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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1457

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 POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1457

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO VIETNAM ON UN ADMISSION

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 77 p 1 AU

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party, Comrade Ton Duc Than, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Hanoi.

Esteemed comrades: I take great pleasure in conveying to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR, as well as in my own name, most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the UN organization.

The admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the UN organization is a manifestation of the balance of forces in the world which is changing further in favor of peace, democracy and socialism. It was proved again that the international authority of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is growing irresistibly. [Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin

CSO: 2300

ALBANIA

BRIEFS

EARTHQUAKE IN MAT DISTRICT--On 23 September at 0458 hours the seismological network registered an earthquake with a magnitude of 5.0 on the Richter scale with its epicenter in Mat District. The intensity at the epicenter was 6 according to the MSK-1964 scale [Mercalli scale?]. The earthquake also affected Kruje, Tirana, Mirdite, Librazhd, and Puke districts. There was no damage from the earthquake. [Text] [Tirana ZERI POPULLIT in Albanian 24 Sep 77 p 4]

CSO: 2100

CIVIL DEFENSE CHEMICAL LABORATORY TRAINING

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 7, 1977 pp 32, 33

[Article by Violeta Raycheva, laboratory manager: "Systematic and Profound Preparation of Chemical and Radiometric Laboratories for Work Under Complex Circumstances"]

[Text] The preparation of civil defense chemical and radiometric laboratories for work under wartime circumstances is an important prerequisite for insuring the fast and proper conduct of rescue and emergency damage repair work. The preparation of the laboratories in the area of the capital are focused on the development of lasting habits and skill to work rapidly and accurately under complex circumstances. The overall activity may be divided into two main aspects -- organizational and practical.

The organizational activities are extensive and are conducted on a year-round basis both by the capital's staff as well as the formations themselves. They include supplying the laboratories with the necessary documentation -- plans, logbooks, preparations tables, apparatus, and chemicals. We pay particular attention to the accurate and timely implementation of the combat readiness plan and to recording personnel changes. Every year we distribute scarce chemicals despite the great difficulty of distributing them among such a large number of laboratories.

The topic plans of the school year are based on the topics issued by the Civil Defense Staff of the Bulgarian People's Republic. In order to make classes more interesting we try to introduce new topics and different alternatives in identifying harmful substances.

At the beginning of each school year we draw up the schedules for the individual laboratories. They include the mandatory number of hours, dates and topics for each class and its location. This offers an overall picture of the volume of work and the possibility for all-around control by the staff. Our classes are regularly attended by a representative of the capital's staff who gives us competent methodical aid. He supplies contaminated samples for analysis and supervises the overall degassification after work. Thus the chance of an accident caused by inattention is reduced to a minimum.

The organization of socialist competition among laboratories is an important element in our work. Refining the indicators we seek the opinion of the civil defense laboratory chiefs in the individual enterprises in order to make such indicators comparable and offer equal competition conditions to the competitors. The competition in honor of the 11th Party Congress was based on higher indicators for proper supplies and practical work for earning the title of "model civil defense laboratory." Six chemical and three radiometric laboratories were awarded this prize having proved the high level of their comprehensive training. They are the laboratories of the Malchika Sugar Combine, and the chemical laboratories of the State Veterinary-Sanitary Control and the Sredets Plant.

Practical activities begin with a one-day rally of laboratory heads. Here organizational matters are discussed in detail, joint exercises are covered, theoretical formulations are refined, and problems of the procurement of chemicals and apparatus for the normal conduct of the training process throughout the year are resolved. Such rallies contribute to the development of close contacts and to the exchange of experience and interaction among the collectives of the individual laboratories.

The making of reaction and indication papers immediately preceding classes is an important aspect in practical activities. This avoids the over-expenditure of chemicals and results in savings.

Each class is taught by the head of the laboratory in the presence of a staff chemist. In the course of the training we pay great attention to precise and quick work. The laboratory technicians realize that in their work quality and speed are absolutely necessary and dedicate a great deal of effort and skill in their training. Their ability to work independently in other areas is of great importance. We thus achieve interchangeability and the absence of any given individual member of the laboratory crew is not felt tangibly.

Classes are held during the year at specific times for the chemical and radiometric laboratories. However, our activities are not limited to this. Most of the laboratories participate in reconnaissance training. They are given a contaminated sample which they process independently and report results as rapidly as possible. The number of faulty answers has been minimal.

In the course of the training we focus our attention on laboratories which analyze food products, water, and air in peacetime. They have been assigned the task of determining the suitability of the product.

Profound and systematic organizational and practical work is a factual prerequisite for the development of civil defense laboratories based on contemporary requirements and which could be relied upon under complex circumstances. That is why the efforts we devote in this respect obey the party order of maintaining high quality and effectiveness.

BULGARIA

POWER CONTROL AS A CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURE OUTLINED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 7, 1977 pp 30, 31

[Article by Col Engineer Tsanko Tsanev: "Circuit Remote Control of the Electric Power System"]

[Text] The experience of World War II proved that blackout was used by all belligerent countries. Despite the tremendous development of aerial reconnaissance and attack means -- phototelemetric, laser, heat, infrared, and others -- it has remained valid under the conditions of a modern war as well. Today as well its objectives are, above all, to hinder the detection of targets based on their light configuration and thus prevent their destruction.

In World War II the ways, methods and means for implementation of blackout measures were characterized by their primitiveness. This is explained by the particular nature of industrial output, on the one hand, and the very limited possibilities of the electric power system, on the other. In 1939, in 1 year Bulgaria produced less electric power than it produces today in a single day. The power for private consumers ranged between 120 and 150 volts for the almost entire territory of the country. The nature, mechanization, and technology of industrial output made possible the centralized electric power cutoff of projects. This benefited the introduction of the blackout system in the country or in individual parts of the country. The poor or extremely limited electrification of settlements (i.e., the light picture of the territory) was greatly deconcentrated. Naturally, these circumstances favored the implementation of blackout measures.

The power industry was developed tremendously in the course of the building of socialism. The pace at which it grew has been exceptionally high. It is already based on a nuclear electric power industry which is steadily increasing the power balance of the country. Lighting fixtures for household, street, advertising, and industrial illumination are developing and improving. The standard household tension rose to 220-230 volts.

All these circumstances made substantial changes to the light picture of the cities, industrial projects, and rayons. This also complicated the methods and means for the implementation of blackout measures. For understandable reasons the centralized turnoff of the current fed industrial consumers is impossible. The turnoff of street, house, and advertising illumination from transformer centers demands more time which is contrary to modern requirements. Consequently, the resolution of the problem is reduced to automated control of the power system. This provides optimal control over the entire technological process and the proper distribution and effective utilization of the electric power produced.

In this connection, the facilities for circuit remote control of the power system are used to control average and low tension circuits and to insure their entirely automated control. They include the following: systems for peak limitation of the load schedule of industrial and residential consumers; work with double and triple carry electric meters at enterprises and households; control of street lighting; use of condenser batteries and synchronous compensators for improving the capacity factor in the circuits; program control of transformers during pre-holiday periods and holidays; control of advertising lights, traffic signals, and shop windows; and switching on signalling systems for civil defense -- for notifying emergency groups, and others.

The transmission of orders to the automatically controlled consumers, using radioengineering facilities, would be impossible because of the excessive load carried by air waves and the severe atmospheric and industrial disturbances. The development of such a system would make it exceptionally complex and operationally unreliable. The building of a separate cable system for such a purpose would be equally inexpedient.

The only proper and economically advantageous method is controlling average and low tension circuits through a circuit telecontrol system (MTU). Basically the MTU system consists of the inductance of light frequency pulses from a transmitting generator into the busbar system of a 110/20/10 kilovolt substation.

These pulses form a series which spread well throughout the cable circuit and reach every consumer where it is received by a relay. The sound frequency should be sufficiently high so that in the receiving relay it could be well distinguished from the basic 50 Hertz frequency and the circuit harmonics.

On the other hand, it must be sufficiently low so that it may properly spread within the circuit. In practice it would be expedient to use as a working frequency the range from 200 to 2,000 Hertz with a trend gravitating toward the lower limit,

In such a case the transmitter-generator must have sufficient power to cover the area of the substation in which it has been installed, i.e.,

the pulse series to reach every consumer with a level sufficient to insure the normal work of receiving relays.

The circuit telecontrol of the electric power system makes possible the effective use of electric power by reducing its losses in industry, and the proper distribution and utilization of available nighttime electric power. Furthermore, its use would insure the implementation of all the necessary blackout measures to meet civil defense requirements.

Some substations within our electric power system have circuit telecontrol equipment which could carry out tens of orders and programs, control street lighting, household boilers, double rate electric meters, and staircase lighting, and which could signal emergency groups and civil defense personnel.

The long term effective solution of blackout problems calls for the further improvement and automation of the power system control.

The implementation of blackout measures, however, should follow other directions as well. Camouflage measures, carried out with minimal outlays of funds and materials, should be included in the planning and building of new projects, installations, and housing, administrative, and other buildings. Suitable systems must be installed for blackout lighting, blackout systems, and others.

Training the population in the organization and implementation of basic blackout measures at home with its own forces and facilities and materials produced in advance such as paper, weaker light bulbs, covers for building doors, glass painting, and others, is a no less important task. Preliminary organization of a weaker lighting system (duty system) of important public areas such as underpasses, tunnels, installations, medical centers, hospitals and others -- creates a blackout effect and offers the possibility to maintain order in the area of such sites.

The use of weaker lighting for household needs through the installation of transformers in buildings or of tension regulators in the lit premises at home is another factor in the installation of blackout lighting facilities in residences where man, as a production force, restores his capacity to work. Again in this connection, special equipment is used in the shops of large industrial projects; the territorial lighting of the project is limited or switched off entirely; information lighting is set up; windows are blocked; blackout systems are installed at ground lit entrances, and others.

In order not to violate the blackout system, the heat radiation of industrial systems and lights is reduced in some sites. Booths and closed premises for welding and other operations at night are set up.

The implementation of blackout measures may be reduced to the use of several methods: power -- tension along cables is turned off or lowered;

circuit telecontrol of the electric power system is introduced; mechanical, requiring the blackout of all lighted openings of industrial, administrative, and public buildings, residential buildings, and others; light engineering, using internal and external blackout lighting with special lighting facilities.

Blackout measures are defensive in nature. Their planning, organization, and implementation is a matter for the entire society, requiring the efforts and conscientiousness of all citizens. That is why knowledge on citizens' duties concerning blackout problems and requirements must be disseminated within the population's civil defense training system.

5003

CSO: 2200

CONDUCT OF CERTAIN SERVICEMEN, OFFICERS CRITICIZED

Sofia ARMEYSKI KOMUNIST in Bulgarian No 8, 1977 pp 15-21

[Article by Col Stayko Gurbev: "On the Irreproachable Conduct of Servicemen"]

[Text] The personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army have great respect, confidence and recognition among the workers of our socialist motherland. In the military they see the heirs of the unprecedented heroism of their grandfathers, fathers and brothers and which at Lyule Burgas and Odrin, at Drava and Mur showed what the Bulgarian soldier is capable of. And for this reason, when the brisk military step resounds over the streets and squares and when a stirring military march is heard, they experience a feeling of paternal love for their offspring, the People's Army, which has fused together the valor of the heroes of previous wars with that of peacetime.

The people are used to seeing their soldiers smart and neatly dressed, and holding their heads high. Their graceful walk, their cultivated attitude toward the citizens and conduct on the street, in the movie theater, always evoke inspiration and respect among persons around.

