large extent are determined by cooperation in the operation of weapons systems, must be consciously strengthened through the entire term of service by the most varied means. This can be achieved with the help of goal-oriented political programs, concern for the needs of the individuals and substantive cultural-political work.

In the ground forces, there is a growing trend to form groups of specialists and to provide separate training for them. This reduces the time in which the full complement of the collective working together might solidify socialist relationships and in which the unit commanders and the party and FDJ organizations could exert a direct educational influence on them. Particular attention must be paid to this trend in preparing political programs.

At the same time, the process of specialization runs more and more counter to the possibility of replacing one soldier by another on a given piece of equipment. This is why it is becoming more and more important to develop organizational structures and initiatives which aim for more flexibility in this regard.

6. Intensifying Understanding for Military Economics

The man-military equipment nexus is also becoming more and more important from the standpoint of military economics.

The military collectives are making great efforts to translate equipment and budgetary resources into combat effectiveness through goal-oriented and efficient programs. This particular aspect makes it plain just how much understanding among communists, commanders as well as all members of the armed forces and the civilian employees has grown as regards the economic policies of our party.

If we manage to intensify this understanding further, we will be able to effect additional savings in fuels and lubricants; in coal and energy; in more regeneration of modules, components and tools; in the optimization of plans for vehicle use and the targeted utilization of standards and limits.

It goes without saying that the success of any such measures depends to a very large extent on the relationship between man and technology. This is even more true as the growing complexity of the technology continues to increase its value.

More and more, conscientious adherence to technical standards and to operating and maintenance instructions as well as safety regulations are having a definite impact not only on the combat readiness of the armed forces but also on the military budget.

It is becoming increasingly clear that discipline in dealing with the technology is of major economic importance in this context. More than ever before this new type of "technological discipline" calls for greater reliability, accuracy, punctuality and independent initiative.

This, in turn, calls for major efforts in education on the part of all commanders who should serve as examples; for the influence of the party and the effectiveness of the FDJ organizations. There should be even greater competition in the conduct of such processes in military life. We should continue to develop our efforts in the field of military-technological propaganda with respect to the abovementioned tasks.

The 30-year history of our National People's Army teaches us the following:

We have always succeeded in mastering the increasing difficulties of military equipment because the party was always able to convince people of the necessity to preserve the peace and to motivate them to superior achievement and because it always saw to it that the armed forces of the working class received the type of military equipment which was in keeping with the times.

At this time, prior to the 11th party congress and the 30th anniversary of the NVA, we should take particular advantage of this historic lesson in our units and commands so as to strengthen the class positions, to enhance pride in our own weapons and to develop confidence in victory.

9478

CSO: 2300/188

PROFILE OF HUNGARIAN 'MUVELODES' BEFORE ROMANIZATION

Budapest ELET ES IRODALOM in Hungarian 17 Jan 85 p 7

[Interview with Janos Kovacs, literary historian and acting editor of MUVELODES, by Erzsebet Almasi: "In the Service of National Identity: A Conversation in Budapest About the Romanian MUVELODES"; date and place not given]

[Text] Is it possible to direct the cultural activities of Hungarians living in Romania from Bucharest? To what extent is it possible, while sitting in the press palace of the capital city, to keep track of everything that is important for the readers and the public to know? What kind of a role does a periodical assume in shaping facts, the state of affairs itself, and reality? I could just as easily have put the questions in the past tense, too, since on the first of January 1986 the minority cultural organ entitled MUVELODES ceased publication. More precisely: it appears in Romanian under the title CINTAREA ROMANIEI (We Sing of You, Romania) and publishes only programs--for example, plays and choral works--in the Hungarian language. For 3 years the publication did not have an appointed chief editor; its last--already retired--director, the literary historian Janos Kovacs, recalls the past of the periodical.

[Question] Many considered MUVELODES the most useful Hungarian-language publication in Romania. It organized roundtable discussions, initiated competitions and sought out persons living in diverse regions, who were in fact doing something for the cultural life of their village or city. It published sketches of actors, reports of a sociological nature, technological and scientific reviews, all of those kinds of things which were of interest to most Hungarians living in Romania. Culture, however, is a broad concept. What fit into MUVELODES at any given time?

[Answer] The history of MUVELODES has been somewhat stormy. It started publication under the title MUVELODESI UTMUTATO [Cultural Guide], intending to serve as a guide on cultural subjects, publishing program information, plays, poetry, and songs. In the 1950s the chief editor at the time, Gyorgy Kisbenke, brought several writers and composers onto the staff, and with their cooperation produced a quality, high-standard publication. A period of crisis followed: 70-80 percent of the contents was translated into Hungarian from

material in its Romanian-language counterpart; this was complemented by a few of its own news items and reports. An effort to change this situation succeeded in 1968, when the editors were given semi-independence, later full independence. Janos Andras, the chief editor, enriched the paper with new topics: he encouraged writings on folk art and the traditions of folk culture.

[Question] Why did this happen at /that/ time?

[Answer] Because interest turned toward the villages and the surviving folk culture. Unfortunately, MUVELODES was unable to rise above the so-called specialized administrative level on the subject; at times its articles were meaningless. Of course, amateur artistic and cultural activities are so diverse that it is impossible to determine the direction of divergent efforts with a few articles. At the same time, urban cultural life was neglected. In other words, they did not succeed in developing a proper balance. When in 1974 I joined the staff, it took several months to get my bearings before I, together with the members of the editorial board and with the help of outside colleagues, succeeded in shaping a profile from which the so-called specialized administrative articles were omitted. We tried to present the practical side of cultural activities.

[Question] What was the most important thing the paper had to say?

[Answer] We sought to make people realize that it is possible as well as necessary to develop Hungarian cultural life in Romania in the socialist spirit.

[Question] Was this not sufficiently obvious?

