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JPRS-EPS-84-088

19 July 1984

# East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A  
Approved for public release;  
Distribution Unlimited

19980501 088

DTIC QUALITY EXPECTED 3

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Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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19 July 1984

EAST EUROPE REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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BULGARIA

BCP DAILY CALLS FOR BETTER IRRIGATION IN BULGARIA

AU261631 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Drastic Change in Irrigation!"]

[Excerpts] The BCP Central Committee has assigned a task involving great responsibility; namely, establishing a full mobilization of efforts in implementing the agricultural plan for 1984--this year of decisive importance in accelerating intensification. Irrigation is a basic element of intensification in agriculture. There is even more: The irrigation factor is of a basic and decisive importance under the conditions existing in our country. This is why the BCP Central Committee devotes exceptional care to the accelerated development of the water reserves. At Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instruction and initiative a comprehensive program was worked out in connection with accelerating the development of agricultural irrigation up to 1995. The program and the measures for its implementation represent the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in irrigation activities, as well as in the comprehensive development of our socialist agriculture.

Facts, however, demonstrate that numerous party and economic leaders as well as experts are still underestimating the importance of irrigation and do not consider it a basic factor of development in sowings.

The insufficient rainfalls in May and the intensive development of crops, in particular, of the autumn crops and alfalfa, have resulted in a prompt exhaustion of the soil moisture content. The situation in June has not essentially changed either. The rainfall at the beginning of the second 10 days of June was of great importance for the development of crops in the majority of the areas in our country, but it was quite insufficient.

Nevertheless, this alarming situation was by no means taken into consideration and is still not being taken into consideration by all cadres in the okrugs and in agro-industrial enterprises. The organization that has been established is proceeding too slowly. The majority of the technical irrigation equipment is not yet in the fields--people are obviously relying on rainfall. Only 3.3 million decares has been irrigated by 21 June, which is far below the real needs and the existing opportunities.

As we see, the task is being generally underestimated. The okrug people's councils and the okrug party committees are not paying enough attention to this problem either.

It is, however, necessary that all cadres and working people become aware of the necessity of transforming irrigation into task number one in agriculture under the given circumstances. The chief task now is to adopt decisive measures for promptly transporting all irrigation equipment to the fields and for permanent irrigation in all agro-industrial enterprises and brigades by implementing the prescribed schedules. The great task is to obtain 2 million tons of corn from the irrigated plots and this task can only be implemented if we guarantee an optimal water irrigation for this crop. Any delay from now on will be disastrous!

The alarming situation requires that even in the most intense irrigation season high rates of speed should be ensured in the water economy construction sector, which are likely to guarantee the comprehensive implementation of the first stage of the Comprehensive Program. The obligations of economic ministries and departments are very important as well in this respect.

The great task assigned to us by the party for the present and the near future demands that irrigation of agriculture become a nationwide cause. This is why it is necessary for every working man to understand that it depends upon his efforts, consciousness and sense of responsibility whether the irrigated fields generously reward us for our labor and whether the people's food supplies become more varied.

As on other occasions, in this case, too, the solution of this timely task, demanding such great responsibility, depends to the greatest extent upon the okrug, as well as upon municipal BCP committees, upon the municipal party organizations, upon the introduction of a new approach, of new criteria, and requirements in party work. These organizations are now required to comprehensively analyze their work and hold all those who are lagging behind responsible.

There is no doubt that success will be the more reliable, the more promptly our political work reaches every communist, every united agrarian, every Komsomol member, and the greater the strictness toward party cadres will be and the more efficiently economic levers will be applied to exert their influence.

Irrigation of high quality and on a mass scale--this is now the task, this is the guarantee of success!

CSO: 2200/138

BULGARIA

DAILY PRAISES ALBANIAN FOOD INDUSTRY

AUL91345 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 18 Jun 84 p 7

[Article by Novak Novev: "The Flavor of Tangerines and Oranges"]

[Text] In feudal-bourgeois Albania the food industry accounted for approximately 43 percent of the country's industrial production. This is why the population's needs were never satisfied in that epoch. The chief reasons for this were primitive equipment, the lack of any technological methods whatsoever, and the poor health conditions existing at that time in Albania. Several small workshops and factories were owned by local and foreign wealthy exploiters whose aim was to increase their incomes and not to deal with improving production conditions.

Following the victory of socialist revolution the government of the young republic devoted attention to the development of the local food industry. Great investments were used for the accelerated construction of a modern material-technical base and for the reorganization and modernization of already existing enterprises. Numerous young Albanians--men and women--were sent for specialization and training to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The results promptly appeared. Several branches of industry that were previously nonexistent developed. Enterprises of the canned food, sugar processing, and meat processing industry developed in various areas of the country. One of the largest enterprises, the Ali Kelmendi plant, was commissioned in Tirana. The majority of its production was exported. A scientific-research institute was established in the capital with the task of following the most recent developments in the food processing branch and applying new technological methods.

With a view to these specific conditions, enterprises have been established in Albania that are capable of processing raw materials for the food industry in the respective geographical regions.

Thus, for example, the canned food industry, meat processing, and fish processing industry developed on the Adriatic Coast. In Durres, Gjirokaster, and Sarande, in addition to fish processing and fish canning plants,

factories for the processing of citrus fruit have developed. The production envisaged by these factories for 1984 has increased 65 percent as compared to past production.

Another five factories were commissioned in 1977 in Lushnje for the processing of fruit and vegetables, which within only the last 2 years have increased their production more than four times. The sugar processing industry is also developed at accelerated rates. In addition to a modern factory for sugar beet processing in Maliq, several other enterprises of this type have already been commissioned. Their production is expected nearly to double by the end of 1984.

The construction of several refrigerating plants is also expected, which will be of considerable importance for various food industry enterprises in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

CSO: 2200/138

## ORWELL'S '1984' PORTRAYS FUTURE CAPITALISM

AU181403 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 15 Jun 84 pp 7-8

[Article by Plamen Georgiev, candidate of philosophical studies: "'1984'-- Impudent Speculation With Wild Idea"]

[Text] "War is Peace," "Freedom is Slavery," "Ignorance is Power"--under these absurd "political" slogans millions of people in the future world of Oceania are doomed to a pitiful existence. The world--torn apart by wars, wild hatred of man toward man, cruelty, and coercion--is something more than hell. Total surveillance, the most advanced "scientific" means of "brainwashing," the complete degradation and dehumanization of human relations in the name of a self-serving total government, doom mankind to a real primitivism and social regression...

This is only a part of the sinister "protection of the future" disseminated recently with special zeal by official western propaganda, riding the crest of the wave of the sinister attacks against socialism contained in George Orwell's (1903-1950) book "1984."

A television series in Great Britain dedicated to Orwell's life and works, a whole program at the Royal Shakespeare Theater in the "Barbican" complex, radio programs, special editions of leading Western publications, and symposiums--all this is being used to brand "totalitarianism in our time." Continuous publicity since the beginning of the year and efforts to discredit social relations under socialism according to the example of this English writer's "futuristic forecast" characterize one of the most virulent anticommunist prejudices of Western propaganda.

This intensified attack is attempting to stifle the many democratic trends in broad circles of contemporary bourgeois society. Pushing them toward the abyss of the most desperate social pessimism the "Orwelliana" is striving to produce intolerance toward any Marxist alternative of social development, attributing to it imaginary characteristics of a future "totalitarian threat."

"We do not need new myths," exclaimed the U.S. critic Robert Theobald in one of the recent issues of FUTURIST, appealing for the creation of an

Orwellian foundation "to support" the struggle against the evils of "totalitarianism." This myth does not date from yesterday.

Who is Eric Blair

Eric Arthur Blair, whose penname was George Orwell, was born into the family of a British colonial official in India. Already in his early years he passed through the "treadmill" of the "educational system" well known from the books of Dickens. Thanks to his ability and the financial benevolence of Eton College Eric Blair was awarded a scholarship by this famous school. Later, however, Oxford and Cambridge indifferently closed their doors to him. All the roads to the top high posts in the Government, in science, and the arts were thus naturally blocked. Eric was forced to select "his own road." In 1922 he becomes an official in the Indian Imperial Police in Burma.

Five years under the conditions of depressing colonial life thickened the dark clouds in his soul and created within him very contradictory points of view. He was torn apart by deep repulsion for social injustice and his futile individual narcissistic rebellion against evil. Blair returned from Burma with a sense of "permanent guilt" which was to accompany him throughout his life, and found expression in stories and essays such as "Hanging" (1931), and "Shooting an Elephant" (1936).

