

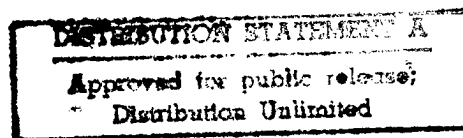
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13 December 1984

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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13 December 1984

EAST EUROPE REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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WARSAW PACT ANTI-SUBMARINE WEAPONRY DESCRIBED

Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German No 8, Aug 84 pp 440-443

[Article by Siegfried Breyer: "Weapons Systems of the Warsaw Pact Naval Forces; Part I--Anti-Submarine Rocket Launchers." Other parts of this series will be published in this JPRS serial as they become available.]

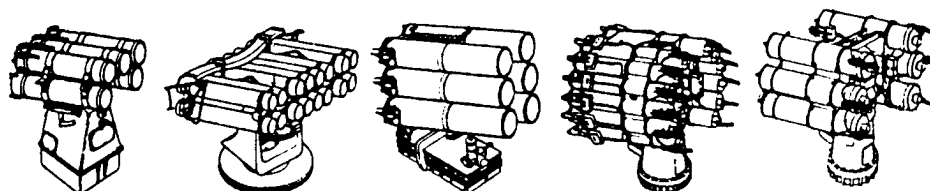
[Text] With this contribution we begin publication of a series of contributions on the weapons systems encountered on the warships of the Soviet Navy. All of the missile systems, artillery pieces, torpedo tubes, antisubmarine weapons etc. will be presented and described at irregular intervals. Today we begin with antisubmarine rocket launchers.

Until the 1960's antisubmarine warfare occupied only a subordinate position in the Soviet Navy--in marked contrast to the Anglo-Saxon powers, which were confronted with mass construction of Soviet submarines soon after the end of World War II and regarded themselves as exposed to a new global threat. From this it became clear that the Soviet state and naval leadership did not reckon with any significant threat from submarines of Western powers. What the Soviets had as submarine defenses them seemed to them to suffice; these were weapons and equipment on the technological development level of World War II, mainly "classic-type" depth charges shaped as rolls or cylinders. These were either hurled, rather than shot overboard from plunger-shaped launchers, or merely rolled from ramps into the wake.

This attitude by the Soviet Navy began to change with the introduction of nuclear-powered submarines, and was then given another impetus by the development of the U.S. Polaris cruising submarine. The latter had been procured by the United States as a new component of its nuclear deterrent force in order to counter the Soviet effort to develop its power and the threat represented by this. At the time the Soviets had nothing effective with which to oppose this Polaris force.

The previously available antisubmarine weapons turned out to be simply useless against these new submarines, which were much faster thanks to their nuclear power plant, and which had become significantly more difficult to detect since in theory they could stay submerged for an almost unlimited time. It became decisively important, now and in the future, to employ weapons with longer

The Antisubmarine Rocket Launchers of Soviet Warships



		„RBU-1200“ ex „MBU-1800“	„RBU-2500“ ex „MBU-2500“	„RBU-600“ ex „MBU-4500“	„RBU-6000“ ex „MBU-2500 A“	„RBU-1000“ ex „MBU-4500 A“
1) Einführungsjahr		1957/58	1957/58	1960	1961/62	1962/63
2) Rohrzahl		5	16	6	12	6
3) Rohrlänge	m	1,40	1,60	1,50	1,60	1,80
4) Rohrdurchmesser	mm	250	250	300	300	300
5) Höhenrichtbereich		+ 65°	+ 85°	+ 40°	+ 50°	+ 40°
6) Raketen typ		RGB-12				
7) Geschossgewicht	kg	70	21	90	90	90
8) davon Gefechtskopf	kg	34		55	55	55
9) Schußweite	m	11) 1500	2700	4500	12) 6000	4500
10) Nachladen		manuell	manuell	manuell(?)	automatisch	manuell(?)

- Key:
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Year of introduction | 7. Projectile weight |
| 2. Number of tubes | 8. Of which the warhead |
| 3. Tube length | 9. Range of fire |
| 4. Tube diameter | 10. Reloading |
| 5. Range of elevation | 11. Manual |
| 6. Rocket type | 12. Automatic |

All data according to FLOTTE DE COMBAT 1984 and other trade publications.
The drawings were taken from the British RECOGNITION JOURNAL.

ranges and greater sinking speeds of modern antisubmarine warfare. The traditional depth charges kept their right to exist in all shallow waters, such as the Baltic Sea. But where the water depths are great and modern submarines and underwater vessels can bring their great mobility fully into play, and due to their great speed escape their pursuers almost without effort, depth charges would necessarily fail. First, they had too short a length of throw (a maximum of about 120 m), and second, their sinking speed (about 2.5 m/sec) was too slow because of their clumsy external design. It was therefore necessary to employ warheads which not only have a distinctly longer range, but which after submerging faster than before approach the position where the target has been located or is presumed to be. Rocket technology offered the opportunity for this.

Bild 6: Diese einer
DDR-Militärpublikation
entnommene Darstellung
zeigt einen
„RBU-1200“-Werfer in
seinen Einzelheiten. Es
bedeuten
(1) reaktive Wasserbombe
(2) Rohr
(3) Rohrwiege
(4) Kabelzuführung
(5) Sockel
(6) Unterbau.

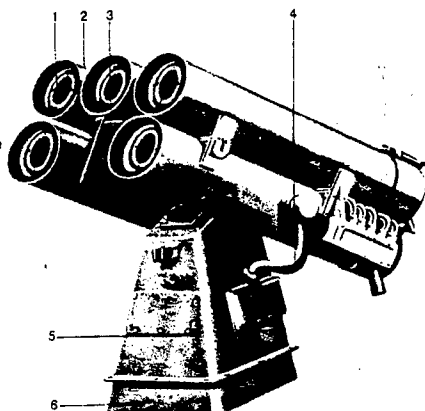


Fig. 6. This representation taken from a GDR military publication shows an RBU-1200 launcher in detail. Key: (1) reactive depth charge; (2) tube; (3) tube cradle; (4) cable feed; (5) base; (6) pedestal.

Even during World War II the Anglo-Saxon allies had begun to alter their antisubmarine tactics, insofar as the development of antisubmarine salvo launchers on the one hand and improved detection equipment on the other effected a change: Now, the attack no longer took place from a ship running over or away from a submarine targeted by direction-finding, but running toward it, meaning showing him the bow. These salvo launchers (Mousetrap and Hedgehog) covered an approximately elliptical area up to 45 m wide and 35 m long (about 1235 m²), inside which their charges sank about four times faster than previous depth charges and all of them exploded if only a single one hit the target. The Soviets had also become acquainted with such antisubmarine weapons from the wartime weapons deliveries by their former allies, and in the early postwar years they copied the weapons in smaller numbers, for example the U. S. Mousetrap device, on which the Soviet MBU-900 version (NATO description) was based. The warheads of all these salvo launchers were very small, however, and even during the war proved only conditionally useful against German submarines. The Soviet Navy first tried to eliminate these shortcomings through depth charge mortars. This was a piece of equipment with a tube about 1 m long, and of about 400 mm diameter, which was permanently mounted on the upper deck and shot its charges by means of powder cartridges to distances of 100 to 120 m (the shortest range was 40 to 50 m). The ordnance for them was the B-1 depth charge, which, to be sure, still had the roll or cylinder shape, but whose sinking speed--although still insufficient--had instead been somewhat accelerated, because it flew head first and retained his position even when entering the water (when rolled from ramps or hurled from a catapult they flew perpendicular to their longitudinal axis, which made it necessary to overcome considerable resistance in the air and even more in the water and reduced the length of travel and sinking speed).

These were the depth charges with which destroyers, frigates, large minesweepers and former fast torpedo boats converted to fast antisubmarine vessels were equipped; on destroyers--such as those of the KOTLIN class--up to six of them were clustered, otherwise usually two. One of their characteristics was their positioning with the direction of fire abeam.

The first antisubmarine rocket launchers--in the Soviet Navy usually (somewhat misleading) called "Reaktivnaya Bombemyotnaya Ustanovka" (= reactive depth charge), but the word "reactive" in the Soviet terminology usually includes the presence of a rocket propellant charge--could be recognized at the beginning of the 1960's. They were gradually followed by improved or modified models. The principle of a salvo launcher mechanism was retained for all of them, since five to sixteen launch tubes are combined per unit. The firing of these "reactive depth charges" takes place at programmed intervals. Most launch groups have a range of traverse and elevation; their range of fire lies between 1,500 and 6,000 m.

For most of them reloading is done manually and perhaps only in a single case is it done automatically in a vertical direction from a magazine located below it (RBU-6000).

These antisubmarine rocket launchers are coded by an alphanumerical description by NATO. It begins with the letters MBU, which are derived from the Soviet term "Mnogostovoliynya Bombemyotnaya Ustanovka" (for multi-tube depth charge launch facility). They are followed by a group of numbers determined by NATO. A differentiation between a basic version and a further developed version was accomplished by appending an A. In the late 1970's NATO change these descriptions, after it had been learned that the Soviet Navy had renamed them. The present NATO descriptions now begin with the letters RBU (for "Reaktivnaya Bombemyotnaya Ustanovka" = Reactive depth charge launch facility), which is again followed by a group of numbers. The latter refers to the range, expressed in meters.

The numerical table shows the presently available individual data for the Soviet antisubmarine rocket launchers. The standard model is the RBU-600 unit, which can be encountered on all principal warship classes and is also available to other naval forces inside and outside the Warsaw Pact. On the units supplied with them, these pieces of equipment (usually two) are mounted on the forward half of the ship, either on the forecastle or in the bridge area. The same applies to the 16-tube RBU-2500 launcher and for the five-tube RBU-1200 launcher; for this reason this group is represented as a "fighter weapon", in contrast to the RBU-600 and RBU-1000 equipment, usually mounted in rear positions, which is assigned a more defensive role, in particular when there is no "fighter" equipment. Units equipped with such defensive weapons are usually warships--aside from a few exceptions--whose principal and secondary missions differ from those of antisubmarine warfare. This is simply to enable them to defend themselves against attacking submarines. However, in a few cases double equipment has been observed: on the forecastle "fighter"

weapons systems, on the aft half of the ship usually RBU-1000 equipment.¹ This combination makes it clear that an acquired submarine will be attacked first as the ship is bearing down on it and then also as the ship is leaving, in order to make sure that the sub is destroyed. These combinations are regularly found not only on the "large antisubmarine ships" (KRESTA II, KARA and KASHIN classes) but also on the "large antisubmarine ships" reclassified as "rocket cruisers" of the KRESTA I class and on a few KOTLIN-type destroyers.

Meanwhile, the introduction of a new antisubmarine weapon system seems to loom on the horizon. Mentioned as, or assumed to be, candidates for this are the UDALOY-class destroyers specializing in the role of antisubmarine warfare, as well as the second, large, nuclear-powered rocket cruiser of the KIROV class, which is expected to be delivered in the immediate future. For the UDALOY's this new weapon system is likely to be installed or intended for the forecastle between the positions reserved there for another new, but apparently not yet installed, ship-to-air missile system inside a box-shaped housing protruding from the deck. This could be regarded as the reason why on the UDALOYs alone the RBU-6000 launchers have been arranged in the stern. However, so far nothing definitive has been learned about the supposed new antisubmarine weapon system, so that further comments about it would be speculation. That a similar new antisubmarine weapon system had to be developed, however, can be viewed as a genealogically conditioned necessity, since the equipment or systems available up to now have all been known for at least 20 years and surely no longer correspond to the level offered by today's technology.

As was already mentioned at the outset, the conventional roll- or cylinder-shaped depth charges still play a role (albeit modest) in the Soviet Navy. The modern PAUK-class submarine hunters, the delivery of which began in 1979, are equipped with these. The simplicity of the depth charge weapon system with respect to operating crews and accommodation on board makes it possible to retrofit nearly all vessels and creates preconditions for supporting the antisubmarine forces with additional units.

1) Until a few years ago the GDR People's Navy had nothing but RBU-1200 launchers (on board the RIGA-class frigates, which in the meantime have been scrapped, and the submarine hunters of the SO-I and HAI class). Meanwhile, the Navy has also been given access to RBU-6000 equipment, with which the frigates of the Soviet KONI class and submarine hunters of the PARCHIM class have been fitted.

CPCZ'S LENART ADDRESSES BUCHAREST ENTERPRISE

LD211842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Romania--A CPCZ delegation which is participating in the 13th RCP Congress and which is led by Jozef Lenart, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the Electronica enterprise in Bucharest today. Jozef Lenart addressed a Czechoslovak-Romanian friendship meeting. He stressed that deepening fraternal relations between the nations of Romania and Czechoslovakia benefits the peoples of both countries and contributes to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. We are convinced, Jozef Lenart said, that our countries' progress and their growing economic potential have created new prerequisites also for a more multifaceted and intensive cooperation. In the foreign-political part of his address, Comrade Jozef Lenart emphasized that the development of socialism was possible only in peace. Therefore all our effort aimed at strengthening peace and averting the danger of war.

We as well as you--and this is being emphatically expressed at your party's congress--are concerned at the fact that the situation in the world continues to become ever sharper, Comrade Jozef Lenart said. This is the fault of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, U.S. imperialism above all, which openly endeavors to gain world supremacy. For this reason the imperialist forces feverishly build up their armaments, and develop new types of weapons of mass destruction; it is for this reason that they want to militarize even space. No means are too dirty for them: economic pressure, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states or brutal violence and diktat. They have elevated terrorism to state policy and unscrupulously act against the right of nations independently to decide their future. The already tense international situation has been further complicated by the deployment of U.S. nuclear first strike missiles in some West European countries. For this reason the USSR, in the interest of preserving the military-strategic equilibrium, has had to carry out defensive countermeasures. Nor could Czechoslovakia passively watch the increased danger posed to the USSR and its allies. Therefore, following an agreement with the Soviet Government, and as in the case of the GDR, operational-tactical complexes have been deployed. Face-to-face with the threat of a nuclear war, the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak Government, supported by all people, are taking an active part in the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Treaty member states.

Czechoslovakia wants to see the halting of the feverish arms buildup and the reopening of the process of detente and cooperation between nations on the principles of equality and mutual respect. However, we are deeply convinced, Jozef Lenart said, that in a situation in which particularly the United States, despite the peace rhetoric of its representatives, further steps up its aggressiveness, we must strengthen that defense bond of the countries of the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact. Over a period of three decades it has been and is an important pillar of the defense of socialist advantages, and the security and peace in Europe and in the world.

Concluding his address at the Electronica enterprise in Bucharest, Jozef Lenart said that the CPCZ delegation is watching the deliberations of the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress with great interest. We must appreciate the words we have heard from the congress dais that the CP and the Romanian Socialist Republic will continue to develop and deepen fraternal cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries and that they will fulfill their obligations ensuing from membership in the Warsaw Pact, and that they will continue in all ways to strive for deepening economic cooperation within the CEMA.

CSO: 2400/111

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION COUNCIL--The Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation was in session in Prague today, presided over by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier. It discussed the results of the 39th session of the CEMA and the 112th session of the Executive Committee of the CEMA and discussed the tasks for Czechoslovakia stemming from the conclusions of these sessions. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 20 Nov 84 LD]

CSO:2400/111

FUNCTION OF HONOR COURTS AT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Honor Court Activities Review

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Article by Stoyko Stoykov]

[Text] Honor courts and comrade courts in MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] units are public organs which, using persuasion and coercion, contribute actively to the upbringing of the personnel. They help the chiefs (commanders) in their efforts to prevent violations of socialist legality and discipline. They contribute to the creation of a climate of public intolerance toward bearers of negative manifestations and for strengthening statutory relations, uniting the collectives and preserving the honor and dignity of the personnel, with the active cooperation of all MVR officials. Article 1 of the new Instruction on MVR Honor and Comrade Courts.

A Powerful Reserve for Educational Influence

The balance is being drawn on the work of honor courts and comrade courts of the MVR in the struggle for law and order; problems relative to their development as factors in the struggle against negative phenomena and basic method of preventive work and comprehensive educational influence; the main thing is to prevent crimes, delinquencies and other negative actions through the application of the Leninist principle of comradely warning alongside punitive repression.

On that particular day the sergeants' honor court of the Fourth Rayon MVR Administration in Sofia, presided over by Master Sgt Kiril Vasilev, considered two cases. The first dealt with a disciplinary violations committed by Master Sgt Atanas Traykov Stoynev, who left his post at the Garrison Shooting Range Memorial in order to go...to a restaurant. The second case dealt with a disciplinary violation committed by Master Sgt Valentin Strakhilov Kotsev, who inflicted light bodily damage to a civilian. The trial was held under circumstances which impressed both the defendants and all those present. This was a seriousness which confirmed the prestige of the court which displayed

competent strictness in its decisions: it suggested that the first of the accused be dismissed from the MVR organs on a disciplinary basis and for the materials on this case to be submitted to the Military Prosecutor's Office for criminal prosecution; it asked for the latter to be punished with a "warning for violation of service regulations," a 25-leva fine to be withheld from his salary and a 6-month trial period.

The open and honest comradely discussion of the actions committed by the two defendants is of specific educational influence. The court asked that Stoynev, who had systematically violated the discipline, be dismissed from the MVR, and for Master Sergeant Kotsev, the unanimous wish was to correct his behavior and follow the proper path. The publicity given to the two cases among the sergeants of the rayon administration is part of the preventive work and public educational influence.

The good features in the activities of this sergeants' honor court are easy to see, and party member Vasilev, who is rated as excellent worker of the MVR, deserves proper credit. However, we also cannot ignore the fact that the honor court here operates instead of the sergeants' council and tries to replace it in its comprehensive activities. Is this accidental? It is not! In some MVR units sergeants' councils have indeed been "closed down" and replaced by sergeants' honor courts. Elsewhere, they coexist and the sergeants' councils continue to engage in an extraneous activity--to consider disciplinary violations!

Increasing claims are being heard of "duplication" of the work of these two social organs of influence, the fact that one of them has taken over the functions of the other and that no coexistence between the two is possible. It was pointed out at a rally of political workers in Pleven Okrug MVR Administration subunits that "the insufficient manifestation of comrade courts is due precisely to the fact that the sergeants' councils are duplicating their work." Such claims are not isolated cases.

We read the following in a 17 January 1984 report submitted by the Pazardzhik Okrug MVR Administration on the activities of officer courts and sergeants' councils: "A number of steps are being taken in the okrug administration to create an atmosphere and spirit of intolerance of cases of lack of discipline and disorganization and disciplinary socialist legality violations.... All disciplinary violations are considered in detail, and the sergeant councils (!?) submit motivated suggestions for action to be taken by the official management.... The actions and delinquencies of officials were considered at 17 sergeants' council meetings."

Is there any actual "duplication" of the work of sergeants' councils and sergeants' honor courts? We asked Col Tsvetan Tsakov, chief of the discipline and disciplinary practice department of the MVR cadre administration.

"This is not a case of duplication but lack of understanding and ignorance of corresponding instructions which settled the position of the two social organs!" Colonel Tsakov stressed. He cited the following arguments: "It is true that according to Articles 11 and 13 of the Instruction of the Work of

Sergeants' Councils in the People's Militia and the firefighting authorities, they were given the right to consider negative actions by sergeants and suggest punishments. I said 'were,' for according to the new instruction of honor courts and comrade courts of MVR units, issued by the minister of internal affairs on 21 June 1983, these two of 17 texts have been invalidated. They are left to concentrate on the other 15, which indicate various forms of ideological and educational work." All such cases of discipline violations, Colonel Tsakov went on to say, are tried exclusively by the honor courts. According to Article 30 of the instruction, they stipulate 17 types of sanctions, ranging from comradely warning, reprimand and condemnation, to a suggestion of dismissal. As the specialized elected bodies of MVR collectives and the public, the honor and comrade courts also consider matters of less severe violations and unseemly actions and impose corresponding measures of social influence....

Until the middle of last year, the MVR units had only officer honor courts. Since then sergeant and comrade courts have been set up for civilian, administrative-technical and auxiliary and term-serving personnel. However, the cases they have tried are still few. No more than 1 or 2 percent of delinquencies and unseemly actions are tried. This fact proves that the honor and comrade courts have still not become active enforcers of statutory order and discipline.

Toward the end of last year and the beginning of 1984 the MVR cadre administration sponsored four zonal instruction conferences in Sofia, Plovdiv, Plevén and Varna, attended by all honor court presidents. Here they were acquainted in detail with the new instruction and the pamphlet describing the method for its application. During the year several comprehensive investigations were organized with the participation of cadre administration officials, the inspectorate, the political education administration of the State Militia and the Main Investigation Administration on the implementation of the measures adopted by the MVR collegium of 21 November 1983 on strengthening the discipline and observing socialist law and statutory order in the units. Also checked were the honor courts, some of which are doing active work. Let us cite as an example subunits in the capital, above all the honor court for senior militia officers of the Sofia State MVR Administration; in its 28 April session, the court considered the actions of Col Asen Dimitrov Ivanov. As deputy chief of the vehicle safety unit, he fraternized on an unprincipled basis with some of his subordinates, which resulted in major violations of the PPS [Firefighting Service] and MOP [Junior Maintenance Personnel] details. The court called for his dismissal from the MVR.

The tone of how to act against those who violate the discipline was also set by the honor court for senior officers of the people's militia KAT [Automotive Transportation Patrol]. On 16 September 1983 it reviewed the actions of Capt Dimitur Iv. Kostov, who drove his vehicle in a state of intoxication, which resulted in a severe accident, for which he was removed from the MVR.

The personal honor and dignity of an MVR official are inseparably related to the honor and the reputation of the unit in which he serves and the honor and reputation of the MVR organs. Those who violate them are exposed to public reprimand, as were the cases with Maj Yordan Tsvetkov Yordanov. The honor

court for senior officers at the Stara Zagora Okrug MVR Administration suggested that he be issued a "strict reprimand"; Senior Lt Boncho Kalaydzhiyev, from the investigations department of the same unit, who abused alcohol and caused light bodily damage on a citizen, was issued a "warning for violation of official behavior."

A very similar case was considered by the honor court for junior officers of the Burgas Okrug MVR Administration on 13 April 1984, which sentenced to public reprimand Capt Dimitur Dinev Morfov, rayon inspector, and Capt Zhivko Todorov Zheynev, operative criminal affairs official. By using alcohol while on duty, they harmed the reputation of MVR personnel and the court suggested that Morfov be punished by a demotion while Zheynev be issued a "warning for violation of official status."

Also noteworthy are the activities of honor courts at the Turgovishte Okrug MVR Administration, which considered a variety of actions and violations: the cases of Lt Ivancho Kostadinov Ivanov, whose dismissal was recommended by the court; Master Sgt Petur Ivanov Petrov, who was demoted; and Master Sgt Nikolcho Khristov Petrov, who was dismissed. Good work is being done by the sergeants' honor court of the G. Oryakhovitsa Rayon Militia, where a number of master sergeants were subject to public-preventive action, such as Boris Todorov Dimov, guard at Levski railroad station; Radoslav Donchev, employee at G. Oryakhovitsa railroad station; and Rumen Georgiev Mushatov, employee at Pleven-Zapad railroad station. One of the leading positions is held by the honor courts of the subunits of the Varna Okrug MVR Administration.