[Answer] We wanted to make our readers aware of its importance. We encouraged all types of cultural activities in the Hungarian language. Topics concerning folk culture filled 10 of the 68 pages. Nor did we forget the fact that the majority of Hungarians residing in Romania are city dwellers. In the villages of the Szekely region there has continuously been and even today there is a cultural tradition--this is less characteristic of the cities. Urban Hungarians listen to the radio, watch television, go to concerts, read, few of them become involved in amateur cultural activities; and this can also create the impression that Hungarian cultural life is less alive in these cities. But we did not limit the definition of cultural education to dilettantism. On the contrary, considerations of popular culture guided us in our approach to the theater or the fine arts, which, of course, differed from that of a specialized journal. For example, we examined the relationship between the theater and the audience or the effect of the theater on shaping national identity and consciousness.

[Question] I believe that one of your most successful series of articles was one which tried to give a picture of small-town cultural development.

[Answer] Most of the readers of MUVELODES are from small towns. Szekelyudvarhely, Segesvar, and Regen, for example, do not have professional performing ensembles or professional theaters; in these settlements the potential for amateur artistic activities are greater than elsewhere. There

is also a greater need for them. We were curious as to what extent the residents utilize what we considered optimal conditions, and how much of this experience could be applied elsewhere; how could we dispel the old belief that small towns are the hotbeds of petit-bourgeois mentality or, if you prefer, provinciality. In many cases it became obvious that one can't speak about such phenomena any more. Thus, there is no petit-bourgeois atmosphere prevailing in Csikszereda, Szekelyudvarhely or Lugos. People are more openminded and predisposed toward new things; they are able to overcome self-complacency, which is one of the greatest dangers to culture in small towns. The other important series of articles was about the "villages on the move." The new environment changes the cultural demands of people who relocate from the village to the city. Or, perhaps as a consequence of the relocation, the demand for culture is pushed completely aside. At the same time, urban culture is gaining ground in the village, in the form of theater, poetry readings, radio and television use, since culture is transmitted via mass media.

[Question] Still the "quiet laborers" of culture, those who operate beyond the spot-light of public recognition, are mostly teachers and instructors.

[Answer] The teacher has always been the caretaker servant, day-laborer, and beacon of cultural life, especially in the villages. What is more, in Romania, in the villages and in the cities alike, it is the schools which provide the institutional framework for the cultivation of Hungarian language and culture. But I recall, for example, that we published a report about a cabinet-maker from Pankota, who established a regional museum, complete with a large bird collection. And, if my memory serves me right, the head of the theater group in Nagybanya is an engineer.

[Question] What kind of situation report would you give about the present state of Hungarian cultural life in Romania?

[Answer] I think that we must differentiate between the two characteristic forms of cultural life: community and individual. The extensive individual cultural life in the cities complements the emphasis on community cultural life in the villages. The former is immeasurable; perhaps only the number of theatergoers and readers of books can give an indication. But, even though people read the new books and make sacrifices to be able to attend the theater, they also play the violin and listen to records at home. This also contributes to self-development, to self-education. Occasionally the results are spectacular. I believe that during the 1970s MUELODES gave a sufficiently faithful picture of the foundations and renewal of Hungarian cultural life in Romania. Nevertheless, the possibilities have not been exhausted; this is indicated, among other factors, by the fact that, according to official surveys, the participation of Hungarian amateurs in the series of national cultural celebrations called MEGENEKLUNK, ROMANIA (We Sing of You, Romania) remained below the national proportion of Hungarians. If we start with this piece of information, then the picture is not heartwarming. However, numbers do not tell the whole story. The quality of activity can redeem the lack of quantity. To mention a characteristic and perhaps often mentioned example, in recent years in Illyesfalva in the Szekely region amateurs performed a Shakespeare series. The very fact alone that they undertook

something like this in a Szekely village tells a great deal about the cultural demands and standards--regardless of the artistic quality of the performances.

[Question] To what extent was the Hungarian speaking reader able to get information about cultural achievements from MUVELODES?

[Answer] We regularly reported on events which were examples to be followed: how, for instance, cultural work was proceeding in a large factory in Ploesti, or elsewhere. We reported the experiences of Romania's peoples' colleges, information about joint Romanian-Hungarian programs, and even our [Romanian-language] counterpart turned to us for material. Of course, there is never enough of such mutual exchange of information, but the opportunities are there. In any event, our primary job was to write about Hungarian cultural life.

[Question] Finally then, what was your "personal stamp" on the paper?

[Answer] I wanted to make an open publication out of MUVELODES. We did not close ourselves off from anything which promised to be effective and enriching from the point of view of national-nationality self-identity and individual self-realization. My individual ambition also contributed to this a little. I wanted to prove that it was possible to do more with a periodical than what our press had generally done. I was glad to receive all of those types of articles which brought to the surface the fact that people want to preserve and would like to strengthen their national consciousness. But we must not forget about the fact that human consciousness incorporates not only an affiliation with a particular nationality, but also the desire for universal cultural development, and the desire for self-expression and self-development. This approach determined what I considered important or unimportant among the incoming manuscripts.

[Question] Among the contributors to your publication, we could also read, for example, the name of Tibor Toro, an atomic physicist from Temesvar.

[Answer] When I arrived at the paper, a good portion of the outside contributors regarded popular culture, and specifically amateurism, as a third-rate interest. It was difficult to overcome this attitude; we looked for a long time for those contributors who were willing to sacrifice their time in order to acquaint themselves with the facts and then to write down [their ideas] in an exact and carefully considered manner. Many outstanding figures of Hungarian intellectual life in Romania--including the natural scientist Tibor Toro--published in our paper; and, as one of the consequences, members of the younger generation regarded it as an honor when we asked them to contribute to our publication.