The confidence, the warm maternal affection and pure feelings which the people preserve for their military never disappear. But they place great demands upon each serviceman, and oblige him, wherever he may be--in the ranks, out of them, in the barracks, in a city, in a village, in a public institution or on the street--to always be a model of a worthy defender of the socialist fatherland, and to keep as the apple of his eye his name and honor, the name and honor of the People's Army. He must remember that any disrespectful attitude toward service, the slightest infraction of the regulations and orders of commanders, as well as any carelessness toward external appearance and improper conduct are incompatible with the dignity and high calling of a socialist soldier. He must always be an example to emulate everywhere.

An important indicator for the conduct of servicemen in the garrison and society is the strict and precise observance of the regulations concerning the wearing of the uniform and insignias of military rank, the branch of

troops and services. Our people link with them their notions of the army and express their desire to have a more organized, disciplined and battle-worthy armed force.

The uniform is dictated by certain socioeconomic and historical conditions. It incorporates national, state, political and symbolic emblems, and reflects the aesthetic views established among the people and specific national traits. Externally it expresses a belonging to the army, and is a distinguishing feature for a special status of each citizen in the socialist motherland who is carrying out his supreme duty of defending its liberty, independence and territorial integrity in peacetime and war. It distinguishes him from the remaining members of society, and is a symbol and attribute of courage, boldness, heroism and patriotism.

The military uniform and distinguishing insignias also express the internal content of an army, that is, its sociopolitical and class essence, national traditions and aesthetic concepts. The people judge the high morale of an army, its combat readiness and capability from the appearance, the smartness, and conduct of the men in the barracks and outside. The people say that discipline and training will be just as the appearance. "Internal, conscious discipline must be expressed without fail in an external form," stressed Frunze. "...Both enemies and friends must feel from a single glance at the Red Armyman and commander that here there is a unified, organized and united force which in every word and step, by each deed speaks of the presence of firm revolutionary will and profound inner tempering."¹

By its smart lines, by its uniform color and attractiveness, the uniform is also related to the internal content, to the moral make-up, to the views, ideals and ideas of the defenders of the motherland. External smartness and neatness are the most important traits of the general and aesthetic culture of the military, of their internal discipline and high awareness of personal responsibility to defend the motherland. From how a soldier looks, and what the state of his uniform is it is possible to judge his deeds and his attitude toward service. Concern for the uniform is an expression of the spiritual essence of a soldier. The more aware he is, the more highly educated and with richer general and military culture, the more concerned he is toward his external appearance and the more demanding upon his military uniform. A cultivated and educated soldier never violates the uniform requirements. A clean and ironed uniform, polished boots, and good external appearance are an indicator of the organization and correctness of a soldier. A smart officer, sergeant or soldier makes a pleasant impression on people around. He inspires respect and confidence. He instills a belief that the defense of the motherland is in secure hands. The constant and precise observance of the uniform rules is an expression of an understanding of the great responsibility entrusted to the military by our people. A serviceman

¹M. Frunze, "Izbr. Proizvedeniya" [Selected Works], DVI, Sofia, 1954, p 296.

must never forget that he influences those who are around him and meet him daily by his external appearance which plays a great role in indoctrination and self-indoctrination as well as the attitude of the people toward him. For this reason the regulations demand that each serviceman "...always be in uniform, cleanly and neatly dressed."²

There is a great significance of the military uniform for strengthening discipline and order in the army. It reflects the organizational principle of who is a superior and who is a subordinate, and what is the military specialty of the serviceman. It helps to determine the place and what activity is carried out by each person in the ranks and in the battle formation. It expresses a readiness at each moment to carry out precisely the orders and instructions of the commanders and chiefs. The people see in the soldier a worthy representative of our glorious army, and a living carrier of its traditions. In providing the necessary means for modern, comfortable and attractive clothing, the people has granted the right of the military to wear it with honor, but also obliges the military to maintain it in accord with the ideas of military and general culture.

A majority of the servicemen correctly judges the great significance of the uniform and insignias, and strictly observes the rules for wearing them. An example to be followed in this regard is Lt Monev, the commander of an outstanding battery. By his smart appearance, he evokes pride and inspiration among the servicemen and the citizens. When he stands in front of his subordinates, they are pleased by his smartness and cleanliness, by all his appearance, and these give off an inspiration and mood which are transmitted to the subordinates. The men of the battery endeavor, like their commander, to always maintain an exemplary appearance, they participate in the training process with great desire and dedication, and are always in the ranks of the leaders in terms of military and political training.

Lt Monev is the same among citizens. By his high military and general culture, by his good appearance, and by his courteous and unforced conduct in public places, he makes his presence felt, he shows his military honor, and at the same time his inner nobility.

But, unfortunately, there are individual servicemen, including officers, who neglect the uniform, and violate the rules for wearing it. They go about in wrinkled and soiled clothes, dirty boots, unshaven and without a haircut. At times they smoke on the streets, they walk with their hands in their pockets, unbuttoned, they follow certain "fashionable" infatuations, and get into quarrels. They do not give sufficiently serious attention to their conduct in society. These servicemen leave a bad impression among the workers not only of their own personality, but also of the detachment, the branch of troops and the army. They do not make a political evaluation of

²"Ustav Vutreshna Sluzhba" [Internal Service Regulations], Vol. 4, p 12.

their behavior by which they compromise the prestige of the army and the country in front of foreign guests, some of which have dishonest intentions. A person experiences an even more distressing feeling when he sees groups of troops moving down the streets out of formation. All of this shows that the commanders have not paid the necessary attention to military indoctrination. It is forgotten that military honor, as high as it may be, is destroyed by the most petty things, that a soldier is always a soldier, and should think not only of his own name, but also of the name of the Bulgarian People's Army, and of the honor of the shoulderboards.

The instilling of the habits of the proper, smart, clean, and regulation wearing of the uniform is the duty of each commander and political worker, of each party and Komsomol organization. They should not overlook this major and highly moral question which is an expression of respect for the army, the nation and the socialist system. This must be combined with daily explanatory and indoctrinational work and a struggle both against negligence as well as against fashionable and other infatuations which more frequently are the sign of low aesthetic and military culture. They must be systematically concerned with the appearance of the men, and create a strong, fundamentally social attitude in each collective.

Another important indicator concerning the conduct of servicemen in the garrison and society is politeness and cultured behavior. These include attentiveness, tact, sensitivity, sincerity, a readiness to help and provide a service, strict and precise observance of the established rules and standards of communist morality, and so forth. True politeness expresses an attitude to others and is inseparable from an awareness of dignity and respect. Courteous behavior between the military and the citizens are one of the elementary manifestations of cultivated conduct. They disclose the moral make-up, the high communist awareness and ethics of the servicemen, and show that beneath the shoulderboards are new men, the party-indoctrinated builders and defenders of a developed socialist society.

Relationships between servicemen are manifested at each step in the contacts between them and with citizens. These relationships and their conduct in public and other places are regulated by the regulations. "Servicemen are obliged to serve constantly as an example of high culture, humility and discretion, they are to strictly observe the requirements of communist morality, and behave properly in public places and on the street.

"In public places, on streetcars, trolley buses and buses, the serviceman is obliged to salute the entering superior or chief, and if there are no vacant seats, to offer his place."³ A cultivated and educated serviceman who respects his own honor and dignity always greets superiors, and behaves appropriately in public places and institutions. He strictly observes the

³"Ustav Vutreshna Sluzhba," Vol 43, p 27.

established procedure in using transport. He waits his turn in line. He offers his seat to elderly persons, mothers with children, disabled persons, and superiors. He helps persons in need to get on and get off the streetcar or trolley bus. He assists the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in establishing public order. He demands that juniors acknowledge him, that they behave properly, and be neat and of good appearance. Such conduct of the military is an expression of high general and military culture, of a profound understanding and conscious attitude toward military duty, and a desire to defend the honor and name of the People's Army. It inspires confidence and security that the army is a major cultivated force capable of surmounting any difficulties and attaining victory over the enemies of the motherland.

According to Marxist-Leninist ethics, the conduct of a person is a social indicator of his moral make-up and of his moral qualities. According to Marx, the overall culture of a person can be judged from his attitude toward persons around. True courtesy requires the observance of the established rules for greetings, for conducting a conversation, attention and respect to elderly and women, to superiors, as well as much else. They are determined by the regulations, and are equally applicable both for the barracks and outside of it. At the same time, it is the duty of each soldier to always be a model of proper conduct, wherever he is, and in whatever environment. In the barracks, in public places, in the family, among acquaintances and friends, he enters into different relations with superiors and subordinates, younger and older persons, persons equal in rank and position, and familiar and unknown citizens, but must never forget that he is a soldier of the socialist army. The personal example of a commander is an important principle in the training and indoctrination of the serviceman. Experience shows that as the commander is so are his subordinates. This principle is also most valid for the appearance of the officer. It has been reflected in the regulations which emphasize that he has the duty to serve as an example of high culture, humility and discretion, to strictly observe the requirements of communist morality, and to behave properly in public places and on the street.

The conduct of a commander is observed by many eyes. Subordinates and citizens judge his deeds and actions, they search for the most precise dimensions in character, indoctrination and conduct, and determine their attitude toward him. The attractive force of a personal example is inestimable. It raises him in the eyes of the people around and has an unique effect on the awareness of the men. The example of a commander evokes reflection and an incentive to imitate it. From him they learn the exemplary fulfillment of their military duties and how to fight for the honor of the shoulderboard.

The role of the responsible commander is enormous in creating the habits of proper and cultivated conduct by the servicemen in society and the garrison. By the strength of his official position, he is the champion of exemplary appearance and conduct by his subordinates, he must be constantly on the watch for proper order, and in everything be an example of discipline,

smartness, and exactingness in important and minor matters both for himself and his subordinates.

A further improvement in the organization of military service, order in army life and living conditions in the unit is an important area for the work of the commanders for instilling irreproachable conduct of the men in the garrison and society. Their organizational, political and indoctrinational work is aimed at bringing the life of the units into full accord with the demands of the regulations and those of the 11th Party Congress and the July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, and for turning them into criteria of intolerance for weaknesses, indifference and liberalism.

The example can be set only by a commander who by his personal example of discipline, principledness and exactingness, with his taste for order and beauty, and with his conduct in society and the barracks, helps the subordinates to develop as true patriots and outstanding soldiers. His strength is in his high awareness which is based upon good military, special and Marxist-Leninist training. The regulations oblige a commander "...to serve as an example for subordinates in the strict observance of the moral and ethical standards of conduct, and for the irreproachable fulfillment of the requirements of the laws, the military oath, military regulations and his own service duties."⁴

The struggle for the exemplary conduct of servicemen depends largely upon the pedagogical, psychological and party training of the commanders, and upon his ability to create a situation and psychological climate of an irreconcilable attitude toward any sort of violations and weaknesses, laxness and lack of discipline.

This is the chief condition for a positive effect on the conduct of the men, and for developing in them the moral habits, customs and personal qualities as defenders and citizens of Bulgaria. For this reason, the irreproachable organization, internal order, discipline and self-discipline in all officers, sergeants and soldiers contribute a great deal. The turning of the regulations into a law in the life of the men and the basis of order and discipline is a condition for the personnel to show high awareness, a strong will for subordination, and a psychological strength in surmounting the difficulties caused by the harsh conditions of army life, and exemplary conduct of the men wherever they are.