In 1928 Blair went to Paris where he lived for 2 years, existing on the money he earned washing dishes, which he did for 13 hours a day. In 1929 he returned to London and became a private teacher and later a salesman in a bookstore. In 1936, commissioned by a British publisher, Blair lived for 2 months with unemployed miners and industrial workers in northern England. His reports and essays collected in the book "The Road to Wigan Pier" are a true appeal for struggle against "the inequality of capitalism, combined with caustic accusations of English socialism," as TIME magazine pointed out. It was precisely there that Orwell understood the limitations of social reformism and its inability to solve the pressing problems of the workers' class.

Later Orwell went to Spain, where he took part in the Civil War among the ranks of Catalonia's Trotskyites, members of the Workers Party of the Marxist Alliance. Barcelona greeted him with the exultant spirit of revolution, under whose magic Orwell explained: "For the first time in my life I was in a city where the workers' class was in the saddle." Badly wounded in the throat Orwell returned to England where he described his adventures in the book "Homage to Catalonia."

Orwell served in the army during World War II and cooperated with the BBC Eastern Rpt Eastern service. His articles were regularly printed in TRIBUNE, the newspaper of the noncommunist British left. In 1945 he published his not unknown book "Animal Farm," which brought him glory, especially among certain readers' circles, mainly because of the book's radical anticommunist ideas.

Constantly fighting tuberculosis, living alone on an island off the coast of Scotland, during 1948 and at the beginning of 1949 Orwell wrote his novel "1984." The author outlived his book only by 9 months. Still, enough time to be able to declare to a U.S. critic: My recently published novel has not been written in order to attack socialism or British Labour, whose adherent I am... I do not maintain that there ever will be a society such as the one I have described, but since we are dealing with satire, I believe that something similar could come. I have transplanted the action in my novel to Great Britain in order to be able to remind people that people who speak English are no better than other people, and that totalitarianism can triumph anywhere if we do not fight against it."

Only a few people decided to listen to Orwell's words, still tending, as Western critics have noted, "to believe the title of the novel more than the words of its author..."

#### Novel--Utopia

Orwell describes the panorama of the "future world" sunk in the swamp of desperate primitivism, and material and spiritual poverty. Winston Smith, the novel's hero, or No 6079 according to the numbering of Oceania's population, a system reminiscent of the means of fascism, is a minor official at the so-called Ministry of Truth. His activity boils down to censoring everything printed in the newspapers, magazines, books, and booklets, that does not coincide with the "expectations" or "forecasts" of the official ideology in Oceania, inspired almost completely by the principles of radical political subjectivism. Hidden away in his room, fully aware that sooner or later the ever-watchful eye of the television screen and the refined methods of total intelligence will turn him into a victim of police repression, Winston Smith writes in his diary. "The last man in Europe," as Orwell initially wanted to call the novel, expresses all his desperation, the desperation of a human being forced along the road of complete spiritual anonymity, torn between helpless observation and anarchistic striving toward rebellion and resistance to Oceania's totalitarian order.

Orwell even places his hero among the invisible ranks of a resistance organization against "Big Brother"--the embodiment of power in Oceania. The goal of the organization is permanent power over millions of people. In the final account treachery on the part of O'Brian, a high "party official" who ostensibly recommends Winston Smith to the organization, brings the hero into the hands of the "thought police." His girlfriend Julia also becomes a victim. Despite the ban, which includes all "party officials," Smith falls in love with her, and subsequently she suffers too. After a series of torture the "last man of Europe" overcomes his moral dilemmas and spontaneous resistance to Oceania's "values." Well-paid, with a good job, Smith begins to live with the norms and customs of Oceania, scratching on the dust of a cafe table the famous "formula" of ultimate political and ideological conformism--"4 plus 2 equals 5."

Satirically distorting many of the principled achievements of historical materialism the author of "1984" attacks totalitarianism from the positions of vulgar socialism, skillfully connecting the actual concept of totalitarianism with "rightist" and "leftist" extremism. It is precisely this that gives a lot of material to those who initiate the propaganda attacks, which present socialist society almost as an inevitable "projection" of the dark Orwell utopia. Presenting totalitarianism as a "simple" deviation from the bourgeois democratic idea has inspired the proponents of capitalism for a long time. Years ago this trick served to purge bourgeois society of the guilt of having created the "sinister brown flower"--fascism. During the Cold War period sociologists such as Hannah Arendt, Seymour Lipset and others, with a light hand connected fascism and Peronism with...socialism. Returning to these methods, which have been compromised by history, a scattered [group] of anticommunists combines its failed ideas under the "banner" of Orwell's forecasts, presenting them as proof of the decay of the ideas of equality and freedom in "modern" society.

The radical historical nihilism, portraying human history as real nonsense is especially dear to the propaganda agents of imperialism. The broad working masses in Oceania are no more than an ignorant mob, manipulated by the "rulers of the future." The political public life is no more than a sporadic biological instinctive struggle for a change of position among what Orwell calls the "high," "intermediate," and "low" social strata.

Proclaiming the tendency to reproduce social inequality in the modern bourgeois society as a special "constant law" of the sociohistorical process, Western propaganda prefers to elevate tyranny to a real cult and present it as an omnipotent factor of socialist existence. Instead of learning a sober lesson from history and the real road of social and spiritual progress, the high priests of monopoly use Orwell's suggestions in order to present the sociohistorical development as a "systematic retreat from the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity." Thus socialism, according to the suggestions of Goldstein (the theoretician in "1984"), outlined in his work "Theory and Practice of Oligarchic Collectivism" is nothing more than a theory that emerged at the beginning of the 19th century as the final link in the chain of ideas connected with the rebellions of the slaves in ancient times. In addition, "every variant of socialism that has appeared since 1900 has ever more openly relinquished the idea of establishing liberty and equality."

There is no doubt that the calendar coincidence of the novel "1984" is not the only reason for the special attention being given today by Western propaganda to the idea of "futuristically" discrediting social relations under socialism. It is no coincidence that in his evaluation of the "Orwellian epidemic" in PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM E. Jorgenson stresses: "During the years of the 'Cold War' the book '1984' revealed new fields of speculation for anticommunist propaganda by creating the possibility of supplementing the slander about the present and the history of socialist society by slander about its future. The anticommunists have been using '1984' because they found in the novel a confirmation of their own radically

wild idea of socialism. Today the carriers of the ideology of conservatism see in Orwell an ally in their 'crusade' against socialism by trying to present the author of '1984' as a banner of their movement."

Despite the Western propaganda attempts to profit from the specially presented "leftist-anarchist" viewpoint of one of the intellectual victims of the real Oceania of modern imperialism--as Eric Blair himself was--George Orwell's utopian work is a clear confirmation of the antihumane essence of an obsolete social system. With every justification V. Tsoli, a Soviet publicist, has pointed out: "None of the interpreters of '1984' who have rushed into print on the pages of the Western press found the wisdom, boldness, or honesty to admit that in the final analysis George Orwell has described with talent and foresight the syndrome of real capitalism, with which today, for lack of anything better, we are forced to coexist, opposing with all our forces its militaristic and nuclear-missile ambitions."

Today, more than ever the slogans "War is Peace," "Ignorance is Power," and "Freedom is Slavery" have been unmasked by the logics of the world revolutionary process, the unprecedentedly strong antinuclear movement, and the struggle of the millions of people under the conditions of modern bourgeois society against the attacks of imperialism. In this sense the spirit of the "Eton graduate" expelled to distant Burma must alarm the proponents of imperialism rather than fill them with self-satisfaction. "1984" uncompromisingly reveals the future skeleton of the "modern state" and of the erosion of bourgeois society and morals. Furthermore, the world of Oceania has no place under the sun so long as millions of people regard the ideas of socialism as a criterion of historical duty and responsibility for the future of human civilization.

CSO: 2200/138

BULGARIAN-GUYANESE 'JOINT COMMUNIQUE'

AU141727 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 84 pp 1-2

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, paid an official, friendly visit to our country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on 6-10 June 1984 at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

President Burnham and the officials accompanying him were cordially greeted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and by our high-ranking party and state leaders. The population of our capital warmly welcomed the guests from Guyana. Petur Mezhdurechki, mayor of Sofia, formally presented President Burnham with the keys to the city.

Forbes Burnham laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the great internationalist, the Bulgarian people's leader and teacher, and paid his respect to Dimitrov's immortal cause.

The guests from Guyana visited economic projects, historical, and cultural sites in Sofia and Varna, which gave them the opportunity to become familiar with the Bulgarian people's achievements in building a developed socialist society.

During his stay in Bulgaria President Burnham and the officials accompanying him were accorded warm and cordial hospitality, in the spirit of the friendship and solidarity that links together the peoples of Bulgaria and Guyana.

Official talks were held between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The two leaders exchanged information and mutually briefed each other on the tasks that their two peoples are coping with at the present stage of development, and evaluated the present state and future prospects of their bilateral relations. They discussed in detail the most important topical problems of the international situation.