13201

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BOOK REVIEW ON HUNGARIAN-SPEAKING POPULATION IN MOLDAVIA

Bacau ATENEU in Romanian Nov 85 p 10

[Article by Petru Fartade: "On the Origin of a Moldavian Population"]

[Text] The book The Origin of the Ceangai of Moldavia by D. Martinas, published 1985 by Editura Stiintifica si Enciclopedica, with the collaboration of I. Coja and V.M. Ungureanu, treats a fragment of the uneasy history of the Romanian people that includes many unexplained pages. One such page, undoubtedly, is the ethnic-historic origin of the Ceangai of Moldavia. Uncertainties about this group of Romanian citizens persist because, in some scientific circles, it was felt that they were not a part of our national history.

In undertaking this work, D. Martinas was inspired by the idea that a presentation of some historical data regarding the inhabitants of the regions of Moldavia, who are known as "Ceangai" or "Hungarians", would be an act of lofty patriotic duty and an obligation of conscience, deriving from the primordial question: Who are they?... "a separate stock" or a "Hybrid"?...since, as a Ceangau himself, he has always felt Romanian. Looking at it another way, he was convinced that to furnish the present with data on the ethnogenesis of the Ceangai as well as on those specific traditions and customs that have been preserved until our own day would mean to project a ray of light on their history with a view to elucidating a long-standing controversy. The latter has centered on the non-Hungarian phonetic system of the Ceangau dialect, as shown in the author's argumentation based on an analysis of results (including those of Hungarian investigators). Such conclusions, along with many others that appear in the work, have led I. Dumitriu-Snagov, the author of the book's introduction, to say that D. Martinas has produced "an admirable synthesis", "a stimulating synthesis", with a view to elucidating a problem that persists in the mind of some that the Ceangai are an "historical enigma".

The book consists of three chapters, of which the first two, "Historical Aspects" and "Linguistic Aspects", occupy the major part of the work. Tacked on to them is the final chapter entitled "Notes and Commentaries" by I. Coja and V.M. Ungureanu. The same I. Dumitriu-Snagov attaches particular significance to them for their "particular accuracy is not changing the content and in preserving the form evolving over the years of work". The desire of the collaborators was, undeniably, to put together a work that would

constitute, both for the experts as well as for the public at large, a working tool, an invitation not only to think but to draw attention to the Ceangai phenomenon, so often forgotten or ignored, even by those who investigated them.

In the first chapter Linguistic Aspects, the author presents diverse theories regarding the origin of the Ceangai, their ethnic conscience, the origin and significance of the name Ceangai", their customs and dialect, as well as numerous other historic-ethnographic aspects. The author succeeds, on the basis of impressive bibliographic material, in deflating hypotheses of the allogeneous origin of the Ceangai that have long been dominant both in Hungarian research and in our own. This population is not as homogeneous as one might think and does not live in a unified geographical area, but rather is dispersed among a large number of fellow countrymen, with the other components as brothers. The Ceangai proper, who are to be found along the middle basin of the Siretual River, both those whose current mother tongue is Romanian and those so-called "bilinguals" who make equal use of the Romanian language and their Hungarian dialect, originate in an old Transylvanian Romanian population, according to the author, that was probably "Szeklerized" [Hungarianized], between the 13th and 18th centuries and subsequently emigrated to Moldavia as part of that enormous socio-political phenomenon from Transylvania known as the "Profugium Valahorum" [the flight of the Wallachians] (D. Prodan). From the documents presented by D. Martina, it turns out that they are not a Hungarian population that had become denationalized and recently assimilated by the Romanians of Moldavia, as had been claimed by some foreign investigators. The hypothesis that the Ceangai are the result of "the complex process of forced Szeklerization", both from the linguistic point of view as well as the religious, is argued with historical facts that must be taken into account, manifesting the process of denationalization begun in the feudal Hungarian state via its institutions (the church, army, school and feudal lords). The resistance of the Romanian peasantry, which became dramatic, culminated in gradual ethnic pressure and the abandonment of the native districts. In these conditions the official language and faith prevailed, in the linguistic sphere, as D. Martinas notes in the chapter Linguistic Aspects. But the Ceangai, unfamiliar with the Hungarian language that uses a phonological system totally alien to their own speech, developed their own hybrid dialect that was "broken" in comparison to the official language. This was not to the liking of the real Hungarians and Szekler, for which they were stigmatized with the epithet "csangok"; in fact, in their speech, Hungarian words are mixed with many native Romanian words. The linguistic material presented by D. Martinas, following assiduous research in almost all the Ceangai villages of Moldavia, leads to the conclusion that they "speak a Romanian dialect of the Transylvanian type", not Moldavian, which proves that they did not learn Romanian in Moldavia but rather in Transylvania where they had come from during different historical periods. In arguing his hypothesis, D. Martinas proceeds from the specific linguistic aspects of the Ceangai dialect, concerning 2 viewpoints, both of real scientific interest: first, the historico-linguistic, in accordance with which the population is Romanian, originating in Transylvania; the other, the purely linguistic aspect, which considers the Hungarian influence the direct product of the process of Szeklerization, illustrated in the speech of bilingual Ceangai. The dialect of these latter cannot plead for a Hungarian

origin, since it is far from that Finno-Ugric tongue, as is seen in the description of the Szekler missionary Petru Zold when he writes about them: "They all speak Romanian and Hungarian, but they speak Hungarian very badly". Going on, the author deals with phonetic and lexical problems, drawing the reader's attention to a rich trove of material from the study of events to which we are referred as well as field work carried out in support of his hypothesis.

The corpus of Notes and Commentaries, covering 152 annotations carefully selected and organized by V.M. Ungureanu, is testimony to the enormous effort expended by the author to prove his theses, and provides the reader direct access to the sources that elucidate the so-called "enigma of the Ceangai". The work is accompanied by a postscript by I. Coja that is of particular interest for understanding both the conclusions reached by the author and the need for continued research in the area of the Ceangai to remove uncertainties that still remain.

D. Martinas's book stands out both as the fruit of passionate work carried out over several decades that fills a much felt void in our historical and linguistic literature, and tackles the problems through a felicitous supplement of historical and linguistic documents together with remarkable interpretations containing new hypotheses and ideas. Even if some of the latter are susceptible to criticism by the experts, they will undoubtedly remain an important contribution to the decipherment of a void spot in the history of our people.