Of exceptionally great significance is the ability of the commander to control and adjust the relations between the servicemen, and to utilize the indoctrinational functions of the collective as well as the party and Kom-somol organization. To create an atmosphere whereby the decision taken by the collective for exemplary conduct in the barracks and outside of it morally obliges each member of the collective to respect it and to work for

⁴"Ustav Vutreshna Sluzhba," Vol. 48, p 30.

its fulfillment. A silence or reticence to condemn unworthy actions of an offender and to assume a personal position in examining it are a specific form of irresponsibility and complicity with those who deviate from the obligations of the regulations. And a soldier who is indifferent to the opinion of the collective is incapable of struggling for his own honor and the honor of the subunit.

The party and Komsomol organizations have a major role to play in the struggle for irreproachable conduct by the soldiers in the garrison and in society. They must disclose not only the content but also the profound sense and social importance of the proper wearing of the uniform and cultivated conduct in public places and institutions. In deed they must achieve the vanguard role and personal example of each communist and Komsomol member. They must create a situation and psychological climate of an irreconcilable and principled attitude toward the most minor violations, as the decisions of the 11th Congress and July Plenum demand. They are to organize and carry out daily and purposeful indoctrination with all categories of servicemen. To a significant degree what microclimate will be created in the collectives and what relationships will be established in it depend upon their ideological and organizational effect on the personnel.

The questions of the conduct of servicemen in the garrison and society constantly stand at the center of attention of the party organization where officer Tanev is the secretary. The party bureaus and groups as well as all the communists are engaged in solving it. With party means and forms, the communists and remaining personnel are influenced, and the requirements of the regulations are precisely observed in relationships between the servicemen.

The efforts of the party organization are aimed at the ideological growth of the commanders of all levels and at their development as authoritative, strict, demanding, principled, critical and self-critical responsible commanders. It is realized that the moral values of the officers are manifested moreover in their actions and conduct, as well as in the actions and conduct of their subordinates and all the personnel.

The creating of a strong and united troop collective, and the formation of a favorable sociopsychological climate for fully manifesting the activity and creativity of each serviceman are another essential aspect in the work of the party organization. It works systematically and purposefully to create principled, friendly and proper relations between the various categories of servicemen, and for preventing negative phenomena. The slightest violations are not overlooked, but are responded to promptly, they are given a political assessment, and are brought to the attention of others in order that they not be repeated. The party organization struggles to raise the vanguard role of each communist. The indoctrinational functions of the collective are skillfully used.

Characteristic for this party organization is the fact that a majority of the communists and the remaining commanders correctly realize that the

cultivated conduct of the servicemen in society and the garrison is also shaped under the influence of the army way of life, and by concrete and purposeful indoctrination. The desire is to make it not a brief campaign, but rather a constant, daily task for all commanders and political workers, for all communists and Komsomol members. The organized meetings on the regulations, the competitions for the basic provisions in them, meetings and talk with individual categories of servicemen, and the reports and talks on the cultivated conduct and uniform rules given by the agitation collective have increased the men's love for the unit and the army, and a feeling of responsibility and pride that they are the defenders of the peaceful labor of the people; these meetings develop in them the habits of irreproachable conduct, exemplary appearance and smartness.

The men of the Bulgarian People's Army clearly understand their place in the construction of socialism and are well aware of the duty and their personal responsibility for defending the motherland. They conscientiously carry out the requirements of the military oath, the regulations and the orders. This is one of the basic sources for the unity, strength and might of the troop collectives. The heroic and glorious history of the people, the military traditions of the army, and the growing successes of our flourishing motherland oblige the soldier to be the carrier of high military skills and noble qualities, everywhere and always to observe the pure and unsullied title of a Bulgarian soldier.

10272

CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GREAT OCTOBER IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 77 p 3 AU

[Article by Vladimir Janku: "The October Revolution--the Greatest Event of the 20th Century: the Great October and the Rearrangement of International Relations"]

[Excerpts] Lenin's ingenious forecast came true that the time would come when socialism would exert a "decisive influence on the entire world politics."

While noting this fact, we are not for a moment succumbing to self-satisfaction or to rash assessments of the results already achieved. Precisely the recent developments, particularly in the United States, have shown that the loss of strategic initiative extremely alarms the ruling imperialist circles. They are mobilizing all available forces and means to regain this initiative. They are brandishing neutron warheads and winged or cruise missiles, and are trying to reject that which was achieved with such effort in the past few years, and are attempting to more vehemently, "ingeniously," obtain unilateral advantages for their predatory interests. They have decided to launch on an unprecedented scale and with an unprecedented intensity, some sort of a totalitarian propaganda war, to use the forces of disinformation, mass deception and slanders repeated many times over as the powerful tools of their policy. They are considering the idea to even more intensely and effectively exploit antisocialism and the warlike tendencies of the Chinese leadership to increase the pressure against the socialist countries.

But none of this relieves them of the need to answer the basic question: what do they, properly speaking, offer to the peoples as an alternative to the policy of international detente? Various attempts have already been made. As a matter of fact, even former U.S. President Ford in the crucible of the election campaign demanded that the term detente be cast aside and that it should be replaced with the strange "peace on the basis of strength." The West is now virtually teeming with attempts to "contrive" an appropriate term for the forthcoming period--from "competitive detente" up to the monstrous term "cold war--second part."

Naturally it is not at all important to "conceive a term." The essence of the matter is that imperialism is unable to propose any realistic alternative at all--apart from a return to the cold war with all the risks of an even more horrible war catastrophe. As a matter of fact, even top representatives of the capitalist countries, for example, French President Giscard, are openly pointing out that the only alternative to detente could be war. And there possibly, no one cherishes any doubt that this is an alternative altogether unacceptable to the people in any country of the world.

Attempts are often being made in the capitalist world today to prove that detente is allegedly a "one-way street" which only benefits the interests of socialism. P. H. Ludz, one of the ideologists of socialism reformism, wrote as early as 1972: "The Marxist-Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence presupposes that the policy of detente is not a brake, but that it accelerates the world revolutionary process. Its meaning consists of creating the most favorable conditions for the further development of real socialism as well as favorable conditions for the further liberation struggle by the peoples in the territorial sphere of capital." Mr Ludz writes very well and in principle we can agree with him, with the reservation that he wrote only part of the truth. He "forgot" the most essential thing--that the policy of peaceful coexistence constitutes, first and foremost, a road to eliminate the threat of war and to insure peace and cooperation among peoples. And this is, and need not be, in the vital interest of only the socialist countries, but of all peoples. Comrade Brezhnev stated at the 25th CPSU Congress: "We do not conceal the fact that we regard detente as a road to creating more favorable conditions for the peaceful building of socialism and communism. This only reaffirms that socialism and peace are inseparable. And when this is held against us, we can hardly help thinking that those people who do so are not certain as to whether capitalism is able to exist without resorting to aggression and armed threats, without scheming against the independence and interests of other peoples."

The socialist countries are proceeding from the fact that the process of reorganization of international relations will also in the future proceed in an intensified class struggle--and at the current stage of social world development, it can hardly proceed otherwise. We regard it as logical that every socioeconomic system will defend its own interests in this process, in this struggle. We can tell the capitalist countries that it does not "scandalize" us when they defend the interests of capital at various negotiations whether in Geneva, Helsinki, Belgrade or elsewhere. We do not expect them to love socialism. And we, too, shall firmly and unwaveringly struggle for the interests of socialism, of the working people, and for the freedom and happiness of the people.

What matters, however, is that this struggle must be waged with the means of peaceful coexistence so as not to harm the interests of peace and understanding among peoples, while fully respecting the sovereign rights of other countries, without interfering in their internal affairs. Simply as was agreed upon in Helsinki. This is what is involved.

The Future of Mankind

The fact that precisely socialism is the mainstay in the reorganization of international relations and the inspirer and decisive factor in the detente process is very justified. Imperialism in its essence is aggressive and accepts peaceful coexistence only as an historical inevitability with all the instability and limitations concomitant with such an acceptance. Contrary to this, the peaceful nature of socialist foreign policy results precisely from its very socialist class character. There is no conflict between the fact that detente serves the interests of the workers class, the interests of socialism and communism, and concurrently agrees with the vital interests of all peoples, with the peaceful interests of mankind. Just as the workers class in liberating itself brings freedom and a new life to all working people, socialist foreign policy while struggling for the class interests of socialism is defending peace and the interests of the happy future of all peoples. Therefore, we can state with good reason that the peaceful socialist foreign policy is a concentrated expression of objective international requirements and the peaceful interests of the peoples throughout the world.

Striking evidence of this reality is the fact that the new USSR draft constitution incorporates in full all the principles of mutual relations between states set forth and approved in the CSCE final document. This means that the principles of peace and cooperation agreed upon by the 35 participants in the Helsinki Conference, countries with very different social systems, are being accepted by the country of victorious socialism now building communism as its constitutional law. This constitutes not only a reaffirmation of the inseparable linkage between the interests of socialism and peace, but concurrently, another convincing proof of the far reaching significance of the new Soviet Constitution which truly reveals the road to mankind's future.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR LEADERS CONGRATULATE VIETNAM ON UN ADMISSION

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 77 p 1 AU

[Unattributed Prague report: "Congratulations to Vietnam"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government have sent a congratulatory telegram to Le-Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee; Tong-Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; and Pham-Van Dong, chairman of the Government Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] which reads as follows:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and our own behalf, we sincerely congratulate you with feelings of joyful satisfaction on the SRV's admission to the UN organization. We regard this act as a just, realistic evaluation of the outstanding international position and authority of the SRV as a sovereign, equal and independent state which has struggled, and which is supporting the implementation of the noble principles of the UN Charter.

It represents at the same time an appreciation of the result of the historic struggle by the Vietnamese people and of their present successes achieved under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party in the peaceful socialist building of the country.

We regard these victories as a great success of the socialist and progressive forces throughout the entire world. We are firmly convinced that the SRV's membership in the UN organization will help to further strengthen the forces of socialism and progress in the international forum and will be an important contribution to the UN's work in the interest of consolidating peace and the development of international cooperation.

Permit us, dear Vietnamese comrades, on this occasion to wish you many further successes in your responsible work for the benefit of the Vietnamese people, for the comprehensive flourishing and further growth of the international prestige of the SRV.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, has also sent a greetings telegram on the SRV's admission to the UN organization to Nguyen-Duy Trinh, SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHANGES IN SLOVAK COLLEGE EDUCATION REPORTED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Sep 77 pp 1, 2 AU

[J. Mesko dispatch from Bratislava: "The new college school year opens on 3 October: once more greater demands at college-type schools; the reorganization of the contents of instruction continues; measures to improve student's study conditions; awaiting 11,000 graduates; to deepen communist education"]

[Summary] On 3 October the college school year will open in nine Slovak cities, seats of college-level schools. "This event directly affects more than 52,000 full-time students, including 1,950 foreigners studying at our college-level schools as well as the 17,500 who are studying while working at their jobs." The new 1977-1978 school year can be termed as decisive for the implementation of the document on the tasks of college-level schools after the 15th CPCZ Congress, approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal and national governments.

As Prof Dr I. Kilar, candidate of sciences and SSR Deputy Education Minister, told journalists at a press conference yesterday, last year Slovak college-level schools produced almost 10,000 graduates, in the desired structure and with the required professional and political standards.

The basic task in the coming school year remains enhancing the standard of the education and instruction process and deepening the ideological-educational influence on the students. "A closer connection between the teachers of Marxism-Leninism and the departments will be insured and educational work in students' hostels will be intensified."

