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East Europe Report

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25 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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LOSONCZI, FINLAND'S KOIVISTO STRESS COOPERATION AT BANQUET

LD202207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 May 86

[Article by Gyorgy Bernat]

[Text] The further development of Hungarian-Finnish economic cooperation is the center of the talks in Helsinki of Pal Losonczi. Our special correspondent, Gyorgy Bernat, reports:

On the first day Pal Losonczi's visit to Finland, he met his host, President Mauno Koivisto tete-a-tete. Then, the Hungarian-Finnish talks started, in which the entourage of the president of the Presidential Council also took part.

Primarily, the further possibilities of economic cooperation were discussed at the plenary talks, and it was emphasized that in the wake of the new tensions appearing in international relations there is even greater need for a common fight for peace, for disarmament and against nuclear war.

After the talks, Pal Losonczi laid a wreath on the grave of former President Paasikivi. With this, the afternoon program of the president of the Presidential Council concluded.

The gala banquet which President Koivisto gave in honor of Pal Losonczi and his wife ended some minutes ago. In his toast, the Finnish head of state spoke about the relations of the two countries, about the historical kinship, and about how, despite the considerable tension in international politics, figuratively speaking we have found a common tongue.

Mauno Koivisto also said, among other things, that there are still numerous possibilities for the development of economic cooperation. He called it one of the principles of Finnish neutrality that the country endeavors to promote the augmentation of world peace. He said that the arms race threatens the security of every state and that although the main responsibility is that of the countries possessing nuclear weapons, neither can the small states remain idle.

This was affirmed by Pal Losonczi in his reply; he praised the foreign policy of the Republic of Finland and stated that the fundamental goal of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is to contribute to a reduction of international tension and the extension of detente to the military sphere. He also recalled: The name of the Finnish capital, Helsinki, is the symbol in Europe of the struggle for detente. With the traditionally good Hungarian-Finnish relations, with the unbroken development of these, we have given a good example for the mutually advantageous cooperation of countries with different social systems, said Pal Losonczi. Our results so far provide a reliable basis for the further broadening of cooperation, and for this, we still have considerable reserves primarily in economic, as well as in technical-scientific spheres, emphasized Pal Losonczi in his toast at the gala banquet held in his honor in the Finnish capital.

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CSO: 2500/296

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH SOVIETS IN MOSCOW

LD231351 Budapest MTI in English 1317 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Budapest, 23 May (MTI)--Co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Intergovernmental Cooperation Committee, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, met in session with the inclusion of experts, in Moscow on Friday.

The parties paid special attention to the furtherance of Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical cooperation and the extension of trade, beyond the scope of agreements, including the deliveries concerning the two countries' most important national economic branches. They stated that the establishment of direct relations between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises and that of joint ventures increase and extend the scope of bilateral cooperation. The process of establishing direct relations and joint ventures will be accelerated.

The parties continued the coordination of the main lines of bilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation until the year 2000, the prolongation of production specialization and cooperation agreement until 1990, and the elaboration of new agreements. They evaluated the state of implementation of industrial, agricultural and energetic cooperation plans and determined further targets. The parties discussed current issues on the exchange of goods and determined concrete tasks.

Jozsef Marjai had special talks with Boris Shcherbina, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Relations.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest on Friday.

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CSO: 2500/296

BRIEFS

ERDEM LEAVES FOR HUNGARY--State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem, who is currently in Hungary on an official visit, has begun his contacts. First he held talks with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. In a statement during the talks, Erdem called for the extension of the trade volume between the two countries and for measures to improve the existing gap in disfavor of Turkey. Meanwhile, official talks between the two delegations headed by Erdem and Marjai have begun in Budapest. Bilateral economic cooperation and commercial relations will be discussed by the two delegations. Erdem is expected to continue his contacts tomorrow. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 May 86 TA] /9738

GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ENGLAND--Budapest, 15 May (MTI)--Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, and his party paid an official visit to Hungary from 13 to 15 May on the invitation of Matyas Timar, president of the National Bank of Hungary. On discussing bank relations, the parties noted with satisfaction the improvement of financial relations in recent years, and stated that possibilities for further development are on hand. The talks covered topical international monetary issues, too. Robin Leigh-Pemberton met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance. The governor of the Bank of England left Hungary on Thursday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1415 GMT 15 May 86 LD] /9738

PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY IN IRAN--Budapest, 29 Apr (MTI)--Under a UNIDO competition, Hungarian and Austrian enterprises are to construct a multipurpose pharmaceutical factory in Iran. Hungarian Vegyterv and Austrian Christian Noe Engineering Office are to complete the 3 million dollar project. Hungarian experts are to design the plant and the Iranian partners carry out the construction under Hungarian and Austrian guidance. Hungarian enterprises are to deliver one-fourth of machinery and other countries the remaining. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0819 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD] /9738

BANYASZ IN IRAQ, GREECE--Budapest, 29 Apr (MTI)--State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, visited Iraq and Greece from 20 to 28 April. In both countries he held talks on the current situation of relations between the press and information services and on opportunities for advancing them. In Baghdad the president of the Hungarian Information Office was recieved by Latif Nisayyif Jasim, minister of information and culture, and by Visam al-Zahavi, deputy minister of foreign affairs. In Athens he was received by Miltiades Papaioannou, chief of the general secretariat for press and information, and by Joannis Kapsis, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1822 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD] /9738

CSO: 2500/296

ECONOMY

POLAND

UNIDO'S SIAZON INTERVIEWED ON POLISH VISIT

AU120948 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3/4 May 86 pp 1,5

[Interview given by UNIDO Director General Domingo L. Siazon to Karol Szyndzielroz in Vienna: "Cooperation for the Benefit of Poland and UNIDO"--date not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] UNIDO, in other words the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, has its headquarters in Vienna. At the UNO-CITY we asked its Director General, Domingo L. Siazon, questions from ZYCIE WARSZAWY. These are his replies.

The director general is currently paying an official visit to Poland.

[Szyndzielroz] What is the purpose of your visit to Poland? How do you view the prospects for future cooperation between UNIDO and Poland?

[Siazon] During my visit to Poland I will try to strengthen the bonds between the Polish Government and UNIDO. The cooperation so far has been very good. One proof of this is the considerable number of Polish experts taking part in UNIDO technological cooperation programs. The positive results of the UNIDO investment promotion system, regular participation by Polish experts in conferences on the subject of the development of investments, and projects shared with UNIDO in such countries as China, Nepal, and Zambia--all this augurs well for future cooperation. UNIDO also possesses good experience with Polish cooperation as far as industry is concerned. Of special importance for me was the successful cooperation between UNIDO and Polish firms that supplied us with experts on short-term contracts, people such as technical advisors. The positive results achieved with Poland and other centrally planned economies have encouraged UNIDO to try similar measures with firms in other countries, both developed and developing ones.

I am extremely satisfied that the PPR Government has invited UNIDO to convene the first consultations on the fishing industry in Odansk in June 1987. Apart from this, Poland is making a regular and dedicated contribution to the Industrial Development Fund run by UNIDO. Poland has also given employees in foundries, designers, and experts involved in assessing and financing investment projects the chance of professional advancement.

I expect further steps to develop our mutually advantageous cooperation as a result of my visit. We intend to prolong the Investment Promotion Service for a further 4 years. The IPS in Warsaw has led to the realization of projects worth \$7 million. Another nine projects are being negotiated. Thanks to the IPS, developing countries have gained direct access to Polish technical, management, and finance resources, whereas Polish firms have been able to establish direct contacts with institutions which support investments in the developing countries.

[Szyndzielorz] As UNIDO director general, how do you view the current state of the world?

[Siazon] The world economy is presently facing a huge number of problems caused by the structural changes imposed by technology, the stagnation of markets, and the serious alterations in the interdependence of commodity prices. It is difficult to tell where this will all end. One may expect a revival and growth of the world economy, but the debts crisis remains unsolved.

The spirit of cooperation between the developed countries and developing countries must be regenerated. Together we must try to preserve the framework of this cooperation. For the world economy has lived through 40 years of development, which has no equal.

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CSO: 2600/480

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID FOR AUTO INDUSTRY--On 21 May 1986 Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda met with a delegation representing a Japanese consortium and headed by the general director of the Daihatsu firm, Tomio Iwabu. In addition to the Daihatsu firm, this consortium consists of the well-known Japanese firms Mitsui, C. Itoh, and Sumitomo Corporation. Problems related to this consortium's contributions to the modernization and development of the Polish automotive industry were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22 May 86 p 2] /6091

ECONOMIC STRATEGY MEETING--A 3-day meeting of professional economists on the strategy of Poland's economic development and social and political factors affecting this development came to an end in Krakow on 22 May 1986. The conference, the third in a series organized by the Institute of Political Economy and the Political Science Department of the Economics Academy in Krakow and the Regional Planning Task Force of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers, was called in order to spell out those tasks which must be addressed by economists in light of the evolving debate on the party program on the eve of the PZPR 10th Congress. The conference responded to a number of questions and formulated recommendations dealing both with issues of a theoretical nature and also with barriers that are hindering our strategic development policies, citing specific examples in an effort to identify problem-solving approaches that are feasible right now. This refers in particular to analyses of pricing policy on energy resources, which is viewed as the prime mover of social and economic development, employment issues, and demographic problems. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 86 p 7] /6091

IMPORT DATA SHARING WITH ROMANIA--Poland and Romania are going to start sending each other lists of raw materials and fabricating materials imported from the capitalist countries in order to explore the possibility of bilateral barter trade so as to eliminate the need to spend hard currency on imports. Furthermore, information will also be shared on the feasibility of making extra deliveries of certain raw materials and fabricating materials. These accords, in addition to a program of more wide-ranging cooperation between the materials management ministries of both countries, were signed in Warsaw at the end of a visit by a delegation from the Romanian Ministry of Producer Goods Management and Fixed Assets Utilization Monitoring. At the end of the working visit lasting for several days the Romanian minister of producer goods management and fixed assets utilization monitoring, Petre Petreasca, had a meeting with

Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. The basic thrust of plans for cooperation in the area of materials, fuel, and energy resources exploitation during 1986-1990 and producer goods management problems were discussed. Also taking part in the talks were the Romanian ambassador, Ion Tesu, and the minister of materials management and fuels, Jerzy Wozniak. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24-25 May 86 p 2] /6091

CSO: 2600/460

FIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES, RECOMMENDATIONS

Bucharest PAZA CONTRA INCENDIILOR in Romanian Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Constantin Gutu: "Thorough Checks, Efficient Measures"]

[Excerpts] The following are matters of urgent necessity, always current: improving the entire activity of preventing and extinguishing fires; the exact fulfilling of legal obligations by the leaders of socialist organizations; perfecting the work style of technical commissions and of civilian firefighting teams; increasing the spirit of responsibility in ensuring the security of the national wealth through firm application of the principle of self-defense against fires in all socioeconomic units and localities of the nation.

For this period, a first test, in fact an activity of wide scope, spread over the entire country, consists of a check-up, carried out in the spring season, geared toward the prevention of fires. This check-up must be thoroughly prepared, ahead of time, in order not to repeat the situation of last spring, when fires and incipient fires were recorded. The analysis of statistical data over this period shows that the great majority of fires broke out in private households. We must not forget, however, that fires have also affected certain agricultural units, forests, construction sites and village stores, as well as branches, workshops and warehouses of certain industrial sites, causing important material losses. The causes and circumstances which have generated these losses are known. Once the weather gets warm, a large number of activities take place which create the danger of fire: fires are lit to burn garbage in the vicinity of combustible structures, fodder storage sheds or communal forests; summer kitchens are set up often resorting to improvised use of electric lighting equipment, and the improper use of cooking apparatus and gas ranges. Taking advantage of sunny days, children come out of the house and play with matches left within their reach because of adult negligence, thus causing fires in storehouses, haylofts, animal shelters, packing material storehouses, etc.

The range of causes of fires is increasing even in certain economic units, as a result of smoker carelessness, workers failing to observe norms for preventing and extinguishing fires during welding, melting bitumen, work with flammable substances in the vicinity of fire sources, etc.

The fires that started last year during the March-May period, in private households as well as certain economic units in the counties of Teleorman, Vrancea, Suceava, Neamt, Bacau, Satu-Mare, Alba and Braila, show that there existed deficiencies and lacunae in the organization and implementation of fire prevention work. Thus, certain technical commissions and civilian firefighting units have not acted decisively to eliminate dangerous situations and causes of fires, have not found the most adequate forms and avenues of active participation by all forces to ensure a thorough self-defense against fires in the units and localities where these commissions and teams carry out their activities; nor have they organized specific and efficient instructive-educational activities among citizens to combat manifestations of negligence, which have often ended in fires and substantial material losses.

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CSO: 2700/178

WESTERN ADVANCES DICTATE IMPROVED AIR-TO-AIR COMBAT TACTICS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 6-11

[Article by Capt Eugeniusz Tomsia: "Local Wars, Air Incidences and Air-to-Air Combat Tactics"]

[Excerpts] At the General Staff Academy in 1978, Col Dr Jerzy Gotowala defended his doctoral dissertation titled "The Possibilities For Free Aerial Combat In Modern Fighter Aircraft". Ever since then, that works seems to have become a sort of precursor to many other new ideas in this area.

It must be added that this was a new topic at that time. The Soviet Union had just begun working on a training program for using effective air-to-air combat tactics in fighter groups. This work was made necessary not only by the modern demands of aviation but also by the experiences of pilots in World War II, later local wars and international air incidences. To put it simply, it became necessary to draw the proper conclusions from these various experiences, systematize air-to-air tactics and introduce them to everyday training programs.

Regardless of this, maneuvered air-to-air combat of fighter groups with enemy aircraft groups has not been in good standing since 1978. In recent years however, this problem has returned with full urgency to aviation practice and has become a lasting part of the training programs for our nation's air defense.

Since the new tactics for group air-to-air combat are generally well known among fighter pilots, let us consider the chief subject of Col Gotowala's doctoral dissertation which is examples of tactics used in group air-to-air combat. He has selected various accounts, opinions and incidences from different contemporary newspapers and books, both domestic and foreign.

9 June 1982. The airspace over the Bekaa valley was first violated by remote-control pilotless plastic robot airplanes that caused the appearance on radar screens of signals that imitated the approach of three strike groups. These "airplanes" flew at low speed and fixed altitude. The Syrian radar station personnel thought that this was a raid by the Israeli Air Force and therefore sent the alert to all Syrian aircraft available and ready for combat that day. The operation and location of these radar stations was monitored by special receivers on the mini-aircraft and this information was sent to the E-2C airborne command post after which real groups of F-4 Phantom II, F-16 and F-15 fighters already aloft were called in for action.

Two groups of F-4 Phantom II's launched a series of jamming rockets which broadcast an "aluminum screen" and made it impossible to detect the attacking aircraft. These two groups then returned at high speed and altitude to their bases. At the same time, self-guided rockets broadcasting electromagnetic energy were launched at the radar stations from a distance of 40 kilometers by three other groups of F-4 Phantom II's equipped with jamming devices and flares to confuse antiaircraft fire control. Then, pairs and flights of F-16's dive-bombed the "blinded" Syrian radar stations.

Syria lost 60 fighters, mostly MiG-21's and MiG-23's, which had been sent up against F-16 fighter groups. Suddenly, the Syrian fighters were attacked by F-15's and other F-16's which were called in from both average and great distances and were out of range of R-23R and R-60 rockets as well as the on-board radar systems of the Syrian MiG's. The Syrians lost as many as 36 fighters while the Israelis did not suffer a single loss.

10 June 1982. The Israeli Air Force made a strike against the Bekaa Valley. The Syrians repeated their tactical maneuvers with only slight modifications. This time, 50 fighters were sent up and not a single one returned.

Here is an example of air-to-air combat tactics that were used for an aerial radar reconnaissance of the Libyan coast in 1983. The American aircraft carrier Enterprise in the Mediterranean Sea launched a formation of F-14's to reconnoiter changes in the deployment of rocket installations and to test the Libyan electronic installations located near Tripoli and the coast of that country. The reconnaissance was directed by an E-2C 280-400 kilometers away. For 8 minutes, the F-14's flew at an altitude of 1800 meters after which two of them went up to 5600 meters and crossed into the airspace over Libyan territorial waters. These jets constantly maneuvered to change altitude and course. They then dropped down to an altitude of 800 meters and were flown to a waiting zone beyond the reach of the coastal radar stations. There they flew back and forth in a rectangular pattern, each side of which was three minutes of flight at a speed of 800 km/h.

At the Tripoli airport the alarm was sounded. A pair of Libya's newest fighters, Su-22's, took off on patrol. They climbed rapidly and began to pursue the intruding F-14's. When the Libyan craft were already 18 kilometers

from the intruders, one F-14 suddenly dropped altitude and left the other. The Libyan pilots ignored it and began to attack the first F-14.

At this time, a pair of F-14's patrolling the waiting zone at low altitude received an order from the E-2C to increase velocity and change their course. A few minutes later they were 38 kilometers away from their assigned goal. Meanwhile, the Su-22's whose crews were unaware of the approaching fighters were already 13 kilometers behind the single F-14 and preparing to launch their air-to-air rockets. The pilot of the reconnoitering craft was warned of this by his on-board electronic equipment and notified his command that he was being picked up by the radar on the Su-22's. When the rockets were launched from a distance of 8 kilometers, he immediately shot off two flares and made a sharp 70-degree left turn, reducing his speed to about 120 m/s. The rockets then hit the flares instead of the F-14.

The Su-22 pilots now searched for signs of a hit at an angle of 30-45 degrees to their left. At this time, the American F-14's attacking from behind in a "story" [gorka] formation each launched one AIM-9L Sidewinder missile and shot down both of the Libyan craft.

These events need no commentary and they demonstrate the need to introduce to our aviation training programs newer tactical maneuvers for group air-to-air combat. For those interested in these problems, I recommend Col Jerzy Gotowala's articles in PRZEGLAD issues number 10/1982 and 11/1985 in which he writes that in the future, ground control of fighters will become much more complex and important. He also writes that "group air-to-air combat with modern fighter aircraft requires not only great tactical skill from the pilots and flight personnel but that masterly control over all these elements is only half of the problem. The other and no less important half is the skill and specialized training of all who participate in aerial combat. It is only the shared efforts of pilots and groups commanders, radar operators and SD [expansion unknown] navigators that can guarantee success in neutralizing enemy air attacks".

12261

CSO: 2600/422

'SEMIAUTOMATED' DATA PROCESSING FOR AIR DEFENSE RADAR UNITS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 30-34

[Article by Lt Col Henryk Lot: "The Development of Automated Data-Processing Systems for Air Defense Radar Units"]

[Excerpts] The offensive actions planned by NATO staffs call for the performance of very important tasks by air units. Their continuous improvement and growth have been the chief subject of technical and tactical ideas about air defense and neutralization of air defenses. An important place in warfare is taken by air defense units, the chief task of which is to prevent air attacks the targets they are assigned to protect.

An important command element in modern defensive warfare is the ability to precisely locate both enemy and friendly air forces and to monitor their activities. Without the proper technical equipment, this is an impossible task. Radar units have a decisive role in air defense. The forces and equipment of air defense radar systems are directed at detecting the start of an enemy strike, continuous monitoring of enemy air activities and at providing commanders and troops with the necessary information to protect themselves against and neutralize air attacks.

Considering the tactical and technical properties (such as speed, range, ceilings and maneuverability) of combat aircraft and the tactics and ways in which aircraft can be used (wide range of altitude, concentration of force, intensive jamming), air combat can be characterized by its enormous dynamic range, extent and complexity.

Under these conditions, sources of information and the amount of time elapsed from the moment of detection of an enemy attack to its destruction at a certain point in space become uncommonly important elements to commanders.

Most command problems under their complicated conditions are solved by automation of the command process because it gives commanders at all levels of air defense the ability to act on the basis of selected, reliable and timely informations.