The following Bulgarian officials participated in the official talks: Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health; Milan Milanov, adviser to the State Council chairman; Dimitur Traykov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic to Guyana; and Zvetan Tsenkov, deputy minister of chemical industry.

The following officials participated in the talks on the side of Guyana: Dr Mohamed Shahabuddin, vice president and public prosecutor of the country; Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, minister of foreign affairs; Richard Van West-Charles, minister of health; Philip Nathaniel Chan, ambassador of Guyana to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Cecil Douglas, chief of the president's secretariat; Elvin Mac David, chief political adviser of the president; Darlin Harris, economic adviser to the president; and Dennis Govaya [name as transliterated], permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria briefed the president of Guyana on the overall successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society and dwelled on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference in March 1984. He pointed out the tremendous importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community member-countries for the successful development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana expressed his high appreciation for the Bulgarian people's achievements in social, economic, and cultural affairs, under the BCP leadership, and wished them even greater, new successes in building a developed, socialist society.

Forbes Burnham briefed Todor Zhivkov on the positive steps taken by the People's National Congress and the Guyana Government to set up socialism in Guyana and stressed that his country is resolved to pursue its anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, nonaligned foreign policy.

The chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomed the successes achieved by the leaders and people of Guyana in intensifying progressive socioeconomic changes in their country and in consolidating their national sovereignty, expressing wishes for even greater successes in their efforts to consolidate the socialist system in their country.

Bilateral relations were reviewed during the talks. Their present state and future prospects were discussed. The two leaders ascertained with satisfaction that favorable opportunities exist for expanding and consolidating cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural sectors, and confirmed their readiness and resolve further to cooperate in enriching and expanding this cooperation to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and

Guyanese peoples. The state leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana paid special attention to the existing opportunities for a broader scientific-technical cooperation between their two countries.

During the visit the following documents were signed: an agreement on cooperation in the cultural, scientific, and educational sectors between the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, a protocol on economic cooperation between the two countries, and a protocol on the exchange of goods. The signing of these documents is aimed at establishing even more favorable opportunities for the further, successful development of relations between Bulgaria and Guyana.

The chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana exchanged information on the stands of their two states on the most topical political and economic issues of the present situation that are of mutual interest, noting with satisfaction that their views coincide on the most important international problems.

The two state leaders expressed their deep concern at the drastic aggravation of the international situation. They pointed out that the imperialist forces have engaged in an aggressive policy aimed at intensifying the arms race and at confrontation, thus exacerbating the danger of a worldwide nuclear war and jeopardizing the very existence of peoples on all continents.

The two sides stressed that any attempt at disrupting the military-strategic balance in any way whatsoever, including the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, inevitably induces an increase of international tension and considerably threatens universal peace and security.

The resolve of the two countries was confirmed actively to cooperate with all progressive and peaceloving forces in the world in eliminating the danger of war and the use of force, or threat to use force, in reducing the arms race, particularly as regards nuclear arms race, and in restoring detente in international relations so that an atmosphere of mutual confidence and cooperation among states may be established, so that territorial integrity and the observance of treaties may be safeguarded and so that controversial problems may be settled through honest negotiations based on equal rights, or through other mutual agreements on the basis of equal security and equal rights. The two sides expressed their stand that such an approach is likely to produce effective measures in the efforts aimed at disarmament, above all in the nuclear arms sector, and in the sector of other mass destruction weapons, as well as a total alleviation of tension enabling all countries, and the developing countries in particular, to devote all their limited resources to their own socioeconomic development, measures that are urgently necessary for these peoples' benefit.

Todor Zhivkov and Forbes Burnham stressed their mutual conviction that the constructive proposals of the socialist countries submitted in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee in January 1983

and in the Moscow Joint Declaration adopted by the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries in June 1983 represent constructive steps aimed at the consolidation of international peace and security.

The chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana pointed out that the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-countries addressed on 7 May 1984 to the NATO member-states and calling for the signing of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations, as well as the proposals submitted by the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-states at the Stockholm conference are a new expression of the responsible and realistic approach of the socialist community member-countries on questions of international detente and of consolidating universal peace and security.

The two state leaders expressed their concern about the escalation of tension in Central America produced as a result of a drastic increase of imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states and as a result of the systematic political pressure and economic blackmail practiced by the imperialists.

The two leaders denounced the permanent threats and provocations against the Republic of Cuba, as well as the military intervention against Grenada.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana expressed their full solidarity with the struggle waged by the people of Nicaragua in defending their country's independence, national sovereignty, and right of self-determination. The two leaders supported the resolve of Nicaragua, under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, to resist the increasing threat of expanding aggression and violating the country's territorial integrity, through the mining of its ports, among other things.

The two sides insisted on the prompt stop to such actions and called for peaceful actions aimed at settling the conflict in Central America. They expressed their firm support for the proposals submitted by Nicaragua, as well as for the efforts of the "Contadora" group in this respect.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, briefed the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana on Bulgaria's constructive approach in encouraging a policy of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and on the proposal and efforts to transform the Balkan area into a nuclear-free zone. President Burnham congratulated Chairman Zhivkov on his efforts aimed at establishing an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding in this area.

The two state leaders declared their support for all positive efforts aimed at achieving a peaceful and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem likely to guarantee the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as the unity and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus.

Having discussed the situation in the Middle East the two sides expressed their great concern about the aggravation of tension in that area as a result of Israel's aggressive policy. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana think that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis is impossible without the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, without the recognition of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own, independent state, and without the guarantee of the right for all countries situated in this area to an independent and secure existence, as well as development. It was stressed that the two sides are supporting the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two state leaders declared themselves in favor of stopping the meaningless war between Iran and Iraq, as well as in favor of settling this urgent problem in a peaceful manner.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana categorically denounced the aggressive policy of the racist Pretoria regime, implemented with the support of imperialist forces against the independent neighbor-countries. The two sides reiterated their wholehearted support for the Namibian people's struggle under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]--its only legitimate representative--and insisted upon the prompt application of all UN resolutions granting independence to Namibia, including Resolution No 435 adopted by the Security Council in this respect. The two sides confirmed their solidarity with the just and legitimate struggle waged by the people in the Republic of South Africa for the liquidation of the inhuman apartheid regime existing in this country.

The two state leaders confirmed their adherence to the goals and principles laid down in the UN Charter and stressed the necessity of enhancing the role of the UN as an efficient instrument for maintaining peace and international security, for developing cooperation among states.

The chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana expressed their high evaluation of the role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle to consolidate world peace and security, to promote understanding and cooperation among peoples against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, as well as against racism and apartheid.

In conformity with the UN resolution on establishing a new international economic order based on justice and democracy, the two state leaders agreed that it is necessary to achieve thorough changes in international economic relations to liquidate discrimination in international trade. They expressed themselves against the use of economic relations as a means of exerting political pressure on other countries.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his high appreciation for the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist policy of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and for the

country's contribution to the common cause of preserving international peace and security in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, and racism, as well as for its active contribution to the work of the Nonaligned Movement.

Forbes Burnham, in turn, pointed out the importance of the constructive foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at saving and consolidating international peace and security, at maintaining an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation throughout the world in support of the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress.

The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction at the results of the visit paid by the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and noted that this visit represents a considerable contribution to the further development and consolidation of friendly relations and useful cooperation between the two peoples.

The president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana expressed his gratitude for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to him and to those accompanying him during his visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and for the opportunity to become closely acquainted with the Bulgarian people's remarkable achievements in building a developed socialist society. He addressed an invitation to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to visit the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The exact date of the visit will be settled through diplomatic channels.

CSO: 2200/138

PREPARATIONS FOR 'DANUBE '84' EXERCISES OUTLINED

Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Attila Bekes: "Danube '84: Cooperation and the Proving Ground of Training"]

[Text] The news: the members of the Warsaw Pact are staging a military exercise in Hungary, according to this year's training schedule. Troops from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union will participate.

The precedents: Danube '84 is preplanned. The exercises are the test of training. Men, soldiers, officers, generals, tanks, artillery, helicopters and planes will be the proof. On a designated area in Transdanubia [Dunantú], 16,000 men will advance for several days, crossing the Danube. The troops have taken up their positions already. The rehearsals have begun, as well as the coordination of the men and staffs. Tomorrow: we attack!

The last quiet day. There is a tent on the hilltop. There is a terrain model made of foam on the ground. A general, the brigadier general of the Hungarian troops, Kalman Korincz, is giving a briefing. The terrain model is several meters wide. In reality, it represents several hundred kilometers of a battle area. The general is now organizing the cooperation of his troops. The commanders of the subordinate units line up on both sides of the terrain model. The general speaks in a harsh, brazen tone. He uses active words: "Break through, occupy, cross the river, link up, work in close cooperation with the Czechoslovak forces."