"With the new school year instruction in all disciplines in the first terms will proceed according to new instruction plans at all colleges and independent departments. In Slovakia 11,700 students are entering their first terms, 59 percent of those are studying technical disciplines, 29 percent are studying at universities, while 10 percent are in economic and 2 percent are in artistic disciplines. Beginning with the 1977-1978 school year, the study of general pharmacy as well as that of historical

subjects in philosophical departments is being reduced from 5 to 4 years and the study of architecture from 6 to 5 years."

Political-organizational measures are being worked out also to rationalize and shorten studies of other disciplines. "The present 90-100 combinations of teachers' studies are being reduced and streamlined to 35 basic approved combinations."

Measures to improve the progress of students in school also will be continued. At the beginning of terms the college-type schools will lay down the exact conditions and requirements for credits and examinations and will work out accurate timetables for courses and examinations.

"Individual solicitude for students from socially weaker environments and for students from secondary boarding schools for the working people will be increased."

More attention will be paid to gifted students to actively enlist in scientific-research and teaching work, even during their studies.

"It is expected that in the coming school year 8,850 students will graduate from college-type schools in Slovakia, including more than 1,200 machine-building engineers, 800 electrotechnical engineers, 760 building engineers, 1,400 teachers, 1,170 economists, 590 physicians, and so forth. Some 2,000 graduates should complete their studies while continuing to work on their jobs."

"Social scholarships are being granted to almost one-third of the full-time students and scholarships for good progress to more than 45 percent of the students, totaling almost Kc 100 million per year."

More attention will also be paid in the coming school year to verifying the implementation of the state plan for the development of science and technology and to the improved utilization of technical instruments and equipment, including computers which should be operated at least on a two shift basis.

"Specific measures are intended to improve the quality of cadre work, particularly in the preparation of college teachers since it is on the whole impossible to regard the past increase in their qualification as satisfactory."

CSO: 2400

EAST GERMANY

SED, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREET CULTURAL LEAGUE CONGRESS

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 77 p 1 AU

[SED Central Committee greetings message to the ninth congress of the GDR Cultural League which opened on 22 September]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades!

The SED Central Committee conveys to you, the delegates and guests of the ninth congress of the GDR Cultural League, most cordial greetings.

By their creative work, the members of the GDR Cultural League are making a valuable contribution to the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. We express our sincere gratitude to you for your outstanding performances.

The multifarious initiatives and activities of your organization enrich the spiritual-cultural life of the working people, promote the development of the socialist personality and the characteristics of the socialist mode of life. Loyal to the legacy of its presidents Johannes R. Becher and Max Burghardt, the GDR Cultural League has earned great merit in the strengthening of the alliance between the workers class and the socialist intelligentsia. The unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union is among the vast traditions of your organization. This is also expressed by the multifarious initiatives of the members of the Cultural League on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which is the most important historical event of our century, and which ushered in the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

The activity of the Cultural League is gaining in significance in the implementation of the decision of the Ninth SED Congress. It is a special task to comprehensively promote the cultural life of our people, to further deepen socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, love for our socialist fatherland, friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states, and to offensively unmask the nature of imperialism and its reactionary ideology in all its variations, particularly anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

We are pleased that, jointly with the state organs and other social organizations, the Cultural League is working for the further strengthening of the alliance between the workers class and the socialist intelligentsia, for the drawing closer together of the classes and strata on the basis of the scientific world outlook and the ideals of the workers class.

The Cultural League contributes to the development of socialist culture in all spheres of our social life. The great variety of its activities includes talks on the spiritual foundations of our time. Disseminating the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, as well as propagating socialist-realist literature and art and the gains of science and technology, promoting the spiritual-cultural life in the towns and villages and cultural folk creativeness, cultivating and spreading the cultural heritage, discovering and protecting the beauty of our socialist home country.

We are certain that your congress will extensively deliberate the future tasks of your organization, and will convey a vigorous impetus for resolving them. We wish the ninth congress of the GDR Cultural League good success, and to all of you much success in your responsible work and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings.

The SED Central Committee; E. Honecker, general secretary. Berlin,
22 September 1977.

The GDR Council of Ministers has also conveyed cordial greetings to the delegates and guests of the ninth congress of the Cultural League.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

GDR OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CIVIL DEFENSE CONTEST

East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1820 GMT 17 Sep 77 DW

[Interview with Erhard Krack, chief of East Berlin civil defense, by reporter Wolfgang Stelter in the feature "Daily News Review," presumably in East Berlin--recorded]

[Text] [Krack] The socialist society appreciates the personal preparedness, the voluntary work of civil defense personnel who do this job in their free time while simultaneously fulfilling their tasks responsibly in production and other fields of our social life. In implementing the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress they are making great efforts aimed at the all-round strengthening of our socialist German Democratic Republic. Like the working people in other spheres of our socialist society, the civil defense personnel develops great initiative in the jubilee year of the Red October under the slogan "Combat mission 1977--always prepared for the defense of the country." They are making great initiatives for properly preparing the 28th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

The fourth bezirk performance contest is part as well as expression of these efforts. It is part of the progress report to be given to the party and state leadership as well as to the working people on results achieved in the fight for the Berlin civil defense groups high preparedness for action.

[Stelter] The performance contest was dealing with complex action in saving people, giving them first aid, transporting the injured and applying first medical treatment by physicians. Among the 1,300 participants of the performance contest was a medical unit headed by Comrade Dr Grubber. One quarter of the participants in the performance contest were women. It certainly is not easy for women to partake in civil defense?

[Unidentified female participant] It is not easy, to be sure, but we are doing it because we are aware that we will be needed in case of emergency. We are making sacrifices of our leisure time, granted, yet we are doing this gladly for a good cause.

[Stelter] Comrade Colonel Peters, you are the deputy chief of the civil-defense sector and chief of staff in the capital. Was the fourth performance contest a success?

[Peters] In striking an initial balance, I may state that the fourth district performance contest of the operational forces [einsatzkraefte] of the capital's civil defense was an absolute success. We saw very interesting contests between the participating groups of the individual city districts, and of the bezirks-administered construction sector. The group of the Koepenick city district ultimately turned out to be the best. What is decisive, as far as I am concerned, is that all forces participating in the performance contest have solved the tasks assigned them with a high level of discipline, and with exemplary readiness for action.

In my opinion, far better performance was shown than in comparable former contests. The performance demonstrated today reflected the generally successful development in the field of civil defense, and I am convinced that the collectives participating in the performance contest will not stagnate at the level reached, but will consider it their duty to work for greater and better performance.

CSO: 2300

SECURITY CHIEF WARNS AGAINST IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0518 GMT 10 Sep 77 LD

[Text] Berlin--We will never allow subversive or destructive work against socialism, Col Gen Erich Mielke, GDR minister for state security, writes today in an article in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND to commemorate the 100th birthday of the first chairman of the Cheka, Feliks Dzerzhinskiy.

Mielke writes: "If the opponents of socialism do not like to see our work in protecting our socialist fatherland, or the results of the industrious work of the workers, and slander it, then this only shows their disappointment and anger that they do not stand a chance against our workers and peasants power."

He continues: "In view of the undiminished aggressiveness of imperialism and the arms race--which it is greatly intensifying--in view of the increasing activities of the enemies of detente and growing neofascist practices, the Ministry for State Security regards it as one of its most important duties to expose in time the antisocialist and peace-threatening plans, intentions and measures of imperialism and to thwart them. By implementing the party's decisions, we are carrying on, by means of our specific means and possibilities, a determined struggle against the most aggressive circles of imperialism, making our contribution toward strengthening international security and practicing active solidarity with all those forces in the world which are fighting for freedom, national independence and social progress."

"The experiences of our struggle show that the dangers of imperialism must never be underestimated. In its efforts to win back lost positions and to stop the further advance of socialism, it has increased its subversive activity against the socialist states, making use in particular of the method of ideological diversion."

Mielke goes on: "In adjusting to the changed international balance of power and by misusing and exploiting the new conditions achieved as a result of detente in the class confrontation, imperialism is trying by every means

to destroy socialism from the inside. To this end it stirs up an unrestrained incitement and slander campaign and continually interferes in the domestic affairs of socialist countries. Under the demagogic cover of protecting human and civil rights, imperialist circles have recently been making increased efforts to influence certain persons in our countries in a hostile manner and to stimulate them to committing antisocialist, counterrevolutionary acts. Slander, corruption, agitation and other subversive activities have always been part of the arsenal in imperialism's struggle against socialism." In this, Dzerzhinskiy's principle is always borne in mind: to differentiate conscientiously between sworn enemies or citizens who have been temporarily led astray by the enemy.

Mielke stresses: "We always proceed from the premise that in the revolutionary struggle there can be different opinions on different issues. This is possible and occurs as a result of the dialectics and complexity of the class confrontation. However, it should never lead to solidarity with the class enemy. Dzerzhinskiy's doctrines, the experiences of the international workers movement and our own struggle compel us to never put at risk the power of the working class and to never allow anyone to touch it. These are inalienable principles of the class struggle, and the members of the Ministry for State Security act according to these."

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

REPORT PROVIDED ON CHEMICAL SERVICES CONFERENCE

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 9, Sep 77 p 389

[Article by Comdr S. Arnold, engineer: "Second Military Economic Conference of the Chemical Services"]

[Text] The Second Military Economic Conference of the Chemical Services of the NVA [National People's Army] and Border Troops of the GDR was guided by the theme "military economic work in the chemical service" —an expression of the realization of the resolutions of the party and of the requirements of military basic documents in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

Among other things the assessment of the chief of chemical services in the Ministry for National Defense was that the declaration of intent and the task assignment of the First Military Economic Conference had been achieved with good results by chemical defense units and other establishments of the components of the NVA and Border Troops of the GDR. He said: "The chiefs, leaders, commanders, political deputies and social organizations are increasingly taking advantage of the rich experiences and creative initiatives of servicemen and civilian employees both in preparation for and after the Ninth SED Party Congress to increase the fighting power and combat readiness of chemical defense units and other establishments of the chemical service. The task now is to evaluate the many clever ideas, the rich experiences and the critical remarks. Thanks and recognition belong to all officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, petty officers, soldiers, sailors and airmen, the officer and noncommissioned officer candidates and civilian employees, the party, FDJ [Free German Youth] and trade union organizations as well as the political organizations for their high personal preparedness and for their good and excellent performance."

In the discussion the chiefs of chemical service of components of the NVA and Border Troops of the GDR spoke, among other things, about how the combat value of chemical defense units and the operational readiness of other establishments of the chemical service had been improved in recent years. They reported on the political and moral state, the state of training achieved and presented suggestions for better leadership activity. The

crucial points in these areas will continue to be:

- political and ideological work with members of the chemical service,
- combat training of chemical defense units,
- special tactical and technical continuation training of officers,
- achieving model order and discipline in depots in accordance with the determinations in regulations and operating instructions as well as in servicing of CH [chemical] special equipment and materiel and means,
- the best possible capacity utilization of workshop capacities for troop maintenance and contractual capacities of industrial maintenance,
- work with standards and quotas,
- thrifty use of spare parts, fuel and lubricants and other consumables and similar items.

Most discussion speakers presented very expressively the relationship between military mastery and military economic thought and action and drew concrete conclusions for further work. They reported with pride about the achievements of servicemen and civilian employees in continuing to expand training bases, workshops and warehouses. They described how they also used socialist competition for this purpose and what troop achievements were made. A few examples as representative of the many initiatives:

At the Ernst Thaelmann Ground Forces Higher Officers' School the officer candidates in the area of responsibility of Comrade Colonel Hartmann spent 4,000 man-hours on improving and perfecting the training base and, in so doing, created values of about 12,000 marks.