9794/12913
CSO: 2700/68

SEVERE PENALTIES URGED FOR GASOLINE HOARDING

Bucharest INFORMATIA BUCURESTIULUI in Romanian 27 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by V. Voiculescu and R. Duca: "Unyielding Opinion, Firm Measures Against Those Who Disrupt Service at PECO Stations"]

[Text] Excessive consumption--above normal, reasonable levels--often indicates speculation and illicit profiteering. Stockpiling gasoline at home presents a grave risk of accident and fire. The law provides severe penalties for those who cause disruptions in services.

Normally, driving during the winter is significantly reduced as many automobile owners do not use their cars for short drives, especially within the city. This is a fact that the statisticians in the motor vehicle departments in the militia can attest to. A large number of automobile owners avoid the increased risk of accidents that is linked to the rigors of wintertime driving. It follows then--and this has been the case in all past years--that the decrease in auto traffic during these months should be accompanied by a corresponding decrease in demand for gasoline. Yet, paradoxically, the PECO stations recently have been the scene of long lines which in turn has caused disruptions in normal gasoline sales. This despite the fact--and this must be noted from the outset--that the quantity of gasoline available to motorists has been and continues to be greater than the demand during similar periods in previous years. Thus, there is an appropriate supply, that is to say, sufficient amounts of gas given that the problem of ensuring quantities of fuel is not a simple one, that petroleum stocks are limited and that we must strive in all sectors (including private vehicular traffic) to be reasonable in using those stockpiles and in conserving them.

So it is with good reason that we ask: "If automobile driving during this period is less than normal, what is behind the sudden surge in gasoline consumption?" From the start, there is an unmistakable conclusion: the disruption in normal supplies at PECO stations is because certain automobile owners purchase more gasoline than they need; the surplus is intended for speculation. Through their irresponsible attitude--indeed anti-social at times--these "octane collectors" do harm to the interests of the rest of the citizens who understand that they are

to purchase gasoline only to meet their needs. Not once, but several times we were able to observe how these hoarders operate--they fill up their cars several times a day--at the same PECO station or at different locales, then empty their tanks into any kind of container. In this way, they transform their automobile trunks or their homes into veritable--and very perilous--gasoline storage facilities.

Alerted by the recent excessive gasoline consumption, the PECO management has implemented a series of measures including recording the license tags of cars which fill up at the gas stations. Using computers to analyze the data sent in by specially designated employees at PECO stations, grave abuses in gasoline purchasing have been uncovered.

Indeed, the above data has revealed some very undesirable records in gasoline consumption, selfishness and crass greed. For example, the PECO management told us about a single automobile--license number 3-B-5305--which in only 3 days was a customer at 7 different gas stations in Bucharest, purchasing over 300 liters of gasoline! We did some fast calculations--is it possible that the driver had traveled over 3000 km in 72 hours? That is hard to believe. Another automobile--2-B-8974--collected over 160 liters at just the Military and Alexandria stations and appeared in the records of the Oltenita station as having consumed another significant amount of gasoline. True, the car owner--retiree Mircea Huter (5 Paralutelor Street) admitted to purchasing only...160 liters and having a stockpile of only...40 liters. And why did he need such large amounts of gas? For various trips was his response. A response which quite clearly is unacceptable.

Of course, evidence of these reprehensible activities has been turned over to the militia and they are now under investigation. All implications and responsibility will be established in accordance with the law. Furthermore, as a result of militia investigations--prompted by the PECO data--many of the authors of selfish actions were identified promptly. For example, there is Mihalache Oancea (350. Cocarascu St.) owner of the automobile with tag number 7-B-5779. He is a team chief at the "Pajura" ICRAL who sent a subordinate, Costel Marciuc, to the PECO station. After filling the gas tank, he emptied it, and got in line to fill it up again. What did they say about this later? The boss said he did not know anything about his subordinate buying all that gasoline. The subordinate has a different story! All of this to try to cover up gasoline hoarding. Another "customer" at PECO stations is Ilie Tataru (28 Gazalei St.) who is employed at the Antrepriza metallurgy works and who owns the automobile with license tag 10-B-5725. Let's follow him around for a day. About noon, he fills up his car--which he has equipped with a reserve tank--at the 11 June service station: 43 liters. He empties the tank and in the afternoon he is once again a customer: 43 liters more. Once again he empties the tank, selling a full gas can to his boss, foreman Ioan Gheorghe, who, it appears, "did not notice" that his subordinate was absent from work. The next day the same I. Tataru bought gas again: 60 liters from the Alexandria service station. In 2 days

he purchases 150 liters, part of which is found at his home, stored in...a chickencoup! In another case, Ion Chiriac (14 Monument St.) owner of auto, tag number 19-B-9842, filled his gas tank three times in a single day--over 120 liters--and the next day, in his basement, only about 20 liters remained. Is it possible that these cases of stockpiling are but compulsive reflexes of misers? Is it possible that the "transfers" that some of these people make from their own stockpiles are innocent ones, altruistically motivated? It is obvious that they are speculative and intended to make money. The authorities are acting firmly and relentlessly in these cases to punish those guilty in accordance with the penal code.

Furthermore, in addition to the unethical practices uncovered in these cases, such stockpiling can cause grave accidents at the homes where this is going on--fires with terrible consequences not only for the hoarders but for others who live in the same dwellings. This is why Council of Ministers Decision 2285/1969 categorically forbids such stockpiling which, because of the grave risk it entails, is severely punishable.

Thus these are despicable practices which provoke a chain reaction of abuses--beginning with unexcused absences from work, then creating the potential for fire and finally causing disruptions in service at the PECO stations where gasoline allotments are made based on strict necessity. It is in our interests--in the interests of everyone--that these unacceptable attitudes be severely punished and resolutely brought to a halt. Public opinion must act decisively to combat such detestable practices and to promote a moderate spirit of conservation which characterize each one of us.