In the 35-year history of the Poland's air defense units, the systems they have used to gather and process information are gone through various stage of evolution to keep up with new developments in combat aviation and especially air tactics.

The quick growth of the technology used to manufacture electronic systems, mastery of the production of integrated circuits and electronic digital machinery have led to the creation of new methods and means of processing radar signals. The State Telecommunications Institute's Digital Equipment Works has been involved in this work. A high-powered all-purpose computer was used as the central element of a system equipped with special channels allowing communication with radar stations and also includes indicators and data-transmission devices. The systems being developed received synthetic information from the computer and displayed it on the screen of a modern panoramic-synthetic indicator. Therefore, at the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, there came into being a version of what was commonly called a semiautomatic data-processing system (shown in figure 3).

In this semiautomatic system, the operator's role was limited to initiating the tracking of airborne objects, controlling the quality of trajectory extrapolation (correcting x , y) and adding characteristics (Ch).

In command activities, most of the identification and matching of trajectories as well as generalization of the air situation has been automated. The problem of semiautomatic tracking of active radar-jamming craft and of distributing and transmitting data has also been solved. Once the programming tools necessary to real-time computer systems were created, many of the data-processing systems' problems were solved. The development of efficient algorithms for solving repetitive, time-consuming and hard-to-remember tasks was also very important.

The introduction of semiautomatic data-processing systems to air defense units has had measurable effects. Aside from automating the tracking process and many other operations, it has reduced data time lag to nearly zero. Data capacity is no longer decided by the operator because it is the technical capacity of the transmission lines that determine this. However, further progress in the development of new SNP [expansion unknown] and the quick growth of radar equipment has made it necessary to introduce new methods and means of processing radar signals and presenting information about the air situation. It was also necessary to use new technical possibilities created by the wide use of new types of systems such as microprocessors and semiconductor memories. In sum, all of these factors have inspired new changes in the structure of systems for processing, picturing, transmitting and generalizing data. The shared efforts of scientists, designers and

industry at the start of the 1980's have resulted in the complete automation of a data-processing system.

The first structures of the system did not of course eliminate the human factor from data processing. Operators remain the main decision-making and supervising element in the work of electronic systems. However, the "tools" and the technological capabilities used at this stage of development of science to aid the work of people have now automated the majority of activities in data-processing. The most important automated operations include:

At the level of primary processing:

- interpolation of coordinates;
- estimation of the parameters of object movement;
- extrapolation of coordinates;
- framing and selection of targets;

At the level of secondary and collective processing:

- tracking active jamming craft;
- identification and association of aircraft routes;
- notification;
- forming and distribution of data;
- generalizing data from sources;
- data storage.

The presented version of the semiautomatic data-processing system has a universal design suitable for dynamic systems and program changes. This property is used to continually perfect and modernize technical structures and algorithms for data processing, making decisions and evaluating the state of readiness of our own combat forces.

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AIR FORCE STUDIES FATIGUE FAILURES IN AIRCRAFT WHEELS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 61-64

[Article by Lt Cols Henryk Smolinski and Janusz Walkiewicz: "Equipment and Its Operation: Damage to Aircraft Wheels During Operation"]

[Excerpts] The most frequent cases of wear in the aircraft structural elements are connected with friction and bulk wear (such as sudden ruptures, cracks caused by fatigue, constant deformation). For that reason, component resistance to wear under certain conditions is regarded as the most important attribute of strength.

The wheels are just one component of an aircraft's structure and are subjected to various external stresses during use. During take-off and landing, the structural elements of wheels are subject to stresses caused by static and dynamic pressures. For that reason, various methods and tests are used to evaluate their strength.

Corrosion and mechanical damage are elements of fatigue cracking. For that reason, the wheel surface near areas sensitive to such damage should be closely checked. The magnesium alloys used to cast elements of aircraft wheels are subject to atmospheric corrosion. It is also necessary to consider stress corrosion as a source of drum (or hub) damage (caused by stretching and corrosion).

Fatigue tests conducted on the drum of the main wheel of a KT-28 with fatigue cracks 110 and 80 mm long around its circumference (figure 6) showed that distributive cracks in the drum occurred at a tire pressure of 2.45 MPa (25 kg/cm²). This indicates that fatigue cracks in drums (hubs) under normal operating pressures can lead to distributive ruptures and also shows that it is necessary to strictly observe safety procedure during filling tires with compressed air at pressures of up to 14.7 MPa (150 kg/cm²). The most important factors in these cases are the condition and the correct types of tools used to perform such work. If distributive rupturing occurs, personnel can be injured by metal drum splinters.

The introduction of the Air Force Institute of Technology's ultrasound and spiral-flow methods of checking wheel drums effectively detect fatigue ruptures as soon as they begin to appear and at the same time eliminate any danger of wheel failure during take-off or landing.

12261

CSO: 2600/422

ZHIVKOV SPEECH TO OPENING SESSION OF WPC IN SOFIA

AU070608 SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr p 1

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to the opening meeting of the WPC Session in Sofia on 24 April]

[Text] Esteemed delegates and guests, friends, on behalf of the State Council and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on my own behalf, I most sincerely congratulate you as the representatives of millions of peace fighters from all parts of the globe.

We are very pleased that Sofia, the capital of our motherland, was accorded the great honor of hosting your authoritative and representative forum in the year declared international peace year by the United Nations. This fact is recognition of the peace-loving spirit of our people and their efforts, and their contribution to improving the international atmosphere, their irrevocable attachment to the cause of peace.

Dear friends, your session is taking place in a tense, extremely complicated, and extremely dangerous atmosphere. Certain circles of imperialism and international reaction are unwilling to realize the facts of our time. For many years they have continued in the most irresponsible manner to force rearmament and accumulate mass destruction weapons. They recently adopted their monstrous plans aimed at the militarization of outer space and transforming it into a battle ground of nuclear war. These people are striving to impose their will on other nations, without any discrimination of methods. They are trying to impose their world domination from the position of strength.

This aggressive trend, which has now been defined as "neoglobalism," is incompatible with the interests of the peoples. It is directed against the struggle for freedom, national independence, and social progress. The barbaric air raids against peaceful Libyan towns, the subversive actions against Nicaragua, the increased assistance to the Unita gangs in Angola, the support to the South African racists and numerous such actions are unmasking the reactionary essence of this policy. Its meaning and lasting goal are the comprehensive destabilization of the international situation. This policy not only contradicts common sense, but represents a real danger for natural interstate relations, for the implementation of a normal, international dialogue.

In our nuclear century mankind is more than ever threatened by the monstrous menace of the destruction of civilization and the annihilation of human life. That is why the preservation and consolidation of peace is the greatest of all problems for all nations. We are deeply convinced that regardless of political, national, racial, and religious difference, all people of good will have one common enemy--the danger of nuclear war--and one common task--namely the task of eliminating this danger.

The lofty idea of guaranteeing the survival of our planet today is the dividing line between the millions of people who reject war and the small group of enemies of the peaceful present and future of mankind, as well as their supporters, who rely on war. This lofty idea unites all workers, peasants, and intellectuals from different social strata, as well as communists, socialists, social democrats, and members of liberal, as well as agrarian parties. It unites all politicians and statesmen who have a realistic approach to these problems. The antiwar and antimissile mass movements are expanding their activities with increasing efficiency. All this inspires us with the hope that nuclear disaster will be averted, that peace can be rescued.

We think that the initiatives of the governments of numerous nonaligned and neutral countries play an important role in the cause of peace at the present stage of development.

The appeal launched by the leaders of the six states of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden continues to have a positive impact.

The world is witnessing the great response and the ardent support rendered to the Soviet initiative of 15 January 1986 by the peace-loving circles. This initiative is realistic and has a wide scope, it is aimed at rescuing our planet from mass destruction weapons. This initiative was further developed and enriched by the new ideas and proposals submitted by the 26th CPSU Congress on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security. The most recent Soviet proposal, aimed at the considerable reducing of all components of ground forces and of the tactical air force of the European states, as well as of the respective U.S. and Canadian forces stationed in Europe, is devoted to this same goal.

I would like to recall also the Sofia declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' political consultative committee, as well as the proposals of numerous countries on the establishment of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons. These are specific steps aimed at understanding and detente.

The common concern demands and presupposes a common responsibility and common efforts in preserving the consolidating peace.

Socialist Bulgaria makes and will continue to make its constructive contribution to the cause of peace. Our country will continue to promote its active and consistent, peace-loving foreign policy in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world. As we recently declared at the 135h BCP Congress, "for us, communists, the prevention of nuclear disaster and the preservation of universal peace is a lofty goal, an expression of the humanitarianism and morality of our ideology, and of our system."

Esteemed delegates and guests, the arms race and the development of military tactics is approaching a critical limit. This obviously demands realistic views and actions, as well as a constructive dialogue, based on equal rights, for the settlement of the problems of our contemporary world.

The role of our peace-loving public, the role of the peace movements on our planet, is great and irreplaceable in this respect.

I would like to stress, in particular, that the great and authoritative composition of the WPC and the great experience it has accumulated represents an undoubted guarantee for the fact, taking into consideration the newly existing realities, that the WPC will persist in its valuable efforts to increase the ranks of peace fighters throughout the world, to promote even more active actions on behalf of this humanitarian and universal cause.

I wish you, dear friends, fruitful work and a pleasant stay in our hospitable country! (prolonged applause)

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CSO: 2200/125

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY MEETING

Tanchev Speaks at Forum

AU221938 Sofia BTA in English 1647 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Sofia, 22 May (BTA)--"Our dialogues and international forums were born from the desire for peace of the Agrarian, left radical, centrist and other democratic parties and organizations. These forums have become the rostrum of influential political parties and organizations, of the soberminded circles in the world who are raising their voice in protest against the nuclear threat," stated Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, at the "for the triumph of peace and security in the world" International meeting, hosted by the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

Emphasizing upon these forums' great contribution to the unity of the Democratic Agrarian Movement in the antiwar struggle and to their active involvement at the broad front of peace and progress, Mr Petur Tanchev noted that these contacts and forms of cooperation are now entering into a new stage. This is determined by the changes in the world and by the historical significance of the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives. "The new political thinking and the new philosophy of detente, so characteristic of the modern antiwar strategy, are met with the understanding and ardent support of our circles," said Mr Petur Tanchev.

From a year of peace to a century of peace: this is the demand of the world public. The peoples do not want new generations of weapons, they would rather have new generations of machines and goods, stated the Bulgarian Agrarian Party secretary.

"It is now quite clear that the secretary for the settlement of mankind's cardinal issues, and of the problems of the developing world in particular, is indivisible from the strategy of peace, the policy of detente and disarmament," he said.

Mr Petur Tanchev noted that the Bulgarian Agrarian Party fully supports Bulgaria's foreign policy and assists its implementation.

The secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party assessed today's speech by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, as one that would leave a lasting impression with its in-depth

scientific analysis and theoretical conclusions, made from the point of view of the new political thinking, the new philosophy of security and the comprehensive approach to the problems of the Kendall.

Goals, Forces Opposing Peace Pinpointed

AU241654 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Sofia, 24 May (BTA Commentator Sergey Nakov)--The International Meeting "For the Triumph of Peace and Security in the World," organised by the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, ended in Sofia yesterday. It was attended by 126 delegations of Agrarian parties, centre parties, left radical, liberal and other democratic parties and organisations from 84 states on the five continents. Thus, the meeting emerged as the most prestigious and most representative world forum of the international democratic Agrarian movement.

Obviously, only some important and topical problem, a problem of global significance could have gathered in a conference room the representatives of such a host of widely different parties and organisations. The two-day discussions centered on precisely such a problem, the number one problem: How to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Representatives of nearly 50 delegations took the floor, and they were all unanimous that the maintenance of peace and the preservation of life on earth is now the foremost priority. There were no differences in the opinions on the ways of achieving this goal, either. The participants in the meeting were categorical: only a unity of action, a common struggle of all progressive and democratic forces in the world can save peace.

The wide-ranging exchange of views delineated clearly the problems whose settlement is a sine qua non for the achievement of just and durable peace in the world: the halting of the arms race and the prevention of its spread into outer space; the setting up of nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones; the establishment of a new, fair and democratic international economic order; finding a solution to the global food problem.

The forces which oppose the people's desire to live in peace and understanding among each other were pinpointed not less unambiguously: The U.S. administration, the military-industrial circles, the transnational corporations, Israel and the Republic of South Africa, as well as all patrons of Zionism, racism, and apartheid. At the same time, the peace initiatives of the USSR were highly commended. A number of speakers rightly criticised the American administration for approaching the Soviet proposals without the due sense of political and moral responsibility.

The success of the Sofia meeting was a categorical indication that the consistent peaceloving policies of the socialist countries in general and of Bulgaria in particular sets an attractive example to progressive forces throughout the world. It is this policy and this example that make it possible to form a broad front of all democratic forces in defence of peace.

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BTA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON TUMANOV PRESS CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 29 April 1986 carries on page 5, a 600-word report by BTA Moscow Correspondent Veseling Yankov, entitled: "Radio Liberty Poisons the International Atmosphere" dealing with the recent press conference at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow at which "Oleg Tumanov, former acting editor in chief of the Radio Liberty 'Russian Section' spoke."

It contains a description of the facts presented by Tumanov at the press conference, including references to his defection to the "West" two years ago, his activities in Radio Liberty, and his contacts with "representatives of special U.S. services." It mentions the names of people working for Radio Liberty cited by Tumanov, who are described as "CIA agents," and also cites Tumanov's statement that the "CIA directly controls a department situated in Paris" to which "similar services in Vienna, Rome, Copenhagen, and Dusseldorf, as well as in Hamburg, Salzburg, and other towns" are subordinated.

He adds that "the Paris department and its branches collect and process information on questions of interest to the CIA and military intelligence, and establish contacts with Soviet citizens temporarily staying abroad, with the purpose of brainwashing them and possibly recruiting them."

Vankov's report cites Tumanov's description of the present policy of the Radio Liberty, which, according to him, "exactly reflects the present attitude of the United States administration toward the USSR." He also cites Tumanov's statement about the "activities of the U.S. Embassy and of accredited American correspondents in Moscow, which provide Radio Liberty with so-called 'facts'."

In the closing passage of his report Vankov cites "Prof Nikolay Ushakov, chief of section at the Institute of State and Law attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences," in his statement about the "activities of Radio Liberty which not only poison the international atmosphere, but are in gross contradiction with the norms of international law." Adding that the "work of the aforementioned radio station is placed under the control of the U.S. Congress, and therefore the United States is entirely responsible for the slanders and lies spread about the USSR."

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CSO: 2200/125

'OPEN LETTER' REACTS TO TURKISH 'SLANDER' ON CITIZEN'S DEATH

AU162046 SOFIA BTA in English 1155 GMT 16 May 86

["An Open Letter Against the Slander"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 16 May (BTA)--"The slanders of the Turkish paper TERCUMAN defame the memory of our husband and father Rizo Maratov Mollov," reads an open letter by Mira Mollova and Aldimir Mollov, published in today's issue of OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

TERCUMAN twice announced that the Bulgarian citizen Rizo Mollov had been arrested and that "the Bulgariag police had beaten him to death." At the time of the first publication (of 24 February 1986) Mollov was still alive, and he died before the second (of 5 May 1986) of cardial infarction.

Mira Mollov and Aldemir Mollov write that the 65 year old Rizo Mollov has had an infarction for the first time in May 1978, and for the second time at the end of 1985. He died in his home on 3 May 1986 of ischemia, as recorded in the certificate of death.

The authors of the letter tell a number of things about their husband and father. He was born in 1920 in the town of Provadia, became a member of the RMS (the youth organization of the Bulgarian Communist Party) in 1942. He took part in the armed uprising of 9 September 1944 and joined the BCP. In 1951 he graduated in Bulgarian philology in Sofia, and in 1959 he took a Ph.D. degree in Moscow. He worked at the Bulgarian radio, a publishing house, at the Ministry of Education, at the Turkish Language Department of the Sofia University and at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He has published over 150 articles in Bulgaria and abroad, and a collection of stories. "A scientist of in-depth knowledge of literature and folklore, he was, and regarded himself as, a student of the modern Soviet school of Oriental studies," reads the letter.

"The Turkish papers' allegation that Mollov had publicly torn his identity card with his new Bulgarian name does not correspond to the truth and is a complete fabrication," states the open letter. "He had never been arrested by the Bulgarian police, nor had he been "beaten for days," neither did he "die as a result of this." It is untrue that the doctor called to examine him, had been "forced" to sign a "false certificate of death." The absolute fabrication that Mollov had been convicted as a "political criminal" is a

defamation of his memory as a Communist. The truth is that from 14 February 1986, when he left the hospital, to his death Rizo Mollov did not leave his home due to health reasons except for short walks and to do some minor shopping." [quotation mark as received]

An editorial comment published in OTECHESTVEN FRONT" adds: "TERCUMAN's attempt at defaming the memory of the Bulgarian citizen has in fact backfired into staining the already not very clean political face of this paper."

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

BULGARIAN EMIGRE RETURNS HOME FROM TURKEY

AU291948 Sofia BTA in English 1656 GMT 29 May

["'Turkish Paradise' Lost"--BTA headline]

[Text] Khaskovo, 29 May (BTA)--"To the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I request to be granted Bulgarian citizenship. signed: Emil Yakomiv." The man who wrote these words entered Bulgarian illegally several days ago. His Turkish identity papers are made out in the name of Erdohan Yakuboolu.

Born in Nikopol in 1945, his curriculum vitae was not different from that of his coevals: going to School, mastering a profession, settling down to married life. Later on, however, urged by "up-and-coming" relations, he believed in delusive promises, and in 1978 he emigrated together with his family.

What had been a worker on par with all others became a farmhand. Very soon he learned by experience how brazenly foreign propaganda is lying when it claims that Turkey is the real homeland of Bulgarian Muslims. He made a living by doing odd jobs: A turner, a press operator, a tanner, but he was often left penniless. His elder daughter also started work, but her weekly pay could hardly buy five loaves of bread. The housing rent was exorbitant. The lifestyle and mores were alien. In order to get his Bulgarian-issued professional driving licence recognised, he was asked for a 10,000 lira bribe.

He twice came to visit friends in Bulgaria, and he made no secret of his wish to return to his homeland. The Turkish authorities, however, got wind of that. He was arrested and brutally beaten with rubber truncheons.

Having become fully aware of his delusions, he ventured on a desperate step: to cross the border illegally.

The border violation was immediately detected. Corporal Enev and Private Lechev of the Border Guard say:

"It was shortly before dawn. We alerted the border guard post immediately. Obviously, the trespasser was unarmed. We waited for him to come nearer, and we detained him."

"I knew that I could draw fire," the trespasser said, "but I had made up my mind: If I am to die, let it be at last on native soil. Bulgaria is my homeland. This is where I was born and bred, this is where my mother is. Why are Turkish papers shedding crocodile tears over Bulgarian Muslims while saying nothing about their ancestors having been forcibly converted to Islam hundreds of years ago?"

This is the story of a common working man, who first believed in the illusory promises of the "Turkish paradise", but subsequently mustered courage to regain his homeland.

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CSO: 2200/125

REPORTS ON POST-CHERNOBYL RADIATION LEVELS

16 May--No Risk Seen

AUI61239 Sofia BTA in English 1046 GMT 16 May 86

["Environment Constantly Monitored"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 16 May (BTA)--Today's RABNOTNICHESKO DELO runs talk with renowned Bulgarian scientists and experts on background radiation monitoring in this country. Professor Ivan Nikolov, director of the research, Institute of Roentgenology and Radiobiology with Bulgaria's medical academy, stresses that the concentration of radioactive elements in the atmospheric air and water remain far below the permissible norms determined by the world health organization. The same is also valid for most of the foods with the exception of some leafy vegetables.