The chemical defense units of the components of the NVA and Border Troops of the GDR expended about 18,000 man-hours in the 1975 training year.

Particularly worthy of note are the achievements of servicemen and civilian employees in the area of responsibility of Comrade Colonel Dalla-Betta. They expended about 12,000 man-hours for perfecting the training base.

There was also measurable progress in improving service, living and working conditions. Thus, for example, the officer candidates of the already mentioned area of responsibility of Comrade Colonel Hartmann renovated and modernized the company areas as well as creating a larger rest area. At another organization a new social building and a mechanical workshop were built.

Thanks to expedient efforts of chiefs, commanders, leaders and social organizations better results were also achieved in the innovator movement. Many valuable exhibits, particularly for improving combat training, resulted. Some of these may be viewed at the MMMM [fair of the masters of tomorrow] 1977.

In summation the chief of chemical services in the Ministry for National Defense set the task of making full use of the Second Military Economic Conference in all subordinate levels. In the future as well the material and financial means made available by the working class are to be used with the highest possible effect and the principle of strict socialist thriftiness is to be completely realized everywhere. That stated at the Tenth Delegates' Conference of SED Party Organizations in the NVA and Border Troops of the GDR still applies:

"Each must learn, in the interest of high combat readiness, to use time, money, equipment, armament and material more rationally. Our direction is toward careful handling of people's property, at preventing damages and losses, at creating and maintaining real and the newest requirements of consumption, utilization and maintenance standards, at high quality of requirements establishment and planning and at accomplishing strict planning discipline."

8373

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST CHEMICAL ATTACK DISCUSSED

East Berlin DER KAEMPFER in German No 9, Sep 77 p 5

[Article by People's Police Capt Norbert Horn: "Protection From Chemical Munitions"]

[Text] Since the end of the 1950's chemical munitions have become extremely dangerous means of mass destruction as a result of continued development. The armies of the NATO countries have a variety of chemical munitions with a wide spectrum of effects. But in the view of western specialists V gases and sarin will find especially wide use in war since they can be used everywhere and under all weather conditions. Moreover one can reckon with the employment of somon [soman] and phosgene as well as a number of other munitions.

An extremely important prerequisite for protection from chemical munitions is the timely recognition of them. Thus the KC [nuclear and chemical] scout must learn and know the typical signs of the employment of chemical munitions [and] with what means they are delivered. The employment of chemical munitions is visually and acoustically recognizable by:

- fog or gas clouds from shells, bombs or other delivery means exploding with a dull sound,
- smoke or fog clouds trailing enemy aircraft, under certain conditions accompanied by an unusual odor not typical of the surrounding terrain,
- liquid drops (usually oily) of unexplained origin,
- the absence of insects or birds (especially in summer) and the finding of dead animals,
- changes in vegetation (wilting, fading) and
- unusual behavior in people and animals.

It is necessary to create in training conditions close to the real combat situation by using appropriate imitation means. Only the KC scout who is trained in combat training to recognize chemical munitions, who has mastered his devices for KC reconnaissance and who can handle his protective equipment will be able to give timely warning to his unit about the employment of chemical munitions. Here seconds can mean the difference between life and death. In training preparation it is thus a question of using

an imitation means typical for the assumed munition and not simply marking the "contaminated surface" with flags. The imitation means to be used are to be selected from the Plan for Accomplishment of Special Tactical Training for Topic 11 and the "Methodology for Special and Special Tactical Training of KC Reconnaissance Troops."

In donning protective equipment the strict maintaining of standards by all fighters must always be watched. This applies both to time and the orderly donning of protective equipment. An improperly donned protective cape can result in a fighter being put out of action just as surely as does permitting certain shortcuts when crossing contaminated terrain sectors. Only the complete accomplishment of all requirements will guarantee that the unit can cross the contaminated terrain sectors with few or no injuries and thus remain operationally ready. If accomplishing the combat mission allows, partial decontamination is always to be accomplished after crossing the contaminated terrain sector. The commander orders the time and place. Priority is given to first decontaminating those weapons and equipment parts which fighters have to touch in accomplishing further combat missions. The scale of decontamination is determined by the available time and means. Here decontamination is to be continued to the complete phase depending on time or also in battle pauses. In the end the personal protective equipment of each individual fighter is to be completely decontaminated. An exact sequence of decontamination must be maintained under all circumstances. Used or draining decontamination fluid must not be allowed to wet places already treated. The principle always applies: depending on wind direction always treat from the front to the rear, from top to bottom and from inside to outside.

8373
CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

HONECKER GREETES BELGIAN LEADER--To Comrade Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, Brussels. Dear Comrade Louis van Geyt! On your 50th birthday, I convey to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, and in my own name, most cordial greetings and congratulations. We wish you, dear Comrade van Geyt, new successes in your responsible work at the head of the Belgian Communist Party, for the benefit of the Belgian working people, and our common socialist cause. We wish good health, personal well-being, and creative energy. With communist greetings. The SED Central Committee; E. Honecker, general secretary. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Sep 77 p 1 AU]

SED GREETES MARTINIQUE--To Comrade Armand Nicolas, general secretary of the Martinique Communist Party, Fort-de-France. Dear Comrade Armand Nicolas! On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Martinique Communist Party, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations and fraternal, militant greetings to the Martinique Communist Party Central Committee, all members of your party and the working people of Martinique. Close fraternal relations have linked the SED and the Martinique Communist Party for a long time. We are united by the friendship with the party and country of Lenin, and by the loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish you, dear comrades, successes in liquidating the remnants of colonialism, in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. With communist greetings. The SED Central Committee; Erich Honecker, general secretary. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 77 p 1 AU]

CSO: 2300

CARDINAL WOJTYLA SPEAKS ON CHURCH'S STRUGGLE WITH MARXISM

Cologne RHEINISCHER MERKUR in German 1 Jul 77 p 21

[Excerpt from address by Cardinal Karol Wojtyla at Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, FRG, 23 June 1977: "Person: The Self and the Community--The 'Struggle for Man' Between Church and Marxism in Poland"]

[Text] The discipline of Catholic theology at Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz conferred the degree of honorary doctor upon the Archbishop of Krakow, Karol Cardinal Wojtyla, on 23 June in connection with the 500th anniversary celebration of the university.

The basis for this high honor is stated in the document: "Because he has demonstrated new methodological paths for the Christian ethic through a phenomenological foundation and continuation of Christian personalism, and because he has convincingly portrayed the inviolable dignity of Man in an original demonstration of philosophical-theological anthropology, thereby making a very admirable contribution to the present moral-theological discussion on norm theory and basic values and winning great honor for himself."

Cardinal Wojtyla was born in 1920 in Wadowice near Krakow. During World War II he was employed as a worker in a chemical factory, but at the same time he was secretly studying theology at the underground university of the ancient Jagiellonian University in Krakow which was closed by the Germans. Ordained as a priest in 1946, he continued with a doctor's degree under P. Garrigau-Lagrange OP in Rome, and in 1953 he became a member of the Theological Faculty of Krakow with the thesis entitled: "Is a Christian

Moral Theology Inspired by Max Scheler Possible?"

In 1954 the theological faculty, the oldest at the Jagiellonian University, was closed, and Wojtyla transferred to the philosophical faculty at the Catholic University of Lublin, where he has since had a chair in ethics. In 1958 he was ordained Bishop of Krakow; in 1963 there followed the nomination as archbishop and in 1967 the rise to cardinal.

We print here that section of the cardinal's address on the occasion of receiving the honorary doctorate in Mainz which deals with the theme: "Person, the Self and the Community." It shows the high level of the contest with Communism, without which the daily contest at the front would be in vain.

The problem of man, above all the problem of the subjectivity of man, has today a basic philosophical significance. It forms a critical turning point for diverse tendencies. Various theories of cognition often give this problem interpretations that are diametrically opposite in their principles and orientations. The philosophy of consciousness seems to claim that it was the first to discover the human subject. Quite to the contrary, the philosophy of being is prepared to prove that the pure analysis of consciousness must logically lead to the negation of the human subject. Of necessity, a correct limit must be found up to which the analyses of phenomenology, which have grown out of the principles of the philosophy of consciousness, could contribute to the enrichment of a realistic image of the person. The philosophical bases of such a philosophy must also be shown to be credible.

The problem of the subjectivity of the person--and particularly this problem in relation to the human community--appears today as one of the central problems of world view which form the basis of all human "practice," the foundation of morality--thus also of ethics--the foundation of culture, civilization and politics. Here philosophy speaks in its essential function, philosophy as the expression of basic perceptions and final proofs.

The need for such perceptions and proofs has always been with the human being in his earthly life and becomes particularly urgent in several periods of history. These are the epochs of great upheavals and confrontations. The present age is one of these. It is a time of violent struggle for the human being, for the actual meaning of his life and therewith for the nature and the value of his existence. It is not the first time that Christian philosophy has been confronted with a materialistic interpretation, but it is the first time that so many expedients are available to this interpretation and that it is expressed in so many movements. This is the present situation in Poland with the political reality that has grown out of Marxism, specifically out of dialectical Marxism. It attempts to win souls for itself.

It is well known that such situations in history have often brought about a basic rethinking of the totality of Christian truth and its individual elements. This is also true here. The truth of man wins in this process, however, a definitely advantageous position. For as long as almost 20 years it has been clear in Poland, on the basis of discussion of world view that not cosmology and natural philosophy alone but rather philosophical anthropology and ethics form the central point: the great and at the same time basic struggle for man.

Such a turn of the situation, which has also found expression in the teaching of Vatican II, particularly in the papal decree "Gaudium et spes," favors from the point of view of Christian philosophy and also theology the study of the theme of the human person from various points of view. The present discussion also grows out of the same basis.

Field of Experience

The human being appears upon the field of experience as a special "suppositum"; that is, as the bearer of his existence and the source of his actions. At the same time he reveals himself as a concrete self that is always individual and unrepeatable. This is an experience of the human being in a double sense: a human being experiences, is therefore the subject of the experience; and a human being is experienced, is therefore an object of experience. A human being is at the same time subject and object of experience. Its objectivity is part of the essence of experience; human experience is always the experience of a "something" and of a "someone." The tendency to retreat into pure subjectivity is typical for the philosophy of consciousness, about which we will speak later. On the other hand, its objectivity is part of the essence of experience--and therefore the human being is also objectively given as a subject in experience. Experience drives out, in the perception of the human being, the conception of "pure consciousness" and gives rather measures of objective reality to everything that has deepened our knowledge of the human being in this connection.

In experience we grasp a human being to be one who exists and acts. And I am such a human being and so is every "other person" besides me. The experience of existence is given to all human beings--also to me, to the "self"--and at the same time all the "others" and the "self" form an object of this experience. This happens in different ways; for I experience myself as a being existing and acting differently from all other human beings--and the same can be said again of every "other person" as it can of a concrete "self." On the other hand, it is clear that I must include in the whole process of human understanding both "the others" and my own "self" as well. In this process I can begin with "others" or with the "self." The particular consideration of this "self" is mainly of importance for understanding the subjectivity of the human being; for in no other object of human experience are the constitutive elements of subjectivity given in such a direct and obvious way as in one's own "self."

If I form an image of the person--of the subject--with reference to human experience, then I create quite a lot from the experience of my own ego, but never in separation from "others" or in opposition to "others." All analyses that seek to study human subjectivity have their "categorical" limits, so that we can neither exceed them nor completely separate ourselves from them. They are most closely joined to the objectivity of experience. We abandon the field of objectivity of experience which similarly makes it possible for us to understand and clarify fully and completely the subjectivity of the human being, when we begin to accept the "pure consciousness" or the "pure subject." Then we are no longer interpreting the real subjectivity of the human being.