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CONTINUING PROBLEM OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT REVIEWED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 10 Nov 85 pp 14-16

[Article by Dusan Sekulic: "Condemned to Idleness"]

[Text] Perhaps it is not easy to determine which is a more serious problem for this society, debt or unemployment. On the other hand, however, it is quite easy to conclude that both are consequences of the same type of irrationality, and that both will cost the new generations much more than those whose chosen representatives have become famous by putting a sort of double noose around the necks of their descendants. Repayment of the debts is being left for the future, the generations to come, while the members of those generations are being prepared on a massive scale for social incidents, since it is still quite unclear how they are to be given an opportunity to solve the basic question of existence, and to work. Today Yugoslavia, with a million unemployed, i.e. 15 percent of the total number employed, is the inglorious European record-holder in this respect. The most serious thing about it is that 77 percent of the unemployed are younger than 30.

The fact that both the Central Committee of the LCY and the Serbian Central Committee dealt with this issue last week shows that society is becoming aware of the seriousness of the facts, and so, if these forums cannot be credited with devising a magic formula to eliminate unemployment, the unemployed can at least take comfort in the fact that they have not been forgotten. This should, however, by no means create for them a false hope that the end to the problems will come soon. Unfortunately, there are still no real solutions.

Just as in the case of foreign debt, a bitter paradox is presented by the fact that Yugoslav citizens keep more than \$20 billion in private accounts in domestic and more often foreign banks, so in the case of the unemployment issue as well, it is an unusually painful fact that Slovenia has the lowest unemployment rate in Europe, and that with 42.3 percent of the total number of inhabitants it is equal to the most developed countries, while at the other extreme in Kosovo only 11.6 percent of the total number of inhabitants are employed. Now, when it is more than clear that among us there are both those who know how and those who have, what else can one conclude except that there is a lack of common sense, organization, correct decision-making...

The main prerequisite for correct decisions is true facts, but we do not know precisely today how many people really are unemployed; it is estimated that at least 20 percent of those registered are misrepresenting themselves. Even less is known about how many of the approximately 6.5 million officially unemployed would remain without work tomorrow, if normal economic criteria existed.

How to Employ

"We think that among the million unemployed people registered on the lists, from 10 to 30 percent are registered falsely," says Zdravko Krvin, a member of the Presidency of the Council of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions. "We will go through the records in all of the opstinas in the country by the end of the year, so that we can know the real state of affairs once and for all."

One cannot deny that correct information about the number of people unemployed is significant, but the finding of this information is the only concrete thing that can be expected to be done soon in connection with the issue of unemployment in Yugoslavia. It is not clear today how to achieve full employment on a social scale, or employment that could at least be called normal. Those who know a solution do not know how to remove the insurmountable obstacles to that goal. Political action remains at the level of issuing declarations and repeating the depressing statistics.

If the unnaturally rapid employment of the previous decades was almost exclusively a consequence of the also unusually large investments, now, when there is no domestic capital formation, and its replacement by new foreign credits has become impossible and inaccessible, how can new jobs be created? From 1981 to 1985, however, 1,075,000 new workers were employed, 532,000 as a replacement of generations, "natural outflow," and another 543,000 people as true new employment. At the same time, though, the productivity of labor fell, there was an even more pronounced leveling, there was a fundamental reduction in the incentives for labor, and, worst of all, real wages declined by almost half. These facts, in any economically logical thinking, automatically rule out a solution through new "artificial" employment, in accordance with the logic of solidarity applied to socialist society, in which even poverty should be equally distributed, since "it is better to have any job and any wages, than to have nothing." Such a course, which is after all a common one in "real socialism," where there is "full" employment, is not being seriously considered by anyone today, except for the unemployed themselves. In their fear of "social tensions," the bureaucracy and the power centers would probably be more inclined toward this type of demagogy, even though this would mean postponing the explosion until a later time, with much more serious consequences.

Everything for Work

"We in the Trade Union see a solution for unemployment in the utilization of several different possibilities," Zdravko Krvin says. "Above all, there is a potential in making better use of the existing capacities, and shortening the working hours in individual industries. Next there are small business, agriculture, tourism, changing seasonal workers into permanently employed ones

with a shorter total working time, domestic crafts... and in general, every working activity that offers a possibility for supporting oneself. Just look at the situation in small business: each of the 600 opstinas in Yugoslavia has some policy of its own, and practice differs as if it were a question of different worlds."

"For me, unemployment is absolutely the first economic-political and social problem of Yugoslavia," says Berislav Sefer, a delegate to the Yugoslav Assembly, who is well known for his original approach to social trends. "A further increase in the kind of unemployment that we have would bring unforeseeable consequences, since our unemployed are better than the average people who are employed: they are young, educated, and quite certainly more motivated to work and change their lives for the better. So far, all the conclusions and resolutions on unemployment have not crossed the threshold of abstraction. It is important to understand that unemployment can only be eliminated with healthy social relationships. What we are doing now -- about 200,000 newly employed each year, with a decline in productivity -- is a dangerous tactic. Where are the ways out? If today we have a use of industrial capacity of about 65 percent, it is improbable that it cannot be better utilized, regardless of the excuses that there is no energy, raw materials, market... This does not fall out of the sky for others, either. This dead capital, paid for with expensive resources for whose repayment we are now suffering, is simply crying out for a new initiative, for new ideas that would revive it. The mistaken investments, the expensive imported equipment, worth at least five and maybe as much as ten billion dollars, are now practically lying as scrap -- and isn't it true that with new organization and new installation it could be made productive, and new jobs could be created? But for all this purpose and ideas are needed. The same forces who created the "Fenijski" however, are now maintaining an atmosphere of verbalism, fear of changes, a psychology of survival, instead of ambition and progress, since this is the way for the bureaucracy to keep power.