More than 1 year has passed from the establishment of honor and comrade courts in the MVR. According to the new instruction, before the end of October 1984 they will report on their activities at general meetings attended by the personnel. They will review the extent to which they have promoted statutory order and discipline and have improved their work as major factors in the struggle against negative phenomena as one of the main forms of preventive work and influence by the public in the MVR. In the course of this review of their activities, unquestionably the direct leadership of such courts by their chiefs (commanders) and political workers will be assessed as well. The latter must create the necessary conditions for their activities and give them methodical aid.

The stipulations of the 12th Party Congress on achieving the type of changes in the public and individual consciousness and behavior which will shape an active life stance and will enhance the moral upbringing are being successfully implemented by the MVR units. The honor and comrade courts account for a decisive share in this success.

Work of Sergeants' Honor Court

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Kiril Dinkov]

[Text] "The sergeants' honor court?" We looked warmly at Capt Stavri Stavrev, chief of the line subunit for the maintenance of public order at the

Sixth Sofia Rayon MVR Administration. "This court has been active here for the past year and a half and has achieved excellent results. It has become a factor in strengthening statutory order and discipline in our subunit. By publicizing negative actions it is mobilizing the collective for conscientious implementation of official assignments and energizing the sergeants in carrying them out...."

I was introduced to the members of the court: Master Sgts Petur Ivanov, Veselin Milanov, Stoyan Slavkov and Yordan Slavov, all of them young, lively and active boys. Their eyes were shining brightly.

"We try to influence positively our comrades in order to prevent all deviations," said Master Sergeant Slavov, the court's president. "We try to influence above all the young who come from the secondary militia schools in Pazardzhik. However, we would hardly be able to succeed in such difficult and responsible work had the court lacked the necessary reputation or failed to prepare carefully before trying a case."

Such reputation is the result of the great activeness and personal example, and the political maturity characteristic of the members of the court. In the labyrinth of problems related to unsettled family matters, particularly in young families, the honor court headed by Master Sergeant Slavov acts on a systematic and organized basis. The necessary steps are taken to prevent violations or, should violations be committed, the honor court seeks individual responsibility and instigates a case.

Sgts Khristo Dimitrov and Stefan Khristov caused a great deal of concern to their tutors. Master Sgt Andrey Ermenkov worked with Khristo while Master Sergeant Bogdanov worked with Stefan. Still young and unsettled in their service, they were frequently late for work or were absent without legitimate reasons. Their tutors regularly reported their actions to the sergeants' court, which summoned them to its session, visited their families and talked with their parents. Everything possible was done to separate them from their negative environment. The end result was satisfactory, for they realized their errors and began to march in step with their colleagues.

The preventive work done by the sergeants' honor court yielded good results in the educational influence on Master Sgt Bozhidar Petrov, who had a story of long abuse of alcohol and of improper behavior at home. Summoned to appear in front of the entire sergeants' collective, which gave him a helping comradely hand, he pledged to get rid of his weaknesses and to improve his work and comprehensive results in performing his service. He was able to eliminate his "crisis" and once again to become one of the best and most conscientious SPOOR [Line Subunit for the Preservation of Public Order] officials.

Another great concern of the sergeants' honor court is the case of Master Sgt Velin Goranov, who does not acknowledge the errors he made while intoxicated. The court president surmounted all difficulties in learning the necessary facts in the case. In the court the defendant was forced to make a full admission. However, Goranov did not acknowledge the consequences of his actions, as a result of which the suggestion of his disciplinary dismissal was formulated.

Comrade concern is the guiding principle in the activities of the sergeants' honor court, which tries to make its contribution to gaining the competition with related subunits in the Sofia City MVR Administration. It is no accident that the SPOOR in the 6th Rayon is national champion and bearer of the challenge banner and was awarded a color television set.

Sofia MVR Strengthens Discipline

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Maj Petur Vitanov, NARODEN STRAZH correspondent]

[Text] The Sofia Okrug MVR Administration is engaged in extensive explanatory and education work for strengthening the discipline and observing statutory order and socialist legality. The June 1984 resolutions of the MVR collegium are the guiding principle in the activities of the public influence organs as well--the sergeants' councils, honor courts, Dimitrov room councils and others.

Serious efforts are made to saturate with proper content and enhance the reputation of newly developed forms such as officer and sergeant honor courts.

The most characteristic feature of the sergeants' courts is that, together with the sergeants' councils, they do not wait for the commission of disciplinary violations but take steps to prevent them. The view that the sergeants' court should wait and will get to work if violations have been committed or, in the opposite case, will exist on paper only, was surmounted from the very beginning. In most rayon administrations the sergeants' courts focused their efforts on discovering and eliminating the reasons and conditions which trigger disciplinary violations. The members of the sergeants' courts were oriented to close individual work with officials who tend to commit disciplinary violations.

Let us cite as a positive example the sergeants' council of the department for the preservation of public order of the okrug administration, chaired by Master Sgt Vasil Lelegov, and the sergeants' honor court of the department, whose president is Master Sgt Vladimir Trifonov. Meetings of the collective, birthday celebrations and meetings with department veterans are all aimed at improving the sociopsychological climate and strengthening the discipline as a primary condition for upgrading work quality and efficiency. Actually, here is what Master Sgt Evgeni Malinov has to say on the results of such activities: "As a young serviceman, initially I paid no attention to some minor disciplinary violations. However, I began to feel the condemnation of my comrades and colleagues and went so far as to be tried by a comrade honor court. I will not forget the time when I was frankly told everything. It was because of me that my post was not given an exemplary rating. I thought about it and decided to prove that I can also be the best." Indeed, Master Sgt Malinov changed and became a model for emulation.

The sergeants' honor court at the Svoje Rayon MVR Administration, whose president is Master Sgt Petur Dachev, is also active and principle-minded in

its work. Here again we see the desire to anticipate events, to prevent disciplinary violations and to protect officials from errors and aberrations. "We have not tried a case in the full meaning of the term," said Master Sgt Dachev, "and hopefully there will be no reason for us to try cases." The avoidance of such reasons, however, is due to the court itself, which does not ignore even the most petty violations, and nips them in the bud. It summoned for a talk Master Sgts Angel Spasov, Rade Mladenov, Yordan Vasilev and others, whose behavior was a cause for concern. Thanks to such intolerance and prompt measures, for the past several years no single gross disciplinary violation has occurred at the rayon administration.

Equally praiseworthy initiatives are those of the sergeants' council and honor court of the Samokov Rayon MVR Administration. Their main concern are the young officials above all. "They are the ones who cause difficulties," says Master Sgt Iliya Ivanov, president of the sergeants' honor court. "The character of the young is still unstable. They lack professional experience and sometimes are unable to find the best solution to a complex situation and yield to weaknesses." On two occasions the court has considered the behavior of Master Sgt Ivan Kovachki, who violated labor discipline. Finally, he became aware of the attention and concern of his comrades. The actions of Master Sgt Iliya Chiflidzhanov were considered by the entire sergeants' collective. The circumstances and reasons for failures in his work and behavior were considered in detail. A suggestion was submitted to the official leadership to impose a punishment. The steps which were taken by the rayon administration improved the discipline and the results of official work.

Other positive examples may be found in the work of the sergeants' courts in the MVR rayon administrations in Godech, Slivnitsa and Srednogorie. Unsatisfactory work is being done at the rayon administrations in Ikhtiman, Pravets and Etropole, where preventive educational work is being somewhat ignored by these public organs.

The proper way has been found by the Sofia Okrug MVR Administration: the educational work of the sergeants' honor court, which is a public influence body, is focused on protecting the officials from disciplinary violations and helping the leadership to ensure model exercise of official duties. This is a guarantee for lasting success in implementing the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress and the National Party Conference.

5003

CSO: 2200/25

GRADUATES FROM INTERNAL MINISTRY SPECIAL SCHOOL COMMISSIONED

Report on Graduation Ceremony

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] A ceremony on the occasion of the commissioning of graduates of the 12th graduating class of the G. Dimitrov VSSh [Higher Special School], entitled "Forty Years of Victory," was held at the Chavdar unit monument at the historical Zherkovo site on 12 October.

The ceremony was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department, Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, deputy ministers of internal affairs, public figures and visitors and relatives of the students.

The future MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] officials were greeted by Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, on the occasion of the first officer commission, at 1700 hours.

Col Petko Kibrov, chief of the G. Dimitrov VSSh, made a short speech and granted the floor to Lt Gen Kiril Maslenkov, chief of the MVR Cadres Administration. The latter read the order of the comrade minister, with which the graduating class was given the name "Forty Victorious Years," and awarded an officer's commission to the successful graduates; the order presenting awards to best and excellent students was read.

Nikolay Dobrev, Komsomol Central Committee secretary, read the resolution of the Komsomol Central Committee Buro and the Komsomol Rayon Committee on presenting awards to the graduates for high successes achieved in their training and active Komsomol work.

Mincho Pankov, Sofia Okrug People's Council Executive Committee chairman, announced the awards to distinguished Komsomol members and activists.

This was followed by a presentation of diplomas, insignias and awards to the graduates.

Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs, greeted most warmly the new officers on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, the government and, personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov (speech published separately).

A responding speech was delivered by Lt Krasimir Damyanov from the PO [Fire Prevention Service] faculty, the best student of the class.

The ceremony was closed with a ceremonious tattoo.

Minister Addresses New Graduates

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs]

[Text] Comrade generals, officers, teachers and students, dear comrades and guests of our ceremony and comrade young officers of the "Forty Victorious Years" graduation class:

It is with a feeling of particular joy and emotion that I am carrying out the instruction of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the government of the Bulgarian People's Republic and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, party general secretary and State Council chairman, of congratulating most warmly the officers of the "Forty Victorious Years" graduating class of the G. Dimitrov Higher Special School of the MVR, on the occasion of their first officer commissioning and presentation of the diploma for completed higher education.

At this solemn moment, allow me on behalf of the ministry's collegium and on my own to wish you good health and spirit and daring, and worthy fulfillment of your noble duty of defenders of the socialist revolution and the security and public order in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Dear young officers, you are assuming your combat post during the glorious year when our people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the 9 September Socialist Revolution--the brightest day in the 13-century-old Bulgarian history.

You have the high honor, comrade graduates, to receive your first commission on this sacred and historical site, in front of the monuments to the Chavdar brigade partisans and to express in silence your reverence and filial gratitude at the exploit of the fighters who paid for our freedom with their blood, and to lay fresh flowers and swear loyalty to their dreams and ideals.

It was here that the first Bulgarian kings built the Zvezdets fortification, to protect the Serdika fortress from Byzantine raids.

It is here that the peaks whisper of the legendary exploits of Chavdar, Manush, Sider and Rada Voyvoda.

It was through here that Panayot Khitov's unit passed, led by Deacon Vasil Levski, the flag bearer. Botev's partisans roamed the dark forests at the foothills of the Murgash.

It was here that the thousands of brave soldiers commanded by General Gurko lost their lives, in their headlong campaign for the liberation of enslaved Bulgaria.

The grandiose Murgash, whose powerful shoulders stand above ridges and precipices, is the silent witness of storms and victories, of the greatness of the human spirit and self-sacrifice in the name of freedom.

It was here again, in the footsteps of the people's protectors, that the daring partisans of the Chavdar unit started from Bukhovski Balkan and the Zherkovo Pass. With Botev's faith and love for the people, guided by the party and inspired by the successes of the victorious Soviet army, the Chavdar brigade partisans won major victories in the battle with the enemy. "Nothing worries the fascist leaders more," said Comrade Todor Zhivkov (Yanko), the party's representative to the detachment, addressing the fourth partisan conference of the Chavdar brigade, "and nothing inspires the working people more than the victories of the detachment. Essentially we are a unit of the victorious Red Army which is mercilessly rousing the Hitlerite hordes and is irrepressibly moving West. Yet we are only 20 kilometers from the heart of fascist Bulgaria."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov played an exceptional role as representative of the okrug party committee in the development and proper organization of the guerrilla struggle in this area. The Chavdar brigade was blood from the blood and flesh from the flesh of the Sofia okrug city and party organization. It wrote the brightest pages in the heroic chronicles of the okrug, the city and the country. Its name became synonymous to the struggle waged by the toiling masses against the German-fascist aggressors and the monarcho-fascist regime. The Chavdar partisans had strong revolutionary tempering acquired in long years of proletarian struggle. The party leaders and commanders of the brigade were comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Shonev, Tone Perenovski, Ivan Traykov, Stefan Khalachev and Veselin Andreev. Dozens of daring fighters developed within it, who disseminated the party's truth in town and country with their weapons and their words. The Chavdar cause remained a bright example of properly fulfilled duty to the party and the memory of the people will remember forever those who fell in the struggle against fascism.

The reason for which today we praise and revere their great exploit, moral greatness and charm is in order to thank them warmly for the eternally living revolutionary flame passed on from generation to generation, as a behest in the struggle for the victory and defense of the socialist revolution and the building of new socialist Bulgaria.

Four decades are a short period in history. To our people, however, this was a period filled with deep revolutionary changes, heroism and creativity. It has been the most fertile and most constructive period in our 13-century-old history, a period unequal in terms of the depth of sociopolitical and spiritual changes of society. Today the Bulgarian People's Republic is a strong and prosperous country with modern industry and highly productive agriculture, advanced material and spiritual culture and proud and happy people, loyal friends and high international reputation.

The role and significance of the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum are historical and lasting. The general Leninist April line is a major accomplishment of our party and people. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the party's general secretary and State Council chairman, is the strategist and inspirer of the April line. For nearly 30 years, this line has been followed and steadily enriched and developed under his direct leadership, in accordance with the objective course of historical progress. The latest theoretical elaborations and practical approaches developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the period after the 12th BCP Congress mark a new stage in the development of the strategic April course. They involve the further enrichment of the party's program and a new contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of building a developed socialist society.

Our accomplishments over the past 40 years are the result of the dedicated efforts of the Bulgarian working class, the toiling peasantry and the intelligentsia, of the entire Bulgarian people.

The historical victories and successes achieved by our country are inseparably related to our fraternal friendship and cooperation with the members of the socialist community, the fraternal Soviet Union above all.

Friendship and unity with the CPSU and the Soviet state have always been, are and will remain the cornerstone of the policy of the BCP and our socialist state. The discussions which comrades Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Chernenko held and the agreements reached on the adoption of a new comprehensive cooperation program through the year 2000 offer broad prospects for mutually profitable exchanges and for enhancing bilateral cooperation and rapprochement on a qualitatively new level.

The path covered by our people is the same covered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The successes achieved by the people also embody the efforts of the personnel of State Security, the People's Militia, the Border Troops and the Firefighters. As coevals of freedom and created at the very dawn of the victory, for the past 40 years they have watched day and night over safety and public order.

It is our common pride that the personality and cause of Comrade Todor Zhivkov are related to the establishment and further strengthening and development of the MVR organs. The first staff of the people's militia took shape and began to operate under his direct leadership.

Forty victorious years are also 40 years of combat history of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which developed and strengthened as a modern system in the state, capable of carrying out all party assignments.

The MVR organs are steadily increasing their contribution to the implementation of the party's policy in all areas of social life. They are successfully securing for the people conditions for peaceful and constructive toil. The struggle to block the efforts of imperialist reactionary forces and their special services in conducting espionage and ideological, terrorist, smuggling and other subversive and corrupting activities is becoming increasingly

efficient. Positive results have been achieved in limiting, reducing, preventing and exposing crimes and delinquencies, preserving the socialist and private property and rights and legitimate interests of the citizens and ensuring a strong public order and social safety. The combat skill in defense of the inviolability of the state border is increasingly steadily. Improvements in preventing and fighting fires are contributing to the preservation and protection of public property and the life of citizens.

All positive results and achievements of the MVR and its organs for the past 40 years were accomplished under the guidance and supervision of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo, and, personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They are the result of the selfless toil and dedication of the officials--party and Komsomol members--and the extensive support of the working people.

We live in difficult, stressed and worrisome times. Every sensibly thinking person knows that peace, without which no tranquil and constructive toil or progress are possible, is the greatest of all benefits. No sensible and acceptable alternative to peace and peaceful coexistence exists or could exist.

Today, by the fault of the ruling circles in the United States and the NATO countries, the international situation has become extremely aggravated. The policy of confrontation pursued by the war-loving imperialist circles has increased tension throughout the world and disturbed the normal development of relations among countries. Such an aggressive policy is accompanied by unparalleled military programs aimed at dealing a sudden nuclear strike at the Warsaw Pact countries. This was the purpose for which first nuclear strike crews and Pershing II missiles were deployed in Western Europe. At the same time, the United States is adding to its armaments new strategic missiles, heavy commerce and chemical, biological and geophysical weapons. Plans are being drafted for the militarization of outer space.

We are witnessing the brutal violation of the freedom of independent Grenada, the undeclared war on the people of Nicaragua, steady provocations against Cuba and the irresponsible actions of the American military in Lebanon and the Middle East and many other countries. Actions, rather than the demagogic rhetoric of the President, expose the aggressive nature of imperialism and its policy.

The Soviet Union, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the members of the socialist community are firmly and systematically supporting the position that a conversion to a policy of realism, sober consideration and practical interaction must take place in order to resolve the problems of mankind. Peaceful coexistence and cooperation among different countries and peoples are entirely possible with an honest and constructive approach and clear political objectives. The specific Soviet proposals reflect the most topical needs and dreams of mankind--removing the threat of nuclear war from the earth and in outer space. As was emphasized at the 39th United Nations session as well, the course charted by the USSR remains unchanged. It is directed toward peace, disarmament and limiting and, subsequently, eliminating nuclear weapons. This position has been repeatedly proclaimed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The Bulgarian People's Republic actively supports the peace initiatives and participates in the efforts to improve the political climate in Europe and the rest of the world. The steps taken by our party and state leadership of converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone are earning extensive recognition and approval. This idea is warmly supported by the peace movement.

The aggressive U.S. foreign policy course is accompanied by an expanded ideological offensive against the socialist countries. Intelligence and other special services of the United States and the NATO countries and their ideological organs and centers have been assigned a special role in the crusade which President Reagan proclaimed in 1982.

In the course of their subversive activities, they are increasingly resorting to extreme means, including terrorism. At the same time, they organize noisy propaganda campaigns in order to distract the attention of public opinion. They accuse other countries of terrorist activities and of smuggling weapons and drugs.

Historical experience proves that crusades have invariably failed. No more than a few foreign names have been preserved by our history from such crusades, thus reminding us of the tragic end of those who dared to enter Bulgarian soil uninvited.

Today our party and all working people are engaged in resolving the exceptionally important problems set at the 12th Congress, the National Party Conference and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's latest works. These involve problems of decisive intensification of the national economy, further building the material and technical base, systematically applying the economic approach and its mechanism, increasingly satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the people, improving the political system and the further development of socialist democracy, and achieving high quality everywhere and in all activities. They are also the base for the specific assignments of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the strict requirements which face the people who have dedicated their lives to defending the country's security and public order. What is needed is infinite loyalty to the cause of the socialist revolution, inflexible loyalty to the party and the people's regime, constant ties with the people, firmness in the struggle against the class enemy, high-level humanism and firm observance of socialist legality, high overall and professional standards, contemporary knowledge and the ability to provide an accurate class-party assessment of all facts, events and phenomena.

You must never forget that the MVR official is a political fighter of the party, that he fights in peacetime as well, every day, the enemies of the socialist homeland and the violators of socialist legality. The new and significantly more important assignments of the MVR may be carried out only by educated and highly skilled personnel familiar with the achievements of science and technical progress, who can apply them creatively and are able to make accurate and precise decisions even under most difficult circumstances.

During your training at the G. Dimitrov Higher Special School you acquired knowledge and professional training which will be a solid foundation for your

future successful practical work and your development as officers. In this respect the school's leadership and the entire teaching and command personnel deserve great credit, for which reason on this solemn day the leadership of the ministry and the rayon BCP committee express their warm gratitude.

Learn in the course of your future activities from the revolutionary experience, political training and wisdom and operative skills of the old MVR officials, tested in the class battles. Learn battle comradeship and collectivism from them. These qualities, combined with your youthful enthusiasm and daring and modern specialized training, are an important prerequisite for successful work.

Learn from and follow the example of the Soviet security and public order organs. Do not forget that for the past 40 years the MVR organs have learned and continue to learn from the rich experience of the great Soviet Chekists, border troops, militia officials and firefighters.

You will be meeting the active support and understanding of the public, the labor collectives and all honest working people everywhere and every day. Remember that the strength of the MVR organs rests in the people and in its inseparable ties with the working people. The present demands more work silently, tremendous and stressed work for the sake of the people and the good of the people.

On my behalf and on behalf of the MVR leadership I thank the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee and the other state and public organs and organizations for the warm welcome they have given us in the organization of this ceremony.

Allow me to assure on your behalf the BCP Central Committee, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its general secretary, and your parents and teachers that joining the Ministry of Internal Affairs will be young officers who will bear high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and will justify through their actions the trust of the people and our beloved communist party. They will carry out their assignments with courage, honor and conscience. We are pleased that new forces are joining the struggle for protecting the security and public order in the country.

Good luck, young comrades! I wish you once again good health, personal happiness and creative successes!

Hurray, comrades, for the glory of the Bulgarian Communist Party, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the heroic Bulgarian people, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the cause of socialism and peace, your success and our dear fatherland the Bulgarian People's Republic!

5003

CSO: 2200/25

BULGARIA

DEVELOPMENT OF AIR FORCE OUTLINED

Sofia SERZHANT in Bulgarian No 9, 1984 pp 1, 2

[Article by Todor Trifonov, Major General, Air Force: "The Bulgarian Air Force Over the 40 Years of People's Rule"]

[Text] The aid given by the Red Army was decisive in bringing about the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Without this aid the victory of the socialist revolution would have been impossible, despite the epic struggles and battles of the partisan detachments, the heroism of the national partisans, the self-sacrifice of the guerrilla supporters, and the stoicism of political prisoners and those confined to concentration camps. The Red Army also played an enormous role in liberation of other peoples of Europe and Asia. Those political figures in certain countries who insinuate or outright assert that the countries freed themselves from occupation, that the socialist revolution triumphed in these countries as a result of their efforts, may and should be asked why they did not free themselves, not 3 years or even 3 months, but only 3 days earlier. They cannot answer this question, because without the victories of the Red Army, as the mathematical expression has it, the problem cannot be solved.

The past is now receding farther and farther from us, as is also that time when communist truth was permeating the personnel of the army despite the cruel inquisitions, despite the harsh law on protection of the state and the merciless court-martial. Thousands of sons of the people, taught by the party, risked their lives in working among the personnel of the old army. Thanks to their selfless work, the love of the Bulgarian for Russia was transformed into a material force which thwarted the German agents in Bulgaria from dispatching troops to the Eastern Front. Even "faithful" members of His Majesty's Air Force were not free from the influence of the party. Despite the rigorous process of personnel selection, especially selection of noncommissioned and commissioned officers, sons of the people convinced of the victory of communism penetrated air force and security units. This is attested by the discovery in air force units of conspiracies at the Bozhurishte, Kazanluk, Plovdiv, and the other air force bases, at some of which repeated conspiracies were detected.

The communists and Young Communist League members detected were subjected to inhuman inquisitions, but they remained silent, bearing up stoically

under the suffering, and not a single conspiracy went beyond the confines of the barracks. To them, as to every member of the Young Communist League, death in defense of a comrade in arms was preferable to life at the cost of betrayal. Air Force officer candidate Zhelyu Manolov and noncommissioned officer candidates Krustyu Belenski and Nikola Bonev died heroic deaths, while others such as Argir Stoyanov Khristov, Slavi Zhelyazkov, and Kiril Buchvarov became national partisans (the first two perished in unequal combat with the despicable class enemy). And no words of betrayal were uttered by Vladimir Khristov and Aleksandur Vitanov, who passed through the hell of inquisition and were condemned to long terms of imprisonment.