Neither are we interpreting it when we observe individual functions or perhaps selected complete structures in the human being as "phenomena" or "symptoms," as is the case in detailed sciences which deal with the human being from specific points of view. It cannot be denied that in this way richer and richer "material" is gathered for the understanding of the human being--the person--and the subjectivity peculiar to him, but this does not yet mean the understanding of the human being himself. However, when one observes the continual piling up of empirical knowledge about the human being, one must confirm the continual necessity of renewal, to a certain extent of "reinterpretation," of the essential philosophical picture of the human being--the person. This necessity grows along with the total wealth of phenomenological analyses which raise in the name of objectivity of experience the demand to be transferred from the level of consciousness and to be integrated into the complete reality of the person. It must be admitted that these analyses are particularly valuable and fruitful for the process of comprehending and clarifying the subjectivity of the person.

Such a state of research on the human being, and particularly the rather thoroughly defined and differentiated relationship to the whole and to the universal experience of the human being as the main source for his cognition, allows us to accept completely the old concept of "suppositum" and at the same time understand in a new way. When we say that the human being is given in experience as a "suppositum,"--and this is also true for every "other person" as well as for every "self,"--then we ascertain that the whole experience of the human being which shows him to us as the one who exists, who is and acts, allows us and forces us to observe him as the subject of his own being and action. And it is just this which is contained in the concept "suppositum." This concept contributes to determination of the subjectivity of the human being in the metaphysical sense. Here we do not understand the word "metaphysical" to be "pre-phenomenal," but rather "transphenomenal." For we must see the subject of this being and action through all phenomena--that is, forms of appearance--which show us the whole human being in experience as existing and acting. Or--more accurately--we see that the human being is this subject, that he must be it, since failing this the whole being and action which is given to us in experience as "his" being and action--in the

concrete case of one's own "self" as "my" being and action--would not be "his," or "my," being and action. The metaphysical subjectivity, the "suppositum" as a transphenomenal and for this very reason a basic expression of the experience of the human being, is at the same time the guarantee of the identity of the human being in existence and action.

When we say that the "suppositum" forms the basic expression of the whole experience of the human being, we intend to show that this expression is at the same time to some extent inviolable: Experience cannot be separated from it--and at the same time we shall show that it is open to everything that the experience of the human being and particularly the experience of one's own "self" can bring to the understanding of the subjectivity of the person. For although we recognize the individuality and particularity of metaphysical cognition, we still guard against its separation from the totality of human cognition. All cognition is after all in some of its roots metaphysical; it is on a level with being. This determination naturally cannot conceal the significance of the various views of this being in an understanding of its total richness.

Alienation

The understanding of the human being in his total richness, the understanding of the human being as a personal subject who is capable of self-determination on the basis of self-awareness, who wants to find his fulfillment in reference to the transcendental powers of his soul and who strives in different ways toward this goal, is the basic condition for a conscious and creative participation in the current "struggle for man." This struggle has been caused to a considerable extent by the concept of alienation. I am of the opinion that this concept, which is used in Marxism in various and not always contestable ways, does not have its significance in relation to the human being as an individual of the species "homo" but to the human being as a personal subject. The human being--as an individual of the species--is and remains a human being without regard for any arrangement of circumstances. On the other hand, the human being as a person, as a personal subject, can in various circumstances be "dehumanized," and he actually is and often to a high degree. He is robbed of his objectively inalienable rights. To a certain extent he is robbed of that which constitutes his human nature. All this is contained in the concept of alienation or is derived from this concept.

It is well known that according to the teachings of Marx and his disciples the human being is alienated not only by the system of private ownership, not only by the work in the system, not only by the institutions which serve this system and above all, not only by the government itself. To this we can add that several of Marx's disciples, in Poland too, have become convinced and have expressed this conviction that the transformation of the social, economic and political system has not eliminated various types of alienation but rather has created several new types.

Liberation

It is well known that Marx also looked upon religion as a source of alienation. The experiences of the human being who feels himself particularly duty-bound, in the context of the realization of Marxism, to think deeply about the problem of the human being as a personal subject, lead to the clearer and clearer realization that the only world of attainable and also of completely attained victory over human alienation is this very world which we find in the gospel--and no other. Only in this world, in this dimension of understanding, reason and ethical sense of duty does the human being find liberation from that which "dehumanizes" him. And everything that "deifies" him in this world certainly does not cause his dehumanization since God's image is the basic measure of the human being.

I think that a special path for theology and for the church in the contemporary world is opening in this direction, one which is emerging with all the tension of the growing "struggle for man." A special appeal is coming from this direction, an appeal which theology must not ignore.

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CSO: 2300

MILITARY TECHNICAL ACADEMY ACHIEVEMENTS CITED

For National Economy Use

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Aug 77 p 4

[Text] In conducting research and design work in the area of military technology, our armed services' scientific institutes also obtain results that are useful in various sectors of our national economy. Here are some of the newest achievements realized by the J. Dabrowski Military Technical Academy [WAT].

The workers at the school have been successful in using explosive agents for the economy. It should be remembered that not too long ago explosive material having a reduced detonation rate was obtained by adding to the composition a small pellet of plastic filled with gas.

Saving a Monument

An interesting method of protecting buildings against settling was also proposed. Around the foundation of the sinking building a very narrow trench is formed which is filled with mercury in a "casing" of easily deformed material. A ring of compressed earth arises which arrests the settling of the building. This method can be used to save valued structures, for example, the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa.

An accomplishment of the WAT scientists is a new friction material for braking plates for various mechanical vehicles. With the use of thermoset resins, a material was obtained that is durable, highly heat resistant and non-susceptible to water and hydrol. In the Star-29 vehicles, the braking distance for braking plates made of this material are only one-half that for regular plates. Their durability is also high since they are good for 80,000 to 100,000 km. Except for the asbestos, all components are domestically produced. Mass production of these units can reduce the cost of importing plates by about 1 million foreign exchange zlotys.

Another group of scientists developed a device that measures atmospheric visibility. It is for use by weather stations and airports where visibility measurements are essential data for aircraft landings and takeoffs, and thus directly affect aircraft safety.

Lasers in Everyday Life

Additional progress also has been made for the more extensive utilization of laser techniques in everyday life. Among other things, a special laser attachment for geodetic instruments, especially theodolites and leveling instruments, has been produced. These attachments are being used in the shipbuilding industry, high-rise construction and in other areas.

All of the above developments have been submitted to the patent office.

Lasers, Liquid Crystals, Photogrammetry

Warsaw WTK TYGOGNIK KATOLIKOW in Polish No 33, 14 Aug 77 p 10

[Text] How are today's Polish Armed Forces? What level of modernity do they display? To what degree are they contributing to national economic development?

Everyone is in a position to give a longer or shorter reply to all of these questions. This is because familiar to us all are such daring actions as the transport across the Vistula River of an enormous excavator which no bridge could carry, the labors of military signallers, and the unusual precision with which helicopter pilots move heavy structural components from one place to another. But, above all, it is worthwhile to give some thought to the achievements of military technology because a condition for progress in perfecting defense equipment and in strengthening the defense of the country is an appropriate military scientific and technology base, research and testing centers, scientific institutes and their developments.

Without a modern industry and economy, there can be no talk of a modern army since, at the same time, a modern army is a catalyst for progress and, in a crucial way, affects the acceleration of national economic development. These mutual implications form the basis of the close collaboration between military and civilian scientists in many areas. The development of unified, national plans for technology development and scientific research which take into account defense needs as well as requirements of the national economy will enhance this collaboration.

One of the fundamental operating principles of military scientific institutions and individual scientists is the maximum transfer of defense-related experiences and problem solutions to the national economy and vice versa.

Lasers

The Institute of Quantum Electronics is an important WAT scientific research institute. Different models and prototypes of laser devices, having extensive applications in industry and science and medicine, are built here. Laser microdrills to drill holes in hard materials already have seen extensive service. The miners of the Polkowiec mine were able to greatly accelerate the tunneling of gangways with the use of a laser horizontal direction indicator. Today, WAT-designed vertical direction indicators are also being used by the mining industry for boring shafts. These types of indicators are now frequently being used for laying railroad tracks, building air strips and were used for building Port Polnocny's breakwaters.

The practical usefulness and great success of laser devices in medicine can be attested to by the fact that several-dozen thousand operations can be conducted with the aid of a laser coagulator used in eye microsurgery, for example, for attaching eye retinas. The usefulness of laser surgical lancets, which are used in oncology and other areas, is also known. These lancets permit almost painless execution of operations, and at the same time the bleeding process that occurs in such cases is avoided.

Under the direction of the then WAT commandant and at present minister of science, higher education and technology division general, Professor Doctor of Engineering Sylwester Kaliski, significant scientific results were achieved. With the aid of a pulsed laser and a "Focus" type equipment, a plasma temperature on the order of several-dozen millions of degrees Celcius was achieved, and thus a temperature at which thermonuclear micro-synthesis occurs during which fusion neutrons are emitted.

Machines and Materials

The collaboration of the military scientists from the WAT Institute of Working Machines with workers from the Ludwik Warynski Machinery Plant in Warsaw yielded the type M-250 H hydraulic excavator, which is remotely controlled by radio-telephone, so-called frequency control. It can be used extensively in the construction industry, the mining industry, as well as in land improvement operations.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Mining, a group of WAT scientists, under the direction of Colonel Professor Doctor of Engineering Edward Wlodarczek, developed a new suspended explosive material for open-pit and underground mining needs.

A series of laboratory and technical experiments conducted on the explosive material indicated that it has many advantages, such as large efficiency of exploding rocks, high degree of safety while being transported, simple technology of charging drill-holes and production technology, and ease of detonation. The physical and technical characteristics of this WAT-developed material was checked by the Institute for Mining Safety of the

Barbara Experimental Mine, and its extensive usefulness for mining purposes was confirmed. It is a much better material than the one used to date.

The developed material is one of a family of suspended explosive materials which was given the name of WATEX. In collaboration with the Ministry of Mining, the WAT is conducting further research on other modifications of this type of material.

The WAT also has developed a unique method for utilizing the energy of explosive materials in technological processes. Among other things, this method is used to fasten pipes on the bottoms of superheaters as well as in a plating process, or applying a layer of acid-proof and heat resistant steel to various containers containing chemically active substances.

A variable-rotation, vertical operation vibrohammer was also designed by the WAT. The excellent technical and operational characteristics of this device and the originality of the technical design used for this machine enhance the possibility of using this device in the construction industry to drive piles under foundations for buildings constructed on wet soil. The use of a vibrohammer, to a great degree, reduces preparatory work time.

Liquid Crystals

Liquid crystals are one result of the research work conducted by scientists of the WAT Institute of Materials Engineering. They can withstand large changes of temperatures and magnetic fields. Liquid crystals are used in medicine, aviation, electronics and optoelectronics.

And finally we have whiskers (single crystals), crystals that are characterized by a durability several times greater than steel. For example, when these crystals are added to metal, the durability of construction increases severalfold, including, among other things, various loads. The technology and instrumentation for their production was developed at the WAT.

A device, known as an aerospectrophotometer, the purpose of which is to remotely investigate the spectrum of light reflected from water surfaces, cultivated soil and so forth, was built by the WAT. With it, many characteristics of the investigated environment can be determined, such as degree of salination, degree of water pollution, grain maturity and the like.