Shorter but Better

Of the practical and immediately available opportunities, Sefer now sees a chance for new employment in shortening working hours.

"If it has been proven in practice that shortening working hours for difficult work has contributed to a significant increase in productivity, then it is really improbable and incomprehensible that someone has opposed this," says Sefer. "And so people are still insisting on shortening working careers, on new retirees who we are far from being able to pay, instead of extending a person's working life, with shorter working hours, and making more productive work possible for him. In that way we would also find a place for the young ones and save society a new burden."

One of the most insistent advocates of shortening working hours is Marija Todorovic, chairman of the Labor Committee of the Serbian SR:

"We seem to be striving persistently to avoid facing the truth in life, and instead we are living in a world of illusions and delusions," Marija Todorovic says. "At one time we raised a big fuss about the so-called hybrids, the

people who have one foot in the factory and the other in the field. And recently, at Zmaj, I heard the question, 'Why don't those who have land give up their jobs?' Then why don't those who have apartments to rent and money in the banks? Today we should be happy about mixed households, since if there were none there would be millions of social incidents. But when our half peasant, half worker wants to harvest wheat or pick corn, he has to take sick leave, to lie, to act like a social parasite -- for the sake of work that is actually very beneficial to society. All of this is because our labor legislation, and in general our view of labor relations, are at the level of some long obsolete period, contrary to the fundamental determinations about the free association of workers. Why don't we make it possible for such a worker to have a labor relationship in which it will be stipulated in advance that for several months he will not work at a machine because he will be working in the field? Why is it that in capitalism it is possible for a woman, a mother and a housewife, to be that and also work for four hours, and in socialism it is not possible? How many thousands of jobs would we obtain in this way? The fact is that in a large number of cases our people do not rush into the socialized sector just in order to receive a personal income, since it is likewise obvious that many people would not be able to live on that personal income. It has to do with the rights related to the labor relationship: health, social, and retirement insurance, the right to an apartment, and a nevertheless enviable amount of security compared to any private initiative in this society which changes the guidelines every hour. The fact is that among the 270,000 unemployed people registered in Serbia on the lists of the SIZs [self-managing interest communities], more than 60 percent are from villages, i.e., most have some sort of economic support. I am convinced that the introduction of retirement insurance for peasants and health insurance for the entire population, without any differences, will essentially reduce the pressure on employment."

The More Work, the More Rights

Marija Todorovic also thinks that the resistance to shorter working hours is unreasonable.

"Even if one can understand a certain amount of astonishment, and sometimes even resistance from management bodies in the economy to demands for the establishment of three shifts, because of a shortage of energy, raw materials, marketing, organizational problems, and other complications, there really is no justification to the resistance to having three shifts last a total of 18 hours, i.e. only 4 hours longer than two shifts now. All those who have shortened their working hours in difficult jobs have achieved extraordinary results in increasing productivity and quality, and reducing sick leave. The fact is that sick leave is most frequent for employed people up to 27 years old. It is no wonder, if a young person goes to a job as something that always begins before dawn and continues inflexibly for a set time, with formal presence being the most important thing. I support the principle of having the worker himself determine how much he will work, but also having his labor relationship rights depend on this. For a little work -- just social and retirement insurance; for maximum work -- also a personal income and a right to an apartment, for example.

"In regard to unemployment among young people, I think that society is not active enough concerning this almost tragic fact," Marija Todorovic feels. "Postponing employment until after 30 also means postponing life; it means losing the best years for beginning the creative period of life, for the natural reproduction of the population, and all of this causes irremediable and unforeseeable harm. I would express what should be done in a sort of slogan: the entire population capable of work, plus the entire material wealth of society, for the entire younger generation. One should by no means think that youth can be employed in the present organizational scheme, in the present way. From the opstina to the federation, all existing and still undiscovered possibilities for employment should be investigated, and investigated every day. It is clear that the socialized sector of the economy, industry, cannot take in everyone who comes. But instead of investigating new possibilities, in which the main criterion would be having someone work, ensure that he is able to support himself, and cover his rights arising from the labor relationship, and not what he does or how, we are pettily devising new methods that determine or prohibit work for someone.

"I have a recent example. I suggested to the appropriate services that they somehow legalize the work experience of those women who have been taking care of children for decades, part-time, for 5, 6, or 8 thousand a month per child, doing the parents an invaluable service and ensuring some sort of income for themselves. And do you know what happened? Our lawyers created a draft regulation specifying that these had to be at least women who had qualifications as nurses, and that nursery schools had to accept them for a labor relationship -- all of this without any relationship to real life, and absolutely the opposite of the original simple idea: a woman works; why isn't her work experience regulated? There is no telling how many jobs like that there are. Thus, we had barely won private individuals the right to open bookstores, when the opstina officials greeted them with so many taxes that now the Serbian Executive Council has to intervene in order to save them. To put it simply, we have to create conditions in which a person who works is a patriot," Marija Todorovic concludes.

Dogma and Life

The extent to which social consciousness is burdened by traditionalism and a truly irrational dogmatism was perhaps best shown recently by the case of the so-called law on purchasing jobs -- the nickname maliciously given to a regulation governing the investment of the foreign exchange funds of returnees in the creation of new jobs, with the investor being given preference in employment in the job that he created with his funds. From the criticisms of the draft law expressed by the youth organization through the Presidency of the SSOJ [League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia], above all a fear was made public that this was a road to the vampirism of capitalist relations, stockholding, and that it was essentially unjust. As if it were essentially just when someone comes from Germany with 50,000 marks and looks for work, while someone else has neither work nor marks! Aren't they very much unequal -- but that is life. Is it really more sensible to induce the returnees to leave their money in foreign banks, from which we later obtain credits that smother us, instead of investing it in our economy, which is crying out for new technology? Is it really better for a person to build a house with an

elevator at the end of a muddy street than for him to "buy" his daughter a job and a machine at a clothing factory? Questions like this could be asked endlessly, and all in order to prove that we as a society are still living in some other spheres, in some promised or invented world, not acknowledging reality, and consenting to have those who fear for their positions label every indication of reality as a heresy.