Not only did the military men nourished and educated by the party fight bravely for achievement of victory; they also fought bravely to protect their country from the again impending fascist threat from the west. The Bulgarian Army was revived by infusion of partisan detachments into it, establishment of the soldier's committees and the deputy commander institute and by purging the Army of its most inveterate fascist elements. On 9 September 1944 it joined the war against fascist Germany, and shoulder to shoulder with the glorious liberating Red Army made its way from Vrushka Chuka, Stratsin, Strazhin, Surdulitsa, Kriva Palanka, and Tsarevo Selo through Yugoslavia and Hungary, to the Austrian Alps, covering its battle standards with undying glory.

During the first phase of the Patriotic War the men wearing blue epaulets, the airmen and parachute troops, also contributed their share to the victory over fascist Germany. As early as 9 September 1944 Bulgarian aircraft carried out reconnaissance of the German fascist troops present in Yugoslavia, and shortly afterward dealt the first blows against the German hordes headed toward Bulgaria. Throughout the first phase of the Patriotic War the Bulgarian Air Force operated at the highest intensity and effectiveness permitted by the existing conditions, and thanks to the decisive aid of the Soviet 17th Air Army, secured the necessary air support for our army. The willingness of the Bulgarian to make self-sacrifices and his heroism were displayed in the course of combat operations, as well as in the antifascist struggle. The death of the brave was that of airmen Second Lieutenant Marin Angelov Tsvetkov and noncommissioned officer candidates Dimitur Khristov Minchev and Zdravko V. Cholakov, radio telegraph operators noncommissioned officer candidates Pencho Khristo Sergiev, Stefan D. Uzunov, and others. Fighter pilot Asen Nikolov Petkov also died a hero's death. Captured following the crash of his plane, Lieutenant Nedelcho Dimitrov Bonchev remained faithful to his oath, not disclosing military secrets, for which reason he was executed by the German fascists. In the course of combat operations all the branches of the Air Force carried out the combat missions assigned to them.

The building of the Bulgarian People's Army, and of the Air Force as a component of it, began after the victory of the socialist revolution. When the Patriotic War had ended, radical changes were made in the development of our Air Force. The training of new cadres began, as did mastery of new Soviet aircraft and the new Soviet method of military training of airmen, imbued with concern for man and his protection by ensuring the maximum operational efficiency of flights.

Assimilation of the experience of the Soviet Air Force was placed under the direction of Soviet specialists, pilots, engineers, and technicians. The assimilation of this experience is associated with the name of airmen Zakhari Zakhariev, hero of the Soviet Union and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Kiril Kirilov, hero of socialist labor, aviation engineer Avgust Kabakchiev, hero of socialist labor, and other political emigre pilots and technicians returned from the Soviet Union.

The new stage in the development of the Air Force is also associated with the entry of large numbers of former national partisans and Young Communist League members into the Air Force. Some of them developed into talented flight instructors and commanders, such as Colonel General Simeon Simeonov, Lieutenant General Dobri Dobrev, Lieutenant General Yordan Stefanov, Stefan Angelov, Atanas Atanasov, Grigor Sokolov, Tanyu Kaludov, and many others.

Officers and noncommissioned officers were trained in 2 directions, education in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the direction of boundless devotion to the party and people, readiness for self-sacrifice in the name of the shining ideals of communism, and that of professional development, mastery of the principles of contemporary science and of scientific and technical progress typical of the Air Force throughout the entire stage. This is indicated by the fact that hardly had the airmen of the partisan classes and the ones following mastered the propeller-driven Yak-9, Pe-2, Tu-2, and other planes, and with them their technical structure, than they had to begin to master the then mysterious jet airplane. Within a short time they mastered the jet Yak-17, Yak-23, and only a year later the new MiG-15, and thereafter a whole series of new types and modifications of aircraft. They learned to fly under simple conditions and complex ones (in and above clouds), in daytime and at night, at low and very low altitudes (in grazing flight) and in the stratosphere, to fire at ground and aerial targets, and to perform bombing and other missions.

Perfection of the combat skills of airmen was speeded up, since the imperialist reaction was applying pressure on our borders. Not a week passed without a border incident. Violations of Bulgarian airspace occurred almost every month. The times demanded tremendous intensity, the application of enormous efforts by the Air Force. By their enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, and labor the personnel of the Air Force met the requirements of the times, and within a brief period the specified training courses were completed by hundreds of airmen rather than just individuals. Among the first to complete training were airmen Kovachev, Bozhilov, Tsekov, Dimov, and others. During these years the development of airmen as masters of flying and combat utilization was paralleled by the training of technical cadres, who mastered the art of command as well as use of equipment and learned to educate and control small and large military groups. Airmen proving themselves to be talented commanders were Lyubcho Blagoev, Zhelyazko Zhelyazkov, Stoyan Velkov, Boris Kamenov, Delo Zhulev, Lyuben Leonidov, and others, as well as engineers Blagoev, Nenkov, Nikolov, Atanasov, Teodosiev, and others. From the ranks of airmen also came the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, Georgi Ivanov, Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

During those years, when all airfields were scenes of round-the-clock activity bent toward mastery of new equipment, toward surmounting the obstacles presented by nighttime darkness and the cloud-covered skies, and toward achievement of operational efficiency, heavy burdens were placed on the shoulders of the noncommissioned officers, who by persistent work and diligence mastered the complex Air Force equipment, kept it in good mechanical condition and combat readiness, and ensured continuity of flights and operational readiness in both the cold of winter and the heat of summer, under living conditions unimaginably difficult from the present-day perspective. As masters of their trade we may mention warrant officers Bonyu Tsankov, former member of a party combat group, Khadzhiev (both of whom were later commissioned as officers), Nedevski, Stoyanov, Chonov, and others, technicians aboard Yak-9, Yak-11, and MiG-15 aircraft, warrant officers Donchev and Chelebiev, foremen of repair shops, Deyanov, aircraft armorer, and others. This period was characterized by extremely intense camaraderie and close friendship which existed between the airmen, including the commanders of different ranks and the noncommissioned officer technicians aboard their aircraft and other specialists.

The positions gained became the launching pads for assault on new altitudes. This is indicated by the fact that in recent years there has been a constant increase in the number of airmen awarded the title of military pilot first class, that the units are being joined by young engineer airmen who in their special education stand a whole head taller than those 3 decades ago.

Today some persons are daring to proclaim a new "crusade" against communism. They are foolhardy persons who with strategic missiles based on land, in the air, and at sea cherish the insane hope of conquering even outer space as a launch pad for lethal new ray weapons.

Along with the men of the entire Bulgarian People's Army, Air Force personnel are standing guard faithfully to defend the skies of our country. The imperialists harbor the vain illusion that they are outstripping us in the development of materiel, and that they can surprise us on the strategic or tactical scale in delivering a first strike from the air with or without nuclear weapons, since one of the components of our military might, the Air Force, is always ready for combat and is always alertly watching the actions of the enemies of peace. Second and third-generation aircraft with their supersonic speeds, missiles and bombs, electronic eyes, and airborne computers are in the sane, capable hands of highly skilled pilots and technicians, officers and noncommissioned officers, and their control and combat support are accomplished by no less skilled officers, noncommissioned officers, and other specialists, armorers and radio operators, electronic equipment technicians and computer programmers, navigators, headquarters, rear service, and communications personnel, etc. They are all working untiringly to master the full combat and technical potential of the combat and support equipment, displaying high will power, endurance, and courage.

Great success in training of young pilots and technicians has been achieved by the teachers, instructors, and commanders of the G. Benkovski Higher

People's Air Force Academy and the personnel of the Air Force combat units, whose accomplishments were the most clearly demonstrated in the Shield '82 exercise and the other exercises following it. The pilots of the units in which officer Parapunov serves and the units in which officers Malchev, Georgiev, and Popov serve demonstrated their skill during the Shield '82 exercise. In high-minded competition with Soviet airmen they showed themselves to be a worthy ally of the Soviet Air Force and the air forces of the fraternal socialist countries.

The noncommissioned officers of all specialties in the aircraft and support units are also making their contribution to maintenance of combat readiness and ensuring accident-free flights. Warrant officers Ivan Mirchev Asenov, Asen Atanasov Mitkov, Ventsislav Nedkov Kunchev, Iliya Khristov Iliev, Khristo Lalev Kazakov, Kolyu Milchev Nikolov, Angel Metodiev Banchev, Dimo Marinov Terziev, and other outstanding combat and political training graduates of the Georgi Benkovski Higher People's Air Force Academy will be among those who with a feeling of duty well done, proud that they are sons of a heroic people, of our socialist homeland, and soldiers of peace, will celebrate the bright Bulgarian Air Force holiday. But the men of the Bulgarian Air Force know that what today is an achievement is tomorrow a thing of the past. And the past is always old and marked with a minus sign. They know that the successes they have accomplished are not the ultimate goal but the starting point for conquest of new heights. In anticipation of our Air Force holiday, we are all redoubling our efforts, working night and day, to improve piloting, combat utilization, the tactical skill of pilots, the high professional skill in maintenance and utilization of the full combat potential of aircraft and other combat and support materiel and weapons, in order always to be equal to the demands of the party, of life, and of any modern war.

We are faithful allies of the Soviet Army, and we consequently are a part of the hope and guarantee of peace and of preservation of life on this planet. This feeling is yet another immeasurable, inexhaustible source of strength and inspiration for even more persistent and untiring military labor. The men of the Bulgarian Air Force will take with them into the 5th decade of our socialist chronology their perseverance, tirelessness, enthusiasm, responsibility and belief in the bright future of communism.

6115

CSO: 2200/35

U.S. FOREIGN POLICIES CRITICIZED

Prague ZIVOT STRANY in Czech No 17, 1984 pp 42-45

[Article by Vladimír Petrak: "Technological War, Illusion and Reality"]

[Text] American political thought has for a long time been outright obsessed with the idea of how to build up an overwhelming superiority of the United States over other, especially socialist, states, and in all areas at that: in culture and life style, in the military and in scientific-technological development, (it is noteworthy that the last two areas are closely linked). It is an old mania, stemming from the chauvinistic notions of the American bourgeois about the exceptionality of his way of life, of the forms and content of the sociopolitical establishment of the United States, which "predestines" it to have a mission in the world, to Americanize and finally control it. A significant role in these notions and in the foreign policy of the United States is to be played by its scientific technological potential.

Bourgeois, and above all American, political science long ago appraised the importance of that potential as a significant component in the balance of forces in international relations. For example, in the three-part study "Science, Technology and American Diplomacy," written at the instigation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, it is emphasized that science and technology create new possibilities for the attainment of the main goals of U.S. foreign policy. According to this study, they "merit more attention than any other priority of national policy, than any other component of the national programs, both from the point of view of the short-term, as well as the long-term future of the United States." The history of the last decades shows that the quicker the American empire crumbles, the more positions the United States loses in the world political, economic, and ideological arena, and the stronger the military-strategic balance between them and the USSR is, the more importance they attach to the preservation and strengthening of their scientific-technological superiority. It can even be said that they consider it as a sort of last reserve for the regeneration of their one-time strength in the military and nonmilitary forms of world class struggle, as the last means of acquiring their one-time economic and political influence.

Although the technological lead of the United States over their capitalist competitors is still considerable, and in a number of key areas which demand sophistication in the application of science it is still increasing, we are witness to the disappearance of this asymmetry and to the process of equalization of many economic and scientific-technical indicators in all three main world centers of monopolistic capital. In some areas the United States actually lags behind. A particularly graphic example is the advance of Japanese electronics, Western European metallurgy or nuclear power. Against the above-mentioned process leading to the undoing of this asymmetry, which the United States has always used for the creation of a lopsided dependence of other countries upon itself, American imperialism is trying to defend itself by all means.

The alliance of private monopolies and the Reagan administration, unprecedented in the history of the United States, is therefore marshaling the production, capital, and intellectual forces of the United States for the preservation and expansion of the scientific-technological superiority of the United States, at least over their capitalist competitors and with the best prospects. Significantly, the United States is trying to gain various advances vis-a-vis the socialist countries. Washington uses the strength and development of its scientific-technological potential above all for the acquisition of military superiority over those countries and toward the conduct of nonmilitary forms of war against them. Furthermore, it is also used for American economic expansion in the world. Washington tries to make other, especially developing, countries dependent on its scientific-technological potential, fetter them to it, make it an instrument for the attainment of capital gains and a means for its coercive foreign policy.

The United States profits not only economically, but also politically from the attempt of the developing countries to overcome their backwardness by exporting its technology to them and, at the same time, trying to enforce the capitalist system of production. Developing countries are usually not capable, because of the lack of their own scientific and technical specialists who, among other things, leave for the United States as a result of the American system of "brain buying" assuring with their own forces the launching and continuous operation of complicated technological systems imported from the United States. These technological systems are maintained by American experts and advisors who, politically, ideologically, and with the import of capitalist methods of control, not only influence the social climate created by the exported technological systems, but also secure their positions in the economy and external relations of a particular developing country.

For example, as far as American communication satellites are concerned, which are used by the press agencies, radio, and television of the developing countries, they serve as a unique means of mass influence on the populace of the new states in the spirit of ideology and policy of American imperialism. In the "technological involvement" of the United States in the developing countries, genuine aid to their economy plays only a secondary role. In this respect, next to the acquisition of enormous gains, the United States

is primarily interested in the creation of various kinds of dependence of these countries on themselves, in turning them from a noncapitalistic path of development and influencing them ideologically, in other words in a sort of "technological sabotage." Therefore, the United States does not look favorably on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the new states and the socialist countries, for this cooperation has fractured the imperialistic technological monopoly and presents a real contribution to the development of the economy of these states and to the establishment of their political independence.

Above all, however, the United States and the other capitalist countries are trying to use their scientific technological potential in their policy of confrontation with the socialist countries. Washington has again activated its cold war instrument--the Coordinating Committee (COCOM), founded in November 1949 on its initiative--with the object of controlling the export of the so-called strategic goods to the USSR and to East European socialist countries. Today, COCOM's members are the 14 countries of NATO and Japan.

In 1979, the Congress of the United States considerably extended the list of goods forbidden for export to the USSR. President Carter wanted to strengthen an economic blockade (his embargo on American wheat export to the USSR) by a technological blockade. In 1980, he proposed a considerable extension of the list of products and technologies forbidden for export to the socialist countries and ordered an end to the practice of exceptions. Particularly affected were high-technology items. COCOM had at that time become an instrument of cold war again. The economic, and within its framework also the technological, war against the socialist countries was further intensified after the Regan Republican administration came to power.

In December 1981, the United States announced a whole series of sanctions against the USSR and Poland and increased its already harsh pressure on its allies. At the same time, they outlined a program of "modernization" of COCOM and tried to change it from a voluntary organization into a political body, whose decision would be binding on all its members. The Reagan administration expanded the list of goods prohibited for export to the socialist countries, and strove for an annulment of the practice of "exceptions." It also increased the budget of the COCOM by five times. In March 1983, the American President signed Directive No 75 of the National Security Council on the right to annul any kind of foreign contract, including licensed agreements between U.S. firms and their Western partners, if they are in some way connected with deliveries to the Soviet Union. In April 1983, Reagan presented to Congress another proposal for a law on the control of export, imposing sanctions against states which supply modern technology to the USSR. Reaganites constantly clamor for an offensive against economic contacts between East and West and every crude pressure in order to force their allies in NATO and Japan to impose economic sanctions against the socialist countries.

The driving force behind this behavior of the U.S. Government is the old cold war illusion about the possibility of suffocating the socialist countries economically, strengthened by an American "technological chauvinism" which manifests itself in the form of an unshakable belief in the superiority of American know-how and technology. The ideologues of the American monopolies and NATO strategists have always placed great hopes on economic pressure on the socialist countries. Special attention has been devoted to so-called "technological war." "Technological war affords access to modern armament and equipment for all forms of military action," wrote as early as 1972 S. Possony and J. Fournell, "...it makes reliable and effective the cold war. Technological war, combined with psychological war, as well as all forms of war, is to impose one's will on the enemy."

Already in the period of the Helsinki Conference, the Western anticommunist press was calling for reduction of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries. At that time American "Hawks" called doing business and even cooperation, with the socialist countries a "one-way street" allegedly advantageous only to the socialist countries. However, the fact that business between East and West grew about 18 times in the years 1965-1980 indicates that both sides have gained. Similarly, today as before the adversaries of detente deem that the purchase of Western licenses, machines, and devices in capitalist states enables the socialist countries to get access to the most modern technologies, which it is said they have not been capable of producing themselves. And, according to these ideologues and politicians, indirectly contributes to a strengthening of the military power of those countries and encourages "communist aggression." By giving credit for purchases of Western technology exported to the socialist countries, the "free world" thus supposedly finances regimes which are its enemies.

Many of the various aspects of the economic and technological war which imperialism wages against the socialist states are not to be underestimated. The socialist states, including Poland after the overthrow of counterrevolution, have drawn the proper conclusions from their experience and applied them to their own investment and mutual-aid policies. They are also realistic in their approach to economic ties with the capitalist countries. All the more absurd are the ideas of today's cold warriors, who expect that technological war will cause the collapse of the socialist economy, that it will make the socialist states more amendable to ideological compromises with the West. The degree of growth shown by the scientific-technological potential of the states of CEMA belies all those cold war hopes. While in 1974 the total fund of inventions of the CEMA countries amounted to 46,000 technical innovations, in 1980 there were already 113,000 of them. In 1971, there were only 33,000 inventions registered in the USSR, while in 1980 the number grew to 93,000. As far as the number of applications and new registered personal inventions is concerned, the USSR today is in the first place in the world, surpassing the United States by almost 2.5 times. The share of the CEMA countries in the yearly increase of all inventions in the world has grown in the past decade from 27.6 to 48.4 percent. In other words, in 1980, almost every second invention came from the CEMA countries.

For example, the export of Soviet licenses and documentation increases every year by 35-50 percent. Soviet licenses are used in over 40 countries, among them in the most developed capitalist states. The most numerous subscribers to those licenses come from the Western European states (70 percent). Japan also uses numerous Soviet journals, especially in metallurgy.

In spite of the technological war conducted against the socialist countries, especially by the United States, and in spite of the attempt to block their access to information about advances in science and technology, industrial production in the USSR increased both in the year 1983 and in the first half of 1984, above the level required by the plan. In the USSR and in the other socialist countries not only has the tempo of growth of production quickened, but also its modernization. True, the USSR, at the beginning of the 1970's was largely behind the United States in the area of microelectronics by 10 years. But by the end of the 1970's it reduced that gap to only 2 years. Today it has almost caught up. The technological base and the skills of its workers have enabled the Soviet Union to manufacture integrated circuits of practically the same quality as in the United States. In the present 5-year plan, Soviet microprocessors will be used in the production of 200,000 various devices for industry and households.

The sale of Soviet licenses, its scientific-technological cooperation with a number of Japanese, Western European, and American companies and additional examples as well, contradict the claims of bourgeois propaganda that this scientific-technological cooperation will supposedly enable the USSR to use the most sophisticated Western technology without offering an equivalent in exchange. It is not uninteresting to note that the Reagan sanctions against scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet Union leave completely untouched such key and "strategic" areas of science and technology as thermo-nuclear synthesis, electrometallurgy, and cosmic medicine. For the United States, cooperation in these areas is evidently more advantageous, since it is not impossible that here, in a number of ways, the United States lags behind the USSR.

In December 1983, it was officially declared in Brussels that at the end of that year the "sanctions" of the Western European Common Market, announced against the USSR under pressure from the United States in connection with the situation in Poland, would be lifted. These sanctions had thus again shown themselves to be ineffective against the socialist countries. What is more, this worsened the situation of the Western European economy, already in deep depression. It transpired that they harm the economy of the capitalist states more than the socialist ones. That the industrial capitalist states in 1982-83 cut their exports to the USSR by one-half (which obviously they did not) the growth of the GNP of the USSR, according to calculations of the Intelligence Research Office of the U.S. State Department, would have slowed down by only 0.2 percent, that is, by 4.5 billion dollars. However, the GNP of the capitalist states would have fallen by 30 billion dollars.

The continuously and quickly developing economy of the socialist states, which punctually fulfill their commercial obligations, brings to the Western European economy tens of billions of dollars of orders as well as employment for millions of workers and technicians. In other words, exchange of goods with the socialist states is an essential contribution to the economy of the European Economic Community. Once again, objective economic conditions appear to be stronger than the wish and will of even the staunchest anti-communists. It is becoming clear that the United States cannot win either a nuclear war and arms race or a technological war against the socialist countries.

12350

CSO: 2400/23

FLAWS IN HEALTH CARE IN CSR

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Zdena Stepankova: "Health Is a Great Treasure"]

[Excerpts] In the Czech Socialist Republic there is one doctor for every 300 people, which puts us in a prominent place worldwide. This is one of the fundamental conditions for offering high-quality medical care. From the inquiry conducted by the deputies it follows, however, that, at the same time, for the whole system of medical institutions and their activity the primary task for the future is raising the level and the quality of curative, preventive, and recuperational care. It has turned out that the weak link in preventive medical activities is care for the growing generation and university students, as well as the identification and treatment of respiratory, motor and digestive diseases, as well as of the ailments connected with brain injuries. It was mentioned that such less attractive branches of the medical profession as eye, ear and nose treatment also deserve attention.

There exist unjustified differences in how individual local health institutions and particular branches of preventive medical care are equipped. There are also irregularities in their staffing and material provisions. It was mentioned that the planned number of graduates in branch medical schools, both for doctors and auxiliary personnel, must correspond not only to the needs and capacities of the national economy, but to those of each particular region as well. So far they do not. Whereas in some places there is an "excess" of doctors, in others, as in the North Bohemia Kraj, there are some unfilled positions. A concrete example was given: in the North Bohemia Kraj 332 planned positions have been staffed by only 138 doctors, and in the South Moravia Kraj 196 planned positions have been staffed by 280 graduates.

This is, of course, influenced by the ratio of male to female students. Female graduates of a medical department predominantly go or stay wherever their husbands are employed, the reverse being quite rare. Also discussed was the existing situation in which a graduate who for up to 4 years after obtaining his diploma does not receive his first attestation does not lose his right to practice his profession. Is this proper? A question was put

forth: in view of the shortage of hygienists, should graduates of the hygiene department have an opportunity to occupy positions reserved for general practitioners? In short, observations from these conversations could be reduced to a demand that the choice of the accepted students might improve, particularly with regard to their morals and character, and that during the students' studies every moral and humanitarian aspect of their future calling might be cultivated in them. One must, when accepting students to any kind of medical schools, pay attention not only to their success in their studies but also to their moral principles and qualities.

The inquiries of the deputies confirmed facts that have been discussed for some time now. These include deficiencies in supplying the health services industry with dressing material, X-ray film, surgical instruments, injection needles and throwaway syringes, spare parts for medical equipment. Another subject of criticism was the shortage of dialysis machines, Chirana being an object of numerous reproaches for its imperfect service.