Photographs can be taken from the air to outer space. The apparatus can be mounted on the deck of an aircraft or a space satellite, depending on the requirement.

The aerospectrophotometer has been used lately with success to investigate the region for the future construction of the basin in Belchatowiec.

Interpreting the series of photographs taken from the air or outer space, which is a difficult and time-consuming task, has been entrusted to a computer.

This same group of scientists also developed a device to obtain photographs in various bands of the electromagnetic spectrum using a synthetic color method which shows what happens in selected nonvisible segments of the spectrum, for example, the infrared or ultraviolet.

This apparatus enables, for example, in a colorful way, the differentiation of construction elements of interest for future building sites. The information is useful to others besides construction people. In the analysis of photographs of the Brwinowa region, military scientists were surprised to discover some unusual information. They uncovered furnaces that were used to calcinate lime, used as a fuse when smelting iron, in the first century AD.

Photogrammetry

The scientists of the WAT Department of Geodesy and Photogrammetry, directed by Colonel Doctor of Engineering Stanislaw Pachuta, developed an innovatory photogrammetric method designed to measure the distortion of component parts of ships as well as of ships as a whole while under construction. A similar method has been in use for a short time in only a few countries belonging to the top world producers in the shipbuilding industry.

Based on photograms, using this method in the shipbuilding industry enables the contour shapes, sizes and correlative positions of components depicted in the photograms to be defined and reproduced. The photogrammetric measurements are very accurate, ranging in accuracy from 2 to 5 mm; they are almost 10 times more precise than traditional methods.

Photograms of individual parts of the ship and the ship as a whole under construction are analyzed and processed by a photogrammetric device operating in conjunction with an appropriately programmed computer. This method promptly corrects the smallest flaws and inaccuracies arising during individual production phases.

Because this method eliminates the transport back and forth several times of ship components for matching purposes, the cost of labor is reduced greatly, less time and labor are used in assembly, and there is more economical use of material, machinery and equipment. It proved itself completely at the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin. It is expected that this development will be made available shortly to other interested shipyards, including the Gdansk Repair Shipyard.

Colonel, Professor, Doctor of Engineering Janusz Janecki is the author or coauthor of works concerning, among others, new material for braking plates and their components and characteristics, and a new type of zinc-aluminum bearing metal. These materials are used in Fiat and Star braking systems as well as in underground mining cars. The bearing metal is used in Ursus trucks, among others.

The gaseous fire-extinguisher unit [GAG], a joint development of the scientists and designers of the Air Force Institute of Technology in Warsaw and the Main Institute of Mining in Katowice, can be immensely useful in times of need in mines, at airports, as well as in many other places where the danger of fire exists. Above all, the unit is designed to rapidly extinguish mine fires. It should be emphasized that the GAG produces about a 1,000 cubic meters of gas per minute, and thus enables smothering the nucleus of the fire.

The theoretical research, the experimental and design work and the introductory work done by the military institutes, especially the WAT, in close collaboration with civilian scientists, are an important source of technical progress, improvements and innovations that bring about many benefits to the national economy.

11899

CSO: 2600

SYNOPSIS OF 'MYSL WOJSKOWA' ARTICLES GIVEN

Economics of National Defense

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Jul 77 p 3

[Article by SZA: "Economics of National Defense"]

[Text] The economic processes which occur in the armed forces play a role in determining the military's level of combat readiness and the effectiveness of the complex military organism's functioning on the battlefield and in daily peacetime service. These processes have been and continue to be the subject of interest of many people involved in the theory and practical applications of military economics. Meeting these interests and needs, the editors of MYSL WOJSKOWA have devoted two articles to the problems of military economics in issue No 7, 1977.

Col Dr Hab St. Claston writes "On Cognitive and Decisionmaking Problems Concerning National Defense Issues."

The author states that for every phenomenon it is possible to adopt the attitude of noninterference in its operation and to merely become acquainted with it or to try to alter the system (phenomenon) and exert an influence on it. In the first instance we are dealing with cognitive problems, and in the second, with decisionmaking problems. We can break the cognitive problems down into three separate groups. The first type of cognitive problem is a statement of the existence of the system (phenomenon, process) including efforts to confirm or prove that the names correspond at least partially to reality and that the phenomena or processes which we wish to examine and describe actually exist and are not imagined. For example, in relation to military economics, within the framework of research on the costs of setting up production of a new type of weapon, it is necessary to prove the existence of this sort of product (licensing technical documentation or local research and construction-technology design which are either already completed or are expected to be completed within a given time) and also the existence of technical-management production capability necessary to introduce the item's production. Another cognitive problem is to ascertain and examine what elements go to make up the system. Here the

The author of the work treats military economics as a science with laws governing the system of the military economy, instruments in building a modern military economy, the important factor in transferring and translating the country's great socioeconomic tasks and instructions of central military bodies into the language of daily practical military training operations, and a construction which conveys economic education in the armed forces. Military economics also includes the most important processes and military economic operations, such as the planning of military-economic activity, the financing of that activity, technical-material supply, the use of technical equipment and military transport, military construction and investments, production-service activity, employment in the armed forces, and similar processes and military economic operations. Here the author devotes a great deal of space to a discussion of the problems of the effectiveness and rational management of available capacity and resources.

Col Dyplomowany B. Kulinczyk's article, "Military Science, the Subject of Scientific Inquiries," should also be mentioned among works on other subjects.

In his article, the author refers to deliberations and discussions on the subject of the structure, systematics, and classification of military science, starting with the assumption that the previously known and accepted structural scheme of military science has already ceased to satisfy us, owing to the new phenomena which have grown up within it. Terminology used up to this time has also begun to obsolesce. Here of course the updating of the structure need not mean beginning everything from the beginning. It is by no means necessary to "discover" again what has already been established in science. All that is needed is to modernize it and introduce certain corrections. The author argues with a view encountered that there is no military science in the systems sense but that there are various equivalent martial and military sciences which, using the criterion of a joint meritorical base, could possibly be grouped into sections and independent sciences, and the latter into scientific disciplines. The only bond to link it is to be a system of knowledge concerning war and the military, a system which is not defined in any greater detail. He holds the position that the view presented above does not fit historical truth and is not consistent with the real state of the art in military science or its trends of development, because the history of military science shows that in its development we see primarily trends toward the integration of the various scientific disciplines, integration stemming from the needs of the complexity of research on the specific problems of defense and the army.

It is also worth recommending to readers other articles which go together to make up the content of the issue. Among them are the following: "Some Problems in Safeguarding Helicopter Landings," by Major dyplomowany St. Koziej; "Improving Military Maneuvers," by Major (reserves) W. Swirski, "Simplified Methods for Calculating the Balance of Power in a Battle Between Systems, Tactical Antiaircraft Units and an Airborne Adversary," by Col Docent Dr St. Piuro and Captain dyplomowany inzynier St. Kotlicki; "Engineering Protection for Operations in Urbanized Regions," by Col Dr St. Soroko;

basic task is to perform measurements, describe the system and its component parts, standardize them, systematize them, and classify them.

We therefore handle classification problems by determining the properties of the system (phenomenon, process), analyzing the differences from and similarities to others which have already been investigated and discovered. An example of this type of research is a statement which speaks of the necessity of considering military, economic, and political strength as elements of national defense. A third group of cognitive problems consists of the determination of relationships among various elements of the system. Among other things there is the discovery of the laws of nature, the characteristics of phenomena and processes, the discovery of the dependency of certain phenomena on others. In the realm of national defense, for example, there is the statement of the unity of defense, politics, and economics, that is, close interaction between elements of the state's defense system, the quality of these relationships (total, mutual, limited entity) and other properties, such as the direct dependence of the structuring of defense on the general socioeconomic development of the country, especially the development of its productive forces, industry.

Decision problems can also be broken down into three groups. The first group consists of requirement problems, which are based on the definition of demands, needs, and postulates, and, more generally, the indication of goals. Requirement problematics in the realm of defense concern requirements for financial, material, and investment outlays, as well as more detailed, concrete aspirations for satisfaction of needs for weapons and technical-military equipment necessary to conduct rearmament processes or the accumulation of appropriate reserves. The second group consists of optimization problems whose solution boils down to indicating the ways to achieve specific goals, to meet needs, and to satisfy the demands made. Hence, optimization describes the transformation which is to lead to the creation of a new system, the attainment of the desired new condition. Because economic-defense activity is an integral part of a state's general economic plan activity, the optimization of defense decision process solutions takes on a broader general social nature without losing any significance, because the guarantee of peace and security and the strengthening of defense are one of the basic general national goals.

The third group of decision problems consists of implementation problems handled by defining the previously existing system which is to be changed and transformed into a new system. Implementation is thus the commitment of resources which actually exist, such as materials, raw materials, and personnel: qualified people to execute the plan, people determined to undertake the task of carrying out the specific tasks.

"The Role of Military Economics in General Economics Education," by Col Docent Dr M. Koch, is the second article in the July issue of MYSL WOJ-KOWY and is devoted to the problems stated in the title.

"Radioelectronic Support Problems," by Maj dyplomowany J. Sokolowski; "The Use of Codes in Systems for Numbering Installations (Targets) of the Enemy" by Lt Col dyplomowany R. Rajmisz; "Training Requirements in Relation to Officers of a Staff-Command Group of Communications Armies," by Col Dr W. Aldos, Col Dr Inzynier A. Czokala, and Lt Col Dr Z. Uliasz.

In the military history section, Maj dyplomowany magister H. Herman writes on "The Soviet Armies' Experience in Conducting Pursuit Operations in 1944-1945." The section on the periodicals of allied armies is devoted mainly to the subject of leadership and command. Two Soviet authors share their experiences in this section: Col Gen A. M. Mayorov in "On the Art of Army Command" and Col Gen P. V. Mielnikov in "On Certain Problems of Army Command." Besides these articles readers will find in this section an article by Col Dr. E. Wecek and Col magister K. H. Katheret entitled "Political Work in Combat Training" (MILITARWESEN No 4, 1977).

Among the reviews and discussion bringing the issue to a close, it is worth recommending a review of a book by General of the Armies Prof A. I. Radzhiyevski, which discusses the role of the armored unit in offensive operations at the front, on the basis of the experience of the Soviet Union in the Great National War.

Military Science

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 31 Aug 77 p 3

[Article by S. Z. A.: "Military Sciences"]

[Text] The August issue (No 8, 1977) of MYSL WOJSKOWY has appeared and is devoted for the most part to various aspects of the art of war. I should like to call a few articles published in this issue to the special attention of our readers.

In his article "On the Military Art," Col dyplomowany B. Kolodziejczak writes about the need for continual skillful correction of the content of the military art and its adaptation to modern requirements.

It is obvious that in military art, as the result of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, absolutely stunning changes are occurring. The appearance of nuclear weapons was a forerunner of these changes. Here it was not just the appearance of nuclear weapons but also the incessant improvements in them which made corrections essential in all areas of the military arts, including tactics, because the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution pertain to all areas, and this very important fact must be taken into account. Alongside nuclear weaponry there are the improvements in conventional weapons, which, because of ever higher quality, are becoming exceptionally dangerous, are having an effect on the nature of possible future combat operations, and are conditioning their rate and also the regional impact. The widespread use of electronics,

new vehicles, and other innovations of modern scientific and technical thinking brings about substantive changes in the striking and maneuvering capabilities of detachments and units, and therefore places new requirements on command and defines new training methods and directions. Evaluating technology should not mean overestimating its role, however. The fact of the initial fascination in the West with the potential to be found in nuclear weapons is one thing which shows how technology is overestimated. During a certain period the strategy of the so-called mass attack brought about the accelerated development of strategic weapons (strategic aviation, rocket missiles) in the United States along with the simultaneous neglect of other weapon systems. Exaggerated faith in the possibility of waging war "at the push of a button" was one of the reasons behind the defeat in Korea and Indochina. The assumption that every conflict should be begun with nuclear weapons was a reflection of the one-sided evaluation of the balance of power, venturesome self-assuredness, and an expression of the failure to appreciate the Soviet Union. The corrections made in U.S. and NATO strategy both during the 1960's and 1970's show the effort made to eliminate the erroneous assumptions detected.