If anything has real prospects for dispelling the mirage and exposing the cheap illusionists, it is the unemployment of young people. To put it simply, they will tolerate this to some limit, and then they will not. If this is certain, as indicated by all the experiences of both the past and the present, isn't it better and more advantageous to wake up from a false dream while the alarm clock is still ringing, than with the aid of coffee that is just water? Even if in that case someone is left without a blanket...

9909

CSO: 2800/104

RELIGIOUS UNDERGROUND, STATE CONTROLLED CHURCH VIEWED

Zurich DIE WELTWOCHTE in German No. 4 23, Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Thomas Seiterich: "The Holy Father Feels Linked to Us Czech; a Religious Underground Develops in the CSSR in Addition to the State-controlled Church"; first paragraph is DIE WELTWOCHTE introduction]

[Text] Churches and Charter 77

In Czechoslovakia more and more citizens withdraw with resignation into their private lives. The ruling communist party in vain seeks an attractive vision of the future. Solely the churches and the Charter 77 civil right movement are able to mobilize people--the church in part also in the underground. Lay priests preach on "mountain hikes," illegal periodicals come into being in various cities, the official church believes it is being monitored by the state security service.

For 35 years true ecumenicity in Czechoslovakia has been taking place in the prisons, "a pensioner told me who on account of his involvement as an active Catholic has spent 14 years in communist prisons and penal camps." Following the occupation of Czechoslovakia by Hitler Germany the man was detained by the Gestapo for years as a Czech patriot and resistance fighter. Today he is a member of the Charter 77 civil rights movement. "I got to know many of the leading civil rights activists but also, e.g., our present state president, Gustav Husak, in prison. Husak was in prison under Stalin. He was extremely withdrawn towards his fellow prisoners and suffered as a communist under the treatment accorded to him by communists."

Officially the state does not like the ecumenicity among the Christian denominations in the CSSR: "The church secretaries, who watch over every clergyman and see to it that church activity is limited to worship services which are permitted to be conducted only in so-called worship rooms, prevent ecumenical togetherness fearing that uncontrollable events could ensue." All the more lively," my partner in the conversation reports, "is the ecumenical conversation in the prisons. There ecumenicity does not stop at the dividing lines of the churches but it also includes the skeptics, the agnostics and the imprisoned atheist communists. Therefore theology here in Czechoslovakia is devoid of bad enemy images and also free of a spiteful anticommunist emotion. Too bad that this fact is so little known in the West."

"The Catholic Church operates along two lines. The first line, that is the official church supervised and controlled by the state. That are the priests authorized in their parish by the state and the public worship services, also the homes for handicapped in which a very few sisterhoods are still tolerated. Behind that," according to a female partner in the conversation, "a so-called second line operates outside the very narrow legality limit for church activity drawn by the communist state: This church underground consists of lay groups and priests who, secretly consecrated, are not known to the state. These clergymen as a rule work in worker occupations or are pensioners. They work in a manner similar to that of the worker priests in the West."

"Many of our secret priests studied theology in the 50's and were put into the army or in prison for years from the theological faculty. Each of the country's big cities has more than a dozen of these secret clergymen. The organization of the second line," according to our female partner in the conversation, "is, however, decentralized and lies in the hands of laymen." Laymen publish underground periodicals; on the table in front of us there lies "Informace o cirkve," Information on the Church, which is regularly published with a circulation of about 1000. The periodical is put together in several cities, copied and then distributed over the entire country from hand to hand. It contains news on the world church, but especially theology. In the issue that lies before us there is a theological article translated into Czech on the Charismatic Movement, authored by the West German theologian Heribert Muehlen."

The work for an underground paper is risky. "State security of course knows about these periodicals. The penalty facing the collaborators is two years' imprisonment. Now and then one of the editorial groups is busted; however, the sentences recently have always been suspended and the defendant placed on probation," our female partner in the conversation reports.

"While in the countryside in Bohemia and Moravia church life has declined in many places and has shrunk to communistically controlled Sunday worship services, in the cities there are more and more active Christian lay groups, so-called action groups."

The group headed by our conversation partner meets every two weeks alternately in the homes of the 12 members. Most of them are young married couples. At the meeting the Gospel is read, open prayers are said, news is exchanged and theological education imparted. Other groups whose membership consists especially of students and persons to be trained have developed other forms to get together. Now and then they go on "hikes in the mountains" which are nothing but days of meditation led by priests.

Many of the young Christians who are active in the second line learn or speak Polish. From Poland they get prayerbooks, periodicals and theological literature. The news from the world churches for the most part comes from Austrian radio.

Our female conversation partner enthusiastically reports on the big pilgrimage to the Velehrad on 7 July 1985. "Velehrad, there 250,000 Christians provided a direction for the new start of the church. When the communist minister of

culture wanted to deliver a prepared speech, the believers interrupted him with catcalls and laughter. The people pressed the top functionary into holding an open unprepared dialogue and cornered him with questions on freedom of religion, freedom of information and human rights. Since Velehrad, a new self-confidence has grown among us Christians. There is a broad new religious start: The churches have not been so full for decades as they were for Christmas. The number of lay groups is growing."

Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the archbishop of Prague, resides in a Maria Theresia-yellow renaissance palace on the Hradcany Hill, directly across from Czechoslovak State President Husak.

The cardinal, a sprightly 86-year-old, during the conversation turns up the portable radio on the table to full volume, so that the secret monitors of the communist state security service will at least not be able to listen in on every single word.