The commanders, the scouts and the artillery chief all present reports. Minute-by-minute, tomorrow's missions are clarified for everyone. The last command: "Full combat equipment, everyone wears helmets up to battalion commander level."

The nation's youngest general, Kalman Lorincz, commander of an elite tank unit, became a brigadier at the age of 42.

"Since this is a joint exercise, our most important mission is to organize the cooperation among Hungarian, Czechoslovak, and Soviet troops. We held a high-level command briefing yesterday discussing the coordination of the

troops. We are now breaking down the general mission in my own unit in great detail. The exchange of information is important. I will provide information, and the Czechoslovak commander will brief me. This is our fifth such joint exercise. I prepared my own plan, that is, what I want to achieve with my own unit. Now every soldier is put to test by showing his true combat prowess. This will be a big test of strength, that is for sure. Everyone has to 'keep going' 36 to 48 hours in a row."

A private first class from Borsod

Question: Is it true, that you drive your own tank?

Answer: I would have a hard time dealing with the fact that someone could drive it better than I can, or even shoot better than I can.

Question: What are your soldiers like?

Answer: They are very good! If the officer leads them well, then they can do anything.

It is pouring. The air is cold and damp. The soldiers are hiding in the woods behind the hills. Camouflage uniforms, camouflage tents; tanks covered with camouflage nets are sitting in mud up to the axles of their caterpillar treads. Tankers are now getting out of one of them.

Question: Where are you going?

Answer: To eat lunch. We get hot food twice daily. Lunch and supper are always warm. We got ready for the assault. This exercise is well-planned and calm. On a large scale it is not difficult. But our company-level exercise went well, and we also got our tank ready.

Question: What is it like?

Answer: It is the best. Especially ours, chasis number 19. It moves fast, and we can shoot 6 to 8 rounds per minute.

Question: What will happen after the exercises?

Answer: We will get ready for the next one, air defense target practice. Then we will go home. There are still 53 centimeters to go on one meter. I am building a house at home.

In the neighboring woods, the Czechoslovak contingent took up a position. They came from West Slovakia. They painted all of their combat vehicles, even the howitzers, in a camouflage pattern. Several of them are just getting ready to go over to the Hungarians for a little neighborly conversation.

Dominik Vajci, section leader said: "We feel great. This is the first time we are on such an exercise. Even as a tourist I have not seen such a pretty region."

Question: In the first moments of the assault, what will be the main objective?

Answer: We have to take over our firing position as soon as possible, and then support the advancing Hungarian troops with full firepower.

CSO: 2500/440

HUNGARY

BRIEFS

RFE, RIAS JOURNALISTS IN BUDAPEST--Indeed, the political-ideological facts remained unchanged even during this friendly German-Hungarian early summer. Two of the journalists from Bonn who accompanied Kohl did not receive accreditation from Hungary and therefore were not permitted to participate in the official meeting: a correspondent of the American station RADIO FREE EUROPE--a station which transmits in the languages of East Europe--and a representative of RIAS Berlin. Here as well, there was a "Hungarian solution": the journalists were allowed to stay in Budapest and were able to write their articles unhindered. [Excerpt] [Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Jun 84 p 3]

CSO: 2300/546

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES YOUNG ELECTION CANDIDATES

AU141302 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Jun 84 p 2

[Report on speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski to a group of 80 young candidates to voivodship people's councils elections who were nominated by four youth organizations, at the PPR Sejm on 11 June]

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers took the floor during the meeting. He spoke of the need to revive and cultivate beautiful citizen-like traits such as observance of the law, sensitivity to state and human issues, young people's ability to work hard and to show the kind of realistic solidarity that comes from jointly working for the good of the homeland. We are counting on young people, on their intransigence, their good sense, and their open-heartedness. We expressed this in the Ninth PZPR Congress program by recognizing that the affairs of the younger generation are the most important with regard to the future of the country, the people, and the party. Another testimony to this is the planned introduction of a youth movement representative into the inner circle of the leadership of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON].

Wojciech Jaruzelski said he hoped the young candidates for people's councils would in their future activities fulfill the hopes that the electorate and their fellow citizens placed in them. You have a great chance, the first PZPR Central Committee secretary stressed, to actively and creatively influence the social and political shape of the country. Along with your seats as councilors, you are accepting difficult and responsible duties, because democracy, independence, and self-government cannot simply be only decreed. But I am convinced that you will match up to society's trust in you.

Most young people are trying to find themselves a worthy place in life through resolute work, eliminating infringements of the law, and transforming reality. Marx himself noticed that every real step forward was more important than a dozen programs. It is precisely such an attitude, W. Jaruzelski said, that is particularly necessary to socialist Poland, and I believe that you--young candidates for people's councilors and future

councilors--will find satisfaction in undertaking the responsible tasks you will be faced with, and that you will take the issues concerning yourselves and the country into your own hands and will lead it into the 21st century making a strong and a prosperous country of it. Let your activities in the people's councils become a stage on the road to development that is leading many of you to the managerial posts of chief, governor, and minister. Let these activities become a good experience in wise economic co-management and social work.

CSO: 2600/1046

## PZPR LEADERS ADDRESS GOVERNORS ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

AU131424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP--The 9 June session of governors and mayors of provincial cities, which was attended by members of the Council of Ministers and was chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and premier, discussed the problems of improving the work of state administration in line with the evaluations and proposals made during the Second National Meeting of Trade Union Representatives with the party-state leadership and during the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Lodz.

It was no accident that the session to discuss improvements of administrative work was held a week before the elections to the people's councils. The purpose of the session was to exploit workers' creative views and ideas that had been aired at the 16th plenum and at the trade union meeting. None of those proposals should be ignored in the work plans of administrative bodies. Harmonious cooperation between state-economic administration and representative bodies must be based on the views and evaluations of the workers class and the working people. The session strongly stressed the role of administration as a servant of the people and the state.

The governors were presented with the drafts of a number of important documents, including "Assumptions of the State System of Work with Cadres," "The Ethical Code of Civil Servants," and "The Rights of Citizens and the Duties of Civil Servants in the State Offices of the PPR.'

Z. Messner, Politburo member and vice premier, spoke extensively about those problems and said that socialist state administration is socially responsible for seeing that the citizens' crucial needs are met, because this is the meaning of the socialist system. The process of improving administration must not be regarded as something that can be attended to only occasionally. That process must be ensured by institutional measures.

The 16th party plenum paid much attention to the need for consistent systems-type activities, Messner continued. The plenum was aware of the value of various activities, including the government's considerable legislative militancy, the vigor of local authorities, and a large participation of workers among candidates for people's councillors and in trade unions and workers councils, but it also stressed the negative features of

administrative work. The plenum charged the intermediate level of management with inertia, parochialism, bad will, incompetence, red tape, and little interest in sorting out its own sector of work.

The plenum submitted many economic problems, which should be paid attention to by the state apparatus, even though they concern the performance of enterprises. Referring to that issue, Messner stressed that the economic model that is being implemented is based on unambiguous principles and that the state administration bodies, while implementing the aims laid down by the PZPR and by the representative bodies of power, have to see that people's needs are met by enterprises, plants, and institutions enjoying the necessary independence and have to analyze their functioning. The independence of those units amounts to bearing responsibility for implementing their appointed tasks. That is why state administrative bodies should be more and more instrumental in attending to the interests of society and in meeting the citizens' rightful needs.

Messner then discussed some aspects of the country's economic situation and referred to the very crucial problem of the effectiveness of the state administrative methods vis-a-vis the economic units. The approach to that problem is still rife with simplifications and old habits, he said. The tendency to indulge in command management and to take over the powers of production units is reviving, and the result is that responsibility is taken from economic units and enterprises for their every current activity. Administrative bodies entangled in detailed decisions are unable to correctly discharge their organizational and controlling functions. The lack of adequate skill in coordinating various methods of influencing the performance of the units that implement important social tasks are a weak point in the functioning of many administrative bodies, Messner added. Curbing the measures of command, he stressed, does not mean that the state wants to abandon its organizational and control tasks. What it means is that it is necessary to use more complicated and more effective instruments.

The governors have also been remiss in utilizing their legal position as government representatives in the field. They should use the old and new methods of influence provided by the law of the people's councils and territorial self-management groups. The point is to develop a system through which the increased powers of the people's councils can be used in order to implement the tasks that must be assumed by local administrative bodies.

Messner also discussed the criticism aired at the meeting with trade unionists and at the 16th plenum with regard to the struggle against various social ills, profiteering, and so on.

State administrative bodies, especially local bodies, must commit themselves with much greater resolution and regularity to the struggle against those features, he said. The fiscal services have to devise the methods by which the private sector can be subjected to unceasing control checks and can thus acquire respect for fiscal discipline. Aside from such control checks, it is desirable to develop state enterprises of the local industry

in order to compete with the private sector. The local bodies would act as founders of such enterprises.