On 14 May, the monitors have taken the following readings: of the air averagely 0.22 becquerels per cubic meter, while the permissible concentration is 11.00 becquerels per public meter; of water 0.94 becquerels per liter, while the permissible norm is 74.00 becquerels per liter; of cow's milk--700-750 becquerels per liter at a norm of 2000 becquerels per liter; of veal--6 bq per kg, of lamb--11 bq/kg, while the norm is 2000 bq per kilogramme; of vegetable marrows 11 bq/kg, and of fresh potatoes--17 bq/kg, and the permissible norm for vegetables is 200 bq/kg. Eggs, those from personal farms included, have shown only a slight contamination on the surface of the egg-shell. Concentrations higher than the norm have been detected only in some leafy vegetables--about 350 bq/ks. Cherries have shown doses within the permissible levels. Experts on nutrium stress that there are no reasons for anxiety from the standpoint of nutrition science.

As far as spring fruits and vegetables are concerned, which are growing ripe, they will not pose any danger and only a thorough washing is recommended. Bulgarian experts stress the lack of any reasons for anxiety over eventual genetic risks. The presumable highest levels of exposure to radiation are many times below the minimal level dangerous for pregnant women, which according to the accepted present international norms now is about 10 rad. It is stressed that in the resorts the background radiation does not differ from that in the whole country.

18 May--Returning to Normal

AU181817 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 18 May 86

["The Radiological Situation in Bulgaria"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 18 May (BTA)--The radiological situation in Bulgaria is returning to normal, the headquarters of the Standing Governmental Committee for coping with natural calamities and large industrial accidents reported today.

The special medical tests have shown that in the current situation the radiational influence is far below the permissible level and poses no threat to the health of the people.

Around 17 May the background radiation, which on 2 May began to rise above the natural level, has now almost reached the normal levels for this country as a result of its constant decrease in the course of several days.

For prophylactic reasons and with the aim of absolutely guaranteeing the health of the population the temporary ban on the consumption of leafy vegetables (salads, spinach, parsley and green onions) will continue for some time.

It has been ordered for the sheep's and goat's milk to be processed into durable products the consumption of which will be allowed after the respective sanitary tests.

The tests of cow's milk have shown that around 17 May its contamination varied from 200 to 550 becquerels per litre which is several times below the permissible norm for grown ups (2,000 bq/l) and around the permissible norm for children (500 bq/l). Milk powder is being used in the chreches and hospitals in some of the counties.

There are no restrictions to the consumption of meat, meat products, butter, eggs and fish.

The water throughout the country is practically clean and fit for use and drinking by the entire population. In some open water basins the measurements have shown about 0.10-1.5 bq/l which is far below the permissible norm of 74 bq/l. The air is absolutely clean throughout the country.

The special checks of the sea water and the coastal line--beaches, sands, parks, camping sites, restaurants, hotels and other holiday sites and facilities have shown that they are not contaminated and can be used with no restrictions. The situation in the mountain resort complexes and children's camping sites is similar.

The atmosphere, the soil, the water and the vegetation are being constantly monitored and all foods are being analysed daily.

All analyses have shown that the situation is returning to normal, that there are no grounds for alarm and no measures with the exception of those recommended are necessary.

23 May--Restrictions Lifted

AU231522 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The government commission announces: Continuous observations and analyses of the radiation situation show that the country's background radiation level is within the natural range. Accordingly, the restrictions that were introduced are lifted. The special monitoring carried out of sea water and along the shore strip, at resorts, holiday centers, and children's camps shows that they [as heard] are not contaminated and can be used without restrictions.

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CSO: 2200/125

CEMA TRADE MEETING ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU222045 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 22 May 86

["CEMA: Cooperation in Internal Trade"--BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, 22 May (BTA)--The 18th Session of the Council of the Minister of Internal Trade of the CEMA member countries ended in Sofia today with the signing of a protocol. The session was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It was chaired by the Bulgarian Minister of Trade Mr Khristo Khristov.

The participants in the session acquainted themselves with Bulgaria's experience in the use of computer equipment in internal trade and with the possibilities for the use of this experience in their countries. They discussed the results and the efficiency of the measures for promoting the exchange of consumer goods along internal trade lines in compliance with the recommendations of the 38th extraordinary meeting of the CEMA session and coordinated the basic trends in the further perfection of the mechanism and organization of commodity exchange.

The session determined the priority spheres of multilateral cooperation and the measures for its broadening and deepening, for the perfection of the style and methods of work, for the further intensification of the branch, for the development and introduction of techno-scientific progress on a long-term planned basis.

Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of the delegations attending the 18th Session of the Council of Ministers of Internal Trade of the CEMA-member countries.

The talks discussed a wide range of issues of multilateral cooperation in the field of internal trade ensuing from the decisions of the summit economic session of the CEMA-member countries. In this connection special attention was paid to the drafting of guidelines of the techno-scientific progress in internal trade of the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000.

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CSO: 2200/125

DAILY REPORTS ON FORTHCOMING AWP CONGRESS

AU071320 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 86 p 4

[Ivan Velinov report: "Awaiting the 9th Albanian Workers Party Congress"]

[Text] The 14th plenum of the Albanian Workers Party [AWP] was recently held in Tirana. The plenum adopted a decision on holding the 9th AWP Congress from 3 to 8 November 1986.

The organ of the AWP Central Committee, the daily ZERI I POPULLIT, devoted an editorial to the plenum. The newspaper points out that, thanks to the measures adopted during the period between the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee plenums, conditions were created for the better satisfaction of the people's needs for consumer goods. Regardless of this fact, a number of shortcomings and mistakes were allowed to occur, mostly due to the subjective factor.

The questions of control played a special role in the work of the plenum. The ZERI I POPULLIT article cites the statement made by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, that "the consolidation of discipline in connection with the implementation of plans and tasks, as well as in connection with the enhancement of all control methods is the basic link to which stronger efforts must be devoted in all national economic structures." The article points out the fact that, because of insufficient control over plan fulfillment, quality has deteriorated and the variety of goods has been restricted. Contractual discipline has been violated and stagnation in using funds has been allowed to occur, which blocks the use of tremendous material and financial resources. The article states in this context: "Our people have the right to ask, and to hold the administrative and specialized control organs, in particular, responsible. They have the right to ask who is responsible for the losses, who is underestimating and undermining the people's working efforts, who is obstructing economic development."

According to the points of view expressed at the plenum, "the economic theory is still not competently coping with the tasks assigned to it and fails to submit the best solutions to numerous problems stemming from life. The role of economic theory in rationally utilizing the potential possibilities of society and in clarifying the future prospects has not been understood either.

Special attention was also devoted to shortcomings in agriculture, and in the animal husbandry sector in particular.

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CSO: 2200/125

STUDIES CONGRESS FINAL SESSION 31 MAY

AU311542 Sofia BTA in English 1418 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] Sofia, 31 May (BTA)--"Meetings like the Second International Congress on Bulgarian Studies unite the people of similar scientific interests, the people worried about the future of mankind. Such meetings are very useful for our scared to death humanity, because the peoples and the individual persons must come to know each other better, must come to like and trust each other more," stated at the closing of the congress the President of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Academician Angel Balevski.

The plenary session during the last day of the congress was devoted to a summary of the work of the six sections (on language, history, literature, history of the science, the arts, and the development of modern Bulgaria), the symposium on the studies on Cyril and Methodius, the young researches' colloquium, and the "round table" on the state and future of the Bulgarian studies. The general conclusion drawn was that the reports were of great scientific value, the Bulgarian studies are broadening their scope, the studies on Bulgarian history, culture and science are yielding valuable results. About 1,300 reports were read during the six days of the congress.

It was announced that the third International Bulgarian Studies Congress will be held in 1991. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 31 May 1986, in reporting the closure of the Bulgarian Studies Congress, adds that the closing session "was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Georgi Dzhagarov"]

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CSO: 2200/125

BCP SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO DKP CONGRESS

AU120927 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 May 86 pp 1,4

[Report on the BCP Central Committee greetings message to the Eighth DKP Congress, read at the Congress on 3 May by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and leader of the BCP delegation to the Congress]

[Text] Our delegation followed with great attention the report of the central leadership to the Congress. The report made a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present complex and tense international situation, and the internal situation in the FRG, and clearly pointed out the main trends of the FRG Communists' struggle at the present stage, the message reads. The message describes the recently held 13th BCP Congress, which was a bright manifestation of the consistent class and deeply international policy of the party, aimed at uniting the international communist and workers' movement, strengthening the cooperation of all revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces, and strengthening peace and understanding among nations.

Your Eighth Congress, the message reads further, is taking place in a complex and tense international situation. Imperialism, and first of all the U.S. imperialism, in contradiction to good sense, rejects the realistic and constructive proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries, and ignores their manifestations of good will. It continues to force the uncontrollable arms race, prepares "Star Wars" for mankind, and strives to violate the military-strategic balance that has been achieved. Despite the USSR's repeated willingness to stop nuclear tests and in contradiction with the will and hopes of all peoples throughout the world, including the U.S. people, Reagan's administration agreed to carry out nuclear tests also after 31 March 1986, thus wasting the unique chance that was created.

The totally unjustified armed attack against the small Arab country, Libya, was in contradiction with international law and customs of behavior among states, especially on the part of a superpower such as the United States. After the Grenada aggression, this was another demonstration of the present U.S. Administration's attitude toward the cardinal international problems, a provocation aimed at exacerbating the international climate at the present turning-point of human development, and actual undermining the Geneva agreements and an attempt to prevent a positive turning point in international relations. In the declaration of the Warsaw Pact members the People's

Republic of Bulgaria condemned these aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism. Our country will continue to struggle to liberate mankind from the threat of the nuclear catastrophe, disarmament, and cooperation among all nations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria actively supports the peaceful initiatives of the USSR, including the latest proposal on agreeing on a considerable reduction of all components of the ground forces and technical aviation on the part of the European states, as well as on the part of the respective troops of the United States and Canada, deployed in Europe.

The message states that the Bulgarian Communists are following with a feeling of international solidarity the FRG Communists' struggle against the country being recruited for the U.S. adventure aimed at militarizing space, and turning the FRG into a missile silo, and for a policy of security, which corresponds to the vital interests of all peoples. The DKP is in the front ranks of the progressive forces' struggle for a democratic turning point in the entire FRG socioeconomic life, against unemployment, and for social justice, environmental protection, and the defense of the rights and interests of youth, women, and the entire working people.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Bulgarian Communists and the BCP--the party of Georgi Dimitrov--the message addresses most cordial greetings and sincere wishes for new and further successes in the noble struggle for strengthening the heroic DKP, and for the victory of our common communist ideals.

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CSO: 2200/125

EXPERT ADMITS 'HESITATION' AMONG POTENTIAL TOURISTS

AU231843 Sofia BTA in English 1604 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Sofia, 23 May (BTA)--More than 20,000 foreign tourists from almost all European countries, but mostly from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the FRG, France, Great Britain and from the Scandinavian countries are holidaying at the three Black Sea tourist complexes: "Zlatni Pyasutsi," "Slunchev Bryag" and "Albena," said Mr Todor Manov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Association of Recreation and Tourism, before a BTA reporter.

The Bulgarian tourist expert admitted that to their regret after the Chernobyl mishap and mostly as a consequence of the ill-meaning campaign launched in the West, there has been certain hesitation among tourists, as well as among the tourist agencies abroad. Certain bookings have been cancelled and several firms have cancelled some chartered flights, said Mr Todor Nanov. More than once we have informed our clients, but I would like to repeat once again: At the Bulgarian Black Sea resorts there are no restrictions whatsoever on food, use of the beaches, sea, swimming pools and sport facilities. I would like to note that the tourists, coming from various parts of Europe, are pleased with the calm situation here. The representatives of foreign tourist agencies in Bulgaria are of the same opinion, stressed Mr Todor Nanov.

According to him the tourist season has started normally. The constantly increasing number of foreign and Bulgarian tourists speaks for that.

We are ready to guarantee cheerful and safe vacations for all, said the Bulgarian expert in conclusion.

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CSO: 2200/125

DYULGEROV RECEIVES PRINTING TU LEADERS

AU291950 Sofia BTA in English 1624 GMT 29 May 86

["International Trade Union Cooperation"--BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, 29 May (BTA)--At a press conference here today, representatives of the Standing Committee of trade unions in the graphic industry commended highly the recently completed 6th International Consultative Conference, which was attended by 68 trade union organisations of this branch.

According to the Standing Committee members, which included 12 countries from all world regions, the conference has helped strengthen the unity of action of the international trade union movement.

The conference supports the Soviet proposal on ridding the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and it urges for effective measures to curb the arms race and to achieve disarmament, says the unanimously adopted declaration for peace. The conference appealed to all trade unions in the graphic industry to observe the International Year of Peace by participating actively in the movement against the escalation of armaments and by struggling for a weaponless world.

The 6th Conference adopted a declaration listing the tasks of the trade unions in the conditions of the advent of new technologies to the branch.

Today the members of the newly elected Standing Committee were received by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

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CSO: 2200/125

DAILY ASSESSES THATCHER VISIT TO ISRAEL

AU301208 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 86 p 5

[Own correspondent Petur Bochukov report, datelined London, 27 May: "How the Empty Spaces are Filled"]

[Text] Thatcher is leaving Israel without any sign that she has contributed anything significant to the revival of the peace process in the Middle East, note the GUARDIAN's special correspondents. In its turn, the TIMES stresses that the British prime minister's initiative concerning municipal elections in the territories occupied in 1967, where 1.4 million Palestinians live, has been rejected by the Israeli Government. In certain commentaries Margaret Thatcher, who is at the end of her four day visit, is quoted as having stated: "My experience in political negotiations shows that it is very important to continue to look for a solution even when the prospects for finding it are absent."

These few points from the British press assessments of Margaret Thatcher's visit to Israel contain more notes of scepticism than the forecasts preceding the visit. The expectations were indeed modest--on the one hand, because of the so-called pro-Arab diplomacy of the Foreign Office, and on the other, because of the quite fresh memory of the bombing of Libya, in which Great Britain was a co-participant.

Of far from minor importance also is the circumstance that the PLO once again was not placed within the framework of the British plans for mediation. This gave certain observers grounds to comment that the main purpose of this first visit of a British prime minister to Israel is to win the votes of the large number of Jews living in Finchley, North London, the constituency of Margaret Thatcher, which is twinned with a district of Tel Aviv.

Prepared very carefully long in advance, the visit of the British prime minister to Israel began with a tumultuous welcome with honors in Jerusalem--the city which the British Government does not recognize as a capital and in which, according to some historians, the end of the British empire commenced. She was accommodated in the King David Hotel, in which at one time the headquarters of the British troops was housed in the then colony of Palestine, and which was blown up in 1946 by an Israeli terrorist group. But now there was not even a shadow of this historical burden. The Israeli leaders, in their striving to overcome international isolation, showed readiness to place

to one side their recent interpretations of the British motives and actions in the area of the Middle East, and even to forget the British arms embargo introduced after the 1982 aggression in Lebanon.

The "concurrence of interests" for the moment was not, however, enough to lead to the finding of some acceptable formula from which a start could be made on seeking a solution to the complex tangle of problems. After her meeting with the eight Palestinian leaders from the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, Thatcher stated that she hopes in the course of her June talks in London with King Husayn of Jordan to propose a concrete plan for reviving the peace process. This promise to fill the vacuum in the relations between Israel and certain Arab states is neither new, nor does it inspire hopes. All the more, because Thatcher made it clearly understood what she is putting into the idea "of filling the vacuum," namely, for Palestinian representatives to be found for the negotiations who distance themselves from the policy of the PLO--the only recognized legal representative of the people of Palestine. And this would imply making a fresh attempt to strike a separatist deal of the type of the Camp David agreement, an attempt which without doubt is doomed to failure.

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CSO: 2200/125

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MOROCCO, PAKISTAN AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

AU281917 Sofia BTA in English 1705 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA)--The Bulgaro-Moroccan relations are characterized by friendship and the total absence of open issues, states Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov. Receiving the letters of accreditation of the newly appointed ambassador of Morocco to this country, Mr Abdelhamid Bennani [spelling as received] he stressed upon Bulgaria's readiness to further develop the bilateral relations on the basis of the latest forms of cooperation.

The Bulgarian head of state spoke about the country's peaceloving foreign policy, its active efforts directed at the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and world-wide. He noted the need to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of lasting peace and cooperation and expressed support for the Soviet proposals to this effect, including the proposal on the simultaneous withdrawal of the American and Soviet fleets from this part of the world.

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke in support of the finding of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the crisis in the Middle East, in the core of which is the Palestinian issue. He spoke about the need to allow the Arab people of Palestine to exercise their right to self determination and a free independent state. He stressed upon the necessity of an unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the lands occupied in 1967 and later.

Mr Abdelhamid Bennani said that the efforts to construct a society of harmony and well-being in Bulgaria are followed with great interest in Morocco. He gave a high assessment to Bulgaria's efforts directed at the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence of the countries of different social order, at strengthening the understanding between the peoples and the settling of disputed issues by just means.

Morocco's newly appointed ambassador noted his country's readiness to develop the cooperation with Bulgaria, to activate the bilateral trade and broaden the contacts between the interested organizations in order to start new forms of cooperation that would create a long-term basis for the relations between the two states.

Receiving the letters of accreditation of Pakistan's newly appointed ambassador Mr Gulam Rabani, [spelling as received] the president of Bulgaria's State

Council said that the interests of all peoples require the following and consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the mutual honoring of the countries' sovereignty and territorial indivisibility, the noninterference in other states' internal affairs and the settlement of all problems by peaceful means. Bulgaria is pursuing a policy of open and sincere dialogue and supports equal cooperation, equal rights and obligations of all states.

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke about the development of the relations between Bulgaria and Pakistan and about the achievements in the field of economic cooperation. This shows that good results can be achieved when there is the necessary goodwill.

Mr Gulam Rabani said that Pakistan's government is valuing highly its relations with Bulgaria and that the differences in the two countries' social systems must not be an obstacle to the development of understanding and cooperation. Pakistan assesses highly Bulgaria's achievements in all fields of life and the progress in the bilateral trade and economic relations.

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CSO: 2200/125

TODOROV, MLADENOV MEET ARGENTINE DELEGATION

AU171857 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Sofia, 17 May (BTA)--The common striving of Bulgaria and Argentina to promote their friendly relations and to deepen cooperation was unanimously expressed at the meeting held here today between Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and Mr Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Camara de Diputados of the Argentinian Parliament.

It was stressed that favourable conditions have been created for this and that the current meeting between representatives of the parliaments of the two countries will play an important role in the seeking of ways to the broadening of bilateral contacts.

Expressing concern over the tension in international relations the two sides stressed the efforts of Bulgaria and Argentina in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for disarmament and for averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Mr Stanko Todorov praised Argentinian's contribution as one of the six countries which signed the New Delhi Declaration as well as her work in the Contadora group for settling the problems of Central America by peaceful means.

He stressed the great importance which Bulgaria attaches to the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and noted that a Balkan parliamentary meeting on this issue is under preparation here.

Bulgaria's readiness to promote and activate her contacts with Argentina was also confirmed later at a meeting between Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and the Argentinian members of Parliament.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that Bulgaria and Argentina have identical stands on issues of the modern world such as the preservation of world peace, the struggle for reducing armaments, the preservation of sovereignty, etc.

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CSO: 2200/125

BRITAIN'S TIMOTHY RENTON VISITS SOFIA

AU220804 Sofia BTA in English 0611 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Sofia, 22 May (BTA)--Mr Timothy Renton, minister of state at Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office, visited this country at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria from 19 May to 21 May. He had talks with Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

During the talks the two sides surveyed the condition and prospects for development of the bilateral relations and exchanged views on a number of current international issues.

Both sides expressed readiness to cooperate for the further widening and upgrading of the level of the political contacts, cultural cooperation and for a diversification of their contractual basis.

During the discussion the two sides set forth the stands of their countries on various international issues. There were differences in the approach of the two countries to the problems of peace and security in the world, as well as to certain conflicts in different regions in the world.

Both sides elucidated their positions in connection with the latest proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty member-states in the sphere of disarmament.