In response to the question of what caused the mass pilgrimage on 7 July 1985 to the grave of the apostle of the Slavs, Methodius, the cardinal said: "All the world could see how many deeply religious people there are in our country, that not only old people publicly profess their Catholic faith and your loyalty to the church but that there are also quite a number of young people who do so. Two-thirds of the pilgrims were young people. That is new and that gives courage for the future." Tomasek reports how much the present pope means to the Catholics in the CSSR: "The Holy Father is closely linked to us. He understands our situation and is close to us. I have never experienced him to be excited, nervous, unsure--always self-assured and calm, full of optimism and confidence. That is the way the communists have to be faced." The cardinal, measured by the rules applying otherwise in the world church, is over 10 years too old to perform the duties of the administrative office of his diocese. Tomasek: "I am old and I wait for my successor. But on account of the situation between church and state here, it is at this time not possible for the Holy Father to appoint a successor."

12356

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HUSAK REGIME TOLERATES SERIOUS ALCOHOL ABUSE

Zurich DIE WELTWOCHTE in German No 1, 2 Jan 86 p 9

[Article by Inge Santner: "For Us Beer is Like the Daily Bread; The Husak Regime Tolerates Serious Alcohol Abuse in the Country--the Little Bit of Freedom of the Czechoslovaks"; first paragraph is DIE WELTWOCHTE introduction]

[Text] Too Much Blood Alcohol

The alcohol problem in Czechoslovakia is serious: In 1983, by statistical proof, 1926 Czechs and Slovaks died from the direct consequences of alcohol abuse. The financial harm resulting from alcohol-caused loss of working time amounts to a calculated 66 million francs a day. In spite of that, the Prague rulers do not want to follow in Kremlin chief Gorbachev's footsteps, who has declared war on alcoholism in the Soviet Union.

With all the required respect for noble Soviet models, this much is absolutely definite for the Prague rulers: they loath the Gorbachev campaign against alcoholism. They have no intention of imitating it.

Even Comrade Vasil Bilak, who is recognized as the man most loyal to Moscow in the CSSR Politburo, does not by any means want to get involved in this issue. His response to the question whether at least the enormous beer consumption in the Bohemian areas ought not be reduced just a little strongly rejects the idea: "To us beer is like bread," he says.

It is acknowledged that communist Czechoslovakia would have more than enough reasons for an anti-drinking campaign. Admittedly, the vodka consumption stays within relatively modest limits and also the consumption of other hard drinks up to and including the allegedly all-around healthy Slovak juniper gin Borovicka. In their place the national beverage beer literally flows like water.

The latest statistics were quite impressive. By official count, in 1983 1926 Czechs and Slovaks died as a result of the direct consequences of alcohol abuse. The financial harm as a result of alcohol-induced losses of working time added up to a daily 302 million korunas (according to the official rate of exchange roughly 66 million [Swiss] francs), whereby the average daily output of a worker was estimated at 850 korunas. Forty-seven percent of all felonies (murder, robbery, bodily injury) and 58 percent of all rapes were attributable to alcohol.

Every CSSR citizen--counting great grandmothers and babies--in 1984 consumed exactly 154 liters of beer, 10 liters of wine and 6 liters of liquor. His intoxication cost him easily 1572 korunas (equals 19 percent of his total expenditures for food), while he plonked down a mere 156 korunas for non-alcoholic beverages.

The alcohol problem has become so explosive that lately the newspapers, too, are dealing with it. The party newspaper RUDE PRAVO, e.g., recently published a pertinent report on the public mood from Roznov pod Radhostem, a small town south of Ostrava, which starts as follows: "The saloon (Sestka) is jam-packed, some customers must stand. All in all about 60 people are assembled here. Heavy half-liter glasses bump into one another. The men first blow away the beer foam and then become immersed in the golden brew with evident satisfaction. It is just 9 AM. The men wear overalls or other work clothing. Tool bags can be seen here and there. The beer flows and flows from the barrel without interruption. The haste with which the waiter moves through the crowd indicates that the daily morning whirl has reached its peak."

Why does the government keep quiet in spite of that? Why does it give the cold shoulder to the Soviet champions for a sober Eastern Europe and signals a resolute "without us" to big brother Gorbachev? Greatly varied motives come together here. Superficially what is involved is the credibility of the ideology. As orthodox communists the men around party chief Gustav Husak stubbornly adhere to the obsolete theory long since abandoned elsewhere that alcoholism constitutes a relic of the bourgeois era and that in the healthy air of socialism it would sooner or later disappear by itself. According to the Morgenstern theory that things cannot be that must not be, they ignore their drunkards even though their number doubled during the past decade.

Of course more important are hidden considerations. They concern no less than the stability of society. After Husak had purged about 460,000 comrades eager for reform from the Communist Party after assuming office in the spring of 1969, and otherwise had turned everything upside down, he finally wanted calmness, nothing but calmness. And that is precisely the same what he wants today. His entire policy of normalization stands and falls with it.

Plenty of Opportunities Available for Drunkenness.

To put it another way: Husak needs a largely passive population which pretends a measure of agreement with the party, i.e. participates in some indispensable manifestations of communist loyalty and waves a goodly number of red flags on 1 May. In return he provides the population with the opportunity for a largely unhampered private life on a relatively good material level, which includes the weekend house as well as the beer glass. Any intervention in this regard rightly appears to him to be extremely risky because it would be destabilizing.

The satisfaction of the citizen today is based not least in the always plentifully available opportunity for drunkenness. In the factory one moist round of birthday drinks chases the next one. In the always present moonlighting, the fee is in bottle form. Car repairs, hospital beds, stays at spas and goods in short supply can be obtained only against high-proof beverages.

Sobering up the nation would require a government that is politically strong enough to cope with the displeasure of its subjects or economically so strong that it can offer incentives other than drink, such as a greater assortment of consumer goods; more discos for the young people, more cultural attractions for the older ones. But the Prague government is politically as well as economically weak. Therefore it has no other choice but to fill the vacuum in the social provisions normally available by products of the breweries.

Politburo member Bilak deserves understanding. The absurd sounding association beer equals bread is really the obvious thing to do here.

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