The government, Messner said, regards it as necessary to continue the process of improving the structures of state administration at all levels and the principles of its performance. Those structures and principles are being adjusted to the requirements of the economic reform.

We have completed initial analyses of the organizational structures of the central administrative offices and we will continue to analyze them. The first conclusions from those analyses have given us much food for thought. Despite the fact that the central bodies have assumed some new duties, the number of their employees is consistently decreasing. Compared with 1980, the largest reductions in employment have occurred in various ministries and in the bodies above them. In other words, 1,179 employees, or almost 20 percent, have departed.

The style of government sponsored by Premier W. Jaruzelski Messner stressed, must not be regarded as some spectacular seasonal measure. That style must become a permanent practice for the benefit of the people and of those who are in authority at various levels of the state apparatus. To ensure that, we have formulated a system of control over administration and within administration. Work is also continuing to set up worker-peasant inspection teams to act as an important ally of administrative bodies in searching out and eliminating all the manifestations detested by the people.

The prestige of administrative bodies, Messner said, is the prestige of the state and vice versa. That prestige cannot be acquired except through the correct performance of offices, the efficiency of civil servants, the observance of the laws and social justice, and the struggle against red tape and bossism.

In most cases such negative manifestations arise through the inefficiency of officials and through disrespect for their duties. Inefficiency should be eliminated by improving the quality of cadres and by replacing them as far as possible. Disrespect for the duties of officials should be eliminated with determined opposition against various informal pressures, influence-peddling, and the unjustified changes in decisions.

In the final reckoning the prestige of administration is assured by an honest service for the people and the state, respect for citizens, and sympathy with citizens' rightful needs, which cannot always be met.

A sense of duty and not inflated bossism must categorically predominate in all offices and all the bodies of socialist administration.

Minister Stanislaw Ciosek, member of the Council of Ministers, presented a report on the meeting with trade unionists and the all Poland session of representatives of workers self-management bodies.

The main theses of his speech were as follows:

--The problems of living and working conditions occupied an important place in the trade union discussion, which was very critical and sharp at times.

--The trade unionists asked for more effective measures to stem inflation and to improve economic management and expressed fears that the people's living conditions may deteriorate.

--The trade unionists criticized the functioning of some mechanisms of the economic reform on the basis of inadequate progress in the economy.

--It was unfortunate that most speeches demanded that new priorities should be established for the individual branches of industry and for individual plants and that employees should be granted new privileges.

--The trade unionists criticized most sharply the fact that some people have to pay more for the crisis than other people and the activities of the Polonia firms and the private sector of production and trade.

--They positively evaluated the wage systems in plants.

--Compared with the Baildon foundry meeting [in 1983], the recent meeting aired far less criticism against the cooperation of state and economic administrations with trade unions. The working contacts of ministers and governors with trade union representatives have now consolidated. The meetings between the two have become a permanent method of work and must be continued. The coming meetings will discuss the principles of socio-economic plans.

The trade unionists submitted many proposals to increase the powers of trade unions in such fields as the social and housing funds, the running of the State Labor inspectorate, social insurance, the vacation fund, gardening plots, and medical treatment in spas.

--We view the meeting with the trade unionists and their proposals with utmost seriousness. In discussions we did not avoid polemics and we tried to clearly present our socioeconomic situation and future plans. We have a plan for implementing trade union proposals, which will soon be examined by the Politburo and the Government Presidium.

--It is necessary to supply trade unionists with as much information as possible on the implementation of economic tasks because this is the only way to ensure that trade union activists cease relying on rumors. We propose that extensive official statistical information should be made available to leaderships of national organizations.

--It is important to commit trade unions to the implementation of the idea of the worker-peasant inspection teams.

--It is necessary to more widely commit trade unions to decision-making, labor competition, inventiveness, and patronage over workers culture and recreation.

The session was wound up by Premier W. Jaruzelski, who drew attention to the rich harvest of workers' views and proposals amassed during the 16th party plenum.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that all the plenum achievements must be exploited to improve the organization of life and work of the workers class and all the people and that all state administrative bodies have special tasks to fulfill in this connection because they are servants of the state and the people.

Improving the system of work with cadres in the offices of state administration is one of the most important issues, Jaruzelski stressed. The qualifications, commitment, and moral qualities of the administrative officials determine the effective fight against the features that deform community life. The implementation of draft principles of the state system of work with cadres, of the ethical code for officials, and of the citizens' rights and the officials' duties in state offices will be of great importance in that connection.

Jaruzelski said that the aims of the cadre policy in the PPR result from the constitutional principles of our sociopolitical and economic system and are defined in the "Main Assumptions of the PZPR's Cadre Policy," which was adopted by the 13th plenum. He also spoke of the need to constantly analyze the problems and proposals resulting from the citizens' complaints and letters sent to ministries, central offices, and other administrative bodies.

A signal improvement in the general approach to people's problems, a prompter response to evil, wrongs, and irregularities, and a sympathetic approach to citizens' business have been effected by the implementation by state and economic administration of the ninth party plenum directives. It is important for all offices dealing with people's complaints to employ wise, sensitive, patient, and friendly officials, who are able to listen to other people's worries.

Speaking about the coming elections to people's councils, Jaruzelski stressed that it is necessary to respect the achievements of the former councils, which employed many dedicated and honest people. It is necessary to honestly analyze all proposals and demands submitted by the electorate during the present election campaign. All valuable proposals should be used to enrich local development programs, because only then will the electorate know that it is able to genuinely influence the life of its region.

Speaking of specific issues raised during the session, Jaruzelski stressed that one of the most important tasks of all administrative bodies is to see that the laws, decrees and legal enactments are fully and truly observed because they make it possible to decisively combat breaches of work and social discipline as well as poor workmanship, drunkenness, and the dirt in shops, railroad stations, trains, catering establishments, and other public facilities.

## CZECHOWICZ ANSWERS QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTIONS, ECONOMY

LD151816 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1636 GMT on 12 June carries a film of a 3-hour meeting between Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Politburo, first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, and young voters and pupils at Lodz schools, for which no video is available.

Czechowicz starts by telling the youths to feel free to ask whatever questions they like. A youth stands up and says: "Some maintain, those who are most against these elections, that it is known in advance who will be elected." Czechowicz replies: "Authentically, I can tell you, that who will get elected depends on you." He goes on to outline the new electoral system, stressing how democratic it is.

The next question relates to aid for addicts. Czechowicz begins: "This is a very difficult question." He then explains that although the meager resources should be devoted to youths who are on the right road, still narcotics victims must be helped.

Someone asks: "Do you think that the attitude of the young to the party and government will change?" Czechowicz replies in part: "After all, I am not so naive as to think that, on my arrival here, everybody sighed and said, our dear old secretary has come to visit us. (Laughter) In other words I know that your attitudes vary both toward what I represent and toward me personally." He continues: "I do not conceal the fact that we still have a long way to go to establish a full dialogue with the young. This results, I would say, from errors in upbringing, from the atmosphere not only at school but at home and on the streets." Czechowicz adds: "The question is: What is the way out? Let's assume that you believe in neither the party, nor the government." He goes on: "So you--I'm not speaking personally but generally--choose either to go to the opposition and paint slogans on buildings, or you say, none of this interests me, and devote yourself to study and school matters. And so, if you dislike many of the solutions within the political order, you should go and change it, try to modify it. This is a fundamental matter, because history favors those who create it. Really."

In responding to a question during further exchanges, Czechowicz says: "The party must conduct its struggle and authority on different fronts. We don't conceal this. We conduct a struggle against the political opposition as well as against our own weaknesses. We don't conceal this either."

Asked if things will be good in Poland if state sector workers earn much less than private enterprise, Czechowicz says that during his conversations with striking workers in the Solidarity period, one frequent complaint was against government not giving the private sector a chance. To meet this demand for initiative, Polonia and other private firms have been supported. But capitalist processes have begun to develop, in which connection Czechowicz says: "I believe one thing, that in Poland people are for socialism, you know? And I shall tell you--you are laughing--I shall tell you why: Because people are not bad, they will not all favor--I say this with conviction--a rebirth of private ownership, large enterprises, of social injustice." He continues: "And listen, we must now--we the alleged hardliners and opponents--we, it turns out, must stand against the working class and sometimes defend the justification for the existence of these Polonia companies and private craft. The point is that we in Poland must perfect the entire fiscal and tax system."

Asked if those who do not vote will be punished, Czechowicz replies that the elections are the law and a civic obligation, but there will be no penalties. In this connection he digresses: "The party has the awareness that it will not build a better tomorrow by itself. It must do this together with the community. The party says here that the contribution of believers is also as great. There is no division between believers and non-believers."