Mr Lyuben Gotsev presented Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans and the necessity of establishing of nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zones in the region. He expressed the serious concern of this country over the development of the situation in the Middle East and over the latest events in the southern part of the Mediterranean.

Mr Timothy Renton was received by Mr Georgy Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, and by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade.

At the National Assembly, Mr Timothy Renton had a meeting with Mr Mitko Grigorov, vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria and chairman of the Section for Bulgaro-British Friendship.

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CSO: 2200/125

ZHIVKOV VISITS HISTORICAL MUSEUM IN SOFIA

AU162053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the National Historical Museum today and inspected the Rogozen treasure, which is the greatest Thracian treasure of the world's cultural heritage. This greatest Thracian find, which was discovered in our country at the beginning of 1986, was called the "treasure of the century" by archeological experts. This find considerably contributed to the monuments of Thracian art in our country, and the knowledge about the traditions and way of life of the ancient Thracians has become much more extensive and accurate thanks to this discovery.

The exhibition was introduced by Prof Aleksandur Fol, head of the Thracology Institute with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the most important facts and phases in the work of the Bulgarian Thracian art experts and art historians who are engaged in research regarding the collection of Thracian art, as well as on the progress of this work.

In connection with the celebration of International Museum Day and of the week of cultural monuments and museums, which are being inaugurated these days, the place and the important role of the National Historical Museum was pointed out for the patriotic and cultural education of our nation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his great satisfaction at what he saw and expressed high appreciation for the patriotic gesture of the discoverers of this treasure--the Ivanov family from Rogozen village, Vratsa Okrug--as well as for the efforts of the archeologists.

Comrade Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, was present during the visit.

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CSO: 2200/125

BRIEFS

TODOROV DELEGATION TO MPRP CONGRESS--On 26 May a BCP delegation led by Comrade Stanko Todorov departed for Ulaanbaatar, where it will take part in the 19th MPRP Congress. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 86 AU] /12913

BZNS, FRENCH MOVEMENT SIGN PROTOCOL--Sofia, 25 May (BTA)--Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Francois Doubin, president of the French Movement des Radicaux de Gauche (MRG), signed a protocol for widening of the cooperation between the two parties in the 1986-1988 period. The protocol points out that the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) and the Movement des Radicaux de Gauche greet the positive development of the relations between Bulgaria and the French Republic in the sphere of economy, science, technology and culture, and express their mutual desire to contribute to their further development. Reiterating their affiliation to the ideals of peace, security and cooperation, the two parties will coordinate their actions for organizations of various multilateral activities of the agrarian parties, center parties, left radical, liberal and similar democratic parties and organizations, in order to activate their efforts in support of peace, detente and social progress. ["In Interest of Friendship and Peace"] [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 25 May 86 AU] /12913

BULGARIAN STUDIES CONGRESS OPENS--Sofia, 25 May (BTA)--The Second International Congress on Bulgarian Studies was opened here today with the participation of 900 Bulgarian and 550 foreign scholars from almost 60 countries. The delegates were greeted by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria. In his speech he expressed conviction that the scholarly meeting in Sofia will contribute to peaceful coexistence, to intellectual and social advance. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 1623 GMT 25 May 86 AU] /12913

TODOROV VISITS VRATSA CONSTITUENCY--Comrade Stanko Todorov, candidate for the people's deputy for the 80th Vratsa Electoral District, held a meeting with his electors. At the meeting in Vratsa, which was attended by Svetozar Petrushkov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee, discussions were held on the topical questions of scientific and technical progress and the social policy of the party. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 86 AU] /12913

STANISHEV MEETS FLEMISH PARTY LEADER--Brussels, 16 May (BTA correspondent)--Today a delegation of the BCP, led by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the party and head of the "Foreign Policy and International Contact's Department, met Mr Karel Van Miert, president of the Belgian Socialist Party-Flemish wing. The two sides made a review of the international situation and discussed a number of issues of peace, security and disarmament. Special attention was paid to the necessity and possibilities for setting up zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Central Europe. On these issues the two sides noted a similarity in the stands of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Socialist Party-Flemish Wing. The talks expressed the wish for a further promotion of the relations between the two parties in the interest of the Bulgarian and Belgian peoples and of the stepping up of the struggle for peace. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1923 GMT 16 May 86 AU] /12913

STANISHEV DELEGATION RETURNS--The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev has returned to Bulgaria. The delegation had been on a visit to Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg from 12 to 17 May. At Sofia Airport the delegation was met by Comrade Vasil Tsanov. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 May 86 AU] /12913

PAPAZOV SPEAKS AT MEETING--An election meeting was held in Mikhaylovgrad tonight at which the constituents met Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Control Auditing Commission, and the candidate of the 135th Mikhaylovgrad election district met his constituents. The meeting was attended by Petur Nikulov, first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug BCP Committee. Comrade Nacho Papazov delivered a speech. He declared: We are facing a glorious program for the implementation of scientific-technical progress. The time of great changes in which we live demands struggle, a struggle against passiveness and conservatism, against all those who do not wish to stand for innovation. We need practical actions, a good organization, order, discipline, and a sense of responsibility. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 May 86 AU] /12913

INTERNATIONAL PRINTING TU'S CONFERENCE--Sofia, 27 May (BTA)--International trade union cooperation--a defender of the working peoples' interests and a guarantee for peace is the main theme of discussion of the 6th International Trade Union conference of the printing industry. The conference is attended by 90 representatives of 64 trade unions from 60 countries. The guests were greeted by Mr Kosta and Andreev, secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The printing trade union organizations' involvement in the peace movement is growing constantly. This is a conclusion drawn in the report of the Standing Committee of this organization. This is testified to by the TU's active participation in the peace and disarmament demonstrations of 1 September and during the UN disarmament week. The speakers today emphasized upon the great significance of the numerous peace initiatives which correspond to the basic principles of the trade union movement. Among these are the proposals on the establishment of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, the settlement of all conflicts by peaceful means and the elimination of the system of apartheid. Considerable attention was also paid to the problem of the working people's struggle in defense of their rights and freedoms. The conference will end on 29 May 1986. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1225 GMT 27 May 86 AU] /12913

OSMANOV RECEIVES POSTHUMOUS AWARD--The State Concil has posthumously awarded the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order--First Class, to the Bulgarian citizen Akhmed Osmanov for his high civil consciousness and loyalty to the motherland. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 May 86 AU] /12913

INTERNATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGIES SYMPOSIUM--Varna, 27 May (BTA)--A symposium on biotechnologies opened today at the International House of Scientists here. Taking part are more than 500 researchers and specialists from the socialist countries, along with rapporteurs from Austria, the FRG, Switzerland, Britain and Norway. In four days, reports will be delivered on the results obtained so far and discussions held on the trends of developing biotechnologies as a strategic factor of speedy techno-scientific progress. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 27 May 86 AU] /12913

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR MINISTER--On 27 May Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Sergey Shcherbakov, USSR Minister of education. They reveiwed the further development of cooperation between the two countries' educational systems, in implementing the tasks posed by the 27th CPSU and 13 BCP Congresses. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86 AU] /12913

ATANASOV RECEIVES TRANSPORTATION DELEGATES--On 27 May in Sofia Comrade Georgi Atanasov received the leaders of the delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, China, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR, who are taking part in the 14th session of the socialist countries' Organization for Cooperation of Railway Administrations. In a cordial atmosphere he breifed the guests on the tasks solved by national economy, in response to the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. During the meeting stress was placed on the contribution of the organization in constructing the material-technical basis of transportation in the socialist countries, and to introducing modern organization and equipment in the administration of railroad transportation. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86 AU] /12913

USSR EDUCATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT--On 27 May in Sofia an agreement was signed between the Ministry of National Education and the USSR Ministry of Education on the basic trends of cooperation in education and pedagogical sciences for the period of 1986-90, and until the year 2000. The document was signed by Ilcho Dimitrov, Minister of National Education, and Sergey Shcherbakov, USSR Minister of Education. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86 AU] /12913

STOYAN MARKOV MEETS CONSTITUENTS--In Stara Zagora a meeting was held between Comrade Stoyan Markov, people's deputy candidate, and the electors of the 331st Stara Zagora Electoral District. In his speech he outlined the new strategic tasks which the workers of the country have to resolve during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period for qualitatively new economic growth. He underlined the need for accelerating the rates of development on the basis of the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical progress, for raising the efficiency in such strategically important branches for the economy as electronics, [word indistinct], and robotics, and for development of the

(?industry) of Stara Zagora Okrug [words indistinct]. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 86 AU] /12913

STOICHKOV MEETS DIMITROVGRAD ELECTORS--In Dimitrovgrad an election meeting has been held with Grigor Stoichkov, the people's deputy candidate for the 374th Dimitrovgrad Electoral District. He pointed out that in the forthcoming elections the BCP, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, trade unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol, and the other social and political organizations and movements are standing before the people with the common ticket of the Fatherland Front. The coming elections will be a new expression of socialist democracy, and their importance is determined by the great political and social events, such as the 27th CPSU Congress, and the 30th anniversary of the April BCP Plenum, Comrade Grigor Stoichkov stressed. It is a tradition, he said, for the party to appear before the electorate with its platform. This platform consists of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's opening speech [to the 13th BCP Congress], the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, and the Basic Premises for a Qualitatively New Growth of the Economy. Instructions were presented to the candidate people's deputy, connected with preserving the living environment, additional supplies to the district, housing construction, and the building of a district pioneers' club and a town reading room. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 29 May 86 AU] /12913

BALEV VISITS BLAGOVGRAD CONSTITUENTS--Comrade Milko Balev, candidate of the first Blagoevgrad Town Election District for the National Assembly elections, is pursuing his meetings with his constituents. Accompanied by Lazar Prichkapov, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP Committee, as well as by other Okrug and city leaders, Comrade Balev visited the "Pirin" tobacco factory. He was briefed on the production of the cigar factory after being cordially greeted by the collective. Later on, Comrade Milko Balev held a meeting with the youths of Blagoevgrad Municipality who are voting for the first time on 8 June. The meeting took place at the "Nikola Vaptsarov" local theater. Comrade Balev spoke on certain topical issues and tasks connected with the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions. Comrade Milko Balev also held a meeting with the constituents of the Fifth Blagoevgrad District today. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 86 AU] /12913

PRIZE TO HUNGARIAN SCHOLAR--Sofia, 31 May (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, handed today the international "Cyril and Methodius" prize to the Hungarian scientist Prof Dr Peter Kiraly. In 1985 this prize was awarded to this outstanding scholar, head of the Slavonic Languages Department at the J Lorend University in Budapest, for his contribution to the development of Old Bulgarian and Slavonic studies. Prof Kiraly attended the 2nd International Bulgarian Studies Congress. Handing the prize, Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that the Hungarian scientist is working on important problems of the Old Bulgarian and Slavonic studies, that his works on the lifework of Cyril and Methodius are of extreme importance. He has also made a valuable contribution to the research on the relations between Hungarians and Bulgarians as well as to the popularization of the Bulgarian and Slavonic monuments preserved in Hungary. Mr Zhivkov noted the professor's considerable contribution to the elucidation of the lifework of certain Bulgarian men of letters of the time of this country's national revival. Mr

Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude to Prof Kiraly for his activities in promoting Bulgarian culture in fraternal Hungary. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1707 GMT 31 May 86 AU] /12913

TANCHEV MEETS TOLBUKHIN CONSTITUENCY--"This evening Comrade Petur Tanchev, people's deputy candidate for the Ninth National Assembly, met the electors of the 351st Tolbukhin Electoral District. Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin Okrug BCP Committee, took part in the meeting." In his speech, Comrade Petur Tanchev stressed the great political and labor upsurge which the Bulgarian people are developing to meet the elections. He stated that the main goal is to achieve a new qualitative growth of the economy. "The people's deputy candidate expressed his thanks for the trust placed in him and promised to strive to fulfill the instructions given to him." [Summary from poor reception] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 86 AU] /12913

YORDANOV RECEIVES CULTURAL OFFICIALS--Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Council for Spiritual Development and of the Committee for Culture, received the participants in the meeting of deputy ministers and national administrations for cultural links under the ministries were discussed connected with the further development and deepening of cultural cooperation. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 May 86 AU] /12913

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOLAR ENERGY OPENS--Varna, 27 May (BTA)--The phenomena linked with the conversion and use of solar energy are in the centre of attention of the international conference of representatives of the socialist countries' Academies of Sciences, which opened here today. Special attention is paid to optical and photoelectric phenomena in semiconductors. Scientists from the Central Laboratory of Solar Energy and New Energy Sources with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences report on the results of their basic and applied research work. The laboratory has been assigned as a base for the multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries' academies in this field. Photovoltaic solar converters and cells on the basis of semiconductors are already being mastered in the Botevgad integrated circuits plant. Special selective coverings have been developed to increase the efficiency coefficient of almost all solar power generating installations. A technology has been evolved for making sun-proof coloured glass for the needs of architecture [word indistinct]. Solar air collectors and industrial plant will be used to dry grain, fresh painted inside rooms in shipbuilding, etc. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 27 May 86 AU] /12913

CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS POPE--Rome, 24 May (BTA correspondent)--Today, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul the Second, received in his private library the official Bulgarian delegation for the celebrations of the Day of the Slavonic Letters and the Bulgarian Education and Culture, led by Prof Mincho Semov, rector of the Sofia University "Kliment Ohridski." Professor Mincho Semov and Metropolitan Grigorii addressed Pope John Paul the Second with greetings speeches. In reply the head of the Roman Catholic Church directed greetings and wishes, in Bulgarian language, for further all-round development and flourishing of the Bulgarian people. He assessed highly

the general Slavonic and universal importance of Cyril and Methodius's work, the role of Bulgaria for its preservation and development. On behalf of the delegation Prof Mincho Semov presented Pope John Paul the Second with the collected works of Kliment Okhridski in three volumes, as well as the joint editions of the Bulgarian Archaeographic Commission and the Vatican Library-- "Inventory of the Slavonic Manuscripts at the Vatic Library" and "The Evangelia of Asemanii." [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1729 GMT 24 May 86 AU] /12913

/CSO: 2200/125

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK, POLAND'S JARUZELSKI OPEN TALKS IN WARSAW

LD271114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCPZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, arrived by air today for an official friendly visit to Warsaw at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

Welcoming Gustav Husa, and his entourage cordially at the airport were Wojciech Jaruzelski; Zbigniew Messner, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the party's Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign affairs; Zbigniew Szalajda and Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy premiers of the Polish Council of Ministers; and other Polish representatives. Also present were Jiri Divis, Czechoslovak ambassador in Poland and Andrzej Jedynek, Polish ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

A working meeting between Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski, opened in Warsaw today. The highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland will brief each other on the topical tasks of socialist construction in the two states, on the progress of the CPCZ in implementing the conclusions of its 17th congress and on the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. They will discuss prospects for further development of all-round cooperation of the two fraternal parties and countries. During the talks, a long term program of development in economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the CSSR and Poland up to 2000 will be signed. Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski will also exchange views on the topical issues of the international situation.

/9738

CSO: 2400/285

PAPER SAYS RADIATION LEVELS REQUIRE NO PROTECTION MEASURES

AU271153 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 23 May carries on page 4 a 2,200-word report by Glahoslav Braun, entitled "How Radioactivity is Measured."

Reporting on the work of the Center of Radiation Hygiene attached to the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology in Prague, Braun describes how radiation values of a human body are measured and says: "The all-body computer [celotelovy pocitac], a most sensitive apparatus, measures radioactive substances in people from all over the republic. The apparatus, stemming from the beginning of the sixties, was updated last year with semiconductor detectors, with a more modern multichannel analyzer, and with an automatic computer to conform to the world standards; it provides very precise data and it can differentiate between the individual radio-nuclides very well. Our nuclear power plants also have similar apparatuses."

After noting that the center deals with protection against ionizing radiation and usually carries out 20-30 measurements a day, Braun says that the current figure is about 150, and lists among the samples to be tested water from Prague's water system, milk from various dairies in Podebrady, Mlada Boleslav, and Kacice, vegetables, foodstuffs, sand, and grass. According to Braun, for 16 May the values measured were as follows: 0.011 Bq [bequerels] per cubic meter of aerosols; 1.6 Bq/l of drinking water; 350 Bq/kg of vegetables; 75-105 Bq/l of milk (further on Braun says that on 16 May the values amounted to 120 Bq/l and showed a decreasing trend; and only in isolated instances amounted to more than 1000 Bq/l and had to be banned from the market). The Czech and Slovak hygiene authorities have set the norm values for milk not requiring regulation measures at 1000 Bq of iodine 131/l, Braun continues, and says that the highest average milk values measured in the Czech SR amounted to 365 Bq/l.

Braun goes on to describe the measuring apparatus for air radiation and states that the center is currently receiving data from 15 main measuring stations in the CSSR, as well as from a number of auxilliary and specialized stations. He lists the institutions in which "experts are vigilantly guarding the health of their fellow citizens" and then reports on his interview with Emil Kunz, MD who heads the center. "The misfortune in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant did not catch us unprepared," Kunz is quoted

as saying, "for we have long-term experience in ensuring the protection of employees and inhabitants in connection with the use of nuclear power and all other sources of ionizing radiation. We have methods and equipment for ascertaining the radiation situation under various circumstances, as well as for situations similar to the present one; they have been prepared in advance, and we have criteria for evaluating these situations." Kunz is then quoted as saying that a network of measurements has been developed; and that the WHO experts' session quickly convened in Copenhagen after Chernobyl had confirmed the CSSR experts' view that, "generally, no special protection measures are needed." Kunz is further quoted as saying that "the levels measured in our country in the environment, people, and food-stuffs really did not require any measures that would restrict the normal life of our fellow citizens in any way."

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CSO: 2400/285

DAILY CRITICIZES EEC BAN ON FOODSTUFFS

AU271247 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 24 May carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Jaroslav Kojzar, entitled "Such Are the Facts." After quoting an unspecified "American radio station," which claimed that CSSR citizens had not been sufficiently informed about the effects of the Chernobyl accident, and had daily been in danger because no proper measures had been taken, Kojzar states: "Without dwelling at this moment on the details about the kind of information, or 'misinformation,' with which the author of the program was really concerned, one thing is indubitable in this instance, and the development of events has proved this: The reason why certain people in the West are worried about 'information' about the consequences of the Chernobyl misfortune was transparent. In the first place they wanted to produce a panic; but in the second place they wanted to provide justification for the EEC's decision to stop imports of foodstuffs from the socialist countries, and thus also from Czechoslovakia."

Kojzar says that the reason given by the EEC to the media--protection of the Western citizens' health--was a mere pretext for the real reason, namely to "push out competition from the West European market, at least for a time; to torpedo the developing mutual relations; to evoke general distrust in goods from the socialist states; and to distract attention from the Soviet peace proposals." After quoting WHO and its director J. Jardel on the view that there is no need for extraordinary measures outside the Chernobyl area, Kojzar notes that the bourgeois press could find no proof to support the arguments serving to discredit the socialist states. To prove this point, Kojzar cites Viktor Meier from the FRANKFURTER ALLEGMAINE and an unspecified editor of Vienna's KURIER, who conceded that after their return from the CSSR, almost no measurable radioactivity had been ascertained on vehicles, persons, and agricultural produce. "Despite this," Kojzar states, "such actions continued, and still continue. In the West German communications media even persons with a university-level education tried quite seriously to dissuade people from a trip to Prague; with the aid of most peculiar 'arguments' but they did not seem to mind at all visits to Vienna and to other places that are geographically situated much closer to the site of the misfortune."

"The unbridled attacks were even joined by the governments of certain countries and by representatives of certain bourgeois political parties," Kojzar states; "the 'advice' received from them with regard to our nuclear program also cannot be called anything other than meddling in our internal affairs." In support of this Kojzar quotes passages from G. Husak's speech at the 21 May election rally in Prague on there being no danger to health in the CSSR after Chernobyl; on the CSSR support for the USSR proposals to ban nuclear arms tests and to deepen international security, while peacefully using nuclear power; and on the CSSR's intention to contribute to this as much as it can. "And this also represents a reply to all the unbridled campaigns, regardless of where their organizers are sitting," Kojzar concludes.