By coincidence, the session of the Czech National Council discussed health care in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Construction. The yearly investment for health needs and preventive care in the Ministry of Industry of the Czech Socialist Republic is about 16 million korunas, of which 10 million is spent in the chemical and glass industries, where the concentration of high risk jobs is the highest. In 1981-83 several rehabilitational institutions were completed--they are and will be an important assistance in the treatment and preventive care for the employees of particular factories.

The Ministry of Construction also takes care of its workers. In some places this is achieved by means of their own facilities. In other places by means of facilities belonging to associated enterprises. Since from 1980 the ministry-owned facilities have also expanded their recuperational care.

It was stated that both ministries take good care of their employees; at the same time the following question was raised: Why do they not have a better understanding of the needs of the Health Ministry in the area of delivery of raw materials and various supplies, as well as the construction of hospitals, clinics and other curative or recuperational facilities.

It is true that, thanks to the close cooperation between Health Ministry agencies and industry, there have been many improvements, but it is too early for contentment. And the first to suffer are the patients. Either there are no drugs due to a lack of foil, or the production of some modern medicine is threatened because some raw materials, without which it cannot be produced, have not been delivered. The reasons for this differ but not a single one can be excused, because the drugs are indispensable and raw materials have to be obtained no matter what. Unfortunately, it is hard to correct the mistakes that cause resentment in patients who failed to obtain the needed drug.

There are illnesses that we call civilizational--these are the ailments of the modern age. We do not always know their true causes, but it is known that they are caused by the contemporary way of life, which is not always the best for one's health. Health is negatively influenced by noise, poor nutrition, the tempo of life, bad habits (e.g., smoking, alcoholism, drug addiction), but also domestic injuries and injuries suffered in recreational areas, i.e., during free time. It is beyond dispute that bad living conditions influence human health. We are sometimes unable to remove the harmful effects of certain technological processes, and in many cases it is too expensive to remove them; on the other hand, in many cases a higher degree of responsibility on the part of some management employees concerning the conditions of life would suffice.

People sometimes ask what the hygienic service is doing and why it is not more strict? This was also a topic of discussion at the session of the Czech National Council. It is possible that hygienists are much more permissive than they should be, yet practice shows that national committees consider their action too severe since, for example, in 1978-82 they failed to levy a good one-third of all the fines recommended by hygienists.

The overwhelming majority of suggested observations are easy to deal with--this is within the realm of possibilities of the Health Ministry but, first and foremost, within the realm of possibilities of the national committees which, as was mentioned, manage more than 85 percent of all health facilities and definitively solve the majority of problems. It is precisely in those institutions that health care is most concretely judged, since they are frequented by the majority of those afflicted. Also, it is there that decisions are made as to what cure one must undergo and how effective it will be.

In the individual krajs, okreses and economic organizations they know best what deserves their primary attention. Several times during the session of the Czech National Council it was observed that it is always cheaper to prevent than to treat illnesses, and it is cheaper to secure proper working and living conditions than to cure the sick. It is cheaper since the health of the people is a great national resource, and it matters how it is handled.

12758
CSO: 2400/22

INDRA ADDRESSES EAST SLOVAK IRON WORKS

AU192110 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Report by Eduard Drabik: "The Feat of Socialist Development; Order of the Republic to the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice"]

[Excerpts] Kosice, 16 Nov--A festive aktiv meeting of working people in honor of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the East Slovak Iron Works was held in the House of Culture of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] this Friday [16 November] in Kosice. The gathering was attended by a party and government delegation, led by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Present were also delegations of the East Slovak Region, of the city of Kosice, and of sisterly metallurgical enterprises from the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the USSR.

The festive aktiv meeting was addressed by Comrade Alois Indra, head of the party and government delegation. He said, among other things: In balancing your results, the main issue is, of course, not your enterprise itself--even if it is so large; we have no right to forget the far broader connections. Actually, the decision to build the East Slovak Iron Works, and also its gradual development, have decisively influenced the life of our entire East Slovak Region, and particularly that of its regional capital Kosice.

The construction of the East Slovak Iron Works and the blossoming out of the city of Kosice and of the entire region is proof of the correct policy pursued by the CPCZ and the National Front, and of its consistent implementation. This is also the more convincing and valuable, since we were not resolving the problems of this region alone--we were simultaneously developing a modern industry and a large-scale agricultural production in the areas which used to be the economically and culturally neglected parts of the republic. That is why the 16th CPCZ Congress was justified in stating that we have no backward areas. A feat of such dimensions could be resolved only by a socialist society, only by a free workers class, with the active participation of its intellectual allies.

Understandably, the East Slovak Iron Works does not belong to the East Slovak Region alone--it is a significant component of the entire Czechoslovak

metallurgical base, one of the main pillars of the national economy of our entire federation.

In this connection it is useful to stress that, in the development of your enterprise, the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism were most specifically implemented from the very beginning. This was, and is, manifested in the deliveries of technology from the Soviet Union and from other socialist states; in the international exchange of experience; and, last but not least, in the immense amounts of Soviet ore delivered here. After all, there would be neither any East Slovak Iron Works, nor any Czechoslovak metallurgy without Soviet ore. The fraternal assistance of Czech technicians and workers was also an expression of socialist internationalism, as well as the present concordant cooperation of Slovaks and of the citizens of Hungarian and Ukrainian nationality. In this way we can find here, too, tangible proof of the beneficial nature of socialist internationalism. Experience calls upon you to guard these principles as the apple of your eye, and to purposefully deepen and improve them in everyday practice, because it is these principles that are the guarantee of all your further successes. In the unity of Czechoslovakia's peoples and nationalities lies the strength of our common state--in the alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community lies the invincible strength of socialism and peace.

In the spirit of the conclusions adopted by the latest party congress, in keeping with our needs and possibilities, and also in the interests of socialist economic integration, we are gradually realizing the structural reorganization of our national economy. This evokes the most varied, absolutely unsubstantiated guesses about the future of Czechoslovak metallurgy. Yes, we do want to slightly decrease the production of pig iron and steel; but in a country with such extensive engineering production and energetic building activities, the metallurgical industry will always have great significance. Of course, to tell the truth, the future belongs to those enterprises which adjust flexibly to the new needs. The test will be passed only by those who are capable of reacting positively to the demands of high efficiency, labor productivity, economy of raw materials and energy, and also of overall production costs; only by those who are up to scratch in introducing new technology and in innovating products. We must demand more urgently than to date that we produce good quality, increasingly cheaper, and in increasing quantities. It is well that you in your enterprise correctly understand these demands in many respects, and that you strive to fulfill them. For this reason, too, it can be said that, although the East Slovak Iron Works is growing older, it is nonetheless not aging; on the contrary, from the viewpoint of technology and of the organization of production, it is becoming increasingly modern.

It is correct that you are striving to maintain a critical view of the current state of the enterprise, that you are not concealing your own weaknesses, and that you realize how many difficult tasks are in front of you. Be strengthened by the awareness that these are tasks for the benefit of your collective, for the benefit of the city and the region, that with every progressive solution you are contributing toward the economic upsurge

of your fatherland and toward strengthening its defense ability. We trust that the working people of the East Slovak Iron Works will continue developing the best traditions of their enterprise; that they will greet the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by fulfilling all tasks, and that they will conscientiously prepare for the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

CSO: 2400/111

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN MEMBERS ARRESTED--The Austrian Catholic agency Cathpress has reported that three members of the Bohemian Brethren were arrested in Czechoslovakia because religious literature and [word indistinct] was found in their possession. According to Cathpress, the police arrested Jan (?Juhascik) and Rudolf (?Stebanot) in whose car they found religious literature while traveling 12 October. On the following day, the police also arrested Juhascik's father following a house search during which they found religious literature, including several Russian-language books. The men arrested can be sentenced from 4 to 8 years in prison. Cathpress adds that recently church activity in Czechoslovakia has become more limited. [Text] [Vatican City International Service in Slovak 1845 GMT 21 Nov 84 LD]

CPV DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT--Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 21--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, received in Prague Monday a visiting delegation of the Control Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Tran Kien, secretary of the CPV CC, and head of the said commission. In a comradely atmosphere, the two sides informed each other of their respective parties' activities in socialist construction. They discussed cooperation between the two parties and states and expressed their desire for further development of the present friendly relations between the two countries. G. Husak reaffirmed the determination of the Czechoslovak communists and working people to unite with the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle against imperialist aggression, for peace and detente in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. During its stay, the delegation visited the birthplace of Element Gottwald, the first president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It had working sessions with the Prague party committee, toured many localities and economic establishments including the Kacine cooperative which has sisterhood relations with Vietnam's Giang Bien agricultural cooperative. The delegation left Prague Tuesday (Nov. 20), successfully concluding its visit to Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 21 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 2400/111

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

35TH ANNIVERSARY IN LIGHT OF RECENT GDR-USSR TENSIONS

Room for Maneuver Limited

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by P.J. Winters: "United for All Time"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct--Foreign Minister Gromyko--a member of the Moscow Politburo and first deputy premier of the Soviet Union--who represented the Soviet leadership at the ceremonies on the 35th anniversary of the GDR in East Berlin, has presumably departed from the GDR with the certainty that party and government leader Honecker is again holding strictly to the foreign-policy line of the Soviet Union currently being fixed by him, Gromyko. The difficulties which Honecker had precipitated in relations between East Berlin and Moscow because of his plans to travel to the FRG seem to have been cleared away following the cancellation of the trip and after the visit by Gromyko to East Berlin. Honecker and his Politburo have had to recognize that any room for maneuvering they have for their own Western policy is very narrow at present, despite the economic and military weight of the GDR in the "socialist camp." The fact that this was made clear to them at their jubilee of all times, and by Gromyko, who is not much loved in East Berlin, must have been twice as painfully felt in East Berlin. Thus, the only thing the GDR party and government leader can try to do at present is to keep as small as possible the harm which has been done, in the wake of proclaiming and then canceling his visit to the FRG, to the further development of relations between Bonn and East Berlin, which Honecker is seeking for economic reasons.

In an editorial Tuesday following the ceremonies honoring the 35th anniversary, the SED official party organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND characterizes the present situation aptly with the following sentences: "On this holiday, the historical fact has been reaffirmed that our republic is linked for all times in an indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union, is anchored inseparably in the socialist community....Our republic has its permanent place and its secure prospects at the side of the Soviet Union, in the family of the socialist states. In this community it realizes all its vital interests, today and for all time to come."

In his final political talks with Honecker in East Berlin, Gromyko was apparently able to make it clear to the GDR party and government leader

that his--Gromyko's--tough foreign-policy line toward the West has prevailed in Moscow and that the Soviet party and government head Chernenko--who Honecker had hoped would allow him the same German-policy latitude as Andropov did--is following the Gromyko course. In the report by the GDR news agency ADN [German General News Service] about the Honecker-Gromyko talk, it is said that in the exchange of opinions it was emphasized that "the cohesion of the socialist fraternal states and the effective coordinating of their actions in the international arena" is "taking on a special importance" in the present situation. When ADN then continues that "Erich Honecker declared that the GDR fully agrees with the...positions of the Soviet Union," it becomes clear that at the present time independent German-policy initiatives on the part of the GDR are not possible.

In substantiation of this, it is said at the ADN that in the talk between Honecker and Gromyko it was accentuated that the line of the present Bonn government "on converting the territory of the FRG into a launching pad for American nuclear first-strike missiles and mobilizing the activity of revanchist forces in that country" is complicating the situation in Europe "and is putting a strain on relations between the socialist countries and the FRG."

Presumably in order to save Honecker from losing face completely, Gromyko doubtless gave his assent to these sentences in the communique on his talk with the GDR party and state leader: "Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko stressed that the USSR and the GDR, jointly with the other socialist countries, have done and will do everything within their power to reduce the danger of war, to lead international relations back into normal channels. They affirmed their readiness to carry on a sincere and earnest dialogue with all forces which are truly interested in the normalization of the international situation."

Gromyko: Reward for Obedience

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by H.B. Goetz: "The 35th Anniversary of the GDR; Gromyko as Official Speaker"]

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct--"Conscious of Our Own Power"--this motto on the posters for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR reflects the mood which the Socialist Unity Party wants to convey to itself and the population. What is meant is not only economic power, but surely also the power to engage in political activity, although within prescribed limits. According to calculations which have been made by GDR statisticians, 1984 will be the most successful year in the history of the GDR. That may well be right, and although the complaints coming from the populace about supply irregularities have not, of course, grown silent, they have become somewhat more muted, at least in the capital: In the bezirks and in the countryside, things still have a different appearance.

The center of East Berlin presents itself to visitors who were there back in 1979 at the 30th anniversary, to both natives and foreigners, as being more metropolitan and as again committed more strongly to tradition. "Old Fritz" [statue of Frederick the Great] again rides beneath the autumn linden trees, the statuettes along the old Schlossbruecke returned from West Berlin, which for the time being are still radiantly white, stand at their old site. The Berlin Cathedral built by the Hohenzollerns is now seen without building cranes and scaffolding. The former Gendarmenmarkt is being prepared--40 years after the end of the war, with the opening of the theater renovated in the spirit of Schinkel [a German architect], as the party says--to again become a civic center, although it still lacks a vibrantly alive environment for this purpose. A good many inner-city empty sites have been filled.

There have been some changes also in the list of guests of honor, who are flying in from everywhere in the world to show reverence to the GDR, and this is not only because the bigwigs, the party and governmental leaders, are missing this time, because 35 is not a round number for an anniversary. The already aged Brezhnev was there in 1979 and gave a speech which many at that time felt was important, accompanied by his announcement of the withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks. At that time Chernenko was a member of the large delegation from the Soviet Union and received on this occasion the Karl Marx Order of the GDR; this time around, the once powerful Soviet ambassador Abrasimov is present only on the sidelines, as the head of Intourist.

After so many irritations in recent months, the fact that the Soviet Union has sent its foreign minister to East Berlin will certainly be interpreted by the SED as a sort of award for laudable political behavior. Of course, Honecker and Gromyko will have the opportunity to hold a detailed talk; in this connection it would seem quite certain that also the fate of the GDR citizens who have fled into the Prague embassy in the FRG will be discussed. Many GDR citizens may be more interested in their fate than in the anniversary.

At this anniversary the cornucopia out of which decorations of high and very high distinction are being distributed to the enterprises and agricultural cooperatives is turning out to be almost inexhaustible. On this score one should know that orders of the highest class in the GDR, when they are conferred on individual persons, are accompanied by large cash payments. Thus the awarding of the Karl Marx Order, the highest order, entails the payment of 20,000 marks; and if formerly there were mostly only a few who were thus distinguished, this year the number is over 250. The honoring of a person with the "Star of International Friendship in Gold" is also connected with a payment of money. Gisela May has received it, as has the president of the German Foreign Trade Bank, Polze, who through his activity has helped to maintain the good reputation of the GDR as a reliable debtor; just recently staid Switzerland granted the GDR a loan of 60 million francs--in the nick of time for the anniversary.

Colonels are being promoted to generals--not all the names have been mentioned, so far as [line missing in text]--interior minister and chief of

the People's Police Colonel General Dickel, 70 years old, has been made an army general. Minister for National Defense Hoffmann, 74 years old, and security head Mielke, 77 years old, both already army generals and members of the Politburo, have been distinguished with the Scharnhorst Order.

"Everyday Life and the Era" is the title of the exhibition in the "Old Museum" at the former Lustgarten, featuring works of pictorial art over the past 35 years. One sees "old acquaintances" such as the controversial picture by Sighard Gille "Brigade Festivity" from the Dresden art exhibition of 1977, which represented this event as a gigantic eating and drinking party. Willi Sitte, president of the League of Graphic Artists, has contributed a large painting of Thaelmann, and Bernhard Heisig has contributed a portrait of Marx whose dimensions are 1.50 by 1.20 meters. In the old Armory, the historical museum has been reorganized under the motto "Our Socialist Fatherland."

The city is bedecked with flags, with the red of the communists, the blue of the FDJ [Free German Youth], the communist youth association, and with the GDR national flag. The television cameras are in place, and many policemen are keeping an eye on certainly more than just the traffic. In the squares throughout the entire country platforms have been erected and the loudspeakers have been set up, because beginning Sunday afternoon there is to be celebrating. And on Monday, everyday life will go on as before.

12114
CS0: 2300/62

WESTERN VISITORS' NUMBERS INCREASE DESPITE PROBLEMS

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 38 No 44, 29 Oct 84 pp 242, 244-246, 249

[Article: "'Rooms Are Lacking, Above All Around Dresden'--Increasing Western Tourism in the GDR"]

[Text] The GDR is experiencing a tourist boom: More than 180,000 FRG citizens booked vacation tours there this year and nearly 30,000 young people participated in group trips. Americans and Japanese are also traveling to "Luther Country"--but inadequate service and sullen service personnel give rise to many complaints.

Hellmut Froehlich knows what VIPs are used to, especially those who often rent several suites at once and pay in dollars. When important regular visitors arrive the director of the five-star hotel, Metropol, at the East Berlin train station on Friedrichstrasse follows the same routine as occurs in such cases in hundreds of Hyatts and Hiltons around the world.

Sheik Harib Sultan el-Yussuf of the United Arab Emirates is among the hotel's particularly welcome guests. Director Froehlich hurries across the marble floor of the lobby, bouquet of flowers in arm, shakes his guest's hand amid a flood of friendly words of greeting, not letting go until the hotel photographer has recorded the event from all angles.

If important Japanese guests are expected, hot towels for freshening up are handed out. For special occasions the head chef, Franz Scharenberg, gets orders to prepare something extravagant. For the representatives of the French cognac distillery, Remy Martin, for example, the kitchen crew of this 300 room hotel had to keep adding refinements to a cake until it could be presented as a "masterpiece of baking skill."

Guests at the Metropol who are neither top managers nor artists nor at the very least a champion sports figure see nothing of the VIP service. While in the few top-notch GDR hotels, primarily in East Berlin and Leipzig, travelers are received with the same neutral courtesy they receive in comparable establishments in the West, guests who stay in less luxurious hotels must often undergo treatment which is cool and downright uninviting. Served among other things by sullen personnel at the reception desk as well as in the cafeteria-like dining room, guests often feel like uninvited intruders who are only

tolerated because of the chronic foreign currency deficit in the "workers' and farmers' state."

The state travel agency of the GDR, which is responsible for international tourist advertising, does not even entice Western tourists with the usual promises made all over the world. References to the friendly people, the local cuisine--everything that the Greeks and Italians, Spaniards or Austrians would emphasize as "plusses" in the clamor to win the favor of foreign tourists--are to the tourism experts in East Berlin apparently unsuitable for emphasizing the attractive features of their republic.

Instead of relaxing in a friendly holiday atmosphere or making new acquaintances, Western tourists are expected to pursue experiences of a different kind: "Hundreds of thousands of tourists each year can become convinced of the desire for peace of the people of this country," emphasizes the association of the 29 Interhotels in their catalog.

In "Tours to the GDR" published expressly for FRG citizens reference is made to the "many scenic wonders," but not a single one is described. Instead, there is a total of 24 pages of procedural information (customs regulations, traffic laws, business hours), including all kinds of "dos and don'ts." "Great interest throughout the world," wrote the state tourism advertisers, is stimulated by the GDR because of its "economy based on growth, its cooperative agricultural organization, its educational system and socialist democracy."

"Important things to see" appear only as useless lists of numbers: In addition to the "approximately 40,000 architectural and cultural monuments," the potential tourist reads, there are also "750 memorials of national significance and 32 of international significance."

Despite unappealing advertising, despite expensive hotels (average price for one night 80 to 130 West German marks) and usually average food, despite gruff waiters and nagging traffic policemen who sometimes lecture people ("We really don't like to see that") when they cannot find fault with anything else despite applying the most literal interpretation of the most pedantic laws, despite all of this negative propaganda, the GDR is nevertheless becoming a vacation land of increasing appeal even to spoiled Western tourists:

- More than 180,000 West Germans have booked tours to the GDR this year, more than ever before.
- Within three years the number of trips taken to the GDR by classes of school children and youth groups from West Germany has increased by a factor of six--in 1984 nearly 30,000 young people from the FRG visited this neighboring state.
- The Japanese and Americans have also discovered the GDR as a vacation land. U.S. travel agencies alone last year sent nearly 40,000 Americans into "Luther Country," to Erfurt, Leipzig, Dresden and East Berlin.

"We are basking in a warm breeze," rejoiced Gerd Leidinger, manager of the DER (German Travel Agency) in Frankfurt am Main, regarding the travel boom. He has made about 60,000 reservations this year. The Wartburg near Eisenach, the Erfurt cathedral, the Zwinger in Dresden and of course East Berlin with the TV tower, Alexanderplatz and the nearby Sanssouci castle--these are the sights the West Germans most want to see.

Not even the cancellation of Erich Honecker's visit has had a noticeable negative effect, says the DER. Earlier problems involving cooperation with their East German counterparts have in the meantime been almost completely eliminated. Says Leidinger, "They have become professionals."

About 80,000 FRG citizens and West Berliners have had their GDR trips arranged by the Hamburg agency, Hansa Tourist--a new record in the firm's ten-year history. But general manager Arno Rann is not satisfied. "There are no more beds," complains the one-time journalist agonizing over lost profits. Of the 1700 West German school classes wanting to book group tours to the GDR, he could accomodate only 900.

And Rann of all people, his competitors note enviously, as a member of the DKP "certainly has the best cards in his hand compared to the rest of us." But Rann does not see his business success as based only on political sympathy. "We are the GDR's strongest partner," he says, "and that is what I emphasize in the negotiations."

That the tourist boom in the GDR will continue is the unanimous opinion of Western travel agents. However: "The GDR cannot begin to meet the demand," said a spokesman for the Federal Ministry of Intra-German Relations in Bonn. "There is a lack of hotel rooms everywhere, but especially in the south around Dresden."

In fact, the GDR with around 70,000 beds for tourists would have to be considered a developing nation in terms of tourism as compared with the rest of the world. On the seven kilometer stretch of beach near Benidorm on the Spanish Costa Blanca there are more than 200,000 available beds.

The state-owned tourist agencies in East Berlin are trying to expand the number of available beds, but the money and know-how to build new hotels up to Western standards within a short period of time are lacking. GDR planners are therefore looking abroad for investors. The only two luxury hotels which meet international standards in terms of comfort have already been financed by foreign companies: the Merkur, opened in 1981 in Leipzig by a Japanese firm, and the Palasthotel near the East Berlin TV tower, built by a consortium of Swedish firms.

The Japanese and the Swedes are currently building another first class hotel: As of February 1985 the Bellevue with 328 rooms should help to relieve the shortage of available beds in Dresden. As in the "flagship" Merkur which opened earlier, the only guests permitted in these first-class hotels are those who pay in Western currencies. Citizens of the GDR and guests from other socialist countries must usually stay in one of the distinctly less luxurious Interhotels where zloty and rubels are also accepted.

West German investors have also shown an interest, but "no deals have yet been made," is the word from the ministry in Bonn. The hope of doing business with one another is flourishing on both sides ever since GDR officials this fall for the first time granted approval for regularly scheduled flights by Deutsche Lufthansa to the Leipzig trade fair. Lufthansa manager Helmut Schmidt denies any plans to take things further for the moment but does "not exclude them from future consideration."

The GDR is still a long way from its goal of cultivating a long-term, flourishing, professional tourist trade. Up to now FRG citizens have hardly crossed the border in expectation of the holiday atmosphere. "They just want to have a look over the fence," explains DER spokesman Leidinger.