CSO: 2600/1045

POLAND

CZECHOWICZ MEETS WITH LODZ RELIGIOUS ACTIVISTS

LD142104 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] There was a meeting today in the Presidium Hall of the Town Hall in Lodz between Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, and activists of Lodz' Catholic circles, PAX, the Christian Social Association, the Polish Catholic and Social Association, priests belonging to the Caritas Association, and members of the Polish Ecumenical Council. Also present were Igor (Sikoricki), chairman of the Voivodship Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON], and Deputy Mayor of Lodz, Krowiranda.

Today's meeting signified broad dialogue between the authorities and believers of all milieus. The achievements of the 40 years of Poland, the city, and the region, cooperation of patriotic forces in reconstruction and development of Poland, upbringing of young people, and joint concern for the international prestige of the country--these were the topics discussed.

The results of the 16th plenum of the Central Committee, the ensuing elections to people's councils, the councils which will constitute a broad platform for a joint activity for successful development of Poland were also considered.

[Begin recording, presumably Czechowicz] Patterns of upbringing come from home, from our culture which is 1,000 years old, but also from the culture of the socialist state, from its 40 years. What is the meaning of all this? Well, I think it's high time we thought about it. It is high time we started cooperating in a triangle: state, church, and family.

It is important for man to be aware of his or her place on earth, but in concrete conditions and under a concrete hierarchy of values, and in order to implement concrete ideals.

CSO: 2600/1044

WARSAW MAYOR DISCUSSES CITY'S PROBLEMS

AU190700 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Division General Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw: "Warsaw Today"]

[Excerpts] In connection with the approaching elections to the people's councils, councils which will soon have to make important decisions affecting the development of the city and voivodship of Warsaw, it seems useful to view from this angle some of the city's most important problems, most of which, by the way, have already been touched upon during preelection talks.

The most difficult problem to solve is the keenly felt shortage of housing.

Although we have practically rebuilt Warsaw from the foundations, we have not avoided difficulties in guaranteeing accommodation for all families. Taking into account the fact that there are 118 households for every 100 apartments, which means that many young families are waiting for their own separate accommodation, plus the fact that there are many apartments in existence in which living standards are even worse than the lowest statistical norms, the housing shortage in Warsaw city and voivodship is estimated at about 200,000 apartments, whereas there is an urgent need for about 40,000 apartments. These needs will practically double over the next 2-3 years.

In the meantime, current short-term and long-term undertakings permit the construction of 51,000 apartments in 1985-87, of which 41,000 will be for large families. This means that at present we cannot count on a rapid improvement in the capital's housing situation. Any undertaking and initiative capable of improving construction is all the more important. Such undertakings and initiatives include small housing cooperatives which we have already guaranteed, construction of premises to fill in, as it were, gaps in rows of buildings, and various sorts of social initiatives designed to guarantee a roof over one's head.

We are also paying close attention to improving the quality of housing construction, especially to eliminating technical faults in new and old buildings. An important way of improving the housing situation is to

improve the work of construction enterprises, combat faults in organization, and overcome disorder and waste of materials on building sites.

Acute shortages of social and cultural facilities in the city and voivodship are the result of a long delay in constructing backup facilities in new residential districts. The drastic shortage of educational, medical, and social welfare institutions can be felt the most.

As a result of the city authorities' efforts to improve the situation, 20 schools, 30 kindergartens, 9 clinics, and 9 day nurseries were completed between 1980 and 1983. However, needs are considerably greater. An important matter is to build at least two new hospitals and considerably increase the number of places available in care homes.

The materials base necessary to disseminate culture and make available sports and recreation has not been extended practically since the second half of the 70's. Neither have we noted any development of cultural facilities of national significance, with the exception of the ongoing construction of the National Library and the reconstruction of the Royal Castle and Ujazdowski Castle.

The greatest problem in this sphere of our lives is guaranteeing the right number of places in elementary schools. A maximum of 840 new school premises can be built from 1984 to 1987. This means that with the present population growth rate, conditions in schools will not improve to a tangible degree. More noticeable effects will be achieved later.

Completing this necessarily short view of Rawsaw's problems and plans for the nearest future, I wish to stress most firmly that the solution and implementation of the above will depend primarily on the country's economic possibilities and on the work results of Varsovians in the years 1984 and 1985.

On the basis of the implementation of current tasks up to now, one can forecast that overcoming the crisis over the next 2 years will create the right conditions in the second half of this decade for gradually meeting social needs. I believe--and I must believe--that we Varsovians have enough strength, resilience, drive, and wisdom to perform the tasks that face us today.

For what we need is not declarations of partiality toward our capital, but activity--activity at machines, at the building site, in trade, in services, in schools and colleges, and in offices. This we need every day and everywhere.

CSO: 2600/1040

NEW SOCIAL LEGISLATION ENACTED

Social Studies School Authorized

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 21, 14 Apr 84 p 256

["Statute of April 6, 1984 on the Creation of an Academy of Social Sciences"]

[Text] Article 1. A higher school, the Academy of Social Sciences, is hereby created.

Article 2. The Academy of Social Sciences is a legal entity and is headquartered in Warsaw.

Article 3. The tasks of the Academy of Social Sciences is to train cadres of workers for the party and state apparatus, and for political, social and economic organizations; to conduct scientific research; and to train and educate scientific cadres in the social sciences.

Article 4. 1. The PZPR Central Committee supervises Academy of Social Sciences activities via the Program Council which is appointed by the Central Committee; the Program Council designates the method of execution of the tasks mentioned in article 3.

2. In executing the supervision mentioned in paragraph 1, the Program Council collaborates with the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology.

Article 5. The Program Council is duly vested with the rights of ministers supervising the higher schools that are stipulated in the Statute of 4 May 1982 on Higher Schools (DZIENNIK USTAW No 14, Item 113; 1983, No 5, Item 33 and No 39, Item 176).

Article 6. The regulations of the statute on higher schools apply to the Academy of Social Sciences in the area defined in article 5, paragraph 3 of the mentioned statute.

Article 7. 1. The Academy of Social Sciences operates on the basis of the statute passed by the Academy of Social Sciences Senate and approved by the Program Council.

2. Prior to the implementation of the statute mentioned in paragraph 1, the Academy of Social Sciences operates on the basis of Program Council resolutions.

3. The resolutions of article 217 of the statute on higher schools is applied as appropriate.

Article 8. The Academy of Social Sciences absorbs the former Higher School of Social Sciences and the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, which are abolished the moment the Academy of Social Sciences is created. The students and candidates for doctor's degrees of the Higher School of Social Sciences become students and candidates for doctor's degrees at the Academy of Social Sciences, but students completing their studies in 1984 obtain a Higher School of Social Sciences diploma.

Article 9. This statute is effective on the date of its announcement.

Chairman of the Council of State: M. Jablonski

Secretary of the Council of State: J. Szymanek

#### Personal Identity Law Amended

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 26, 14 May 84 pp 331-333

["Statute of 26 April 1984 on Amendments to the Statute on Population Census and Identity Cards"]

[Text] Article 1. The following amendments are made to the statute of 10 April 1974 on population census and identity cards:

1) in article 1:

a) in paragraph 2 the word "citizenship" and a comma are added after the word "civil,"

b) in paragraph 3 the words "and certifying Polish citizenship" are added to the end of the sentence;

2) in article 4:

a) the designation paragraph 1 is deleted,

b) paragraph 2 is deleted;

3) article 8, paragraph 1 reads:

"1. An individual registered for a temporary visit who remains in that same locality continuously for more than 2 months is required to register for permanent residence unless circumstances indicate that the visit will continue to be of a temporary nature. Specifically, the circumstances justifying registration for a temporary visit exceeding 2 months are:

- 1) performing work outside the permanent area of residence,
- 2) the visit is associated with education, medical treatment or family reasons,
- 3) discharging active military duty,
- 4) serving time in reform and penal institutions; detainment for investigative arrests; stays in centers for social adjustment, juvenile shelters and educational institutions.";

4) Article 9 reads:

"Article 9. 1. When registering as required, the identity verification card must be presented, and in justified cases another document to establish identity must be presented.

2. When registering for permanent residence or a temporary visit exceeding 2 months, a certificate of right to reside in the place (room) where the registration takes place must be presented.";

5) in article 10, paragraph 2 the word "residence" is changed to "permanent residence or";

6) article 11, paragraph 1 reads:

"1. An individual required to register for permanent residence provides the required registration information to the proper local primary state administration organ at his new place of residence.";

7) article 13 reads:

"Article 13. Regarding permanent or temporary residence at a hotel or at an institution providing room related to work, schooling, medical treatment or social welfare, one registers with the director of the enterprise or his authorized representative. The regulation of article 9, paragraph 2 is not applicable.";

8) article 15 reads:

"Article 15. 1. An individual who leaves his place of permanent residence or place of temporary residence exceeding 2 months is required to register his departure with the local state administration organ of the area he is leaving no later than the day he departs the area and to provide the place and address of his new residence.