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CSO: 2400/285

BRIEFS

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR--Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Mario Rodriguez Martinez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Czechoslovakia, in connection with him assuming his post. Comrade Lenart briefed him about the work of party bodies in Slovakia after the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. The Cuban ambassador was also received by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and Slovak Premier, and Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 26 May 86 LD] /9738

CSO: 2400/285

PEACE GROUP PETITION BLASTS SED POLICIES, PRACTICES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 13 May 86 p 12

["Slightly abridged" text of petition addressed to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and general secretary of the SED, and to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, central organ of the SED; first paragraph is FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU introduction: "'The Plan Is To Politically Incapacitate the Populace'"]

[Text] In a "petition" to head of state and party Erich Honecker and the SED central organ, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, members of the GDR autonomous peace movement have voiced public criticism of the country's social development and demanded a "constructive dialogue" between government and citizenry. The document, dispatched 2 April and made known in East Berlin last Friday [9 May], criticizes among other things, economic, ecological, and educational policy, the lack of freedom of travel, and cultural development. It is signed by Uwe Bastian, Stephan Bickhardt, Michael Bohley, Baerbel Bohley, Sabine Boerner, Martin Boettger, Rainer Dietrich, Katrin Eigenfeld, Frank Eigenfeld, Werner Fischer, Peter Grimm, Monika Haeger, Annedore Havemann, Lutz Nagorski, Gerd Poppe, Ulrike Poppe, Edelbert Richter, Walter Schilling, Regina Templin, Hans-Jochen Tschiche, and Mario Wetzky. We are publishing it in slightly abridged form.

'The Party, the Party Is Always Right'

The Ninth SED Congress sums up 5 years of social development in the GDR. In the debate and the resolutions, the lines of future policy in all sectors will become apparent. The party's claim to leadership places these decisions far above those of the state apparatus or those of the People's Chamber. Greetings addresses, competition pledges, and "spontaneous" stands by the working people give an idea of the extent of success and satisfaction. Headlines and pregnant slogans portray the accustomed picture. In behalf of the party congress, poodles dance, jugglers twirl, and hit songsters sing their finest songs.

"The party, the party, it is always right." This song, presented so often at present by FDJ song groups in honor of the ninth party congress, unequivocally indicates the claim of the party to alone dominate and control all sectors of state, social, and public life. Hence it determines the economy, ideology, as well as the domestic and foreign policy of the state--in other words, economic, scientific, cultural, and social policy as well as the internal and external protection of the state (police and armed forces).

Increased external official contacts at the party and government level do not, however, signify any openness toward the world. This seeming opening is often combined with increased internal pressure.

The SED--the party--describes its status as that of the "leading force of the organizations of the working class and working people, of state and social organizations" (1981 SED Statute). In other words, party ideology is state ideology, state power is party power, party rationale is state rationale.

Owing to its hierarchical structure, the party is in a position--starting at the central level, where state leadership and the Politburo can hardly be told apart, down to the smallest sectors (group and residential district party organizations)--to make the currently dominating party line prevail through the discipline of its members. Party discipline means to follow and observe the party decision under all circumstances--even against one's better judgment--that is, to follow orders. There is nothing worse for a comrade than to violate this command structure.

In the period being reported on, the basic organizations, with a view to "maintaining the unity, purity, and solidarity of the party as the most important prerequisite of its fighting strength and vigor, conducted about 63,000 exclusions and eliminations on the basis of the party statute, and about 25,000 members quit the party" (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Jan 86). Exclusions with a view to maintaining unity and purity: This pseudoreligious formula serves to socially isolate, consciously criminalize, and ostracize comrades who learn in the process of their party membership to question the party mechanism and social structures, to identify mistakes, to confront them publicly, and to advocate opinions at variance with the current official party line.

There Are Hardly Any Debates

How great is the solidarity of the party, how questionable is its unity if it is not even in a position to confront these comrades and to discuss these contradictions positively in a critical debate?

Though the party statute, as part of intraparty democracy, demands free objective debate concerning questions of party policy--in other words, state policy--such debates hardly take place at all. They are nipped in the bud, being described as opportunistic-revisionist or as dogmatic or secretarian. There is thus no party public opinion, no open debate, no publication about such questions. The official party line--according to the party--is to be made to prevail "omnipresently" by every comrade, because "wherever there is a comrade, there is the party" and "the party is always right"--in other words, only every sixth citizen of this country over 18 years of age and every fifth working person.

In the economic policy of the SED, the annual rates of growth of industrial production and of the national income produced play a crucial role. They are the standard of social progress toward which all efforts are directed. The data of official statistics show considerable rates of growth. Every worker, planner, consumer, and statistician knows how these figures are arrived at

and is aware of the real problems of production increase and balance of payments, of the development of income and of supplying the population at stable growth, the question remains as to the conditions under which it occurred and as to the resulting costs.

The GDR's traditional economic strength and its special role of silent EC partner have still enabled it to come off well within the fraternal socialist countries as regards export possibilities and indebtedness to the West in the past few years. Increasing hunger for foreign currency and complete orientation toward Western technology, however, then led to a series of risky foreign economical and foreign trade maneuvers when a clear drop in economic growth occurred in 1982-1983. In the market an acute disruption of supply made itself felt in late 1983, clearly indicating that everything possible was flung into export on a short-term basis under special conditions and at cut-rate prices. Cheap GDR labor represents a particularly macabre export hit.

The Need for a Cleaner Environment Is Hardly Being Met

The high energy and pollution intensity of many branches of industry of the GDR poses the problem of ecological liability in the present and the future. The need for a cleaner and undisturbed environment is hardly being met despite all that is being done to satisfy it, for when it comes to air pollution, the taxing of waterways, and destruction of soil the GDR occupies leading positions in Europe. This too is a process concerning which those concerned are wittingly deceived. They are confronted with the effects and consoled with the repair possibilities of developed technology. The commonplace of irreparable damage to nature hardly exists as far as the official consciousness is concerned; possible alternatives to industrialization destroying the environment and personal transport taxing the environment embarkation on nuclear power are a topic which is utterly taboo.

The way the SED sees it, economic growth is not an aim in itself but serves, in a combined economic and social policy, the "increasingly improved satisfaction of the material and intellectual-cultural needs of the workers." The simplistic slogan "Everything for the well-being of the people" obstructs the question as to who it is who decides about whose well-being and how he knows what is good for the rest.

It is not the consumption greed of the populace that impels the party to furbish foreign currency hotels, luxury food chains, and showplaces but its own idea to pacify, to politically incapacitate the populace through increased individual consumption. A tacit consumption agreement which works as long as enough falls into the hand being held open and the joint blanket does not become too short!

There is no mistaking the efforts in housing construction, but the concentration on renovating old housing and maintaining intact urban and rural living areas began far too late and remained inconsistent. Independent initiatives in these areas often are blocked and hindered rather than supported. The development of Berlin as a show window of the republic proceeds at the expense and cost of many neglected towns and regions.

Stereotypical Fixation

The furthering of the family in our society ought to create room for various forms of partnership, coexistence, and togetherness of the generations. A stereotypical fixation on the small family as regards the size of apartments, social measures, and the licensing system hardly makes possible equality of the sexes, emancipation of the physically handicapped, and new forms of social contacts and communications.

One-sided performance criteria and adaptation thinking determine the catalogue of demands and support. Flexible work hours, part-time work hours for men and women, reduction rather than increase of shift work could reduce the woman's double burden and performance pressure within the family.

Priority of Maintaining Labor Force

All development in scope notwithstanding, medical care continues to be inadequate. Equipment and working conditions of many polyclinics and small medical practices, the problem of waiting times, and supply of medicaments contrast sharply with the equipment of special hospitals and establishments for well-off or privileged persons. The maintenance of labor force as a performance aim of medical care enjoys priority over general health care of the populace, [line apparently dropped in printing] particularly of pensioners, appear at best as a marginal problem of medical care and social policy as a whole.

It is true of all areas of existence that the lag behind the Western standard of living apparently is pulling the ground from under the feet of any alternatives to the so-called pressure of consumption. The idea of progress is largely reduced to quantitative growth.

The effectiveness of science as a decisive basis of progress and as a productive force of our society remains an unresolved problem. On the one hand, a high opinion of science is on public display everywhere, with great demands being made of scientific-technological development and great objectives being set, but at the same time science remains limited to pointing up "ways of solution" of "questions that have become topical."

Only the Results Become Known

Since the decision-making processes in the party and state leadership remain concealed to the public, with only the results of decisions already made being announced, it is difficult to make out the real theoretical bases of these decisions. At best one can speak of party policy being influenced by privileged scientists. It is not possible to place policy on a scientific basis unless it is exposed to scientific critique. At the same time, science in our society will remain incapable of being subjected to critique as long as access to the scientific public is being regulated and the dominant people themselves [do not] make themselves available to scientific debate.

Cadre policy criteria as a rule replace competence when it is a question of filling academic vacancies, fellowships, the making available of research

materials, scientific contacts, and so forth. As far as the majority of scientists are concerned, elementary conditions of their work, such as access to international specialist literature, technical equipment, and opportunities for publication, are wholly inadequate.

Oftentimes the bus is missed because bureaucratic decision-making processes concerning research projects are too lethargical. In applied research and development, it has long been a generally known problem that whereas the correct demand of the party to realize development tasks extending to a producible product within 2 years is accomplished to a large extent, the necessary decisions concerning required investments for production are hardly prepared, let alone realized, within 2 years. The results of numerous contractually agreed development and transfer tasks merely vanish in the archives.

Thus the growing mountain of not produced good products and not applied procedures results in growing frustration of many researchers, development engineers, and designers, and this in turn inhibits productivity or leads to creative power being diverted to surrogate gratification.

Critical Discussions Are Ignored

In the field of social science, the demand to be guided by the top world standard is not raised seriously at all. Progressive trends, critical discussions of traditional positions, which have enormously increased in the past 20 years in the developed capitalist countries particularly with the democratic and anti-imperialist movement, are hardly taken note of. Even newly posed questions and findings within the international communist and workers movement are not taken up, and even official stands--for instance of the French Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, or the Polish United Workers Party--are placed by internal party action, as needed, into the isolation of "revisionist deviations." The slogan "To learn from the Soviet Union means to learn to be victorious" also occasionally gives way to censorship of speeches by the CPSU general secretary in GDR publications.

Guided Cultural Policy

Cultural needs are not determined by the populace but are aroused and manipulated artificially by the party in accordance with pragmatic points of view. Ideological infiltration in all sectors of the arts and culture occurs via a cultural policy guided by the party, hindering the release of artistic creativity.

Funds are used in accordance with political points of view. Particularly reprehensible is the fact that by selling out irreplaceable cultural assets (antiques, museum assets, antique inventories) cultural policy is out for economic gain.

In light of the world problem of the eighties it is incomprehensible that cultural policy is guided by an optimistic image of social conditions marked by wishful thinking. The trend toward the arts and culture being increasingly used to satisfy the public's urge for amusement and diversion fulfills at the

same time the need of the populace for being unburdened and the ideological claim for embellishing reality. Wherever the ideas of socialist realism lose their grip, trivialized culture and cheap ersatz art are being resorted to. Classic kitsch and neokitsch block critical awareness as well as provide an outlet.

The constraints imposed by cultural policy on performers and creative artists have driven many people abroad (also including privileged persons as regards, for example, material goods, work opportunities, and travel), causing a drought of the GDR's cultural landscape.

The productive overtures developing on a permanent basis into confrontation with the social contradictions make this cultural policy appear all the more questionable.

Political Privileges in Education

The objective of an educational system should be the education of omnilaterally developed mature citizens qualified for democracy. While claiming to have this objective, youth and educational policy in the GDR cannot attain it in practice because it is guided by social good conduct infringing on the personality.

In the GDR a political educational privilege has been substituted for the social educational privilege; this means that professional prospects or continuing education are extremely dependent on political good conduct.

Already in school this is evaluated in assessment under the synonym of "social effort." This causes adaptation pressure going beyond the school pressure for performance. "Social effort" includes membership and assumption of functions in certain mass organizations (JP [Young Pioneers], FDJ, GST [Society for Sport and Technology]). Thus these organizations, particularly the FDG, attain the role of an educational-policy authority. Membership becomes a "voluntary constraint," making impossible any existence of a real youth organization. This adaptation pressure continues to an increased extent on the road of further education.

Militarized Education

Militarization of education already begins in early childhood (kindergarten) and continues in instruction in military science in school, as a result of the major importance of the GST and premilitary training. In further education and professional life, membership in ZV [Civil Defense] is of additional major importance. Higher education (exam qualifying for college), completing an apprenticeship, or attending college is virtually impossible without obligating oneself to premilitary training. This is especially apparent in the filling of college study vacancies, where voluntary commitment to lengthy military service is considered a criterion.

Democratic Deficits

By contrast, the practicing of democratic behavior is almost nonexistent. The deficits in this area are frightening. Many persons find it difficult to formulate their needs and demands or, in part, to even recognize them. Rights of the individual and legal ways of insuring them hardly play any part in the educational process. Hardly any use is made of international pedagogical experience, and there is no room for testing new ways. Even discussions about educational issues are prevented. Opportunities for the individual teacher to emphasize things his own way in the educational process are miniscule.

Outside of education and employment, too, the opportunities for young people to unfold and develop are severely limited. This is the result of the curtailing of elementary basic rights such as the right to move freely, freedom of speech, freedom of information, and free access to intellectual assets.

The monopoly role of the FDJ also becomes evident in the leisure sector. Youth clubs and the like, establishments especially created for juveniles hardly exist outside the FDJ. Owing to highly restrictive legislation, the creation of independent and independently administered leisure sectors outside the existing mass organizations and the establishment of interest groups of one's own are impossible. The awarding of organized trips to the West and, in large part, also to other socialist countries is done only by the FDJ and is used for reward and privilege.

All these above mentioned practices curb creativity and activity. Among many juveniles one can observe an early retreat into a petit bourgeois family life and a turning toward a consumer mentality.

Through the youth and educational policy of the GDR, juveniles are incapacitated and subjected to tutelage. The sum total of these experiences leads to resignation among many juveniles. This is indicated by the number of those who apply for moving abroad or make an attempt to escape; it is indicated by increased consumption of alcohol, suicide attempts, and increasing juvenile criminality.

Merely Verbal Proclamations

The peace and security policy of the GDR is characterized by serious determination to end the armament race. Numerous disarmament proposals submitted jointly with the other partners of the alliance are evidence of this. All proclamations remain merely verbal, however, when it must be noted at the same time that the GDR's participation in armament is undiminished. In the threatening situation apparent today, we consider it necessary on the basis of an objective analysis to identify clearly the causes of the armament race and of the threat to external as well as internal peace.

These causes include the existence of military blocs. Notwithstanding the manifested realization by many leading politicians of the Warsaw Treaty states that security in a world bristling with nuclear weapons cannot be attained with further accumulation of weapons, one adheres to the concept of balance, which has become questionable—a concept which prevents a clear renunciation of the spirit and logic of deterrence.

The threat by NATO and its great power, the United States, is used as a reason for increasing internal pressure in their own camp, both by our great power, the USSR, on the partners of the alliance and domestically. This manifests itself among other things in the permanent militarization of society, which also includes an intentional disciplinary effect with a view to maintaining the political status quo.

In the course of this one can notice another strange mechanism in the relationship between domestic and foreign policy, a mechanism which also applies to the Western Hemisphere: the more bilateral and multilateral contacts are established at the national level (which is to be welcomed), the more strongly politically relevant contacts below that level are being prevented. In practice this means that while Mr Honecker meets with Mr Strauss, Mr Bangemann, Krupp manager Beitz, and many others, members of the Greens from the FRG or representatives of other representative peace organizations of Western countries, by being denied an entry visa, are being prevented from talking with members of the GDR peace movement.

As a result the ideas of the international peace movement debated worldwide--for instance, for unilateral disarmament, alternative defense, dissolution of the military blocs, and withdrawal of foreign troops--are officially ignored in this country. We believe that it is absolutely necessary to discuss such ideas in public, particularly as similar political possibilities are proclaimed by prominent politicians in the West, such as Oskar Lafontaine--a respected interlocutor of Erich Honecker's--who demands that the FRG withdraw from NATO.

Precisely a policy aimed at a withdrawal from our military alliance over the medium term would promote the process of military disentanglement in central Europe. This is also true of the withdrawal of foreign troops from our territory, together with their weapons of mass annihilation. Accordingly the related legal status questions having to do with the still existing rights of reservations of the victors of World War Two ought to undergo an overdue clarification. To establish full GDR sovereignty, it is no longer possible to maintain a hands-off policy concerning the problems of the not yet concluded peace treaties with the two German states.

Peace Policy Emphases Remain Unheeded

Many problems connected with military service have not found an echo so far. For example, refusal of including women in preparing for mobilization, the demand for changing the military service law to enable reservists to renounce their military oath, and employment of construction soldiers in the exclusively civilian sector.

In the nuclear age it is necessary to pose and answer in an utterly new way the question as to the meaning of a standing army. Calculable disarmament steps would be feasible here--for instance, a gradual reduction of obligatory and voluntary military service.

'Peace Is a Human Right'

Peace and security policy cannot only be a matter for the party and government. Peace is a human right, and therefore whatever affects this right must be subject to discussion and codetermination by every member of society. This requires a forum which offers opportunities for airing peace policy ideas and proposals in public to make it possible on this basis to shape a peace policy corresponding to the actual social and state interests.

The Peace Council could be such a forum, but in its current function and structure it is not equal to the task. Being dependent on the Foreign Information Department of the SED, it merely fulfills the function of a mouthpiece and interpreter of the peace policy of the state.

In the GDR there exist at present about 200 peace groups with several thousands of members who are active in peace policy within and outside the church. The debates within these groups largely reflect the views of broad social circles. The spectrum of political overtures is correspondingly broad.

This leads to the avoidance of open discussion by representatives of state institutions and coercive measures against committed people. Unfortunately these are often directed against citizens "of irreproachable character" and their families, who are frightened by these "educational measures" and lose all courage to think and act for themselves.

We are cognizant of the following:

--Since 1 January 1985, 60 persons from our circle of friends, acquaintances, and family members from age 14 to 80 have been denied permission to travel to socialist countries on a visit or vacation.

--A total of 105 citizens age 14 to 76 have been denied entry into the GDR from the West in order to prevent interhuman contacts.

--Since 15 November 1985, 25 GDR citizens without a court order have been deprived of their freedom of movement within the country.

--Church events have been prevented or disturbed by police measures, for example participation by the church group "Offene Arbeit" [Open Work] in the 1983 Whitsun demonstration in Halle; the Youth Carnival of the group "Offene Arbeit" in Halle in January 1986; the bicycle tour on the occasion of the Day of the Environment in Halle and Schwerin in 1983 and 1984, respectively; participation in the planned human rights seminar in Berlin in 1985; the women's seminar in March 1985 in Berlin.

--In 1985, 12 women were forbidden to participate in the public memorial event in Ravensbrueck.

--During the Decade of Peace, 50 persons were forbidden to attend a memorial event in Sachsenhausen.

--Private readings and talks with authors (such as Plenzdorf, Kolbe, and Pietrass) were forbidden, followed by fines of 200 to 400 marks.

--Private gatherings, such as birthday and carnival events, were prevented by citing the assembly ordinance.

--A great many people have had their personal rights severely restricted and have been discriminated against through article 48 and PM 12.

--The law concerning petitions is often ignored by the authorities, with petitions remaining unanswered. For example, petitions concerning stationing; petitions concerning the 1982 military service law; petitions concerning the denial of permission to travel to other socialist countries; a petition to the People's Chamber on account of bans against travel to the CSSR, of September 1985; letter to the participants in the 1985 World Youth Festival; letter to the GDR Government concerning the UN Year of Youth; letter to the GDR Government concerning the UN Year of Peace; petition to members of the People's Chamber against the distribution and import of military toys of 1983 (9,000 signatures).