To be able to do so they also accept the fact that they must apply for a visa six weeks in advance of the trip. Neither the tiresome processing formalities at the borders nor the maliciously devised speed traps, neither (in contrast to other countries) expensive overnight stays nor inadequate service in hotels and inns can keep them away.

"The number of complaints is nevertheless small," say the GDR specialists at the DER in Frankfurt. But they also know that the patience of the Western customers could wear thin when increasing numbers of "normal" tourists book tours to the GDR--vacationers whose holiday standards are based on such places as Bavaria, Austria or even Bangkok and Nairobi.

Indifferent sullenness is as rampant as an incurable epidemic above all in the restaurant sector throughout the GDR. When the waiter in the Ratskeller in Eisleben for no apparent reason and without a word slams a filthy "Reserved" sign onto the table in front of the guests instead of serving them; when in the famous wine pub Auerbachs Keller in Leipzig beer is served Reeperbahn style (including a glass of sweet champagne "for the lady" for 10.75 marks; exchange rate one to one); when 14.60 marks for potato soup is demanded of a West German tourist at the Arabeske restaurant in the Merkur Hotel in Leipzig while the menu lists the price as four marks, or when the room service waiter at the Metropol Hotel in East Berlin refuses to bring a two-cup pot of mocha coffee to the room because the guest has no cash and asks for it to be put on his tab until the next day; in all these cases--everyday GDR experiences in October 1984--many Western tourists would soon lose patience.

American tourists in a tour group found their one-week stay in the GDR at the beginning of October "depressing and unfriendly." Americans ("Have a nice day") are used to a more friendly tone from service personnel.

The group members took exception to other things as well. Marlin Helming, a chemist from Denver, complained about the lack of environmental protection: "This air could make you sick." Attorney Austin Speers from Kansas City maintains that he saw in the GDR "more poor people than we had at home in the 1930's."

Ruins and dilapidated houses abandoned to the forces of decay in cities like Halle and Erfurt, the miserable condition of many streets outside the main

population centers and many dirty-gray villages scarcely add to the sense of enjoyment of the average tourist.

Group member John F. Smith, a teacher of the blind from Australia, found a total lack of human emotion between Erfurt and East Berlin. "You smile at somebody, but there is no response whatsoever," was his conclusion after several days of travel in the GDR. Every friendly word, every courteous gesture is thus usually greeted with all the more appreciation by foreign visitors to the GDR.

Gerd Schoper, the helpful doorman at the Merkur Hotel in Leipzig, knows how to earn tips from foreign purses. Lutz Richter, a waiter at the Metropol, makes many guests happy because he even occasionally fulfills special requests-- quite a deed in the socialist restaurant business. And when three beers can be had for a total of 1.53 marks in a private inn in Eisenach or filled beef rolls with side dishes cost only 4.25 marks in a restaurant in Weimar, even the most inveterate capitalist among the Western tourists can appreciate the planned socialist economy.

The often obstructive fear of contact between the citizens of the FRG and the GDR which has existed for years appears in the meantime to be decreasing. Moreover, Western tourists are recognized immediately because of their clothing, watches, handbags or cameras. Many GDR citizens are usually good at discerning even very unobtrusively and simply dressed Westerners. "People from over there smell different," said a 22-year old student in Eisenach. She recognizes tourists by the lingering fragrances of Western cosmetics.

The GDR wants to steer a more successful course in terms of tourism, but not by making urgently needed improvements in the service sector like better training and increased self confidence on the part of many employees. Instead, "cultural events of international caliber" will serve as the international drawing card. Following the expensive restoration of the Schinkel theater in East Berlin, Dresden's famed Semper Opera House will again reopen in February of 1985.

Rather than implementing moderate pricing policies and ridding the GDR of its reputation as the most expensive vacation spot in Europe, those in East Berlin responsible for planning in the tourist trade continue to count on the (questionable) appeal of historical anniversaries: 1983 was the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther and the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx which in the opinion of the East Berlin planners provided the incentive for many visits to the GDR.

Another cultural landmark in the coming year should help the GDR meet its planned tourism figures--the 300th anniversary of the birth of Johann Sebastian Bach.

12552
CSO: 2300/87

ORDER ON RETRAINING OF SKILLED WORKERS

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German
Part I No 28, 24 Oct 84 pp 321-322

["Order on the Acquisition of a Skilled Worker Certificate in Cases of Socially Necessary Occupational Changes of 17 September 1984," signed by W. Beyreuther, state secretary for Labor and Wages and B. Weidemann, state secretary, State Secretariat for Vocational Training Under Council of Ministers]

[Text] For the efficient use of the social labor capacity, in particular the best possible training and acquisition of skills of skilled workers, the following is ordered in cases of socially necessary occupational changes and in coordination with the managers of the competent central state organs as well as with the Federal Executive Board of the Free German Labor Union Federation and the Central Council of the Free German Youth:

Article 1

Scope

(1) This order governs the acquisition of a skilled worker certificate in cases of socially necessary occupational changes at the instigation of the enterprise in connection with rationalization measures, structural changes in the national economy, central youth objects or other central FDJ initiatives as well as other social requirements.

(2) This order applies to

- State organs,
- Combines, economy managing organs, enterprises, facilities and cooperatives (hereinafter designated enterprises) and
- Skilled workers employed under the labor code.

(3) Whenever skilled workers who are members of socialist cooperatives, need to change their skilled occupation in connection with rationalization measures and other social requirements, the executive boards of the cooperatives are recommended to apply this order mutatis mutandi.

Principles

Article 2

(1) Whenever skilled workers need to change their skilled occupation for social reasons, they must be guaranteed the acquisition of a new skilled worker certificate if, enabled to do so by retraining, they carry out skilled work to the necessary quality and quantity at their new job.

(2) Retraining must be prepared and carried on on the basis of Articles 145 ff of the GDR labor code of 16 June 1977 (GBI I No 18 p 185). That applies in particular to the conclusion of training contracts, the repayment of fees and costs and the necessary time off from work for attendance at retraining courses.

(3) Enterprises must cooperate with the enterprise labor union leadership organizations in the preparation, conduct and supervision of retraining. They must ensure that the planned measures are exhaustively explained to the skilled workers. The skilled workers must be informed about the changed requirements arising therefrom on their qualifications and of the necessary retraining measures.

Article 3

(1) Enterprises must guarantee the personnel, material and financial prerequisites and conditions for retraining. In the case of enterprises not having the appropriate facilities for retraining, the combines or organs superordinated to the enterprises provide retraining for the acquisition of the skilled worker certificate.

(2) The retraining of skilled workers must be carried out within 6 months.

(3) The conclusion of training for the new skilled occupation must be confirmed by a state certificate¹ given the skilled worker; this entitles him to carry the respective professional designation. The skilled worker examination order does not apply.

Subject Matter and Conduct of Retraining

Article 4

(1) Retraining for the acquisition of the new skilled worker certificate includes practical and theoretical instruction. This must be set up by the enterprises and confirmed by the enterprise managers, based on the requirements of the new job and taking into account both the existing skills and the professional and life experience of the skilled worker.

(2) Practical retraining is to be largely carried on at the new job and at work. Courses of instruction and exercises may be stipulated for the

1. To be obtained from the Spremberg Vordruckverlag, order No 565 40.

acquisition of skills. To be used for the conduct of these courses of instruction and exercises are suitable teaching workshops or classrooms of vocational training facilities.

(3) The necessary theoretical knowledge is to be conveyed by instruction at the new job or in the form of courses of instruction at occupational training facilities.

Article 5

(1) The enterprises will establish the period of retraining as per Article 3 Paragraph 2 consonant with the practical and theoretical subject matter involved, existing skills and the professional and life experience of the skilled worker.

(2) At the end of retraining period, a concluding oral examination is to confirm the acquisition of the necessary knowledge in the new skilled worker occupation. Following successful completion, the enterprise must hand over to the skilled worker the state certificate as per Article 3 Paragraph 3.

Article 6

The certificates of qualification and authorization necessary for the change of occupation must be acquired without restrictions as per the legal regulations. The same applies to requirements of health, accident and fire safety requirements, hygiene and security regulations.

Article 7

Responsibilities of the Departments Vocational Training and Vocational
Counseling as well as of the Kreis Council Offices for Labor

(1) The occupational training and counseling departments at the kreis councils guarantee the direction and supervision of the conduct of retraining in accordance with this order and assist the enterprises by coordinating retraining measures of the same type.

(2) Upon application by the enterprises, the occupational training and counseling departments at the kreis councils authenticate the skilled worker certificate and guarantee the appropriate documentation for the production of replacement documents.

(3) If the skilled worker's socially necessary occupational change also involves a change of employer, the kreis councils offices for labor assist the enterprises involved.

Article 8

Concluding Regulation

This order takes effect on 15 November 1984.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

USE OF BRIDGE BUILDING EQUIPMENT DETAILED

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 5, 1984 (signed to press 13 Jul 84)
pp 254-256

[Article by Lt Col D. Reiche: "Experiences With the RF-78 Pile Driver"]

[Text] The goal-oriented and effective use of equipment in training is a consistent principle of the officers in our unit. As a result, we have succeeded in designing the training processes more comprehensively and in attaining greater stability in the main branches of training. For example, in emergency bridge building we had to analyze the performance opportunities of the RF 78 piledriver and make them effective.

Currently, we have two assemblies available for constructing emergency bridges under different conditions: the RF 78 pile driver and the USM 1 rammer.

The RF 78 pile driver is a special ferry for driving bridge supports. Depending on requirements, it can be used to drive up to six piles in the same pile bent at the same time. It is used in emergency and combined bridge construction in standing and flowing water, in the latter up to a current speed of 2 ms/sec and a wind strength of 6. Mostly pile bents with four piles are driven. Using the RF 78 it is possible to construct emergency bridges in the 60-ton load class.

Training of the rammer groups begins either in the month of December or in June and is conducted by NCOs and officers with the appropriate credentials, since only soldiers from the first half-year of service are trained. The following organizational model has proved to be effective:

--Training the operators for pile driving/drivers on the motorized chain saw and on the diesel-electric generator.

--Initial training of the military drivers and subsequent training on 10 successive days to obtain certification to operate the RF 78.

--Participation by the tugboat operators/drivers in the course to obtain certification to operate the BMK 130 in the pontoon company.

Following the conclusion of these training steps, all the soldiers in the ramming group possess the necessary certification. Their ability to take each other's place is guaranteed. It is important that the superior officer selects and employs the most capable soldier for the particular assignment. Non-swimmers or soldiers who are unable to deal with stress are not suitable for these assignments. Whenever possible, there should be a trained mechanic and an electrician in the group.

Further comprehensive training is carried out according to areas of special emphasis.

First Exercise:

--Basics of operation (following DV 052/0/004, driving practice and exercises with engineering equipment), training in readying the pile driver for operation. At the end of the second month of training, 18 to 20 minutes should be set as the norm.

--Dismantling the pile driver and establishing its readiness for movement. When doing this, care should be taken that the pontoons are pulled onto the transporters only by another vehicle using the equipment that is part of the EWZ [acronym not identified].

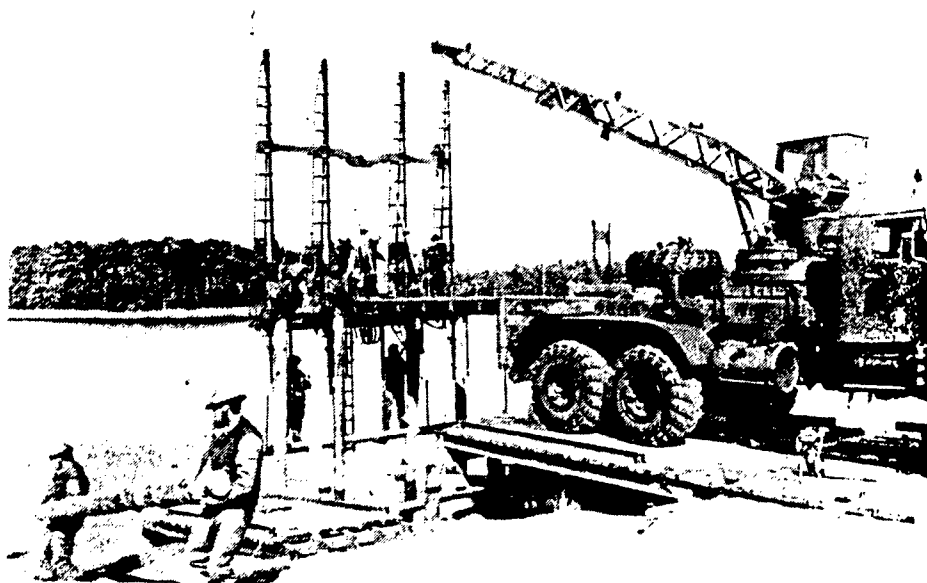


Fig. 1 Construction of the landward bridge sections using USM 1

Exercise 2b:

- Ramming a support using the pile driver.
- Knots and fastenings.
- Identifying water obstacles.
- Maintenance and repair of the RF 78 during operation.

This concludes the training of the crew

Third Exercise (Comprehensive Examination)

The theoretical and practical examinations should be administered on 2 or 3 successive days.

At least 30 percent of the training should be planned as night training. Starting in the 3rd month of training, we consolidate the solidarity of the groups and detachments and perfect their collaboration in the bridge building unit.

The use of the ramming section mounted on the transport vehicle IV for driving piles on land is possible only under favorable or specially prepared terrain conditions. Since only minor adjustments to the ramming frame on the vehicle are possible, it is necessary to level the terrain and to align the vehicle accordingly. The ramming section is particularly suitable for:

- driving reinforcements on approach and departure ramps or on banks,
- testing repaired pile drivers and accessory items and
- for the reconstruction of destroyed bridges from the transport vehicle or from a work platform.

It is important that the operational readiness of this ramming section is constantly checked. If a ramming section of the pile driver breaks down, this one can be substituted for the defective one.

Every practicing engineer knows that a number of problems are associated with the dismantling of an emergency bridge. Since the RF 78 is not suitable for pulling out the driven piles, we use a specially prepared 6-meter pontoon from a scrapped pile driver in the pontoon unit, equipped with an abbreviated and reinforced ram housing and manual cable winches. The cables are 18 mm in diameter. As a result of the required ramming depth of 2.5 meters, it is practical to flush the rammed piles loose using water pressure. We use a suction pump with an external feed. The flush pipe has to match the depth of the water.

During the course of the year of training in constructing emergency bridges and in performance comparisons with our Soviet friends, the RF 78 is

put to many uses. Maintenance and repair were carried out as required and at the specified intervals. The injection pumps must be serviced with special care in order to prevent premature breakdowns.

On the RF 78 replacing a defective injection pump takes 30 to 40 minutes. No pile driving can be carried out during this time. A skilled crew can replace the entire ram in 8 to 10 minutes. For transportation we use an inflatable boat, in which we launch the ram, using an electric winch. In this same time a new ram is placed in an inflatable boat moored along the bank and brought out to the pile driver.

The DM 150 and DM 240 rams can also be used, in addition to the DM 150A diesel ram, which is structurally part of the RF 78. An adapter is needed to use the DM 150. Because of the lesser mass of the striker portion of this ram, the driving performance of this ram is inferior to that of the DM 150A. For this reason it should only be used in exceptional instances.

The technical parameters of the DM 150A and the DM 240 are approximately the same. In both cases, the weight of the striker portion is 240 kg, the rate of striking is 60 to 65 strokes per minute. There were no breakdowns during testing of the DM 240. Replacement is possible without extra parts, because the dimensions for attachment to the guide rails are identical.

Maintenance following use includes the vehicles, motors, equipments and components of the RF 78. Maintenance has to be organized by the platoon leader and supervised by the squad leader. The motor vehicles, the pontoons, the ramming sections, the diesel-electric generators, the electric winches, the anchor windlasses, the motorized chain saws, tools and accessories have to be serviced. At least 90 minutes are needed for servicing. This time must be included in the training plan.

The main service areas are:

Ural 375D:

- Brake system,
- Electrical system.

Pontoons:

- Thorough cleaning, checking for tears, fractures and deformation,
- Proper functioning of couplings and clamps,
- The condition of the connecting framework and the linear beam, including the winches and safety elements.

Ramming Sections:

- Tightness of all threaded connectors,

- Condition of control lines, the base frame and the ram housing,
- Proper functioning of the lifting equipment and the DM 150A (cleaning the combustion chamber, replacing defective piston rings, cleaning and lubricating guide bars and bushing guides),
- Topping up with filtered fuel.

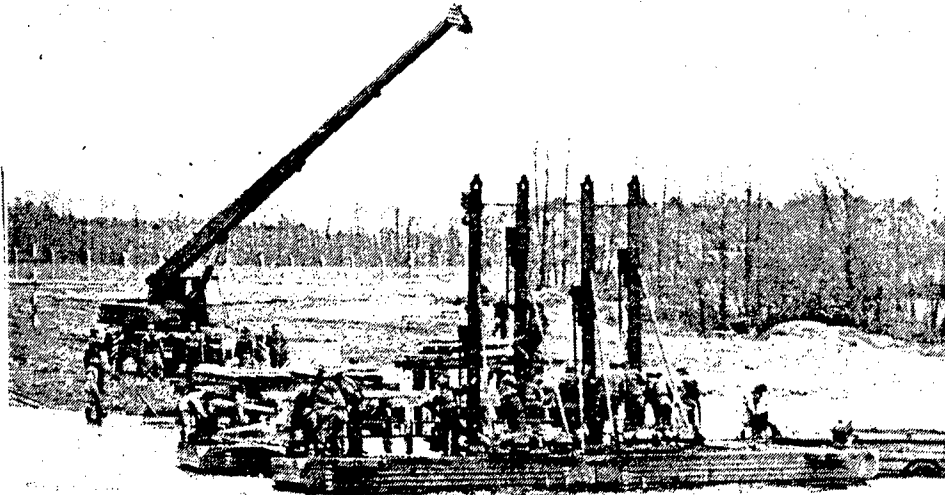


Fig. 2 Pile driver Rf 78 in operation

Diesel-Electric Generators:

- Cleaning and testing,
- Tightness of threaded connections and unions,
- Cleaning the oil filter and checking the oil level,
- Topping up with fuel,
- Removal and recharging of the battery if required.

Electric Winches:

- Clean and grease,
- Check limit switches,
- Check oil level,

--Check condition of winch cable.

Anchor Windlasses:

--Clean and lubricate,

--Check oil level,

--Check chain tension and retension,

--Sharpen chain,

--Top up fuel.

In addition to the safety regulations contained in A 052/1.228, the crew must be instructed in the following:

Since no physical connection between the ram and the pile is possible with the RF 78, the pile must be held with a cable during preparations for ramming to prevent it from tipping. While working on the lattice mast, mainly during ramming operations, attention must be paid to the location of the feet. A disposition must be chosen to prevent the possibility of damage to the feet by moving parts.

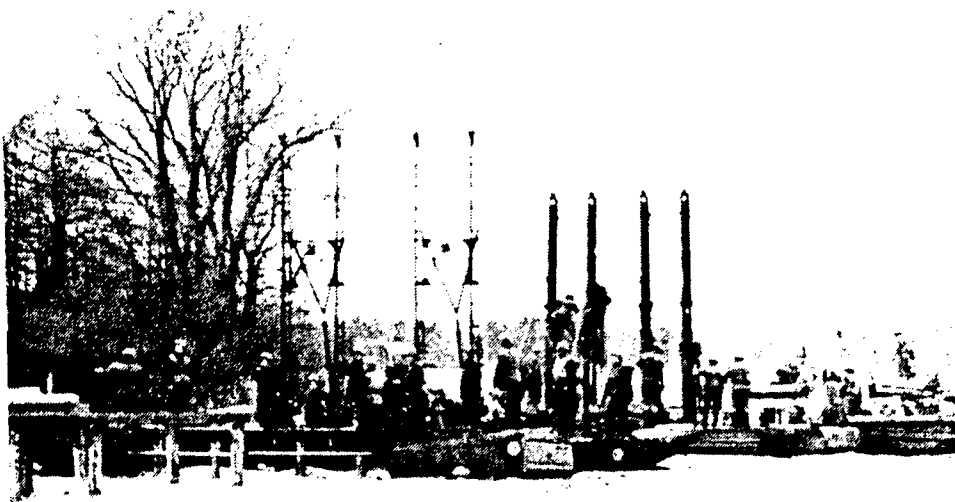


Fig. 3 Construction of an emergency bridge from both banks in collaboration with a Soviet bridge building unit.

9581

CS0: 2300/77

PDRY, POLAND ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

GF160500 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text of joint PDRY-Polish statement issued at the conclusion of the visit to the Polish People's Republic by 'ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the PDRY--date not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] and the councils of state and ministers in the Polish People's Republic [PPR], Brother 'ali Nasir Muhammad--secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers--made an official and a cordial visit to the PPR, leading a senior party and governmental delegation from 12 to 15 November 1984. The PDRY delegation was received with great warmth which mirrored the profoundness of the existing friendship and cooperation between the two friendly parties, peoples, and countries. Brother 'ali Nasir Muhammad held talks with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the secretary of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of Ministers. He also met with Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR Council of State.

The official and cordial talks were held between the two sides in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual confidence. During these talks views and opinions were exchanged on the current internal developments in their two countries and on matters pertaining to the development of bilateral relations between the PDRY and PPR in addition to the most outstanding international developments. During the visit, a number of documents were signed, designed to cement relations between the two friendly countries in various fields.

Those taking part on the PDRY side were: Salim Salih Muhammad, Political Bureau member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr 'abd al-'aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; Riyadh al-'atbari, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union; Mahdi 'abdallah Sa'id, member of the YSP Central Committee and president of the higher committee of the popular censorship administration; 'abd al-Qadir Bajammal, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of industry; 'alawi Farhan, deputy chairman of the state security committee; Ahmad 'abd al-Rahman Bishr, deputy director of the secretariat

of the secretary general of the Central Committee; Hasan Hubayshi, assistant deputy planning minister; 'ali Munassar, director of socialist Europe in the Foreign Ministry; 'abd al-Wakil al-Saruru, the PDRY ambassador in the GDR; and Jamal Salih, director of the Foreign Relations Department at the secretariat of the Central Committee.

On the Polish side the following persons participated: Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Central Committee member and secretary; Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Tadeusz Pisarski, NIK chairman; Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade; Andrzej Ornat, minister of youth affairs and a member of the Council of Ministers [as heard]; and Eugeniusz Koza, deputy foreign minister.

During the discussions, Chairman 'ali Nasir Muhammad briefed the Polish side on the revolutionary successes and achievements that have been made by the PDRY people in various fields under the YSP leadership based on the ideologies of scientific socialism. The Polish side expressed its high esteem for the achievements of the PDRY people in political, economic, and cultural fields. It also valued highly PDRY cooperation in the struggle against reactionarism and imperialism toward national liberation and social progress. It paid tribute to the efforts made toward the peaceful and democratic restoration of Yemeni unity.

General Jaruzelski explained to the Yemeni side the internal situation in the PPR, the efforts made by the party and the government to overcome the effects of the political-social-economic crisis and the difficulties that have resulted from the economic measures taken against the PPR by the United States and its allies. He also enlightened the PDRY side on the political and ideological activities of the PZPR, referring to the 9th extraordinary conference of the PZPR and the 2d congress of the party candidate members.