2. At the request of the prosecutor of department, the local state administration organ issues a decision regarding a registration for departure for an individual who has forfeited the rights mentioned in article 9, paragraph 2 and who left his former place of permanent residence without

registering his departure, or an individual who left his former place of permanent residence and has not lived there for at least 6 months and whose present address cannot be determined.

3. An individual who leaves the country for a period exceeding 2 months is required to report his departure and return to the proper organ at his permanent place of residence mentioned in paragraph 1. The departure is reported no later than the date of departure from the former place of residence, and the return is reported within 72 hours of arrival.";

9) article 16 reads:

"Article 16. 1. If the time period of a temporary stay of up to 2 months is equal to the time period specified when the registration took place, then the individual who is departing is not required to report his departure.

2. If an individual departs a place of temporary residence not exceeding 2 months before the time specified at registration, then he is required to report his departure no later than the date of departure.";

10) in article 18, paragraph 1, the words "guest room" are added after the words "vacation home";

11) article 19 reads:

"Article 19. An individual staying in a designated locality for tourism or vacation purposes that is not included in the establishments mentioned in article 18 is not required to register if his stay in this locality does not exceed 30 days.";

12) article 25 reads:

"Article 25. Participants in an outing register for a temporary stay via the outing director who, upon arrival, is required to report the duration of the stay to the director of the hotel establishment or to the employee authorized to accept the applications; the outing director must submit a list of the outing participants as well as the documents authorizing the visit on the territory of the Polish People's Republic.";

13) article 29 reads:

"Article 29. 1. A renter, tenant or individual who is vested in a cooperative premise, or the owner of the premise is required to verify the stay of an individual reporting a permanent stay or a temporary stay exceeding 2 months; in addition, the owner (manager) of a building must indicate if the individual has the right to stay on the premises in which the registration is to take place.

2. The individuals mentioned in paragraph 1 are required to inform the proper state administration organ of the permanent or temporary residence of another individual on their premises (rooms) of their departure from these premises (rooms) if this individual has not reported his departure. The report should be made immediately after the designated time to register has lapsed.";

14) in article 30:

- a) in paragraph 1, the word "organ" replaces the word "department,"
- b) in paragraph 2, all words following "village administrator" are deleted;

15) in article 31, paragraph 2 the word "organ" replaces the word "department";

16) article 32 is deleted;

17) in article 31 "guardian" becomes "legal guardian";

18) article 40, paragraph 1, point 1 reads:

"1) registration for permanent residence or a temporary residence exceeding 2 months and reporting the end of such a stay";

19) article 42, paragraph 2 the words "14 days" replace the words "7 days";

20) article 43 reads:

"Article 43. 1. An individual who loses his identity verification document is required to report it within 24 hours to the nearest local state administration organ. This organ then issues an affidavit concerning the lost identity verification document that is valid till a new document is issued.

2. If the individual finds his own lost identity verification document, he must inform the local primary state administration organ where he applied for the new document within 24 hours if a new document has not been issued.

3. If another person's identity verification document or one's own identity verification document is found within 24 hours, the document must be surrendered to the nearest local primary state administration organ where the new document was issued.";

21) article 46 reads:

"Article 46. Identity cards and temporary affidavits of identification are issued by the local primary state administration organ at the new place of permanent residence of the individuals designated in article 35.";

22) in article 47:

a) paragraph 1 reads:

"1. The population census is conducted by the local primary state administration organ,"

b) in paragraph 2, the word "organs" replaces the word "departments";

23) in article 48:

a) in paragraph 1 the words "local state administration organ" replaces the word "department,"

b) paragraph 2 reads:

"2. If the given information concerning registration or departure is suspicious, then the proper local state administration organ determines if the registration is proper.";

24) article 53 reads:

"Article 53. The designation 'local state administration organ' of a given degree that is used in the statute is understood to be a local state administration organ that is competent to handle problems concerning population census and personal identification.";

25) article 54 reads:

"Article 54. An individual who sells someone else's or his own identity verification document is subject to 2 years' imprisonment or a fine.";

26) article 56 reads:

"Article 56. Anyone who:

1) declines to carry a identity verification document,

2) withholds the identity verification document when accepting a job or as security for bearing witness or the non-performance of a charged obligation to perform are required registration on this document,

3) does not perform a charged obligation to present the identity verification document to an authorized organ or institution in order to execute a required registration or who writes on this document without authorization,

4) does not return the identity verification document in case of forfeiture of Polish citizenship,

5) does not perform the charged obligation to return the identification verification document of a deceased individual,

6) does not return a found identification verification document,

is subject to imprisonment of up to 3 months or a fine of up to 20,000 zlotys."

Article 2. The minister of internal affairs will give notice of a standard text for the statute of April 10, 1974 on population census and identity cards that take into account the changes resulting from the legal regulations announced before the standard text is issued, using continuous enumeration of sections, articles, paragraphs and points.

Article 3. The statute is in force starting 1 July 1984.

Chairman of the Council of State: H. Jablonski

Secretary of the Council of State: J. Szymanek

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CSO: 2600/1024

## TRAINING IN DETECTION, OVERCOMING OF NUCLEAR MINE BARRIERS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 4, Apr 84 pp 24-28

[Article by Col Edmund Kuczalski: "Methodology of Training in Reconnaissance and Overcoming of Nuclear Mine Barriers"]

[Text] The current NATO concept of the utilization of nuclear weapons calls for a possibility of using nuclear mines in the system of permanent operational barriers and in ad hoc tactical barriers. A system of permanent operational barriers stretches along the borders of West Germany and East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and is also spread out deep into the territory of West Germany. In the regions selected for the installation of nuclear mines, appropriate underground tunnels have been built and the necessary electronic equipment plugged in.

Parallel to the work on nuclear charges for underground blasts for Pershing 2 missiles, in the United States research is being conducted on nuclear missiles for barrel artillery, which in the not too distant future will permit remote nuclear mining at tactical and operational levels. The technique of remote nuclear mining, making it possible to mine FEBA's deep in the enemy's territory (bringing about collapses and destructions in zones of military march routes), revolutionizes the existing concept of mining limited to the placing of barriers in one's own territory.

The significance and importance of nuclear mine barriers in the future battlefield has increased, then, incommensurably. The necessity has arisen, therefore, to revise the existing views on rules and means of overcoming them.

Problems of reconnaissance and overcoming of nuclear mine barriers have been analyzed for several years now and presented in many publications, scientific papers, manuals and instructions. However, because of the constant development of mine and barrier technology, the information contained in those publications has become partially outdated. It is not, then, by accident that the process of training in reconnaissance and overcoming nuclear mine barriers is going on according to decisions made by individual military districts, which have at their disposal more or less credible instruction materials.

The actual arbitrariness in the interpretation of knowledge on nuclear barriers causes many factual errors to arise, and leads to the development of not very functional and at the same time expensive training facilities, often too small in comparison with the needs.

An urgent need arises, then, to develop a uniform idea of training and proper equipment adapted to the existing training facilities, with small (because of costs) changes.

This article will present such an attempt in outline form due to the nature of the publication.

#### Organizational Form of Training

Nuclear mine barriers constitute an integral part of the system of engineered barriers and [their] destruction and as such cannot be seen as an isolated system. A system of stage training of subunits in the overcoming of engineered barriers was therefore adopted in which we can distinguish: mine barriers and destruction barriers, fortified barriers, combined barriers and nuclear barriers.

The following stages of training are determined in the present methodology of training subunits of engineers and general military forces in the overcoming of systems of engineered barriers:\*

a. For engineer subunits

--first stage: training in carrying out missions of reconnaissance and overcoming engineered barriers by soldiers, squads and platoons, in the standard time, within the framework of the course "Mine Barriers";

--second stage: classes during 2-week long training groupings organized by engineer force units and general military tactical units [ZT] in the fields of building and overcoming combat mine fields as well as servicing and firing large elongated charges (LWD) during the crossing of mine fields;

--third stage: training within the framework of several day long groupings organized by general military ZT's of selected subunits in order to prepare them for operations within the [mine] clearing unit;

--fourth stage: advanced training in the overcoming of engineered barriers, within the framework of tactical exercises with other types of military forces.

b. For subunits of infantry, tanks, artillery and chemical corps:

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\* "Methodology of Training of Engineer Force and General Military Subunits in the Overcoming of Systems of Engineered Barriers."