--Investigative procedures were opened against many people, with some arrests, because of their social commitment.

--Personal commitment often entails consequences in employment and of a social nature. For example, expulsion from the party; no possibility to engage in college study; obstacles put in the way of completing an apprenticeship; loss of job; no reemployment commensurate with qualifications.

If one considers that these are cases from among our circle of acquaintances, friends, and family members, it is frightening if one extends it to the GDR.

And what are the reactions of those concerned?

--They lose the courage to get involved in the social processes.

--They take refuge in the private domain.

--They leave the GDR.

Or they identify with the problems in this country to such an extent that they even put up with criminalization and arrest.

There are no published figures about actually submitted applications for going abroad. The number of 20,000 applications for permission to return published in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND makes one assume that the number of those who have left and of applicants is considerably greater. There are no resulting visible effects on practical politics, which makes the publication of such narrow-minded views appear questionable. [Sentence as published]

If the SED wants to fulfill the claim of "Everything for the well-being of the people," those who identify the problems must not be criminalized.

We therefore expect a constructive dialogue to begin in this country.

EXPANSION OF WEST EUROPEAN TIES ADVOCATED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 May 86 p 2

[Interview with Wolfgang Roth, deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the SPD by Sandor Gyori: "Our Relations Form Part of the European Dialogue"]

[Text] The joint work-group set up by the HSWP and the SPD of West Germany for the examination of economic questions met at the conference table for the first time in Budapest in the middle of May. The following interview was made by paper's correspondent in Bonn with Wolfgang Roth, deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the SPD, the head of the West German delegation, about the details of the new-type relations.

Question: What is the significance of this peculiar dialogue begun with the HSWP from the point of view of the SPD?

Answer: The present all-European economic development cannot be assessed in a realistic way if we separate the large economic regions from each other. The lives of the Common Market and the CEMA, or those of the FRG and Hungary are characterized by their interdependence. In my opinion it is indispensable that we should survey and work out the long-term concepts of cooperation, the ways in which economic relations can be developed to our mutual benefit.

As opposed to some Western views, the SPD is of the opinion that rational and concrete economic cooperation, even in matters of peak technologies, contributes to the laying of the foundations of a greater security of the world. It is also our opinion that the kind of open and friendly cooperation that is under development between the SPD and the HSWP in the economic sphere may influence also the way other people are thinking in Europe. I want to emphasize this also because we can see in European economic relations tendencies as well that rather hinder than further cooperation. The kind of demonstrative relations established between the HSWP and the SPD may only help the struggle against deformed ideas.

Question: You carry on dialogues about concrete questions with quite a number of Eastern European communist parties. Why have you proposed the economy as the subject of the dialogue with the HSWP?

Answer: The SPD carries on talks with Czechoslovakia about the problems of environmental protection and with the GDR about the most comprehensive security-political questions. The obvious answer to the question why economic-political cooperation has been chosen as the topic of the dialogue with the HSWP is that Hungary has relatively wide experiences in cooperation with Western European firms. In addition to that we are particularly interested in the Hungarian efforts aimed at the reform of the economic direction of the country.

On the other hand, I think that the experiments worked out and carried on by the SPD for the establishment of a market economy combined with social security are perhaps not entirely without interest to the HSWP. In other words, I am of the opinion that we can mutually learn from each other. All this can, of course, be formulated in a similar way too: we wanted to initiate a dialogue about economic questions with one of the communist parties of Eastern Europe with the consideration in mind that, just like the other similar dialogues, this may also serve as a model. I may add that we wish to have economic exchanges of views with other parties as well and thus our cooperation of this kind is by no means of an exclusive nature.

Question: Because of your East European contacts you are often accused of pursuing a so-called shadow foreign policy. Thus, the "counts of the indictment" have now been further increased haven't they?

Answer: We may now be accused only of a shadow economic policy. However, we do not sell or buy anything, all that we do is that we have discussions about certain principles. And this can only improve the general atmosphere and the relations between the EEC and the CEMA. If we can exercise some favourable influence on the development of relations between the two economic blocks then we can by all means be proud of this "shadow external-economic policy". Let me add that many friends of Western European social democracy follow our cooperation with great interest.

We may be accused but we cannot be prohibited from seeking ways of cooperation. We are active also in the international scene with the self-consciousness of a party with a past of 125 years. Of course, we do not conclude any agreement on a state level, we only carry on a social, political dialogue. Let me add one more remark: We have met in Budapest several businessmen of the FRG who, to our great pleasure, showed great interest for our work and encouraged us to carry on with the dialogue.

Question: You have mentioned several times the relations between the CEMA and the Common Market. Let me ask what you think about the import restrictions recently introduced against several Eastern European countries, including Hungary.

Answer: I must be admitted that the Chernobyl nuclear disaster caused great anxiety in the FRG. But I make no secret of the fact that in connection with the Brussels decision it is my impression that they took advantage of this situation to get rid of burdensome imports in the market for agrarian products. As is well-known Hungary has offered us the possibility of controlling everything and this perfectly coincided with the demand signed by Chancellor Kohl

in Tokyo. Starting from the fact that Hungary has indeed offered us the possibility of control, I do not regard the Brussels decision affecting Hungary as correct. If a country refuses control then precautionary considerations may justify the ban on imports. But the way Hungary was treated in this case may be described as anything but proper.

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CSO: 2500/304

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON USSR OIL IMPORTS

LD221332 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1945 GMT 21 May 86

[From the "Panorama" program: Unidentified reporter's interview with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Imre Dunai; date and place not specified--recorded; no video available]

[Text] [Dunai] Hungary, within the framework of its exports paid for in dollars, exports oil derivatives and chemicals worth \$550 million. We import altogether a quantity worth \$250-300 million--consequently a decrease in the oil price affects the Hungarian economy detrimentally. It is usually said in this connection that we purchase our oil from the Soviet Union, and we do so, as it is well known, at a fixed price, which, during the past five years, is the average world market price. Thus, there is no fall in the price here for 1986. From these two facts the conclusion is drawn that a fall in the price of oil is unfavorable for Hungary.

[Reporter] Is this your opinion?

[Dunai] If that is all that we say on this matter then we are only telling half the truth, and half-truths are always harmful because they mislead public opinion. In 1974 we bought 605 million metric tons of oil from the Soviet Union at a price of R 15.89. [figure only as heard] At that time, the world market price of oil, expressed in Hungarian currency, was \$110-120 per metric ton. Of course--even if with delay--the Soviet price for oil followed the increase in the world market price during the past 12 years, and by now the Soviet price is higher than the international oil market price. However, it must be seen that during these 12 years the Hungarian economy saved almost R3 billion, that is, more than 100 billion forints as a consequence of the delay with which the Soviet price of oil followed world market price.

[Reporter] Does the change in the price of oil result in every serious problems for the Hungarian economy?

[Dunai] It does mean a loss of foreign currency, which we must make up by exporting other goods. Another factor which is the source of considerable problems is that in recent years we have built up very solid export positions in a number of oil-producing countries. Let me mention Iran, Algeria, Iraq, Libya and Nigeria. The demand has now suddenly deteriorated and we have considerable difficulties in selling in these markets.

[Reporter] Can we not make rapid adjustments to the new situation?

[Dunai] Unfortunately, our export-import structure is such that when prices are rising, they rise faster in our imports than in our exports, and when prices are dropping, our export prices drop faster than our import prices. Our main problem is that the Hungarian production structure is not sufficiently in line with the market demands.

[Reporter] Returning to the oil bought from the Soviet Union; at what price are we purchasing at present?

[Dunai] The Soviet price of oil at the present time is still 4,860 forints. By contrast, the potential dollar price is around 5,800-6,000 forints. Our advantages accruing from the Soviet oil price have therefore decreased as a result of the drop in the world market price.

[Reporter] Can the Hungarian consumer expect to buy gasoline more cheaply?

[Dunai] To the best of my knowledge, the government is not planning to reduce the retail price of gasoline in 1986. Whether we will reduce the price after 1986, and if so, when and to what extent, is something that will be decided within the framework of the yearly price plan.

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CSO: 2500/294

GASPAR COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL TU MOVEMENTS

LD012205 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The World Federation of Trade Unions has a Hungarian President, Mr Sandor Gaspar. A trade unionist of 50 years standing, he joined the metal workers' union in 1935. Mr Gaspar brings a wealth of experience to the international movement, experience of trade union leadership under both capitalist and socialist conditions. He became convenor of shop stewards in the Budapest Steyer Factory in 1938, so when he was interviewed this week for Radio Budapest, the questions concerned issues of interest to the international trade union movement as a whole. Aniko Kocsis with some of the main points discussed in the interview.

[Kocsis] The president of the WFTU was asked about the challenge that technological progress presents to the trade unions in every modern society. Could the new technology, especially those which created unemployment, be reconciled with the interests of organized labor? Mr Gaspar's reply was based on trade union recognition that it is not technology as such that creates unemployment, but the policies which determine how technology is used and applied. The WFTU president recalled how the early labor movements at the time of the Industrial Revolution opposed technical progress. Today the trade unions were of the view that science and technique should serve humanity. Therefore, they were the kind of policies that would ensure that overall aim.

Of course this was made difficult by the fact that the latest economic challenges emerged in the middle of a great economic crisis. In the developed capitalist countries, great efforts were being made to limit the rights and influence of the trade unions. Fundamentally, Mr Gaspar said, economic development had to be given the green light. That was the only way out of crisis and its consequences. But based on experience, the trade unions were convinced that technological progress, economic development and the interests of working people could be coordinated.

Mr Gaspar was also asked about the current position in the international labor movement, in particular about the relationships between the three major centers, the World Federation of Trade Unions, of which he is president, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the World Confederation of Laobr. This three-way division of the international movement is largely, if not completely ideological.

The unions affiliated to the ICFTU are from either Western or third-world countries. Those of the WCL have links, direct or tenuous, with Christian organizations or ideas, those of the World Federation from third world, Western, and socialist countries.

Because the WFTU membership includes the Soviet Trade Unions, its critics often represent it as agreeing with all Soviet policies. Mr Gaspar referred to this in his reply to the question about relationships between the three major international centers. He said that although all three international trade union organizations had identical views on the need for action, something to (?halt) the arms race, the World Federation was often accused of supporting the Soviet Union, because it backed the Soviet disarmament proposals. Mr Gaspar recalled a press conference in Geneva, where he said to Western journalists that the World Federation of Trade Unions considered that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives expressed universal interests. That was why they had WFTU support.

As president of the WFTU, he read the papers every day, in the hope of finding comparable proposals coming from another major power. If there were such proposals, the World Federation would be happy to give them its backing. However, Mr Gaspar went on, every trade union in every country, no matter its affiliations, should understand the crying need for institutionalized dialogue. And he summed up the need in his inimitable, homely way. Producers, he said, pay millions for industrial licences, but in the trade union movement, experience can be obtained free of charge.

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CSO: 2500/294

MAGYAR HIRLAP INTERVIEWS WU XUEQIAN ON VISIT, RELATIONS

LD061054 Budapest MTI in English 0923 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, Jun 6 (MTI)--MAGYAR HIRLAP carries in its Friday issue an interview with State Councillor Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, who paid an official friendly visit to Budapest earlier this week.

The Chinese foreign minister said, "The intention to intensify relations with the European countries is an important element of our peace-loving foreign policy. This is also to serve our political aim to safeguard world peace. On the principles of independence and mutual advantages, we wish to enhance our economic and commercial ties with countries on this continent. In recent years we have aimed for exchange visits both in the political and economic spheres, and registered a constant development of relations with the European countries in both areas. I had the opportunity to meet invitations from the foreign ministers of the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic--trips which I consider particularly important. Both countries, like ours, are socialist states, which means that our objectives are identical. By consolidating our political links, we can speed up the development that has been recorded in recent years in the economic, cultural and other fields, and exchanges of experience are ways to promote socialist construction work in our countries. As we all need a lastingly peaceful environment, preserving world peace is our common endeavor.

"My discussions with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi took place in an extremely sincere and friendly atmosphere. We briefed each other on the internal situation of our countries, with special regard to experience with the economic reform and related problems. This is useful for the further economic development of both countries. I had talks with the two foreign ministers on issues of peace, a crucial issue of our age. We are hopeful that real progress will be made at the Soviet-American summit and in Geneva, which would also serve the relaxation of international tensions.

"The recent years have seen a rather considerable development in the relationship of China and the socialist countries. I am confident that relations between the People's Republic of China and the other socialist countries will continue to improve in the future."

[No opening quotation marks as received] There have been years-long relations on deputy minister's level between the foreign ministries of our countries. I myself met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at the UN headquarters in New York in 1984 and 1985. I am convinced that my present visit marks a big step forward in the foreign ministerial relations of the two countries. I have invited Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi to visit our country at a time which is convenient for him, and am pleased that he accepted the invitation. Contacts and dialogues are to be continued between the two foreign ministries through various channels.

"The discussions on reform-related experience form an important part of Chinese-Hungarian relations. Hungary stepped on the road of the reform in 1968, and we followed only in 1978. Conditions in the two countries are really different, and the differences are substantial. Yet, the Hungarian experience with the reform, the proposals and comments are sincere, direct and very useful to us. As far as the pace of development of the two countries' economic and commercial relations are concerned, it has not been slow recently. Despite our diverging circumstances, the development of bilateral relations holds out highly promising perspectives. We should come to be better informed on each other's markets and, on the basis of previous experience, open up new opportunities for the improvement of cooperation. We are prepared to carry on close cooperation with Hungary in the elaboration and implementation of all themes which both countries require and which offer a possibility for cooperation."

Asked about the political areas which present an opportunity for effective cooperation despite all minor or greater differences in opinion and the vast geographic distance, the Chinese foreign minister said, "The post-war period has proved that not even countries with identical social systems do always have entirely identical views on every issue. This is a natural thing which must be accepted. Although the situation and history of the two countries are different, it is possible to strengthen relations if there is a community of views on the really important questions. Both countries want to develop their socialist economies, and both require a lastingly peaceful environment. This is to mean that we take a uniform stand on the fundamental issues, and in the concrete areas we are able to gradually find ways and means for cooperation. What is especially favourable in our relations is that we have mutual respect for each other, and should some differences occur, we strive to gain a better knowledge of the partner's position and settle the differences."

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CSO: 2500/304

FIRST HUNGARIAN COMMERCIAL RADIO FOR TOURISTS

LD161122 Budapest MTI in English 1545 GMT 11 May 86 LD

[Text] A 100-megahertz VHF transmitter has been completed at Kabhegy, Western Hungary, to broadcast, from 1 July, the first Hungarian commercial programme "Radio Danubius" in stereo for Western tourists at Lake Balaton.

The German-language informative, servicing and advertisement programmes will be broadcast from 7 AM to 6 PM, [0500-1600 GMT] when the Hungarian service of Budapest's Kossuth Radio will be taken over till 1 PM [2200 GMT].

After 30 September, Danubius will cease and the new station will broadcast the Kossuth programme the whole day.

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CSO: 2500/294

BRIEFS

FINNISH CP DELEGATION'S VISIT--Budapest, 24 May (MTI)--Invited by the HSWP Central Committee, a delegation of the Communist Party of Finland, headed by Reijo Kakelanak, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland and general secretary of the Finnish People's Democratic Union, visited Hungary from 18 to 24 May. Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met the Finnish politicians, who had talks with Geza Kotai, member of the CC and head of the CC's Foreign Political Department, Laszlo Ballai, head of the CC's Economic Political Department, State Secretary Lajos Papp, president of the council office of the Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Kovacs, deputy foreign minister. The delegation visited the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the National Council of the Patriotic People's front, the Social Scientific Institute of the Central Committee, the HSWP Political College and County Heves. In the course of cordial, comradely meetings the delegation studied economic building work, the development of socialist democracy and current issues on the international activity of Hungary. The delegation left Budapest on Saturday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1804 GMT 24 May 86 LD] /12913

PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION--Official talks were held in Budapest this week between our country's military delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Haytham Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy chief of staff, and the Hungarian side led by Comrade Major General (Deme Yetola). During the talks bilateral relations and the means to develop and bolster them were discussed. The two sides affirmed their total concern for the development of joint cooperations out of the bonds of friendship which link the two friendly parties and peoples. [Text] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 May 86 GF] /12913

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION--Budapest, 30 April (MTI)--On invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Hugo Fazio, member of the Political Committee and secretariat of the Communist Party of Chile paid a visit to Hungary from 28 to 30 April. The communist leader from Chile was received by Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretary of the Central Committee. Hugo Fazio held talks with Jozsef Byorke, deputy head of the foreign relations department of the Central Committee, and also visited the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. At the meeting the representatives of the two parties briefed one another on the situations of their parties and countries. The representatives

of the HSWP insured the Chilean communists and Chilean people of the support of the Hungarian party and people in their sacrificing struggle to overthrow the dictatorship in their country and restore democratic liberties. The representatives of the two parties concluded with satisfaction that cooperation between the HSWP and the Communist Party of Chile are developing in a balanced manner and they expressed their intention to further reinforce these relations. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2006 GMT 30 Apr 86 LD] /12913

FALUVEGI MEETS PRC'S GAO SHANGQUAN--Budapest, 26 May (MTI)--Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, held a discussion with Gao Shangquan, deputy chairman of the Chinese State Committee on the reform and topical issues of the economic management system. Present was Zhu Ankang, Hungarian ambassador to the People's Republic of China. [as received] [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0950 GMT 26 May 86 LD] /12913

SFRY LEGAL AID AGREEMENT--Budapest, 25 April (MTI)--Boroslav Krayina, secretary of justice and organization of public administration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia who was in Hungary on an official visit from 22 to 25 April on invitation of Hungarian Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markja left Hungary Friday. On Friday the ministers signed an agreement on amending and supplementing the Hungarian-Yugoslav legal aid accord. This will facilitate cooperation between the Hungarian and Yugoslav authorities on family code issues affecting the citizens of the two countries and on criminal code international in scope. According to the agreement, if a citizen commits a felony [words indistinct] partner country, proceedings may be conducted in the native country of the citizen. The ministers resolved to begin operations to prepare a new agreement. This new agreement allows for prison sentences handed out in the partner country to be served in the country of the offender. The Yugoslav minister met with Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1645 GMT 25 Apr 86 LD] /12913

HUNGARIAN-FRENCH COMMITTEE--Budapest, 23 April (MTI)--The 21-22 April session of the Hungarian-French joint sub-committee on technical-scientific cooperation discussed issues related to the exchange of scholarship-holders and experts, marked out new areas for cooperation, and reviewed the situation of the technical-scientific information centres in Budapest and Paris. Miklos Barity, Deputy Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, met Bernard Poncet, deputy head of department at the Foreign Ministry, who headed the delegation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 23 Apr 86 LD] /12913

POLISH PEOPLE'S FRONT DELEGATION--Budapest, 23 April (MTI)--On invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front a delegation of the Polish Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON), headed by its Vice President, Wincenty Lewandowski, visited Hungary from 20 to 23 April. The delegation held talks with a negotiating group of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front headed by Vice President Janos Marton, on updating industrial and enterprise management. The PRON delegation was received by Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic

People's Front. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 23 Apr 86 LD] /12913

OUTGOING FRENCH ENVOY--Budapest, 24 May (MTI)--Hubert Dubois, outgoing ambassador of the French Republic to Hungary, paid farewell visits to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 19 May 86 LD] /12913

KREUZER LEAVES BUDAPEST--Budapest, 21 May (MTI)--Franz Kreuzer, Austrian Federal Minister of Health and Environment, who headed a delegation on a visit to Hungary 19-21 May on the invitation of Minister of Health Laszlo Medve, left Budapest Wednesday. At talks the ministers gave briefs on the health situation in their countries, and discussed possibilities of further developing cooperation in the health field. They signed the cooperation work plan for 1986-1987. Franz Kreuzer met Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. The Austrian minister also held talks with Kalman Abraham, state secretary of the National Office for Environment and Nature Protection. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1426 GMT 21 May 86 LD] /12913