The PDRY side expressed its full understanding of the measures and practical steps taken by the PZPR, the national defense movement, and the Polish Government to solve internal problems and difficulties, normalize the political and social situation, and develop the national economy. It also expressed its full appreciation of the role played by the PZPR in defending socialist achievements in the PPR and strengthening its status internationally. It stressed anew the PDRY solidarity with the PPR in its struggle against the various imperialist political and economic campaigns including the hostile U.S. media campaign against the Polish people.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the existing relations between the PPR and the PDRY and referred to the special importance attached to the relations between the YSP and the PZPR. They stressed the importance of developing political, economic, cultural, and social cooperation between official and public organs and strengthening ties between public and social organizations of the two friendly countries.

Reviewing the current international situation, the two parties affirmed they hold identical views and similar stands on the issues already discussed. They expressed anew their great worry over the deteriorating international situation due to the confrontation policy adopted by the United States and its allies, which is represented by the escalation in the arms race, the kindling of an aggressive military trend, and the stark interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The best proof of this is the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in some West European countries.

Accordingly, the strategic military balance has been disturbed. It also represents a direct threat to the security of the European people, and international peace and security are in danger.

The two parties affirmed that the current persistent mission of the peace-loving powers is to confront the aggressive adventurous imperialist policy so as to prevent a destructive nuclear war. They affirmed that there is no possible option except an international thaw to stop the arms race and to solve the conflicts among the countries through negotiations. In this regard, the two parties referred to the vital necessity of the constructive and peaceful initiatives presented by the Soviet Union, the PPR, and the socialist countries who are members of the Warsaw Pact to curb the arms race, ease international tension, and preserve the international peace and security. The two parties affirmed the importance of the Stockholm Treaty for increasing confidence, and security, and promoting disarmament in Europe. They referred to the importance of the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear missiles from Europe as a main condition for the revival of dialogue and the resumption of disarmament talks.

The two parties highly evaluated the stands of the Soviet Union and its promise not to be the first to use nuclear arms, its repeated calls to halt the arms race, and prevent the race from moving into space. The PDRY side shared the Polish side's concern about the attempts of the vengeful powers to undermine the regional policies in Europe which are based on the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

During the talks, the two parties expressed their worry over the continuation of causes of tension and regional conflicts whether old or new. They called for the instant liquidation of the existing causes of tensions, and the halt to the emergence of any new cause for tension in the world.

Both parties paid special attention to the critical situation in the Middle East which threatens international peace and security. They affirmed that the main factor increasing tension is the aggressive Israeli expansionist policy backed by the imperialist powers. The two parties referred to the danger of the strategic alliance between Tel Aviv and Washington which allowed Israel to continue its aggressive action against the Arab people, and continue its occupation of Arab territories, ignoring the UN decisions and all the international laws and charters. The two parties said that this alliance is practically aimed at enhancing the U.S.-Israeli dominance over the entire Middle East region. The two parties severely denounced the continuation of

Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people. They denounced all the U.S. military and political pressures and the provocations against the Lebanese people. They called anew for instant and unconditioned Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon according to the UN decisions. The two parties strongly denounced the continuation of Israeli terrorist actions in the occupied territories against defenseless citizens and the continuation of the Israeli settlement policy aimed at changing the historical and demographic facts of the Arab territories.

The PPR expressed its full support for the Arab peoples and for their national powers which are struggling against imperialism and Zionism. The two sides stressed the importance of reinforcing the struggle relationship among Syria, the PLO, the Lebanese national movement, and the various powers which oppose imperialism in the region so as to be steadfast in confronting aggressive imperialist-Zionist plots and to ensure a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The two sides referred to the need to nail down a just, comprehensive, and durable solution in the Middle East--through the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Jerusalem--in addition to attaining the national legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people including their right to return home, to self-determination, and to the establishment of a national independent state on their soil. The two sides also stressed the importance of the convocation of an international conference to solve the Middle East issue with the participation of all concerned sides including the PLO--this is the basic for achieving this settlement. The two sides expressed their support for the new Soviet proposals which were announced 29 July 1984 on the settlement of the Middle East issue. The two sides stressed the importance of reinforcing the Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

The Polish side expressed its immense appreciation for the sincere efforts being exerted by the PDRY to unify views among the Palestinian factions in order to attain a comprehensive agreement in such a way that preserves the unity of the PLO. The Polish side also lauded the role played by the PDRY in uniting Arab ranks on the bases of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

On the situation in the Arabian Gulf, the Red Sea and the African Horn, the two sides denounced the role of the United States and its allies which is intended to become permanent in the region and to interfere in regional internal affairs with the aim of preventing the region's peoples from exercising their rights and from dealing freely with their natural resources. The two sides regarded the recent explosions in the Red Sea as serving the interests of imperialist and the reactionary powers. They, moreover, jeopardized security and peace in the region. They also denounced the efforts designed to establish new imperialist military bases--similar to the military bases currently present in Diego Garcia. They stressed that security and peace in the region is the responsibility of its countries.

The two sides supported the convocation of an international conference on the issue of converting the Indian Ocean into a region of permanent security and peace in accordance with the UN and the nonaligned movement resolutions. The two sides expressed their profound worry over the continuation of the tragic Iraqi-Iranian war--from which the aggressive imperialist powers benefit in order to execute their plans of interfering in the region. They called for an end to the war and for settling the problems through peaceful channels and through negotiations.

The two sides welcomed the establishment of the party of the Working People of Ethiopia and said that they see in this a reaffirmation of the steadfastness of the Ethiopian revolution. The PDRY and the PPR expressed their support for the solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism and reactionarism in order to achieve independence, democracy, and social progress.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the continued escalation of the crisis in Central America. They strongly denounced the aggressive U.S. actions against Nicaragua which aim at overthrowing the legitimate government in that country. The two sides emphasized the importance of the role of the nonaligned movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, discrimination, and reactionarism for the purpose of strengthening the peoples' independence, lessening international tension, and achieving world peace.

The two sides expressed great satisfaction at this visit and its fruitful results which were an advanced step toward strengthening friendship and cooperation between the PDRY and the PPR. The visit also comes within the framework of strengthening the front of anti-imperialist powers in the world.

Comrade 'ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his great gratitude to the PZPR Central Committee and the government and people of the PPR for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to the delegation accompanying him during the visit. He extended an invitation to General Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to make an official and friendly visit to the PDRY. The invitation was accepted gladly and a date for it will be set at a later time.

CSO: 2600/192

KISZCZAK ADDRESSES SEJM COMMISSION

AU091522 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Pap--The Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice met on 6 November. As the first item on the agenda, General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, presented the results of investigations so far into the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. He also touched on problems with implementing the law on the office of minister of internal affairs and, within this context, on problems with improving cadre policy within the ministry.

The kidnapping and slaying of Father Jerzy Popieluszko has cast a deep shadow on all the achievements of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the entire 40 years of its existence, the minister said. This is affecting directly and indirectly many spheres of social life, and is affecting social moods and the world's opinion of Poland as a country of law and order.

This serious crime harms the intentions guiding the activity of the government led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and diverts society's attention away from the undoubtable achievements made during this government's 3 and 1/2 years of existence. It is causing the country serious losses, harming stabilization and national accord, and permitting a disruption of the normalization of church-state relations.

The moment I learned about the crime, C. Kiszczak continued, I set the apparatus under my command in motion in order to discover the perpetrators. The efficient activity and dedication of Security Service and Citizens Militia functionaries have resulted in a quick discovery of those directly responsible.

As we know, three functionaries from the Ministry of Internal Affairs have been arrested and accused of kidnapping and killing Father Popieluszko. They are: former Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski and former lieutenants Waldemar Chmielewski and Leszek Pekala.

In the light of the evidence, including the statements of witnesses, specialized criminal investigations, and the explanations of the accused themselves, there is not the slightest doubt that they took direct part in this crime. Intense investigations are revealing new elements in the case, and are also permitting a fuller reconstruction of the chain of events connected with Father Popieluszko's kidnapping.

Next, C. Kiszczak presented the results of the investigations so far. On the afternoon of 19 October, he said, Piotrowski, together with Chmielewski and Pekala, who acted under his command, drove to Bydgoszcz on the pretext of settling some official business. They took with them, among other things, a uniform jacket and cap with white cover, as well as handcuffs and other accessories. When they reached Bydgoszcz at about 1800 hours, they surveyed the area around the church in the district of Wyzyna, where a service performed by Father Popieluszko was commencing.

There they exchanged the official license plate on the car with a false one.

Around 2200 hours, Father Jerzy Popieluszko and his chauffeur, Waldemar Chrostowski, left Bydgoszcz in the direction of Torun. In the village of Przysiek, their car was stopped, apparently to check the driver's soberness. Chrostowski was told to get into the kidnap vehicle, where he was bound and gagged. Next, Piotrowski and Chmielewski forced Father Jerzy Popieluszko to leave his car. Then Piotrowski overpowered him and pushed him into the boot of the kidnap car, in which they drove off in the direction of Torun. After 3 to 5 kilometers, Waldemar Chrostowski jumped out of the car, which was traveling fast, and raised the alarm immediately.

As we know, the perpetrators did not react to Chrostowski's escape and continued via Torun to Wloclawek. There, near a weir on the Vistula, they removed Father Popieluszko from the boot of the car and threw him into the river. According to their explanations, Popieluszko no longer showed any signs of life. The final results of the autopsy and forensic tests will establish the direct cause of Father Popieluszko's death. This is of huge importance for the trial.

From Wloclawek, the perpetrators reached Warsaw at about 0300 hours on 20 October. There they threw the various objects used during the kidnapping, including the false license plates, into Lake Czerniakowski. These were found after a long search on 2 November.

Already on 20 October, C. Kiszczak continued, after Father Popieluszko's kidnapping had been reported, the perpetrators took a series of steps aimed at averting possible suspicion away from them. They made false entries in their official documents concerning the route they had traveled, and created an alibi with the help of acquaintances. Of the many undertakings designed to lead the search for the priest onto the wrong path, the fact that an anonymous demand for a high dollar ransom was sent to the Episcopate deserves mention. They also made a telephone call on this subject.

As a result of an intense nationwide search for Father Jerzy Popieluszko and of interrogations of the perpetrators, teams of militia frogmen found his body in the Wloclawek stretch of the Vistula on 30 October.

The investigations are still being continued with an enormous outlay of effort and resources, C. Kiszczak stressed. Were it not for our aim to reveal additional perpetrators, if there are any, as well as possible initiators, the investigations might have been over already.

On the basis of the evidence so far, I also ordered the detention of Colonel Adam Pietruszka, deputy departmental director in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who directly supervised the department led by Piotrowski, plus the detention of Lieutenant-Colonel Leszek W., head of department in the Warsaw Office of Internal Affairs, who was responsible for investigations into Father Popieluszko.

As we know from the communique, the prosecutor has placed Colonel Adam Pietruszka in custody, and has determined at the same time that there is unsatisfactory evidence on which to charge Lieutenant-Colonel Leszek W. and keep him in custody. His case will be dealt with during official proceedings.

I have suspended Brigadier-General Zenon Platek, departmental director, for unsatisfactory supervision over the functionaries under his command.

The decisions that have been made, the course and results of the investigations, and the dedicated work and attitudes of the ministry's functionaries testify of our approach toward the entire case, and show that we do not tolerate evil and crime anywhere, especially in our own ranks.

The kidnapping and murder of Father Popieluszko is an obvious political provocation. Above all, it has created a convenient pretext for renewed activity by all kinds of politicians and internal enemies of socialism.

We have no reason to avoid presenting the facts publicly, however difficult, bitter, and painful they are. They constitute an exception to and fringe of the behavior of Security Service and Citizens Militia functionaries. These perform the task of protecting state security; public order; the life, health, and property of the citizens; and the material and cultural assets of the whole of society with energy and dedication. These tasks stem from the law governing the office of minister of internal affairs which was passed by the PPR Sejm on 14 July 1983.

On the contrary, it is our duty toward the socialist fatherland; the PPR Sejm, the highest body of state authority; and society to speak openly both about achievements and shortcomings, and about crimes and misdemeanors committed by our functionaries.

We have discussed these matters at plenary sessions of the PPR Sejm, as well as at meetings of the distinguished commission.

We regard this as our duty toward the Sejm and its commission, and as the performance of its control function vis-a-vis the Interior Ministry.

We have been waging and are still waging a relentless struggle against all signs of legal violations by the ministry's functionaries.

Professional, ideological-political, and ethical attitudes have always been at the center of our attention.

We make high demands when accepting people for employment. These demands are very stringent. We demand that those who come to us perform a difficult, exhausting, and dangerous service. We expect them to have clean hands, and impeccable morals, and we expect them to be modest, respectable, and dedicated to the party and socialist state. Only people like these may remain in our ranks. There is no room for others.

Those who have committed crimes, offenses, and deeds that harm the good name of our functionaries must depart and are departing from our ministry. This is a process by which we are purging ourselves. In the past 2 years, 2,464 functionaries have been dismissed from the Security Service and the Citizens' Militia because they violated our legal norms, the principles of community life, and their official powers. In the first 6 months of 1984 we dismissed 308 functionaries and instituted penal proceedings against 283 functionaries, including 102 who had caused road accidents and 75 who had committed crimes for profit.

We realize that, compared with the total number of our functionaries, the figures cited by me represent a small fringe that is criminal and reprehensible. However, we know that even a single and isolated offense against the laws may create and continues to create social and political commotion, which may even be felt abroad on occasions. Father Popieluszko's case, which has aroused our people, including our functionaries, is an outstanding example of this. That is why we have launched determined activities, which will be continued with iron consistency.

We attach great importance to political and educational work in our efforts to foster correct attitudes and have set up a political and educational service in our ministry for this purpose.

The basic task of this service is to make continuous and intensive efforts to identify the moods, the moral-political state, and the service discipline of all functionaries and employees of our ministry without exception.

We also attach great importance to developing and improving the system by which party and youth organizations, the militia functionaries' councils, the courts of honor, and other social organizations active in the Ministry of Internal Affairs can exert a collective educational influence on our functionaries. We continue to strengthen the educational role of all these organizations and bodies and their resolute reaction to all irregularities occurring in the course of official duty, in people-to-people relations, and in the attitudes of functionaries, C. Kiszczak said.

In this way we continue to build up a front of political and educational activities, in which supervisors of all levels, the political-educational service, and political and social organizations have a crucial role to play.

The law on the office of the minister of internal affairs and on the extent of the powers of the organs subordinate to him stipulates that the heads of the internal affairs offices and the commanders of the militia stations and

posts submit reports and information regarding the evaluation of public order, if the appropriate people's councils or their organs ask for such reports and information. This means that the local bodies of state power are able to analyze and evaluate the activities of the Citizens' Militia organs that are subordinate to them.

We attach great importance to secondary and higher educational facilities provided by our ministry, because these facilities are a very essential element of fostering the civic consciousness and the professional knowledge of our functionaries, all of whom undergo this education compulsorily.

Citizens Deputies, aware of your sympathy for and your interest in the subjects pertaining to our department, I would like to invite the Honorable Sejm Commission to visit our schools and watch our curricula, conditions of instruction, our teachers, and our students. We would be very pleased to play host to this commission in the Internal Affairs Academy or in the General Franciszek Jozwiak "Witold" Higher Office School in Szczytno, for example.

I have presented to you, C. Kiszczak said in conclusion, the measures undertaken by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in order to detect those who kidnapped and killed Father Popieluszko. I have pointed to the objective and subjective factors that affect the performance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and I have discussed our activities to tighten discipline and improve the efficiency of our ranks.

I wish to assure you that the functionaries of our ministry will continue to fulfill their duties and to serve our state and people with devotion and dedication to our socialist fatherland.

In this connection I hope that the Honorable Sejm Commission will continue to support our activities with its authority.

Next, representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs answered questions put to them about the investigations into Father Popieluszko's case by Deputies Cecylia Moderacka, Nalina Minkisiewicz-Latecka, Janina Banasik, and Stefan Dziedzic.

Replying to a question, Colonel Zbigniew Pudysz, head of the Investigations Bureau in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, said that on 6 November the prosecutor had decided to represent the accused with new indictments and to change, in this connection, the legal nature of the charges against them. This change entails a more severe classification of their crime, namely, homicide. Intensive investigations into this case, Z. Podysz stressed, are entering a new phase, which should clarify above all the kidnappers, the background of their crime, and its possible authors. Main attention will be turned to the personal contacts and connections of the kidnappers. The investigating authorities will also carefully study the extensive written materials sent in on this case by our citizens. We are able to strengthen the evidence against the kidnappers by recovering the objects that were used in committing their crime.

Replying to a question on the results of the post mortem carried out on Father Popieluszko's body, Z. Pudysz said that the death of the victim of the crime of kidnapping had probably been caused by manual strangulation, strangulation by a noose, or a gag that stopped the breathing of the victim. The examination carried out on 31 October 1984 points to these possibilities. We will soon know the results of laboratory tests, which will have established the cause of Father Popieluszko's death.

Deputy Pawel Dabek proposed that the Sejm Commission should take a stand on Father J. Popieluszko's abduction and death and on the consequences caused by this crime. The commission adopted a resolution in this connection.

CSO: 2600/191

'POLISH HONG KONG' SCHEMES SCORNE IN PZPR THEORETICAL ORGAN

Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 9, Sep 84 pp 164-167

[Article by Zofia Florczak]

[Excerpts] It was with great interest that I read the article written by Eugeniusz Gajewski, Wieslaw Iwanicki and Ludwik Maznicki that was published in issue No 4, 1984 of NOWE DROGI entitled "O pewnych mitach i mistyfikacjach" [Regarding Certain Myths and Mystifications]. I particularly was interested in the section on the so-called "Polish Hong Kong" in which the authors address the idea of opening a duty-free zone in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie group of ports, a notion that has been advanced in several publications. I, too, would like to express my opinion on this idea.

Clearly, it is in the interest of every Polish citizen to aim to overcome the economic crisis as rapidly as possible. We all would like Poland's importance to grow as an economic partner both of the states of the socialist community and of Western contractors, so that our payments situation may be rectified. Consequently, it seems that all solid, justified, expert proposals for resolving our economic problems ought to be a topic of interest.

The sections of the ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE articles quoted in the NOWE DROGI article under consideration that concern the enormous profits ostensibly to be made through the opening and operation of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie duty-free zone led me to seek out the relevant issues of this weekly (Nos 24 and 37, 1983).

In issue No 24, in an interview with Engineer Ignacy Z. Soszynski, owner of the Polonia-type firm INTER-FRAGRANCES, Soszynski's answer to the following question is most impressive: "What else will the state gain by limiting its duty-collecting powers in this zone?" "The foreign-exchange faucet will be turned on."

Since we really are very much in need of foreign exchange, it seems that we must accept the proposal. The problem, however, lies in our gaining possession of such a "faucet" and in the possibilities of predicting accurately the effects of "turning it on."

In issue No 37 (1983) of ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, the author of the article, Zbigniew Lesiak, gives specific amounts of the potential foreign-exchange revenues to

flow into our state budget on this account. I grant that these sums have a very strong impact on the imagination of the average citizen. It is only too bad that they are not substantiated by concrete calculations that prove the validity of the author's predictions. For the interim, however, there is no need to quarrel over precise amounts of profit.

The opening of such a zone in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port areas, according to the predictions of the authors of the ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE articles under consideration, is to draw to this area domestic and foreign trade, industrial, transport and shipping firms and various companies, bank branches and stock exchange branches, while their activity is to bring in billions of dollars for the state treasury and our economy, just as it does in Hong Kong.

It has become clear to us from our 1970's experiences that whatever is brought in readily from abroad is not always beneficial to our economy. The effects of this will be felt by Polish society for a long time. Hence the need for caution and much reflection in decisionmaking.

Let us return, however, to Zbigniew Lesiak's article. He writes that the operation of foreign organizational units in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie duty-free zone that have a significant amount of foreign-exchange capital should create a new kind of situation for foreign trade. On the one hand, our foreign trade enterprises could be admitted as organizational units of the duty-free zone and could benefit from all its advantages; on the other hand, they also could take extensive advantage of cooperation with foreign organizational units, enabling them to gain markets more effectively that, for various reasons, are currently inaccessible to them or from which they have been eliminated because of restrictions.

It seems to me that reformed foreign trade enterprises already have well-developed methods of selling goods and gaining procurement markets, but that they must have available to them domestically produced items that are attractive. On the other hand, I do not believe that the opening of a duty-free trade zone will help to enliven our economic relations with the West unless the attitude of some Western governments changes and the sanctions of the U.S. President are lifted.

Zbigniew Lesiak wrote: "Whether a duty-free zone in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie region will be attractive enough for foreign organizational units to decide to commit their capital depends primarily upon concrete solutions and the terms under which they obtain licenses. If these terms are attractive economically, there definitely will be no shortage of those who are willing, for 'business is business' and it is governed by its own laws. I think that first we can count on serious Polonia-type firm partners, various enterprises from socialist countries and partners from other duty-free zones."

Cooperation with socialist countries is based on long-term agreements. As the statistics show, this cooperation has developed steadily in recent years. While much has been said in Poland recently about the shortcomings and errors committed in this area, we likewise note the activities embarked upon to intensify this cooperation. Thus, I am not sure that the operation of a duty-free

zone is the most indispensable thing for increasing cooperation with socialist countries. On the other hand, as for the assertion that "business is business," it is a fact that the aim of every possessor of even the smallest amount of capital is to maximize profit and find the most diverse ways of implementing this goal.

Why do I return again to the question of whether we really would be that attractive to Western capital that ostensibly awaits permission to locate here?

As an ordinary citizen, I begin to doubt whether we ourselves are able to make use of the natural conditions of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie geographic region, its raw material resources and the waste material from the DOLNA ODRA Power Plant, to mine peat, develop conservation services and the production of small utilitarian molds from stone and marble, perform high-quality printing services, expand tourist services for the Scandanavian area and make use of the production capabilities of the Szczecin shipyard and fishing as well as the potential of the merchant marine. Does Szczecin itself really have that many reserves that we would yield enormous profits from unleashing them?

In short, it is questionable whether our economy has that many reserves to be freed up, thereby "turning on the foreign-exchange faucet."

In his ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE article, Z. Lesiak gives an example of the operation of a duty-free zone within the territory of the USSR, in the area of the port of Vladivostok. While I am aware that such a zone really did exist in Vladivostok, its existence was limited to the NEP period and it was eliminated after several years. Currently, duty-free zones exist in such countries as Romania (at the port of Sulina), about which Andrzej Grzelakowski writes at greater length in issue No 36 (1983) of ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, and Yugoslavia (at the ports of Koper and Rijeka and at the river port in Belgrade), where there are duty-free warehouses that are, however, limited to the activity of domestic firms. Foreign enterprises may only use these warehouses through the brokerage of Yugoslavian firms. Preparatory work continues related to opening up duty-free zones in Hungary and China.

Likewise, in Poland, a duty-free zone operated beginning October 1934 in Gdynia by force of a law dated 1 March 1932. It was re-opened after the war in August 1948 and ended its activity at the beginning of the 1950's. At present, by force of a Council of Ministers decree dated 23 January 1976, the warehouses, stores and kiosks of the BALTONA ships procurement enterprise are duty-free. Thus, the idea itself of our re-opening the duty-free zone is realistic and has a legal basis.