--first stage: engineer training by a block method;

--second stage: instructional and simulated training in the overcoming of engineered barriers within the framework of a several-days long training grouping organized by general military ZT's;

--third stage: advanced training in the garrison (training ground) belt of engineered barriers during the aforementioned grouping;

--fourth stage: training within the framework of a grouping of the system of engineering insurance of combat operations during exercises at the battalion and regimental level in the field.

It follows from this description of the organization of training that problems of reconnaissance and overcoming of nuclear mine barriers are examined during the third stage of training of engineering subunits and during the second stage of training of general military subunits, within the framework of training groupings.

Considering, however, the particular character of this kind of mine barrier, difficulties in their reconnaissance and overcoming as well as the necessity to have specialized training facilities, the problems of reconnaissance and overcoming of nuclear mine barriers should be separated and scheduled as follows:

--for engineer subunits: between the second and the third stages of training;

--for general military subunits: between the first and the second stages of training.

Adopting the proposed idea will not change the previous decisions of the "Methodology." It will just contribute to increasing the importance of our problem, and to a more effective implementation of the successive stages of training.

Separating problems of nuclear mine barriers is possible during the training and coordinating instruction but cannot be done in the course of advanced or tactical and engineering training during which we should aim at a comprehensive training in reconnaissance and overcoming engineered barriers.

Laid mine fields have some characteristics of their own, different from classic mine barriers. The way of their reconnaissance and overcoming is explained in "Methodology of Training of Subunits of Engineer Troops and Other Military Branches in Overcoming Laid Mine Fields."

It is, therefore, purposeful to include training in overcoming mine fields in the proposed option, as they can constitute (apart from some other mission) a system of protection of nuclear mines. Therefore, during the proposed substages of training in overcoming nuclear and laid mine fields, this should be covered together and should be given a token name of "special training."

Special training should be organized in the appropriately prepared "Centers for Training in Reconnaissance and Overcoming of Nuclear Mine Barriers," having specialized classroom and artillery range facilities, full-time or part-time [and/or contract] faculty and proper material and technological supplies.

Such centers should be organized:

--at the central level: at the Higher Engineer Officers School;

--at the district level: in each military district in the selected troop unit.

Short-term training should be adopted as a uniform form of training in these centers, with the following differentiation between two kinds of courses being useful, in order to make further considerations easier:

--main [central] specialized course in reconnaissance and overcoming nuclear mine barriers;

--district specialized course in reconnaissance and overcoming nuclear mine barriers.

Short-term training should not exceed 1 week. [It should] be repeated cyclically, with the appropriate intervals needed in order to reconstruct training facilities, replenish materials and make it possible for the training cadre to rest.

Whom and How To Train?

After consulting the Engineer Troops Command of the Polish Army and East German NVA [National People's Army]\*, courses should be held:

a. at the central level for:

--officers appointed to permanent full-time (or not) positions of lecturers (instructors) at district training centers;

--commanders of subunits selected for training at district training centers;

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\* Between 21 and 23 June 1983 a delegation of the Engineer Troop Command, including Colonel Baranowski and Colonel Kuczalski, took part, as an exchange of experience, in a meeting organized by the Engineer Troop Command of the East German NVA, and dedicated to the subject matter indicated in the title of this article.

b. at the district level for:

--ZT reconnaissance subunits (selected company);

--unit reconnaissance subunits (selected platoon);

--engineer subunits of unit, ZT and army levels, according to decisions made by the MON [Ministry of National Defense] Command of Engineer Forces;

--engineer subunits of units of special forces and navy branches.

There is no problem as to who should organize and conduct training during the central specialized course, as the Higher Engineer Officers School has specialized faculty familiar with problems of nuclear mines. The only problem which remains to be solved is that of appointing two selected lecturers and transferring them from the school's process of instruction to the courses. The school also has adequate classroom and training ground facilities which will be modernized this year.

Difficulties occur, instead, in the organization of course training at the district level. In the East German NVA this problem was solved by setting up in each district training center a full-time permanent instruction and administrative structure. This solution is not the best, though, as individual centers were established as independent branches of selected troop units.

Transferring this system into our conditions seems, for various reasons, not very realistic and not always purposeful. It is proposed, therefore, that the cadre be employed in selected troop units, and facilities of cadre subunits be taken advantage of. Then, [it is proposed that] this be converted into a part-time[and/or contract] organizational structure of the district center, providing for its training, supply and living needs in a comprehensive way.

The present condition of training facilities in terms of detecting and overcoming nuclear mine barriers should be a crucial (but not the only) factor when selecting a troop unit for the organization of training.

The subunit command cadre, trained first during the Higher Engineer Officers School course, should be employed as instructors for a direct realization of the process of instruction in district training centers. A student group should not be larger than a company.

It is good for the process of course instruction to be conducted in cycles, for which the following time frame is suggested:

--at the central level: week-long courses at 1-week intervals, excluding June, July and August, which amounts to 18 courses in a training year. The intervals between courses result from smaller capabilities of reconstructing engineered barriers damaged during the training than exist in

military installations. As for the summer months, they are due to the multiple load for the Higher Engineer Officers School cadre (camps, final examinations) and from annual leaves;

--at the district level: week-long courses with a week's break every 4 weeks and a whole month off (at the discretion of organizers), which is indispensable for the comprehensive maintenance of training facilities.

Courses should change on Sundays. The solution proposed here yields about 40 courses per calendar year.

These arrangements are called for by full capacities of every training center. In reality they might be totally different.

### Methodology of Training

It is impossible to state in detail the methodology of training in detection and overcoming nuclear mine barriers within an article. A detailed methodology of training in this field is being developed and will be forwarded this year to all the military districts. Therefore, only general principles making it easier to schedule training courses, to select troop units as organizers of such training, and to modernize training facilities will be discussed here.

Training in reconnaissance of nuclear mine barriers should be preceded, in accordance with time standards in force, by training in reconnaissance and overcoming conventional enemy barriers by individual soldiers, squads and platoons, and by training in carrying out basic tasks connected with the use of explosives and incendiary means, and with safety measures.

This should be done:

--for engineer subunits: during training in engineered barriers and mining;

--for subunits of other military branches and services: during engineer training.

The subunits selected for specialized course training should therefore go over the following topics before the courses start:

--explosives and incendiary materials;

--blowing up by electric and fire means;

--antitank, antipersonnel, antivehicle and signal mines--our own and those of the NATO countries (placing and neutralizing);

--crossing mine barriers and fortifications by manual and manual-and-explosive methods.

Furthermore, subunits selected for course training should be familiarized with techniques of reconnaissance and overcoming of laid mine fields, to the extent that it required of all other military branches and services.

The program of course training will be discussed in detail in the methodology for the specialized training centers, only general topics being mentioned now:

1. General information on engineered barrier systems and rules of the use of nuclear and laid mine fields by NATO troops.
2. Reconnaissance of nuclear and laid engineered barriers of the NATO countries.
3. Crossing laid mine fields by manual means.
4. Detection and neutralization of booby traps and safety elements in nuclear mines.
5. Neutralization of nuclear mines.
6. Reconnaissance and liquidation of nuclear mines in the covering zone.
7. Reconnaissance and elimination of nuclear mines inside the defenses.
8. Operations of the reconnaissance-and-elimination group within the unit clearing the way.

Apart from these topics, the course training calls for fitness training in a fitness center, with a special emphasis on the development of endurance and skills necessary for entering deep mine tunnels.

On the whole, the following is suggested:

--10 hours of theoretical instruction;

--40 hours of practical training, including 8 hours of fitness training along with the morning P.T.;

--6 hours of night exercises;

--8 hours of simulated activity (exercise).

The last day should be devoted to the rebuilding of damaged engineered barriers in the center and on the garrison's belt of engineered barriers, to the maintenance of equipment, cleaning, discussion and winding up of the course.

## Training Facilities

In each center for specialized training there should be the following facilities:

- hall for lectures in reconnaissance and elimination of nuclear mines;
- hall for lectures in reconnaissance and overcoming laid mine fields;
- center for instruction training in reconnaissance and elimination of nuclear mines (approximately 1 ha area);
- belt of engineered barriers (of the garrison or training ground);
- warehouse with engineering equipment;
- physical training center (or only some of its elements).

A center for instruction training was demonstrated during the briefing for the executive cadre of engineer troops in 1982, and, after the completion of facilities for training in overcoming laid mine fields, the same one will be proposed in the aforementioned "Methodology" for each specialized training center. At the same time, detailed drafts of equipment for the classrooms, and of material and technological supplies, will be made, as well as appropriate posters and slides.

The proposals of both organizational forms, training methodology, and training facilities presented here constitute one of the possible options for solving the problem of overcoming systems of engineered barriers.

This article does not say everything on all the problems related to the organization of specialized training. Some of them were covered comprehensively, others only mentioned. If these suggestions become a premise for a broader discussion and cause certain decisions to be made recommending their implementation, the goal of this publication will have been achieved.

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