AUSTRIAN AGREEMENT ON BORDER--Budapest, 23 May (MTI)--Friday in Budapest, officials of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria initialed the draft agreement on modifying and complementing the agreement dated 31 October 1964, on assuring the visibility of the common frontline line and related issues. The agreement is to include settling the readjustment of the border because of river control work on the Lapincs River and the Bozsok Brook. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1645 GMT 23 May 86 LD] /12913

PLANNING APPOINTMENT--Budapest--The Council of Ministers has appointed Imre Harsanyi deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, and Dr Frigyes Gelei deputy chairman of the National Technical Development Committee. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 May 86 LD] /12913

DELEGATION VISITS ZIMBABWE--Budapest, 11 May--A Hungarian party delegation, headed by Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, head of the Foreign Affairs Department, paid a visit to Harare from 7 to 10 May, on the invitation of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)-Patriotic Front. After the negotiations, which reflected a full identity of views, Geza Kotai and D. Mutasa signed the cooperation agreement and attached work of the two parties. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1635 GMT 11 May 86 LD] /12913

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES DELEGATION--Budapest, 30 April (MTI)--A delegation of the Federation of Soviet Friendship Societies visited Hungary 27 to 30 April on invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, where he held talks with a discussion group headed by People's Front General Secretary Imre Pozsgay. During the visit they signed a protocol for cooperation between the Patriotic Peoples Front and the Federal of Soviet Friendship Societies for 1986. The Soviet delegation was received by Erno Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation left

Budapest Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1939 GMT 30 Apr 86 LD] /12913

GROSZ SPEAKS--There is never enough paper; whether we think of the most varied packaging materials, handkerchiefs, or napkins. They sell like hot cakes, as many as the home industry can produce. It appears, on the other hand, that the latter stands its ground, said Karoly Grosz, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, when he inspected the star of the paper industry enterprise and its equipment that produces corrugated container board. Test runs in the new workshop began under the direction of Japanese, Spanish and Hungarian experts. In the course of the business deal, financed by World Bank credit, everyone wanted to do their best. These shots were made at the festive rally held today. The first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee said thanks for the successful work of the 13,000 workers of the paper industry enterprise and said: [Begin Grosz recording] The recognition deservedly received in the past few days by the paper industry enterprise and several other enterprises proves that big enterprises can also be economical, effective and successful. It proves also that old Marxist adage that the elevation and prosperity of the country can only be possible through the successful economic operation of the big enterprises. [no video available] [Text] [Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86 LD] /12913

NAJIBULLAH, NEW PARTY HEAD--The Afghan People's Democratic Party [PDPA] has a new general secretary in the person of Najibullah. His predecessor, Babrak Karmal, asked to be relieved on health grounds. However, Babrak Karmal remains the head of the DRA. Here is Miklos Keleti: With the appointment of the new general secretary, a new phase is beginning in the life of the party, which plays a leading role but remains small in number compared to the country's total population. As a consequence, and due to the loose organizational structure, the general secretary is decisive with regard to the entire political line. Dr Najibullah has recently been coming to the forefront gradually, primarily thanks to the successes of the state information service, that is the secret service, which was under his direction. This organization operates independently of the police and the army and does so considerably more effectively than the other two armed corps. The official communique gives health reasons as the grounds for Babrak Karmal's retirement from party office. Subsequently, the leader of the state security service has been made the new general secretary which indicates the balance-sheet of the policy up to now and also suggests its future outlines. [Commentary by Miklos Keleti] [Excerpts] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 5 May 86 LD] /12913

CSO: 2500/294

SECURITY CHIEF SAYS BUJAK WORKING FOR WEST

AU021404 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 2 June 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 2 June (AFP)--A leading official of Poland's political security force has affirmed that underground Solidarity Leader Zbigniew Bujak, who was arrested Saturday, was working for Western intelligence services, press reports said here Monday.

General Henryk Dankowski, addressing a communist party conference in the capital a few hours after Mr Bujak's arrest, declared the underground leader's activities "were directed and inspired by Western special (intelligence) services and centers of ideological subversion." He said police searches of Mr Bujak's apartment, and the apartments of Konrad Bielski and Ewa Kulik, two other underground members arrested the same day, revealed "important and very interesting documents on the underground's activities as well as telecommunication equipment and Western currency."

Gen Dankowski, who disclosed that Polish Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak was present at Mr Bujak's arrest, blamed the Solidarity leader for the clashes between police and demonstrators that have occurred since the trade union was banned and martial law was declared in 1981.

Several demonstrations took place Sunday throughout the country in protest against Mr Bujak's arrest. In the southwest city of Wroclaw, it was learned Monday, police used clubs to break up a gathering of about 200 people.

Several dozen police, some in plain clothes, charged and "brutally" broke up the crowd, which was chanting Mr Bujak's name, the source said.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa told Western reporters Sunday that "Solidarity will do all it can to prevent the authorities throwing men like Zbigniew Bujak in prison."

An official communique released after the activist's arrest accused Mr Bujak of trying to "overthrow the constitutional authority of People's Poland"--a statement which, along with Mr Dankowski's remarks, has led observers to believe Mr Bujak will face a heavy sentence.

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CSO: 2020/144

PZPR PLENUM SESSIONS HELD, REPORTS, PLANS DISCUSSED

Krosno on Educational Base

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Ryszard Zatorski: "Krosno: Among Teachers, Pupils and Parents"]

[Excerpts] Every fourth inhabitant of Krosno Province is either a pupil or teacher. According to an executive board report by Provincial PZPR Secretary Jan Luczynski, this is a leading fact in the region's education, social and political life and party work.

In the report's evaluation of the state of education in the Subcarpathian area and statement of means for realization of the decrees of the 24th Central Committee Plenum, the poor base for education and the shortage of qualified teachers was pointed out.

In order to restore the Krosno province's depleted educational base, it will be necessary during the coming 5-year period to quadruple the educational investments called for in the program set by provincial people's council. It was said that this is why the party should be concerned with inspiring the public to take action and to inspire companies to patronize schools.

The discussion of educational problems stressed the need for systematically improving the knowledge and political awareness of teachers and at the same time create a cohesive and comprehensible system of moral and material incentives for good teachers.

About 22 percent of all teachers in Krosno Province belong to the PZPR. This is a considerable force that should have an influence over the teaching and educational processes in the schools.

A resolution passed by the plenum stated directions to be taken for party work among the Subcarpathian region's teachers for the period up to 1990.

The meeting was chaired by Henryk Wojtal, the first secretary of the provincial PZPR committee and the deputy director of the Central Committee Department of Science, Education and Scientific Progress, Jerzy Filipiak, was also present.

Koszalin Favors Reform

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Ludwik Loos: "Koszalin: The Reform Is an Opportunity For the Economy"]

[Excerpts] The subject of a meeting of the Koszalin Provincial PZPR Committee was the setting of tasks for party members and primary party organizations and instances for the realization of the economic plan for 1986.

Last year's economic results were for the most part good.

This does not change the fact that many places of work continue to waste scarce materials, poorly use work time and turn out products of low quality.

The provincial PZPR committee stated ways in which the party organizations and instances must go about realizing this year's economic tasks in Koszalin Province. The meeting was chaired by Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, first secretary of the provincial PZPR committee.

Krakow Views Development Possibilities

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Andrzej Gesing: "Krakow: The Prospects and Realia of the Growth of Our City"]

[Excerpts] The political and party evaluation of the strategies and directions for further growth of Krakow Province in 1986-1990 were the subject of a plenary meeting of the Krakow party organization chaired by First Secretary of the Krakow Municipal PZPR Committee Jozef Gajewicz.

In a report from the executive board read by Krakow Municipal Party Secretary Jozef Sczurkowski, it was stated that the real possibilities for overcoming shortcomings and eliminating developmental disproportions cannot be overstepped.

It was generally postulated that investment activity be limited to work for scheduled completion of tasks and that a perceptible improvement in the citizens' living conditions must also be achieved.

All concepts for development must be secondary to protection of the environment because, according to the National Social and Economic Plan, Krakow has become an ecologically endangered area.

Warsaw on Better Propaganda

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Apr 86 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] (Own service) A plenary meeting of the Warsaw PZPR Committee was held on 10 April. This meeting was devoted to the tasks to be carried out by party organizations and members in the development of ideological and educational work.

An executive board report read by Jerzy Mazurek presented a picture of the state of nonproduction-related activities in places of work within Warsaw and Warsaw Province including those actions taken by the party organization. The communication of party and political information must be improved because many members are somehow remaining uninformed about party affairs. Too few people read the daily press. Recently, the system of party training courses has been improved and the economic education of workers has been broadened. The number of factory cultural and educational centers has dropped despite the fact that they still have a very important role to play in the creation of culture and in integrating the working class. This is all the more important as it has in recent years been observed that workers in Warsaw are spending less and less time in exhibits, theaters, symphony concerts, movie theaters and libraries. It was also pointed out that the repertoire of artistic performances does not always match the public taste.

Two problems were discussed more broadly. One of these was participation in culture and the other was the state of propaganda in the mass media.

Irena Broniek-Kubicka, the deputy director of the Swierczewski Plant said: "We are doing all that we can to help workers broaden their mental horizons. We must now change repertoire and the ways in which we popularize culture and interest working-class youth in art".

In statements made by representatives of places of employment, the predominant idea was the insufficient state of propaganda in the press, radio and television. "Political programs," said the first secretary of the PZPR committee for Polish Radio and Television, Edward Kwasizur, "are often shallow, trite and too seldom broadcasted to stick in the memory. We often lack the courage to fight for both great and small causes. Journalists cannot be good workers for the ideological front if they do not know the principles of marxism-leninism". The chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU, Jerzy Majka, said: "It is a bad thing that critical topics and criticism of current events are not presented or pursued to their fullest possible extent". He then discussed the possibility of the publication of an offshoot of TRYBUNA LUDU dedicated to problems within the Warsaw party organization.

The plenum adopted the position that it is necessary to strengthen ideological and educational work and to broaden the social, political and educational functions of places of employment.

The organizational segment of the plenum elected Bogdan Michalski as secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee. The former secretary, Jerzy Mazurek, has taken up other work.

Participating in this meeting were Central Committee Politburo member Albin Siwak and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk.

Weak Educational Base in Ostroleka

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Witold Sawicki: "Ostroleka Provincial PZPR Committee Plenum: Schools and Their Allies"]

[Excerpts] (Own information) He who is concerned about today sows grain, he who is concerned about tomorrow plants a garden and he who is building the future works to improve education and learning. This idea presented by Comrade Janusz Gajski from the ZREMB Plant in Makow Mazowiecki clearly illustrates the tone of the plenary meeting of the Ostroleka Provincial PZPR Committee which was dedicated to improving the educational system for children and youth and to activating the public in support of education in this region.

According to an executive board report read by Provincial Committee Secretary Col Zdzislaw Matuszewski, this province now feels most keenly a lack of public support for education.

Whenever education is discussed, the central figure is the teacher while the standing and value of the schools is determined by the teacher cadre. The discussion also stressed that many weaknesses in the situation within the teaching community have still not been overcome. This is also true of any sense of cohesion in teacher rights and responsibilities as well as their living and especially housing conditions. Out of the more than 6000 teachers in this province, only about 1000 have any formal training. Stanislaw Guzy, chairman of the district headquarters of the Polish Teacher's Union said that "yearly training course instruct our teachers about how to teach but they must teach themselves how to raise our youth".

Local Party Training Criticized

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Jan Rutkowski: "Plenum of the Bielsko-Biala Provincial PZPR Committee: Directions for Ideological Education Work In the Schools"]

[Excerpts] (Own information) Discussion of the chief directions for ideological education work to be done by the province's party organizations in the Beskid region was the subject of a plenary meeting of the Bielsko-Biala Provincial PZPR Committee.

The plenary meeting chaired by First Secretary of the Bielsko-Biala Provincial PZPR Committee Stanislaw Habczyk was attended by Politburo Member Tadeusz Porebski, Central Review Commission Presidium Member and Director of the Central Committee Cadre Policy Department Wladyslaw Honkisz and Vice-Minister of Education and Upbringing Marian Anyz.

Within this context, the work of the primary party organizations in some schools was criticized. As one of the participants, Marian Wojtowicz from Strumien, stated, "they cannot exist separate from their own issues". Every school party organization should work out its own system of political education work.

Tadeusz Porebski addressed some of the problems brought up at the meeting. In his remarks he pointed out the importance that schools have as an instrument of the socialist education of youth and presented some party and government actions aimed at enhancing the professional standing of teachers.

Gorzow On Stronger Union Ties

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Janusz Ampula: "Gorzow Wielkopolski: the Party's Role in Strengthening Trade Unions"]

[Excerpts] (Own information) Cooperation between party and union organizations to resolve social and economic problems was the subject of the 21 April plenary meeting of the Gorzow Wielkopolski Provincial PZPR Committee.

The plenum chaired by First Secretary of the Gorzow Wielkopolski Provincial PZPR Committee Wiktor Kinecki was also attended by representatives of the Provincial Federation of Trade Unions and members of the parties active in the factory trade unions. The province presently has 404 active factory union organizations with a membership of more than 76,300, a fifth of which are also members of the PZPR. The plenum therefore stressed the importance of continuing to strengthen party and union organizations.

During the plenum which was attended by Deputy Director of the Central Committee Social and Legal Department Antoni Kochanowicz, information about the present course of the pre-elections campaign was presented.

Gdansk PZPR, ZSL Session on Agriculture

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Zbigniew Wrobel: "Joint Plenum of the Gdansk Provincial PZPR and ZSL Committees: Permanent Status For Good Farms"]

[Excerpts] (Own information) According to the participants to the joint plenary meeting of the Gdansk Provincial PZPR and ZSL Committees, agriculture in the coastal region has made good use of the stable conditions for intensive growth created by the resolutions passed by the PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee.

The meeting which was attended by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and Supreme Committee Secretary Kazimierz Olesiak was chaired by Deputy Politburo member and First Secretary of the Gdansk Provincial PZPR Committee Stanislaw Bejger and Chairman of the Gdansk Provincial ZSL Committee Boguslaw Droszcz.

"The rural elements of the PZPR and ZSL," said Wlodzimierz Bielawski, a private farmer from the village of Liniewo, "must cooperate more to draw attention to unproductive farms. The constitutional provision for the permanent status of private farming cannot become a screen for poorly-run farms".

The resolution adopted by the joint plenum stated directions for joint action by all elements of both parties for the next stage in the realization of the resolutions of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee.

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POLITICS

POLAND

MLYNCHAK ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

LD031842 Warsaw PAPA in English 1640 GMT 3 Jun 86

[By PAP special correspondent Krzysztof Mroziewicz]

[Text] Canberra, 3 June--Deputy President of Poland's Council of State Tadeusz W. Mlynczak has ended his official visit to Australia.

He spent the last two days in Adelaide, conducting talks and meetings with representatives of Polish communities there and was hosted by the "Polonia" Club and the Australian-Polish Cultural Society.

Mlynczak also met with acting premier of the state government in Adelaide, South Australia, General Prosecutor C. Summers and visited "Copernicus' house", the largest Polish club and cultural centre in Australia.

In a statement for PAP correspondent, Mlynczak stressed that his visit, paid at the invitation from president of the Senate of the Federal Parliament Senator Douglas McClelland and chairperson of committees at the House of Representatives Joan Child, took place in an atmosphere of mutual friendly interests in Poland and Australia.

Mlynczak added that during his visit he held talks with Governor-General Ninian Stephen, Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen and other representatives of federal government and also with leaders of the main political parties.

The tour of three states of the Commonwealth of Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia was an occasion for talks with leading representatives of all state authorities, he went on.

The visit made it possible to discuss the current state of bilateral relations and prospects of their development as well as some international issues such as peaceful cooperation of states of different socio-political systems, political and military detente, preventing conflicts, tensions and threats as well as strengthening global peace, he said.

The visit confirmed good assessment of bilateral relations and mutual interest in the further development of economic and cultural cooperation. The planned exchange of visits by parliamentary and government delegations from the two

countries will be conducive towards this goal. An Australian parliamentary delegation headed by Joan Child is to visit Poland shortly.

The official visit to Australia enabled broad and cordial contacts with Poland and its social, cultural, sports, tourist and economic organizations, Mlynchak said.

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SEJM DEPUTIES ADDRESS 'YOUTH LAW' CONTROVERSIES

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Wl.S.: "Controversy Over the 'Youth' Law"]

[Text] (Own service) The Monday meeting of the Sejm Extraordinary Commission held to review the draft of the "Law on the principles of youth participation in state, economic, social and cultural life" was unusually stormy. The meeting was chaired by Deputy Tadeusz Czechowicz.

The controversy aroused in many social communities by this bill caused lengthy discussion of the draft. At the same time, there were fewer substantial voices. There was a noticeable preponderance of older deputies over younger ones. Was this due to lack of courage on the part of younger deputies? Only Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the Union of Socialist Youth of Poland, was very active in the debate.

What were the points of view expressed by the commission members and the invited representatives of various public organizations? It seems that the most doubt was caused by the problem of defining "youth". Deputy Stanislaw Urban proposed that a limit of 29 years be set for the youth age group. Deputy Jerzy Szmajdzinski pointed out the danger posed by setting this 29-year age limit and stressed that many forms of state welfare for youth continue up to the age of 35.

Deputy Antoni Jasinski proposed adoption of a regulation from Hungarian youth law which states that youth is defined as citizens who are studying or beginning independent professional life. This proposal was accepted for later discussion.

The discussions also led the chairman to ask whether the law is supposed to be an ideological declaration, a general statement of youth rights and responsibilities or a document addressing all problems of the youth generation, who is supposed to carry out its provisions and whether the law should be accompanied by Sejm resolutions or executive orders from the government. Most of the participants emphasized that the existence of just

one "guardian" of the law is impossible because the law would be aimed at various ministries and institutions and affect too many areas of life. At the same time, it was proposed that the issue of executive regulations be postponed until the final version of the bill goes up before the Sejm.

Many deputies were concerned about the poor balance between the rights and duties of youth. It was however said that the state should create the necessary conditions for their realization. The participants agreed in principle with Deputy Elzbieta Gacek that the list of youth responsibilities be headed by the requirement for solid, earnest and creative work for our country.

There were also many recommendations on the final version of the preamble. Deputy Tadeusz Myslik for example proposed that with regard to the socialist education of youth, the law should adopt a different and philosophically-neutral form of "educating youth in the spirit of the humanist social ideals of socialism".

Much controversy was caused by the problem of research on youth, the role and tasks of the youth affairs minister and the types of activities taken by the state government on behalf of youth and other groups.

Proposals submitted during the meeting will be taken up at a later date by the commission members. At this point, we only say that the commission faces a difficult task.

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PRESS PERSONNEL CHANGES, MEDIA DEVELOPMENTS MARCH 1986

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 5, May 86 pp 53-58

[Excerpts] 1 March. Mikolaj Hajduk was appointed deputy chief editor of NIWA.

1 March. Leszek Lesniak was appointed to the post of deputy chief editor of GROMADA - ROLNIK POLSKI.

1 March. Wladyslaw Majewski was appointed deputy chief editor of the new monthly journal KOMPUTER published by the Worker's Cooperative Publishing House.

1-2 March. Bialystok celebrated the 30th anniversary of the Belorussian Social and Cultural Society and the Belorussian-language weekly NIWA. The following leading society figures and NIWA journalists were honored with state and regional awards: Editor Michal Chmielewski received the Commander's Cross of the district party organization, Editor Ada Czczuga received the Cavalier's Cross of the district party organization and Eugenia Polocka received the Silver Cross of Merit. The chief editor of NIWA, Jerzy Wolkowycki, and Editor Michal Chmielewski received the SD's gold medal "For Journalistic Merit" and the editors Wiktor Rudczyk and Wiera Wolkowycka were each awarded the medal "25 Years of Work in Polish Newspapers".