Experienced as we are from what we have learned in recent years, however, let us not delude ourselves by thinking that we will derive the enormous profits and great commitment of foreign capital that the authors promoting the notion of a "Polish Hong Kong" suggest. Economic calculation, often spurred on by political pressures, determines the decisions of Western capital. Consequently, one cannot be so optimistic regarding the good will of the West towards our economic and political system. Thus, I believe that the calculations of the authors of the authors of the ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE articles whetting Poles'

appetites for the tremendous profits to be yielded from the "Polish Hong Kong" are somewhat mistaken.

Likewise, I do not know what the reason is for a comparison with Hong Kong. Do the authors have only economic considerations in mind? Are there, perhaps, other reasons for this? In any event, much has been written of late in the world press about Hong Kong in conjunction with its expected return to China in the near future.

I believe that the question of opening a duty-free zone in Poland will continue to be the topic of much discussion.

8536

CSO: 2600/91

GORYWODA ON CAREER PATH, REGIONAL FAVORITISM

Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 18 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda by Maria Szylska on 17 October 1984: "A Little Room for Sentiment"]

[Text] Yesterday, we included an extensive report on the visit by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda to Kedzierzynia-Kozlu. During a working meeting, the deputy premier agreed to a 10-minute interview with journalists from the Polish Radio Station in Opole and TRYBUNA OPOLSKA. Here is a transcript of that interview:

[Question] We would like this interview to have a less official nature. We are interested in a statement from a premier, but above all from someone from Opole. Let us start at the beginning--what was the path like from being a graduate of the Koziel lycee to the positions you currently hold?

[Answer] It was a completely ordinary path. Through a higher school, through scientific work, and to the youth organizations, from which I went to the party apparatus, where--as it turned out--tasks dealing with the most varied economic problems were entrusted to me.

[Question] With the high level of the position you hold, is there still room for regional sentiment?

[Answer] I do not feel the highness of my position. To be sure, at the Planning Commission we resolve diverse crucial issues pertaining to our economy, but as a matter of fact these are very down-to-earth matters, ones that are at the center of interest of all citizens, since there is no one, for example, who is not affected by supply issues. These problems are solved from the point of view of various regions of the country, and obviously from the point of view of the Opole area as well.

[Question] Don't other members of the government take it amiss that you give more attention to the Opole area?

[Answer] When there is an urgent need for resolving some issue associated with Opole Province, then obviously it is resolved, but not on a preferential basis. Each region has its own specific characteristics, and the Opole area does, too.

In making decisions, we simply try to recall these specific characteristics. And that is all.

[Question] During your visit to the lycee we saw that you were very moved....

[Answer] Yes, since I was in my old school for the first time in 20 years. I visited the old walls, and met acquaintance and former teachers. Memories of schooldays are perhaps the most pleasant, since one returns to them so eagerly. Besides, as you saw yourselves, I was received kindly by the young people and the teaching staff. That is pleasant and moving.

[Question] During your visit, you were also at the construction site for the OXO alcohol factory, currently one of the most important chemical investments. What did you think of that construction site?

[Answer] OXO alcohols are on the list of the 60 central investments. We are observing the progress of its completion not only here, directly at the construction site, but also on an up-to-date basis in Warsaw. This investment is a very important link in the chain of chemical connections. That is the reason for our interest and concern about whether it will begin operation as planned, since utilization of the Wloclaw factory depends on it, as does improvement of supply of paint, lacquer, foil, finishes, athletic shoes.... The production of OXO alcohol has an anti-import nature. We calculate that after the plant starts up the annual value of its production will amount to \$80-100 million. Currently--as I was able to ascertain--there are delays of a couple of months in carrying out the construction, but I think that with luck it will be turned over on time. Consequently, at the central level we will consider together how to help the investor and the contractors with some problems and on how to make up the time lost.

9909

CSO: 2600/139

COVERAGE OF 'NOT' MAIN COUNCIL MEETING

Meeting Called to Order

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Assessment of the Implementation of the Resolutions of the 20th Congress of Polish Technicians: Speech by W. Jaruzelski in Lodz"]

[Text] Two years ago, Lodz was the site of the proceedings of the 20th Congress of Polish Technicians. On 19 October, representatives of scientific-technical circles, delegates to the congress, met again in this city to assess the implementation of the resolutions of that forum at a meeting of the Main Council of NOT [Chief Technical Organization]. Just as on that occasion, the engineers, designers, technologists, scientific workers, and investors were guided by the words of Stanislaw Staszic: "to be useful to the people."

The meeting of the NOT Main Council and the delegates to the congress was attended by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Also present were Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee; Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Zbigniew Gertych, deputy marshal of the Sejm; Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda; and interested ministers.

The 2-day meeting was opened by the chairman of the NOT Main Council, Prof Janusz Szoland, who welcomed the invited guests and the representatives of the organizations of the engineers and the creators of technology. The proceedings were preceded by the honoring of two associations, the Polish textile engineers and the water and land reclamation engineers and technicians, with 1st Class Orders of the Standard of Labor. These awards were issued for outstanding service in the development of the national economy and achievements in the introduction of modern technical and technological measures. Wojciech Jaruzelski performed the act of decoration.

NOT's highest honorary awards, the Boleslaw Ruminski medals, distinguished prominent creators and workers from scientific-technical circles. The medals

were received by Prof Jerzy Grzymek, Prof Edward Kaminski, Engineer Wladyslaw Luboch, Engineer Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, Prof Jozef Obloj, Engineer Adam Palmrich, Prof Zygmunt Sochon, Prof Edward Szwarcstajn, and posthumously by Engineer Aleksander Minkowski and Docent Franciszek Tatara.

On behalf of the city and provincial authorities, Prof Mieczyslaw Serwinski expressed his wishes for productive proceedings to the participants in the meeting.

Speech by the President of NOT

The next to take the floor was NOT President Prof Jan Kaczmarek. He cited the proceedings of the 20th Congress, assessed the state of the implementation of its resolutions, and presented a program for the activities of the scientific-technical associations, and thus of the entire organized milieu of engineers and technicians. He stated that the Congress of Polish Technicians had pointed to the development of technology as the main instrument of the improvement and development of the economy. On the basis of the problems of the reform and technical progress, the participants in the congress discussed the role and situation of engineers and technicians. The last 2 years have brought changes and progress in these three fundamental areas. In the sphere of the economic reform, many fundamental improvements and corrections have been made in the guiding mechanisms, especially since January 1984. Work has been undertaken on increasing the role of these mechanisms in promoting innovation. In the area of the state's scientific-technical policy, two major programs have been set up, one on conservation and one aimed against inflation. A draft law has been prepared and sent to the Sejm on the creation of a state organ for guiding scientific and technical development. Preparations have been started for developing a government program for intensifying technical development in all sectors of the economy, and especially in production. New legal regulations concerning inventions have been instituted. The guidelines recently issued by the minister for labor, wages, and social affairs concerning the regulation of plan emolument systems will have fundamental significance for engineering circles. They are an expression of the government's desire that engineers' work receive high material as well as moral appreciation. These and other signs of the realization of the solutions advocated by the 20th Congress indicate an initial but at the same time successful phase of improvement; they are the bridgeheads for further development.

The fate of engineers and technicians is tied to the development of the economy, the activity of its basic elements, the enterprises, and the creation of technical progress. Engineers and technicians are at the same time citizens, members of society, and workers. The knowledge and feeling of responsibility resulting from the professional mission of engineers and technicians must assist them in resolving and solving the numerous problems of production. The mechanisms of the economic reform have to support these activities. It is known in this regard that social awareness and professional ethics have to play the main role, but where these factors are insufficiently effective, the mechanisms of the reform must play the role of compelling the courses of action desired by society. At the same time, everyday experience at enterprises shows that there are numerous cases in which higher motivations are too weak, and

coercive regulators are still ineffective. For example, to date there is no mass movement to be seen in the direction of the mechanization and automation--including through robotics--of production work. Instead there is a rumor going around about an alleged surplus of engineers and technicians. There is a paradox in poorly utilized engineers and technicians, and a standstill in the growth of the productivity of labor. The next question is as follows: in recent years a gradual increase has been observed in the influence of inventions on the improvement of manufacturing technology. There are considerably fewer invention submissions. If their pace to date were to be maintained, then it will be possible to obtain the number of inventions submitted 5 years ago in 1990, and the number of useful models, in 1986.

Referring to the issues of engineering ethics, Prof J. Kaczmarek emphasized that one cannot consider it socially permissible that an engineer-director does not give engineers and technicians orders and tasks in the area of technical progress because he is not obligated to do so by appropriate regulations. One should also consider to be socially reprehensible the little creative, technical, and organizational activity by the engineers, designers, and technologists, themselves, who hide behind the absence of a requirement or a call for this, when it is known that such a requirement exists in the interest of the entire economy and society.

In the area of technical progress, the actions of enterprises have to be properly assisted by large research and introduction programs, covering tasks of great significance for the enterprises, but exceeding their financial capabilities. In doing so it is necessary to extend the horizon for research and introduction work, as well as the development plans of the enterprises.

Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke to those assembled.

(The text of his speech is reported separately.)

During a recess in the proceedings, W. Jaruzelski visited an exhibit, "Technology in the service of women's health." It presented primarily the achievements of Lodz scientific research and production institutions. Among the displays were out-patient equipment, medical computer systems, and digital thermometers.

Discussion

The discussion concentrated on the state of the implementation of the resolutions of the 20th Congress of Polish Technicians, while taking into account the present socioeconomic realities and future problems in the development of the economy. Barriers were pointed out that are restricting the modernization of technology and the organization of manufacturing.

Docent Zbigniew Wroclawski, a designer-inventor, called attention to the question of the cooperation between technical circles and the state authorities. This was discussed during the proceedings of the congress. Are the authorities taking into account the conclusions and requests of the organizations representing scientific and engineering circles? They confirm this with the example of the joint discussion of the problems of the economic reform. Have

the conclusions been put into effect? An example of this is next the amended law on invention, which is a good instrument for mobilizing the creators of technology and inventors. Further implementation of the resolutions of the congress will depend not only on the engineers and technicians, but also on economic workers.

Prof Stanislaw Kajfasz concentrated on the conditions for the renewal of construction. An excessive number of investments, and too great a demand for them, stretch out the completion cycle and influence the quality of construction, especially since supervision of the construction site is ineffective. The limitation on investments justifies the necessity of protecting against deterioration of the stocks already in existence. Considerably more funds than in the past should be allocated for this purpose.

Most of the conclusions from the Congress of Polish Technicians dealing with agriculture and the food industry were confirmed and concretized in the government program for the development of this sector of the economy until 1990, which has been adopted by the Sejm, according to Prof Roman Fafara. Many tasks have already been carried out. One can expect that what the scientific-technical associations have committed themselves to will be carried out before the time of the next congress of technicians. At the same time, however, the NOT associations are disturbed by the problem of supply agriculture and the food industry with the necessary equipment and machinery. An increase in deliveries ranging from 13 to 16 percent was postulated, but only a growth of around 10 percent has been achieved. One has to be disturbed by the shortage of farm tractors, as well as the so-called microtractors and power tools, which agriculture cannot do without. There is also a shortage of warehouses, drying houses, and refrigeration equipment. We are losing too much for this reason, and without refrigeration at a suitable level it is difficult to talk about an improvement in the quality of food products.

The discussion will be continued on Saturday, in the second half of the proceedings.

A participant in the proceedings of the NOT Main Council and the delegates to the 20th Congress, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, visited the builders of the Monument-Hospital Health Center for the Polish Mother. He familiarized himself with the progress of the work, the technical assumptions, and the general medical program, and he visited the regional CZM complex.

Proceedings Adjourned

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 84 p 4

[PAP article: "Participation of Engineers and Technicians in Solving the Problems of the Economy"]

[Text] On 20 October, the 2-day proceedings of the NOT Main Council and the delegates to the 20th Congress of Polish Technicians, which was held in the same city 2 years ago, ended in Lodz.

On Saturday there was a continuation of the discussion concerning the state of the implementation of the resolutions of the congress, and the practical participation of engineers and technicians in solving present and future problems in the development of the economy, while taking into account socio-economic realities.

At the end of the discussion, NOT President Prof Jan Kaczmarek spoke about the problems to be dealt with by the Federation of NOT Scientific-Technical Associations together with the state authorities. He emphasized, among other things, that the Federation of Associations is particularly interested in the establishment of an Office for Technical Progress and Introductions.

The participants in the proceedings addressed an appeal to Polish engineers and technicians to begin resolute action for the sake of a new qualitative technical development of our economy.

Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda participated in Saturday's deliberations by the Lodz forum.

Correction to Jaruzelski Speech

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] In Saturday's Warsaw edition of TRYBUNA LUDU there were two proof-reading errors in the text of General W. Jaruzelski's speech at the meeting of the NOT Main Council in Lodz. In the first sentence of the third paragraph the past tense was changed to the present tense. It should read as follows:

"I called many times for support for the program and efforts of the party and the government."

On the other hand, in paragraph 11 the second sentence should read as follows:

"Before we begin to master the 20th century, we often have to take care that we have learned the lessons of the 19th century without a repetition."

Our sincere apologies.

9909

CS0: 2600/139

EDUCATION LAWS, RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Salary for Teachers

Warsaw MONITOR POLSKI in Polish No 20, 28 Aug 84 pp 207-212

[Text] Council of Ministers Resolution No 105 Dated 3 August 1984, Amending the Resolution Concerning Teacher Emoluments

On the basis of article 36 of the law dated 26 January 1982, the Teacher's Charter (DZIENNIK USTAW No 3, item 19; No 25, item 187 and No 31, item 214 and from 1983, No 5 item 33), the Council of Ministers resolves the following:

Section 1. The following changes are made in Council of Ministers Resolution No 97, dated 8 August 1983, concerning teacher emoluments (MONITOR POLSKI No 28, item 153):

1) Section 2 paragraph 2 now reads:

"2. The work periods named in paragraph 1 point 1 and points 3-6 are calculated in their entirety if the teacher has had a work load that is not less than 50 percent of the compulsory work load (work time in a facility that is not a school). The periods of work done when the work load has been under 50 percent of the compulsory work load (work time in a facility that is not a school) is calculated proportionately.";

2) Section 4 paragraph 2 now reads:

"2. The rate of the basic emoluments discussed in section 1 likewise take in the amounts of the compensations to which employees are entitled due to the increase in the retail prices of food items, fuel and energy.";

3) in section 5:

a) a new section 1 is added to read:

"1. By cases of the valid nonconducting of classes, as discussed in article 35 paragraph 4 of the law dated 26 January 1982, the Teacher's Charter, are meant the following:

- 1) cases in which the teacher has been prepared to serve in overtime hours but has not done so for reasons that are those of the employer,
- 2) cases emanating from separate regulations that govern the principles of being excused from work."

b) former sections 1, 2 and 3 are now known as sections 2,3 and 4 respectively;

- 4) in section 11, paragraphs 1 and 2 now read:
- "1. Teachers of physical education employed in sports classes and schools of sports mastery that have a master's degree and qualify as trainers are entitled to a specialist's bonus in the following amounts:
- 1) those possessing second class trainer's qualifications--400 zlotys per month,
 - 2) those possessing first class trainer's qualifications--700 zlotys per month,
 - 3) those possessing master's class qualifications--1,000 zlotys per month.
2. The bonus discussed in section 1 is paid if the teacher conducts a full load of classes in sports classes and schools and in schools of sports mastery. If the teacher conducts less than a full load of classes, the bonus is paid out proportionately.";
- 5) in section 12 paragraph 1, the words: "from 3,000 to 3,500 zlotys" are replaced by the words: "from 3,500 to 4,500 zlotys";
- 6) in section 18, paragraph 2 now reads:
- "2. Emoluments for the classes specified in section 1 are paid out at the end of each month for time actually worked, unless a special regulation states otherwise.";
- 7) annexes nos. 1 and 2 to the resolution are changed as is indicated in annexes nos. 1 and 2 of the herein resolution.

Section 2. The resolution comes into force on the date of its proclamation and is valid beginning 1 September 1984.

[signed] Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Army General W. Jaruzelski

Table 1. Rates of Basic Teacher Emoluments (annex no 1 to Council of Ministers Resolution No 105 dated 3 August 1984 (item 137))

Numerical Order Education

Years of Work Experience

	up to 2	2 & up	4 & up	6 & up	8 & up	10 & up	12 & up	14 & up	16 & up	18 & up	20 & up	22 & up	24 & up	26 & up	28 & up	30 & up
1 Doctoral degree	9 400	9 700	10 000	10 300	10 600	10 900	11 200	11 500	11 800	12 100	12 400	12 700	13 000	13 300	13 600	13 900
2 Master's degree with pedagogical training	9 000	9 300	9 600	9 900	10 200	10 500	10 800	11 100	11 400	11 700	12 000	12 300	12 600	12 900	13 200	13 500
3 Master's degree without pedagogical training	8 600	8 850	9 100	9 350	9 600	9 850	10 100	10 350	10 600	10 850	11 100	11 350	11 600	11 850	12 100	12 350
4 Higher vocational training with pedagogical training	8 200	8 450	8 700	8 950	9 200	9 450	9 700	9 950	10 200	10 450	10 700	10 950	11 200	11 450	11 700	11 950
5 Higher vocational training without pedagogical training	7 900	8 150	8 400	8 650	8 900	9 150	9 400	9 650	9 900	10 150	10 400	10 650	10 900	11 150	11 400	11 650
6 Teacher Study Program	7 550	7 800	8 050	8 300	8 550	8 800	9 050	9 300	9 550	9 800	10 050	10 300	10 550	10 800	11 050	11 300
7 Pedag. High School	7 250	7 500	7 750	8 000	8 250	8 500	8 750	9 000	9 250	9 500	9 750	10 000	10 250	10 500	10 750	11 000
8 High School	6 800	7 050	7 300	7 550	7 800	8 050	8 300	8 550	8 800	9 050	9 300	9 550	9 800	10 050	10 300	10 550
9 Other	6 500	6 750	7 000	7 250	7 500	7 750	8 000	8 250	8 500	8 750	9 000	9 250	9 500	9 750	10 000	10 250

Table 2. Amounts of Teacher Bonuses for Performance of Specific Duties
(annex no 2 to Council of Ministers Resolution No 105 dated 3 August 1984
(item 137))

Item	Duty	Zlotys per Month
1	All types of schools except for teacher training institutions and schools in correction facilities and juvenile homes	
a)	director	2,000-7,000
	--of up to 4 departments	2,000
	--of 5 to 9 departments	2,800
	--of 10 to 16 departments	3,800
	--of 17 to 24 departments	4,600
	--of 25 to 35 departments	5,400
	--of 36 to 50 departments	6,200
	--of more than 50 departments	7,000
b)	vice director	2,600-4,900
	--of up to 11 departments	2,600
	--of 12 to 24 departments	3,200
	--of 25 to 35 departments	3,800
	--of 36 to 50 departments	4,300
	--of more than 50 departments	4,900
c)	head of a branch	1,300-1,900
	--of up to 2 departments	1,300
	--of 3 to 4 departments	1,500
	--of more than 4 departments	1,900
d)	head of a school shop	3,100-5,000
	--of up to 8 departments	3,100
	--of 9 to 15 departments	3,800
	--of 16 to 20 departments	4,400
	--of more than 20 departments	5,000
e)	head of a laboratory, head of a practical school	1,900-3,800
	--of up to 8 departments	1,900
	--of 9 to 15 departments	2,500
	--of 16 to 20 departments	2,800
	--of 21 to 24 departments	3,100
	--of more than 24 departments	3,800
f)	head of a faculty or section in a vocational (arts) school, head of a section in an arts school	1,500-2,000
g)	deputy head of an arts school	2,200-3,500
	--of up to 8 departments	2,200
	--of 9 to 15 departments	2,700
	--of 16 to 20 departments	3,100
	--of more than 20 departments	3,500
h)	deputy head of a laboratory, deputy head of a practical school	2,000-2,200
	--of up to 20 departments	2,000
	--of more than 20 departments	2,200

Table 2 (continued)

Item	Duty	Zlotys per Month
2	Teacher training institutions	
a)	director	3,300-5,000
	--of up to 8 departments	3,300
	--of 9 to 16 departments	4,300
	--of more than 16 departments	5,000
b)	vice director	2,300-3,500
c)	head of pedagogical practices	1,500
3	Pre-school	
a)	director of a pre-school open more than 5 hours per day	1,500-3,000
	--of up to 2 departments	1,500
	--of 3 to 5 departments	2,000
	--of 6 to 8 departments	2,500
	--of more than 8 departments	3,000
b)	director of a pre-school open up to 5 hours per day	1,300-1,900
	--of up to 2 departments	1,300
	--of more than 2 departments	1,900
c)	each vice director of a pre-school	900-2,100
4	Boarding houses, boarding schools	
a)	director of a boarding house	2,500-4,400
	--of up to 120 pupils	2,500
	--of 121 to 200 pupils	3,100
	--of 201 to 300 pupils	3,800
	--of more than 300 pupils	4,400
b)	vice director of a boarding house	1,800-3,100
c)	head of a boarding school, head of a permanent youth hostel employed full-time	2,100-3,500
	--of up to 120 pupils	2,100
	--of 121 to 200 pupils	2,800
	--of 201 to 300 pupils	3,100
	--of more than 300 pupils	3,500
d)	deputy head of a boarding school	1,500-2,500
5	Semi-boarding schools, community centers children's play parks	
a)	head of a semi-boarding school	1,900-2,500
	--of up to 200 pupils	1,900
	--of more than 200 pupils	2,500
b)	head of a dayroom, station room, children's play park	1,500-2,300
	--of up to 100 pupils	1,500
	--of 101 to 200 pupils	1,900
	--of more than 200 pupils	2,300

Table 2 (continued)

Item	Duty	Zlotys per Month
6	Children's homes, children's vacation homes	
	a) director	2,500-4,400
	--of up to 60 pupils	2,500
	--of 61 to 90 pupils	3,100
	--of 91 to 120 pupils	3,800
	--of more than 120 pupils	4,400
	b) vice director	1,800-3,100
7	Special schooling-upbringing centers for socially maladjusted children and young people, state youth upbringing centers, correction facilities, youth hostels and state emergency care stations	
	a) director	4,500-6,400
	--of up to 60 pupils	4,500
	--of 61 to 100 pupils	5,500
	--of more than 100 pupils	6,400
	b) vice director	3,600-4,800
	c) head of a boarding school	3,400-4,500
	--of up to 60 pupils	3,400
	--of 61 to 100 pupils	4,000
	--of more than 100 pupils	4,500
	d) deputy head of a boarding school	2,400-3,200
	--of up to 100 pupils	2,400
	--of more than 100 pupils	3,200
	e) head of a semi-independent group, head of a state branch of a youth upbringing center	2,800
	f) director of a school, head of a school in a correction facility or a youth hostel	3,000-4,000
	--up to 60 students	3,000
	--of 61 to 100 students	3,500
	--of more than 100 students	4,000
	g) deputy head of a school shop in a correction facility or youth hostel	2,100-2,800
8	Other special schooling-upbringing centers, schooling-upbringing centers, treatment-upbringing facilities	
	a) director	3,500-6,000
	--of up to 70 pupils	3,500
	--of 71 to 120 pupils	4,000
	--of 121 to 200 pupils	5,000
	--of more than 200 pupils	6,000

Table 2 (continued)

Item	Duty	Zlotys per Month
b)	vice director	2,500-4,200
c)	head of a boarding school	2,500-4,000
	--of up to 120 pupils	2,500
	--of 121 to 200 pupils	3,200
	--of more than 200 pupils	4,000
d)	deputy head of a boarding school	1,800-2,800
e)	head of upbringing in a treatment-upbringing institution	1,900-3,800
	--of up to 120 children	1,900
	--of 121 to 250 children	2,500
	--of 251 to 500 children	3,100
	--of more 500 children	3,800
f)	deputy head of upbringing in a treatment-upbringing institution	1,300-2,700
9	"Children's Village" State Group of Upbringing Centers	
a)	director	6,300
b)	vice director	4,400
c)	head of an upbringing center in the State Group of Upbringing Centers	3,100-4,400
	--of up to 70 pupils	3,100
	--of 71 to 130 pupils	3,800
	--of more than 130 pupils	4,400
10	State Adult Culture and Education Correspondence Study Program	
	--director	7,000
	--vice director	4,900
	--head of a department	2,500
11	Youth Palace	
a)	director	4,400-6,300
	--in charge of 4 sections and up	4,400
	--in charge of 6 sections and up	5,000
	--in charge of 8 sections and up	6,300
b)	vice director	3,100-4,400
	--in charge of 4 sections and up	3,100
	--in charge of 6 sections and up	3,500
	--in charge of 8 sections and up	4,400
c)	head of a story group "Gaweda"	3,500-5,000
d)	head of a section	2,300
e)	head of a workroom	1,600
12	Youth houses of culture, extracurricular work centers	
a)	director of a youth house of culture	3,100-5,000
	--in charge of 2 sections and up	3,100
	--in charge of 4 sections and up	3,800
	--in charge of 6 sections and up	5,000

Table 2 (continued)

Item	Duty	Zlotys per Month
	b) vice director of a youth house of culture	2,200-3,500
	--in charge of 2 sections and up	2,200
	--in charge of 4 sections and up	2,700
	--in charge of 6 sections and up	3,500
	c) director of an extracurricular work center (extracurricular specialized facility)	2,500
	d) director of a section	2,100
	e) director of a workroom	1,600
13	Astronomical planetarium and observatory	
	--director	6,500
	--vice director	4,500
	--head of a section	2,500
	--head of a workroom	1,800
14	Intermural school sports centers	
	a) director	1,900-3,800
	--of up to 500 participants	1,900
	--of 501 to 1,000 participants	2,500
	--of 1,001 to 1,500 participants	3,100
	--of more than 1,500 participants	3,800
	b) vice director	1,300-2,700
15	Central Methodological Center for Educational-Occupational Counseling. Central Pedagogical Center for Artistic Training. Center for Teacher and Mid-level Medical Cadre Improvement	
	--director	5,500-7,000
	--vice director	4,500-5,600
	--head of a section (faculty)	4,000-5,000
	--teacher-instructor	3,500-4,000
16	Educational-Occupational Information Bureau	
	a) director of a provincial educational-occupational information bureau	3,100-4,400
	--of up to 5 local information bureaus	3,100
	--of 6 to 12 local information bureaus	3,800
	--of more than 12 local information bureaus	4,400
	b) deputy director of a provincial educational-occupational information bureaus	2,200-3,100
	--of up to 5 local information bureaus	2,200
	--of 6 to 12 local information bureaus	2,700
	--of more than 12 local information bureaus	3,100

Table 2 (continued)

Item	Duty	Zlotys per Month
	c) director of a local educational-occupational information bureau	1,900-2,900
	d) vice director of a local educational-occupational information bureau	1,300-2,000
	e) head of a local branch of an educational-occupational information bureau	1,300
17	Head of a family diagnostic-consultation center in the Ministry of Justice	2,500-3,100
18	Head of an adoption-guardianship center	2,500-3,100
19	Professional training center	
	a) director	1,900-4,000
	--of up to 50 students	1,900
	--of 51 to 100 students	2,500
	--of 101 to 200 students	3,000
	--of 201 to 400 students	3,500
	--of more than 400 students	4,000
	b) vice director	1,300-2,800
20	Provincial (district) instructional-technical work laboratories	
	--director	3,100-4,400
	--vice director	2,200-3,100
	--head of a branch	1,900-3,100
21	Provincial pedagogical libraries	
	a) director of a library that has:	3,100-5,600
	--from 2 to 6 branches	3,100
	--from 7 to 12 branches and the Provincial Pedagogical Library in Krakow	4,600
	--from 13 to 20 branches	5,000
	--more than 20 branches	5,600
	b) vice director of a library that has:	2,200-3,900
	--from 2 to 6 branches	2,200
	--from 7 to 12 branches and the Provincial Pedagogical Library in Krakow	3,200
	--from 13 to 20 branches	3,500
	--more than 20 branches	3,900
	c) head of a branch	2,000
	d) head of a division	1,800

Salary for Professors

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 44, 26 Sep 84 p 551

[Text] Council of Ministers Decree No 238 Dated 14 September 1984 Amending the Decree Concerning Academic Teacher Emoluments

On the basis of article 148 section 3 and appertaining to article 179 of a law dated 4 May 1982, concerning higher education (DZIENNIK USTAW No 14, item 113 and from 1983, No 5, item 33 and No 39, item 176), the following is decreed:

Section 1. The following changes are made in Council of Ministers Decree dated 2 August 1982, concerning academic teacher emoluments (DZIENNIK USTAW, No 25, item 181 and from 1983, No 60, item 272):

1) in paragraph 1 of section 3 the table now reads:

[Table 3. Level of Academic Teacher Emoluments]

<u>Numerical order</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Levels</u>			
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
		<u>up to</u>	<u>2 yrs.</u>	<u>4 yrs.</u>	<u>6 yrs.</u>
		<u>2 yrs.</u>	<u>& up</u>	<u>& up</u>	<u>& up</u>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Professor	21,000			
2	Docent	18,000	18,600		
3	Senior certified curator, senior certified documentalist	15,700	16,200	16,700	
4	Adjunct	14,400	15,000	15,600	
5	Certified curator, certified documentalist, senior lecturer	13,300	13,800	14,700	15,600
6	Library adjunct, scholarly documentation adjunct, lecturer	12,200	12,700		
7	Senior assistant	11,500	12,000		
8	Assistant, library assistant, scholarly documentation assistant, lector, instructor, junior lecturer, teacher of defense subjects	10,500	11,000		
9	Teacher of auxiliary subjects	10,800	11,200	11,600	12,000
10	Student assistant, student lector, student instructor	8,800			

2) in section 6, paragraph 1, the amount "1,000 zlotys" is replaced by the amount "2,300 zlotys";

3) in section 9, paragraph 1, the table now reads:

[Table 4. Hourly Rate Changes for Academic Teachers]

<u>Numerical order</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Hourly Rate Calculated in Zlotys</u>
1	Professor	230
2	Docent	210
3	Adjunct, senior lecturer	190
4	Senior assistant, lecturer	150
5	Assistant, lector, instructor, junior lecturer	130

4) in section 11, the amount "2,000 zlotys" is replaced by the amount "5,000 zlotys";

5) in section 12 in the table:

a) item no 1 now reads:

<u>Numerical order</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Monthly [Bonus] in Zlotys</u>
"1	Rector	bonus according to category I 8,000 bonus according to category II 7,000 bonus according to category III 6,000"

b) under item no 4, point 5 is added to read:

"5) Director of a postgraduate studies group,"

c) under item no 5, in point 10 the phrase: "academic teachers" is replaced by the word "employees."

Section 2. The decree comes into force on 1 October 1984.

[signed] Chairman of the Council of Ministers: by his deputy Z. Messner

Financial Aid for Students

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 44, 26 Sep 84 p 552

[Text] Decree of the Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Dated 17 September 1984 Concerning the Terms, the Types and the Amounts of Material Assistance Rendered to Students.

On the basis of article 99, section 3 of a law dated 4 May 1982 on higher education (DZIENNIK USTAW No 14, item 113 and from 1983 No 5, item 33 and No 39, item 176), the following is decreed:

Section 1. The following changes are made in the decree of the Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology dated 16 September 1982 concerning the terms, the types and the amounts of material assistance rendered to students (DZIENNIK USTAW No 29, item 204):

- 1) in section 2, paragraph 1 point 3 now reads:
"3) a stipend of 3,100 zlotys to cover the indispensable costs of school assistance and other living costs,"
- 2) in section 14:
 - a) following paragraph 1, section 1a is added to read:
"1a. The students of higher maritime schools, compulsorily housed in student dormitories, are exempt from paying the fees spoken of in paragraph 1 point 4.",
 - b) in paragraph 5, after the phrase "in paragraphs 3 and 4" the phrase "as well as in paragraph 1a" is added.

Section 2. The decree comes into force on 1 October 1984.

[signed] The Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology: B. Miskiewicz

8536

CSO: 2600/77

COMMON INTERESTS, INTENSIFIED EDUCATION STRESSED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 84 p 2

[Interview with Jerzy Silski, chairman of the Ideological Committee of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Poznan, by Zygmunt Rola: "Development of Consciousness--Without Admonishment"]

[Text] [Question] I hear people say that there is so much needless talk of understanding, when it is obvious that the communists will not abandon dialectical materialism, and Catholics will not abandon the principles of their faith. This is an obvious misunderstanding, but what are its roots?

[Answer] In the consciousness of our society, a variety of current stereotypes, opinions and simplification, which can be described as a confusion of ideas, are functioning. With all the differences that divide our society, it is most important to seek that which binds, and not accentuate that which divides. Therefore, in seeking that which binds I would note above all that which stems from the higher interests of the state and socialist society.

Obviously, one cannot ignore the fact that many people not only do not like our system, but are actively fighting it. Many are disappointed. Many stubbornly believe that the system is unreformable.

But even in spite of differing philosophies of life, isn't it possible to work together for a more effective way out of the economic crisis? And what's wrong if we all strive to eliminate the phenomenon of social pathology?

[Question] Do attempts to find that which binds--in the name of building of understanding--lead to the forcing of ideological eclecticism and artificial muting of political differences?

[Answer] There could be such tendencies. As the party documents confirm, in the past we had tendencies repeatedly to treat ideology transparently, even in the form of a thesis about moral-political unity, a beautiful thesis, but one which does not correspond to reality. In the meantime, the nature of Marxism shows that reality should be seen for what it is, and not for what we wish it could be. Such wishful thinking brings harm to the party, and it does not serve the cause of unity. Somebody said once that experience is a merciless teacher, because it gives results first and then lessons. We have behind

us different experiences, from which people draw a variety of lessons, one of which is the following: Poles--if they want to--are able to come to an understanding. However, this requires patience, calm activity, consistent realization of the political line which is formulated in the party documents.

[Question] What, then, is the primary task in the process of the ideological strengthening of the party?

[Answer] Confirmation of the effectiveness of the ideals and principles of socialism. Unfortunately, in practice, as is known from the not too distant past, this tends to be reduced repeatedly to philosophizing, sermonizing, moralizing, and making declarations.

In the closing speech at the 13th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski presented a list of the frailties of our public life. That list is very long. One should remember, however, how very broad is the circle of persons who in this regard commit "sins." That is why the strengthening of the supervisory functions of the party is needed so much. This kind of mechanism is included in the PZPR statute.

[Question] Does it always function as it should, and has the party learned to take advantage of this mechanism?

[Answer] One cannot reduce these problems to effective verbosity or become fascinated with grand numbers: thousands of people educated, hundreds of meetings, conferences... One rebuilds consciousness much more slowly than economy or policy. But this ideological activity is the one element that can speed up changes in those fields. If they speed up, it means that the ideological influence is effective. If not, it is necessary to seek new forms and methods of activity, new answers to questions that life poses.

12540

CSO: 2600/42

REVISION OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAM CONSIDERED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Ewa Kluckowska]

[Text] Two years ago the student community received a new system of financial aid. A discussion on the most just distribution of funds assigned for this purpose had begun much earlier and continues till today. The principles of financial aid currently in force have as many supporters as opponents.

The system of scholarships is social, the state's aid directed above all to students from the lowest income families. The scholarship received by an actual student depends on the per capita income of his family. Therefore the student is obliged to present a statement about his parents' income. The procedure for allotting scholarships generates a lot of controversy. In not a few cases the presented statements do not reflect the real material situation. On the other hand, verification of each submitted statement seems impossible; their number is very large and the workplaces and institutions issuing them are spread all over Poland. It would require a special staff, which colleges do not have at their disposal.

Directly Into Student Hands

Briefly put, the idea behind the new system is the following: the subsidy for students from the state budget must not be hidden (previously it did not reach student hands directly and instead subsidized the costs of student dormitories and dining halls). The student receives a higher scholarship, but also pays the full cost of the meals and dormitory. Thus the payments for the dormitory and meals in the dining hall have increased.

In the first months following the implementation of the new principles of financial aid, a drastic decline was noted in the number of students using the dining halls, due to the high prices of the meals. It was, therefore, necessary to reduce the payments for the meals, at the same time reducing the base for calculating the scholarship amount.

The new system also introduced repayable scholarships, which the student can receive from the college according to its financial possibilities. Not fre-

quently, however, can students make use of these privileges; there simply are not enough funds for this.

The principles adopted 2 years ago are not tied to the student's academic achievement. It seems that the rewarding of knowledge and learning ought to be a necessary and proper element of a college education; hence, the efforts of the Ministry of Education to create a system of financial aid capable of meeting these expectations.

Tied to the Grades

The ministry has prepared a new project for a financial aid system which even at the first reading seems to be less complicated than the present one. It gives preferential treatment to those students who come to college, indeed, to acquire knowledge, as proven by their academic results. An appropriate point [of the project] states: "The students of the second year and higher, who in the prescribed term received their grades with a high average, may receive a state scholarship up to an amount not exceeding the minimum wage in the socialized economy."

The scholarship would be paid 12 months in the year. Bearing in mind the question of the diversity of the courses of study and the different degrees of difficulty of exams in particular years, it has been proposed that detailed principles of granting state scholarships should be determined by the college. This proposal gives colleges greater independence than they have had until now. By the same token, the school of higher education would have greater responsibility toward the student community for the decisions made.

First year students who are only beginning their academic career would be given so-called social scholarships to cover the costs of food in the amount not exceeding the payment for meals in the student dining halls. There would also exist a possibility in justified cases of waiving a payment for a place in the dormitory. Bearing in mind various accidents of fate, it has been proposed that upper classmen should also have the possibility of applying for this type of aid, independently of the state scholarships they receive.

A Less Expensive Dormitory?

The new principles of financial aid also propose the introduction of lower payments for the dormitory ("The student pays a part of the cost of the place in the amount not exceeding one fourth of the minimum wage in the socialized economy") and for food in the dining halls, cafeterias and snack bars ("Students pay the price equal to the cost of the ingredients used in the production of the meal, less the cost of a rebate not exceeding 20 percent"). Will these costs be much lower than the present ones? Currently students pay on the average 2,000 zlotys for the dormitory, and if the ministerial project is accepted, every month they would pay no more than 800 zlotys (one-fourth of the minimum wage, provided that the latter is not raised). This proposal

can hardly be advertised as an "inexpensive dorm," nevertheless the payment would be lower.

The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, presenting a concrete proposal for a financial aid system to the student community, did not limit the discussion to this proposal only. All submitted ideas will be considered, including the current principles. Several basic questions were also asked, the answers to which determine the structure of the whole system: what kind of payments should there be for dining hall meals and a place in the dormitory, should student families receive help, should statements about the parents' income be treated as the actual reflection of the financial situation, and others.

The results of the general discussion continued in the student community until November will have a bearing on the final preparation of the principles of financial aid. Student organizations will also give their opinions. All of the opinions ought to be guided by the major thought: The considerable funds assigned by the state for student financial aid ought to be divided in the way considered by society to be the most just, in conformity with the expectations of the student community.

12270

CSO: 2600/137

BRIEFS

WOZNIAK BEGINS PRAGUE VISIT--A delegation of the PZPR's Warsaw Committee, which includes its first secretary, Politburo member Marian Wozniak, has begun a 4-day official friendship visit to Prague. The delegation laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the grave of Klement Gottwald, and a bouquet of flowers at the mausoleum of the Soviet Army. Talks began on cooperation between the two towns. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84]

CZYREK ARRIVES IN ROMANIA--Bucharest, Nov 18--A PUWP CC delegation with Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, and Political Bureau alternate member, PUWP CC Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyyszczak arrived here today to participate in the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party to start on November 19. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0708 GMT 19 Nov 84]

CSO: 2020/26

ROLE OF MILITARY IN WAR, PEACE REVIEWED

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Colonel General Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense: "On Guard Over the Country's Revolutionary Achievements, Liberty and Independence"]

[Text] In the magnificent spirit of an event near in time and of particular importance in the life of the country and our entire party and people, the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, today we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The observance of Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania represents warm homage to our army, which over the thousands of years of history of the people has served with dedication the noble ideals of defense of the right of the people in its ancestral home to independent and sovereign existence, and at the same time symbolizes the high esteem which the army enjoys in socialist society, the heartfelt respect for the battles and sacrifices by Romanian soldiers for the liberty and independence of the country and their contribution to the defeat of National Socialist Germany.

As has been pointed out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the country's army, whose history extends over more than 2000 years, "has been directly involved in the entire history and struggle of the Romanian people against foreign domination and for defense of independence, formation of a unified national state, and protection of national sovereignty." It carries on a majestic heroic tradition.

Four decades ago, during the tumultuous days of August, when the Romanian Communist Party was succeeding in forming a coalition of all patriotic and democratic forces around its platform of struggle against fascist domination, the broad popular masses, the entire people, and the army as one man turned their weapons against the Hitlerite occupiers.

Between 23 and 31 August 1944 the Romanian Army, acting together with the patriotic guards and partisan formations, eliminated the resistance of the Hitlerite forces, liberating an area of about 150,000 square kilometers, greatly facilitating the advance of Soviet forces into the interior of the Balkan Peninsula and toward Central Europe.

Following the successful conclusion of the insurrections, the Romanian Army, inspired by profound patriotism, entered together with the Soviet Army into battle for liberation of the northwestern part of Romania from foreign occupation. After 2 months of violent battles with the enemy, on 25 October 1944 the last strip of Romanian soil, under Hungarian-German occupation, was liberated. In observance of this memorable event, 25 October has been instituted and is celebrated year after year as Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Continuing the struggle, side by side with the Soviet Army, which bore the brunt of the Second World War, the Romanian Army participated with all its forces in the major battles fought against fascism in the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the northeastern part of Austria.

Until the final victory over National Socialist Germany on 9 May 1945, in the 260 days of difficult battle the Romanian Army advanced more than 1700 kilometers, from the shores of the Black Sea to the Bohemian Plateau, liberated nearly 4000 localities and populated areas, crossed 12 bodies of water, scaled 20 high mountains, and inflicted on the enemy heavy losses equivalent to 14 divisions. To achieve these successes, the Romanian Army committed more than 500,000 troops to battle, suffering more than 170,000 casualties (dead, wounded, missing). The contribution made by Romania to the victory over fascism earned well-deserved international recognition. At the Paris Peace Conference the foreign minister of the USSR pointed out that, "together with us, with the allied troops, new democratic Romania began its struggle for the defeat of Hitler; it made considerable sacrifices in this struggle, and we are all thankful for the services rendered to this cause by the Romanian people."

In step with the profound revolutionary changes in Romanian society over the 4 decades of the free and independent life of socialist Romania, through the care of the party and state the army has undergone radical changes in the functions assigned to it and in its outward appearance, with the army placing emphasis from year to year on its character of revolutionary army serving the supreme interests of the people and identifying itself fully with the people's aspirations for progress, independence, and peace. The Romanian Army is today a modern, thoroughly trained and seasoned military organism with a high level of organization, one well equipped with weapons and combat materiel and capable of carrying out, together with the other elements of the national defense system and the entire people, its fundamental mission of protecting the achievements of socialism and national independence and sovereignty. As a result of application of the principles of the national military doctrine, the brilliant founder of which is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the requirements of the directive of the supreme commander regarding military and political training of the army during the current stage, there has been an increase in the organizational capacity of the commands and headquarters. In addition, the practical application nature of the instruction process has been intensified. The army undergoes training jointly with units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the patriotic guards, and the detachments for training of young people for defense of the country, and action is being

taken to assure that every locality and socioeconomic unit will be a bastion of labor, struggle, and defense.

The direct participation by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in numerous military activities, his frequent meetings with the active basic cadres of the Army, and his masterful analyses of strategic, operational, and tactical training, political ideological education, and provision of equipment and materiel have all been occasions for deepening and redimensioning the social responsibilities of the military organism and for establishing the specific details of program guidelines designed to ensure exemplary performance of its numerous functions in society.

As a token of its gratitude for the decisive contribution to elaboration and implementation of the entire domestic and foreign policy of socialist Romania, and to achievement of major successes in building a comprehensively developed socialist society, the army of the country, together with the entire party and people, expresses its full support and with legitimate patriotic pride upholds the resolution of the June 1984 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on re-election of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13th party congress to the supreme post of secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, a reliable guarantee of unwavering progress of Romania on the path of socialism and communism.

Along with carrying out its basic mission, training for defense, together with the entire people, of socialist accomplishments, national independence, and the sovereignty and integrity of the country, our army is making an increasingly active contribution to the economic and social development of the country. In implementing this doctrinal concept, the army has participated and is participating in development and modernization of the production forces of the country. The enthusiastic labor of soldiers in construction of important industrial and sociocultural facilities, in creation of the energy and irrigation system of the country, and in construction of traffic arteries such as the Transfagaras Highway and the Danube-Black Sea Canal, heightens their conviction and sense of being joint creators of new material assets and their determination to make any sacrifice to defend what is being created by concentrating the energies and the vigorous fervor of the workers. The participation of army units in activities at construction sites in a great variety of sectors of the economy offers military personnel broad opportunity to apply their capabilities and level of technical training and to improve their skills in many areas that can be put to use in the field. At the same time, young military personnel have mastered and are continuing to master different trades, so that from year to year the ranks of the builders of socialism are swelled with new detachments of workers and specialists trained in army units.

Because of its nature, organization, and way of life, the Romanian Army of today is consistently proving itself to be a favorable medium for revolutionary, communist, patriotic political ideological molding of the young generation now fulfilling its military service obligation. "By acting in the spirit of the policy of our party, of the revolutionary conception of the world and life, of dialectical and historical materialism, and of the

principles of scientific socialism," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the March 1983 army review assembly, "we are transforming the Army into a powerful school of political, patriotic, revolutionary education."

At the same time, the Army is an active participant in the sociopolitical and cultural-scientific life of the country. There is increasing appreciation of the contribution made by military cadres to ideological and political education activities, scientific and technical research, and cultural and artistic creativity outside the army. The army is noted for its outstanding part in the "Romanian Song" National Labor and Creativity Festival, as well as in the "Daciada" national athletic competition.

On the basis of the general principles of the foreign policy of socialist Romania--full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, rejection of force and the threat of force, which enjoy wide international recognition--the Romanian Army is strengthening collaboration with the armies of the socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact, the armies of the other socialist countries, and the armies of other friendly countries.

On their holiday, the soldiers of the country, inspired by the magnificent prospects of further prosperity of the country, brilliantly set forth in the draft directives of the 13th Party Congress, are reasserting their firm resolution to act selflessly and with unflagging enthusiasm to assure exemplary implementation of the farsighted scientific policy of the Romanian Communist Party and to exert all efforts to greet the major forum of the Romanian communists with new and remarkable successes in combat and political training, so as to be ready always, at the order of their country, the people, and the supreme commander to defend, along with the entire nation, the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

6115
CSO: 2700/37

END