12 March. The Warsaw Club of SD Parliamentary Commentators organized a meeting with Vice-Marshall of Sejm F. Rakowski who discussed certain social, political and economic problems and related activities by the Sejm and the Social and Economic Council.

14 March. Piotr Lapa was dismissed from his post as chief editor of MOTYWY to assume a new position with TRYBUNA LUDU.

14 March. The Warsaw Przyjazn [Friendship] SD Editorialist's Club organized a meeting with Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wladyslaw Gwiazda who discussed the current problems of economic cooperation with other CEMA nations.

15 March. Edwin Gornicki was appointed chief editor of VETO.

18 March. The Przyjazn SD Editorialist's Club organized at the Warsaw Journalist's Palace a meeting with representatives of the Soviet press which was dedicated to the 27th CPSU Congress. Deputy Chief Editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Vladislav Ivanov shared his reflections about this congress and Soviet policy for accelerated development of that country's economic, technical, agricultural and social potential. IZVESTIYA Commentator Sergey Dardyn discussed the international significance of the session and the resolutions passed by the 27th Congress.

19-22 March. At the Interpress Press Agency Press Center in Warsaw, there was a roundtable conference of journalists from 7 European socialist states. These were representatives of information agencies and the editorial boards of central party and armed forces journals. The meeting was hosted by Interpress and the purpose was to work out more offensively-oriented means of promoting the peace policy of the socialist countries, the achievements of the Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals and other such initiatives as well as to coordinate the activities of the participating agencies and editorial boards to popularize the ideals of the International Peace Year and the World Peace Congress which will be held in Copenhagen.

21 March. At the Warsaw Journalist's Palace, the SD Polonia Club organized a meeting with Jan Turski, advisor to the foreign affairs minister, who discussed the chief directions for cooperation with Poles abroad in the coming years. These directions were included in the government's 1986-1990 program for cooperation with Poles living abroad.

31 March. Artur Starewicz was dismissed from his post as chief editor of POLSKIE PERSPEKTYWY.

A new social and artistic quarterly, TAK I NIE -- SLASK, appeared at the end of March. Its chief editor, Kazimierz Zarzycki, emphasized the journal's program in a letter to its readers: "Without insinuations, concealment or manipulated half-truths and with the will to discuss hard issues and fully participate in the dialogue about Poland's present and future and the Silesia's role in a very important 'happening', we wish to publish a journal that has come out of the needs of our readers and the expectations of the artistic community and the will and potential of the editors of TAK I NIE". The first issue of this journal was divided into the following sections: facts, literature, criticism, editorials and reviews and the contributors were Tadeusz Kijonka, Gen Roman Paszkowski, Stanislaw Srokowski, Wacław Horoszkiewicz, Jan Pierzchala and Feliks Netz. The quarterly will cost 150 zlotys per issue and will contain 96 pages in A-4 format, a cover and four color reproductions on chalk paper.

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SKOPLJE PROFESSOR DISCUSSES PARTY DOGMATISM, KOSOVO

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 86 pp 21-24

[Interview with Dr Ferid Muhic, professor of modern and contemporary philosophy and head of the Department of Philosophy in the School of Philosophy at Skoplje University, by Jelena Lovric: "The Shattering of the Holy Pictures"; date and place not given]

[Text] Somewhere in the middle of a conversation that lasted several hours Dr Ferid Muhic recalled Kant and his words: Although I have not spoken everything I have thought, I can at least say with a quiet conscience that I have thought everything I have said. And he said: "We do not manage to reach even that honorable plane, much less do we find it desirable for a man to freely say everything he thinks. Everything one thinks does not mean every stupidity, but often out of neglect, opportunism, or advantage we refrain from speaking even about the most honorable and intelligent ideas, about what we believe most profoundly. And when a man learns to be silent about what he cares about most, the day will quickly come when he will not care any longer about anything, when he will forget what the ideal means and when he will profane all that. If we really care about ideals, then we cannot bargain and haggle with them. In love, in love of justice, of ideals, of beliefs, or in love of a human being, exclusivity must never be sacrificed. After all, if one ever consents to do something unsuitable toward the content of his love, the doors are opened even to the ultimate elimination of the content itself."

This credo of a sort imbued the entire conversation with the professor of modern and contemporary philosophy and head of the Philosophy Department in the School of Philosophy at Skoplje University. But we began it with one of Muhic's books, with "Filozofija ikonoklastike" [The Philosophy of Iconoclasm]. Not only does this book about destroyers of holy pictures, which broadens the term iconoclast from the customary meaning marked off in time and space, seem to us to provide a sound definition of its author--as though he is bound to it by certain special and very close ties--but also the topic of iconoclasm seems also to be seriously--perhaps more and more seriously, marking this time. Muhic says that he does not know if he has sensed the pulsing of what might be called the spirit of the times, but he is encouraged that the term that gave him problems with publishers, since they were unable to get away from the meaning it has had up to now, has later appeared in several other books as well. For example, John Elster says of Marx in his recently published book that it is impressive how iconoclastic a thinker he was.

"The shattering of icons has a direct and above all anthropological context: This is the question of a man's attitude toward his own work. Here it is above all a struggle for possibility, for the right, in fact a fight not to allow any picture to be the definitive one, to retain the right to constantly create new pictures. It is an attempt to settle accounts with uncritical human attitudes and with the assurance that the best even absolute and final solutions have been found, which might seem encouraging, but actually it is very dangerous. To be sure, there is hardly anything harmless, but when one imposes his own vision as the only correct one, and does not even allow oneself a correction within the framework set up in advance, then this can be fatal," Ferid Muhic says.

DANAS: This topic interests us above all because of our present situation, which seems to be very contradictory: While on the one hand there are attempts in public to destroy all the holy pictures, on the other hand there is a desire to preserve all existing "icons" untouched regardless of what time thinks of them.

Muhic: The book did not arise out of sugar and smoke, it certainly is related to reality, although it also endeavors to have a bit broader significance, it desires a certain dimension sub specie aeternitatis. But let us detail that connection with reality: Working for changes certainly means replacing the holy pictures with new ones, but it does not mean replacing them with new holy pictures. In fact, the issue all the while has been abolishing holiness as permanent and absolute untouchability. Holiness must become temporal, if we might put it that way; it must arise out of human reality, since all attempts at inviolability--wherever they come from and whatever their nature--have been defeating man. We must ask why Christianity, which started out as a revolutionary force, became a reactionary force? After all, there is no doubt that it was revolutionary in the times of the contests of the gladiators and the throwing of Christians to the lions, and that it powerfully altered those times. Later it ceased to do what it had done at the beginning: It ceased to come to terms with itself, to come to terms with its sources and its goals. Marxism started out as that immense force which interpreted things, it was not an icon, but a vision, but later, after its triumph, it becomes inviolable, a value that is sacrilege to question. I think that religion and Marxism and every ideology have lost their strength at precisely the moment when they no longer consented to come to terms with their own deepest goals, when they lacked that freshness of spirit which looks with mild irony inwardly first of all, when that heretical skepticism disappeared. Even in our own case I have long noted attempts to simply make exception for certain categories, to give them some diplomatic or delegate immunity, to give them some sacred aura, a halo. This sacral mindset, which considers it almost sacrilege to reflect at all or wonder about certain definitions, shows up in many examples almost every day. Usually the dogmatic mind is manifested dually in these cases both in the attitude of politics and also in the attitude toward politics. After all, we have been witnesses so many times already of our most freethinking philosophers, say, who otherwise advocate democracy and are critical so long as they are analyzing the opposing point of view, all of a sudden display fiercely iconophilic or dogmatic behavior in some of our forums as soon as the least attempt is made to relativize their own positions. This kind of reaction

shows that we are dealing with a conflict, believe me, between two irreconcilable viewpoints, both of them rigid and ossified. Nothing unusual in that, since the conflicts down through history, even in our own country, have much more frequently been conflicts of believers with believers than of believers with nonbelievers. Nonbelievers in the sense of freethinkers who will consent even to being reexamined themselves. The trouble is that there are so few of them.

DANAS: What is it that brings an individual, a society, a community, a country, or indeed a party, which have been opened to change, which have even been initiators of certain important changes, back to dogmatism?

Muhic: The symptom of dogmatism is reluctance, refusal to reexamine oneself. The party, for example, refuses to turn its thoughts to itself, its fundamental commitments are simply beyond all doubt and beyond discussion; it rejects any serious reassessment even though there is no need at all to doubt a priori its favorable outcome. The result may be such as to affirm the basic commitments without reservation, perhaps affirm them still more strongly. But the unwillingness to risk inquiry, even though the possibility of the results turning out to be negative is extremely abstract, even theoretical, is a quite sufficient sign that our party has become dogmatically self-assured, and in this respect it does not differ from any other party. It is difficult to say what brought this about. Perhaps a general mentality, but above all this is related to the sweet category of power.

DANAS: Is this perhaps the source of the more or less present, but always reserved attitude of the party toward the intellectuals, which is sometimes felt as a cutting edge, sometimes as a fluid of distrust?

Muhic: Certainly. Precisely because Marx's "criticism of everything that exists" is inherent in the intellectual, since there are no borders or restrictions on the intellect, it is the ability to make judgments, neither affirmative nor negative a priori, it is operative above all when the very subject of its reflection is questioned. But politics cannot consent to abolishing the a priori stricture, it demands it for its key commitments, and to that extent it is diametrically opposed to the intellectual. I think that the sphere of politics has long since been a field of irrationality in which the forms of the rational are no longer honored insofar as they are interpreted as the intellectual and critical approach. So that the party, any political party, is rightly distrustful of intellectual effort insofar as that endeavor should take it itself as its subject. But if it does not concern itself with that, every political organization is intelligent enough to work that intellectual potential very nicely into its programs. As a matter of fact learning is not only under an umbrella, but indeed even under the protective care of politics whenever and insofar as it concerns itself with politically neutral topics or topics which can take on great strength in political interpretations. The universal bribability of the artist is a mentality that fits extremely conveniently into the political practice of bribery. This is a case when the buyer has found a seller.

DANAS: An intelligent man has said that recently the great wave of humanistic criticism has passed over and that now something altogether new is on the horizon. The bureaucracy has managed to dissolve that once homogeneous humanistic bloc, and the new wave of criticism that is coming is largely carrying nationalistic banners.

Muhic: That assessment is very close to how I see things, although I would not altogether separate the humanistic and the nationalistic. That is, the humanistic wave has not altogether recoiled, but rather its last efforts and the foam of its spray are being used to give energy to the nationalistic. After all, at present what we call nationalistic is still to a large extent operating under the aegis, so to speak, of humanistic arguments and terms. That is, economic points are being scored, but there is also a very strong emphasis on humanistic connotations: our literature, our art, our cultural identity, the right to our human choice--all ammunition from the arsenal of humanism. However, the nationalistic is already dominant ["and setting off demolition charges"--untranslatable pun], and that is what absolutely horrifies me, and if at some point I were to abandon my proclaimed iconoclastic position, if I were to forsake the soil of tender irony--then it probably would be precisely in these matters, since here the consequences are most horrible. We have come into improbable situations as in fact they would appear to us if we examined them objectively, if they had happened somewhere else. If our workers in Germany or if our people anywhere in the world had experience as to nationality what has happened to them in certain of our communities--there would have been great scandals, ministers in the government would have fallen, apologies would have been offered. But here there has been nothing.

Vidmar's statement, for example, to the effect that workers from other republics are welcome in Slovenia, since they collect the garbage which Slovenes refuse to do and that they should be driven out if they upset the established order of things was not commented on by a single politician, nor was it denied, nor did anyone in Slovenia take exception to it. Do we have any idea at all what is implied by the word expulsion? That statement gives one the shivers, since this man was a member of AVNOJ, he is, so to speak, one of the founders of this state, a member of the academy, a writer, and a humanist. He is not, of course, saying this alone, but obviously as those who think like him. So we see what has already been well known in Europe at large is being borne out in our country: that the one who is the furthest away is always the best friend, and the close neighbor the worst enemy. Thus the Slovenes, who react wonderfully, say, in demanding objectivity when it comes to relations in Kosovo, all of a sudden fall silent when it comes time to talk about what is happening with them. Or when they worry about the Slovenes in Kaernten--regardless of how many of them there are, even if there is only one, even he has the right to be defended--they easily forget that in some places they are behaving in an incredibly distasteful way toward workers from Yugoslavia. If that were happening in Austria--they would be horrified.

DANAS: You have mentioned Kosovo. You wanted especially to talk at length about Kosovo. Why?

Muhic: I cannot remain silent even though my skin might go for a drumhead, if I only knew that this would do any good. It has gone too far. What truly disturbs me most profoundly in connection with Kosovo is the feeling that matters will get out of hand if it goes on this way. If sober heads could be found, at least just a bit of that iconoclastic outlook, if there were a reassessment, even though it be fierce and there be curses and fights, in some high forum, of what is truly happening there, I think that it would still be possible to prevent what this way--as is evident--will be difficult to stop. There is talk of genocide, the columns of persecuted Serbs who have been driven out are coming down from Cakor, this is a horrible picture without doubt. Of course, it goes without saying that I myself am in favor of the harshest reaction wherever it is truly a question of pressure, wherever there have truly been threats with firearms, where hay has been set fire to, livestock killed, and where all of this has been done in order to drive someone out.

But everything cannot be crammed into the same basket, we still have to distinguish motives. The rape of an old woman of another nationality cannot be a nationalistic act, this is a pathological act. It is biologically impossible to do this out of nationalistic motives, but rather this is something that happens to pathological types. It has been altogether forgotten that rape, regardless of whether the woman is old or young, is an act of a pathological mind--since any coercion of another human being, especially coercion to force such an intimate relation, is pathological--that this cannot, simply cannot be done out of nationalistic motives.

It is pressure, it is said, that the Albanians are purchasing land. But under that kind of pressure we have lost a million people who went abroad following their stomachs in search of bread. No one is responsible for that. Economic pressure cannot be turned off. After all, then, why not take into account that Albanians are also moving out of Kosovo. Nor does anyone talk about the emigration of Yugoslavs from Yugoslavia. Sometimes the term genocide is used in an extremely uncritical way. We know what genocide is, in this case it would be organized and institutionally imposed uprooting and expulsion of Serbs and Montenegrins and non-Albanian nationalities from Kosovo under the protective cover of the Kosovo leadership.

DANAS: It is in fact being suggested that the leadership there has taken a favorable attitude in that direction.

Muhic: Then that should be proven. And the behavior should be otherwise, damn it. After all, the worst thing this way is that the people have become alienated which never happened before. I lived for a year in Kosovo, I go there constantly, I hike through the mountains, I have many friends, both Albanians and Serbs, I have been received everywhere, and I have never had an unpleasant encounter. Until recently I never felt that they hated one another, that they could not stand one another. I would go to an Albanian shepherd's hut, there was no mention at all of relations with non-Albanians, but rather they talked about how difficult it was, everything was expensive, it was expensive to rent pastureland, and the sheep were not bringing a return. Now they talk no longer about how they get along, but rather: Look

what these people are doing to us. And if you go to a Serbian village, they say: These Albanians, look what they've done to us. That is all they talked about. Nationalities at odds--it is something incredible. And only here and there, among the elderly, you come upon a friendship between people of different nationalities, which in spite of their assurance that "all this will pass, and we will remain best friends," still is the best evidence of the way it once was. You cannot find that kind of friendship among young people.

DANAS: That is what is most horrible, isn't it?

Muhic: Today a young Albanian simply cannot enter the company of non-Albanians, just as there is no place for others in Albanian society. I see that young people, university students, now mainly form their associations on an ethnic basis. That is truly horrifying. The example in Batuse has the same impact; according to NIN, in that village 75 families officially filed a written request for the 5 Albanian families there to move out, since--as one farmer there was quoted--"What room is there, I ask you, for an Albanian family in a purely Serbian village?" We should see whether there are similar cases where Albanians are signing demands for Serbian families to move out of their villages. Of course, the person to blame for this is not the man in that village who thinks like that, but our constant insistence on differences, on divisions, on driving out this group and that, the emphasis on counting heads, on revanchism.

Right now, for instance, people are extremely frightened by the high birth rate of the Albanians. "They are threatening us." The real question is whether the Albanians are Yugoslavs or not. When some of them shouted that they were not--we put them in jail. But if they are Yugoslavs, and we say that they are, and therefore we do not allow them to secede, then we must say that it is not the number of them that is growing, but the number of us that is growing, it is the number of Yugoslavs that is growing. Other intelligent countries are concerned about the birth rate, but we are in a panic: They are threatening us. That general fear of children which is incidentally inherent in the present-day world, actually represents a fear that they will spoil our comfortable life, and in our country it is reflected as a fear of children of a particular nationality, a fear of a little pink-cheeked baby born in Pec or Vranje. I mention Vranje advisedly, although it is not in Kosovo, since a delegate from there charged on Belgrade television that Albanian women are having babies in the hospital there although they do not live in Vranje. The assessment was that this was a deliberate action on the part of the Irredenta so that one day those small Albanians could say that they are inhabitants of Vranje. Even if that were the case--What does this actually mean? What have we come to? If anywhere in the world they spoke in such a way about a Turkish woman or Yugoslav woman giving birth, that entire country would be embarrassed.

DANAS: There are those who think that that high birth rate of Albanians represents a deliberate tactic.

Muhic: Every intelligent man clearly sees what is the cause and what is the consequence. Behind the high birth rate, at least in these parts, stands the level of socioeconomic development, that is the cause, not the consequence.

But regardless of that, regardless of those improvised interpretations, even if they were true, this would not diminish at all the importance of this basic and decisive question: Do we consider the Albanians to be Yugoslavs or do we hold that they somehow are not? After all, if they are ours, that means that they are benefiting us: They are giving us a new addition to the labor force. But with this kind of policy we are obviously implying that they are not Yugoslavs, but we do not have the guts to say so, since that really would be stupid. So this horror of newborn infants demonstrates all the weaknesses we have achieved with an erroneous ethnic policy.

DANAS: What do you mean by that erroneous ethnic policy?

Muhic: It is erroneous since for at least the last 20 years or so, under banners of identity, of self-sufficiency, it has systematically emphasized those things which divide and make differences. Now everything that brings us together falls down before just one characteristic that divides us. We have lost the sense of identity to the effect that that other person is actually just my alter ego to which I will one day rise up as to my own real content. But those divisions, that exclusiveness within walls which have been constantly raised by masons with quick hands, actually arose out of the statist consciousness of late feudalism: To preserve one's feud out of selfish and private interests, to rule over one's own, since my people are my people, if I am born, if I kill, this is no one else's business. There has been manipulation in precisely this area: "Why are you being ruled by others, it is better that you be ruled by your own." I think that Albanian nationalism and the Irredenta made their way precisely because they presumably perceived that they were being ruled by non-Albanians, by Serbs, by these or those, whoever, but not their own. But right here is the deception: The concept of rule, its very foundation, is not subject to suspicion, you cannot relativize it, since these people on both sides will immediately say: "But you cannot get along without government authority. And assuming that there must be government authority, then it is best for us to be ruled by our own." It is no longer important how able those people are who are, as it is put, ruling, but only that they belong to another nationality. The criterion of ability has been completely eliminated. But actually the best would be for there to be no government authority, for people not to rule people. But people have a hard time seeing that.

DANAS: Those who until yesterday were beating their breasts and saying that they were the conscience of society are today taking a very active part in ethnic divisions. Don't you think that today, when there is a great readiness on the part of the public to accept all critical thought...

Muhic: That is true.

DANAS: ...that it is very dangerous for figures in the field of culture, writers, for example, to come forth with nationalistic propositions?

Muhic: At this point they are doing more to set people at odds than the politicians, and perhaps--if it goes on this way--the latter will experience the fate of the devil's apprentice. The broom sweeps, the broom sweeps, and the