In using automation in the command processes we must remember that people create technology and that people must use it wisely. The automation and mechanization of army command processes do in fact greatly simplify command and relieve commanders of many laborious and time-consuming functions, but commanders cannot be replaced in making the appropriate decisions. This implies certain conclusions as to the programming and training of staff and command cadres.

The article by Col Prof Dr habilitowany J. Kaczmarek entitled "Military Sciences" presents one more position on an issue which has been coming up for a long time in discussions on the subject of the classification of the sciences which deal with war and armed combat.

Starting with the assumption that modern war is not only armed conflict but also a combination of various sorts of struggle (armed, political, ideological, economic, and others), the author thinks that to use the excessively broad name "military science" for sciences which concern themselves with armed combat is an anachronism and is uncommunicative by virtue of its inadequacy for the specific phenomenon. He proposes that the name "army science" be adopted. He sees many possibilities and methods for dividing up these sciences. It is a question of selection the best method for the division made to insure optimal conditions for the development of the sciences which consider the problematics of war and armed combat, for it to fit formal requirements (those of the science of science, logic, semantics, etymology, and so on), and for it to fit the country's existing division of sciences, making understanding possible with allies and taking into account the existing institutional relationships, scientific possibilities, and customs in force. Any single-plane distribution is incomplete and cannot exhaust the problem here.

The author takes the position that the division of these sciences should be made on three planes: hierarchical (military strategy, operations, and tactics), problematic (the theory of armed combat, command, organization of the armed forces, armament, reconnaissance, and radioelectronic combat), and functional (mechanized, armored, and invasion forces, artillery, army engineering, army communications, military chemistry, the rear, military aviation, air defense, navy, and civil defense). The article is polemic in nature and is certain to call forth a response from readers (among other things this is probably what the author had in mind) with other views on the subject.

Lt Col dyplomowany K. Stachowiak writes on "Barriers to the Improvement of Command."

The following are among the barriers chiefly included: informational barriers, which occur in the form of a lack or excess of information; psychological barriers related to man's relationship to changes introduced; barriers of habit and custom, which manifest themselves in the form of "resting on one's laurels," organizational barriers stemming from the complexity of modern operating conditions, technical barriers externalized in over- or underestimating the significance of technology in command, and barriers of incompetence stemming from lack of skill in taking advantage of privileges and authorization available and also from lack of the necessary experience or knowledge.

The next article, which is by Col Dr habilitowany inzynier St. Ciaston, is on the subject of military economics and bears the title: "On General Assumptions of Managing the Stand-by Army Economy and the Military Economy."

The incessant socioeconomic development, the scientific and technical revolution, and the continual rise in the society's needs and standard of living, according to the author, not only make the economy increasingly complex but also make it more and more difficult to steer economic operations, in order to insure the harmonious, coordinated running of the developmental processes.

This applies also, and even primarily, to periods in the military stand-by economy and war economy in which priority is given to implementation of defense and economic-defense tasks up to the point where they assume overall, complete superiority over other tasks of normal peaceful development. The content of the article is devoted to the very presentation of a description of certain general assumptions of national economic management in this difficult, complex period.

Other items in this issue are the following: "Effective Factors Other than Firepower" by Col dyplomowany magister J. Szyszkowski, "General Requirements Concerning Fire Command in Antiaircraft Defense at the Tactical Level" by Col dyplomowany W. Niedek, "Overcoming Surface Mine Barriers" by Col magister inzynier B. Pawlowski and Col dyplomowany magister L. Rutkowski, "The Significance of the Terrain and Maps in Combat Operations" by Col magister Z. Tomaszewski, "Evaluating the Terrain for the Needs of Radioelectronic Com-

bat" by Capt magister inzynier Wl. Grabowski and "Methods for Simulating Combat between Rocket Units and an Airborne Adversary" by Lt Col Dr inzynier R. Kulczycki.

In the military-history section, Col dyplomowany magister Z. Golab presents some "Remarks on Using Seapower in Local Wars," with particular reference to aircraft assaults on land areas (from aircraft carriers) and strikes from artillery and rocket ships, the launching of invasions from the sea, the blocking of coastal and port combat operation regions, and the insurance of protection against strikes from the sea and the safeguarding of sea transport.

In addition, in the section on periodicals of allied armies readers will find a summary of articles: "On the Planning of Scientific Work in the Army using the Systems Concept" by Lt Gen M. A. Garyeyev, "Maneuvering in Modern Combat" by Lt Col dyplomowany C. Thamm (MILITARWESEN No 6, 1977), "General Military View of Antiaircraft Defense" by Col S. Gati (HONVEDELEM, No 4, 1977), and "Some Problems in Combatting the Enemy's Antitank Measures" by Col L. Taskov.

Two reviews end the issue. One concern a book published last year in the Soviet Union on the history of the founding and activity of the Soviet K. E. Voroshylov General Staff Academy. The other reviews a joint work published this year in Poland describing the struggle of the People's Guard, the Polish Workers Party, and the People's Army in the Siedlce region from 1942 to 1944.

*Viz MYSL WOJSKOWA, No 7, 1977, "On Cognitive and Decision Problems in Questions of National Defense"

10790
CSO: 2600

YUGOSLAVIA

'POLITIKA' ACCEPTS APOLOGIES IN LEE OSWALD PICTURE CASE

[Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 14 September on page 3 carries a 700-word unsigned article entitled "After the Incident Provoked by the Use of an Issue of POLITIKA: Apology Accepted," referring to the picture carried in U.S. newsmagazines TIME and NEWSWEEK on 11 July illustrating an article on the TV series: "The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald." The picture showed actor John Pleshette in the role of Lee Oswald holding a rifle in one hand and an issue of POLITIKA in the other.

POLITIKA recalls its protests against the use of this newspaper in the picture and reprints a letter by producer Lawrence Schiller to Vukoje Bylatovic, chief and responsible editor of POLITIKA, apologizing for "the error arising from carelessness." The following note is appended:

"Without entering in the details of the explanation of how this unpleasant case had occurred, POLITIKA takes note of and accepts the apology of the film producer hoping that the case is thus closed."

CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

CROATIAN LC DEFENSE COMMISSION DISCUSSES DRAFT CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 77 p 11 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] As part of the pregress preparations in the republic, members of the Commission for All-people's Defense and Social Self-protection of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, have discussed draft reports on all-people's defense and social self-protection for the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia and the 11th LCY Congress.

It was noted that the activity of the League of Communists of Croatia in developing and implementing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection had considerably increased and become qualitatively enriched after the 10th LCY Congress and the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia. Thanks to this, significant results have been achieved in this field. The socialization of the tasks of defense, security and protection has reached a high level, and the entire system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, in which all parts of the society have their place and role, and which successfully carry out the tasks resulting from this, has been perfected.

The fact that over 2.7 million people of this republic voluntarily participated in this year's action "Nothing must surprise us" speaks of the positive mood and a conscious orientation of the working people and citizens toward all-people's defense and social self-protection.

However, it was assessed that the process of socializing the tasks from this field had not embraced all social structures to an equal extent. There are still basic organizations of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs in the basic cells of society which do not sufficiently occupy themselves with this problem, and when they do raise it they do so in a very generalized and declarative manner. In addition, work in the basic social cells is still relying rather much on incentives from above and very little on self-initiatives in decision-making.

In the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, and other self-managing organizations, the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection is being most successfully elaborated and implemented in practical activity. But there also exist among them considerable differences and diversities in the level of involvement on these tasks. For instance, the occurrences of neglecting the human environment, road safety, and of certain other kinds of protection, and their omission from the measures of social self-protection continue to be present.

For this reason, the participants of this meeting assessed that the report should be supplemented, that is, should deal more critically with the work of state and professional organs on promoting the all-people's defense and social self-protection and, particularly, it should stress the processes which the law of associated labor has opened in socializing all-people's defense and social self-protection, because the report must be a party evaluation of the results achieved.

CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

GROUP EXAMINES YOUTH DEFENSE TRAINING

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 77 p 6 AU

[Z. Krslak Report]

[Text] Zagreb, 16 Sep--The group of representatives of the signatories of the accord on the training, education and preparation of the youth for all people's defense in the schools of all types and levels has held its third meeting in Zagreb. Let us recall that the first meeting of the group was held in Belgrade in 1975, the second one was held in Sarajevo in 1976 and the third was held today in Zagreb.

The meeting was attended by the Republican and Provincial Secretaries for Education and Science of the Socialist Republics and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces; the Republican and Provincial Secretaries for National Defense of the Socialist Republics and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces; the Rectors of all Yugoslav universities; Prof Dr Vojislav Petrovic, president of the Commission for All-People's Defense of the Community of Yugoslav Universities; Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Veljko Tadic, assistant to the president of the Federal Committee for Science and Culture; Lt Gen Veljko Kadijevic, chief of the Training Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; and Col Gen Dusan Corkovic, commander of the Zagreb Army District.

Following the first introductory statement by Dr Stipe Suvar, secretary for education, culture and physical training of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and host of the meeting, Lt Gen Veljko Kadijevic spoke more extensively, and then a comprehensive discussion developed during which experiences were reported and proposals made for further perfecting the training and education of youth for All-People's Defense.

The general line requiring that the training, education and preparation of youth for All-People's Defense should be carried out on the basis of unified foundations of organization and of instruction plans and programs using the unified textbooks which have been published in all those

languages of the peoples and nationalities in which the instruction is taking place, has been realized. According to a general appraisal, the implementation of the system of education of the youth for All-People's Defense is being carried out in accordance with the existing accords. The experience of 3 years has shown that great successes have been achieved and that the education and preparation of the youth for All-People's Defense are being carried out in accordance with the LCY ideological views, decisions of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] and the requirements of All-People's Defense. It is planned that toward the end of the year the SFRY Presidency will examine the entire system of preparing the youth for All-People's Defense, assess the results achieved so far and determine the future directions of action.

The Yugoslav People's Army and its cadres as well as its material resources play an extraordinary role in the education and training of the youth for All-People's Defense. For instance, the practical military professional training of students has produced noticeable results. Over 80,000 students have been trained for armed combat and they can be deployed in units of the armed forces 4 to 6 years before serving their military service terms.

In this connection it must be stated that more than 180,000 young boys of ages under 17 years should be trained annually in order to fully realize the system of education and preparation of the youth for All-People's Defense. In addition to this, according to the All-People's Defense concept, young girls are also included in this connection and will be trained under the same conditions as young boys.

The general estimate is that the training and preparation of our youth for All-People's Defense is developing from day to day. There are problems just as there are problems in all sectors of activity but these problems are being solved or will be solved. The fact alone that the subjects from this sphere have become a component part of school education at all levels of education is the best evidence of the extent to which All-People's Defense is becoming a part of our everyday life.

CSO: 2800

SUMMER MILITARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS DESCRIBED

General Impressions

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1389, 21 Aug 77
p 24

[Article by Aleksandar Tijanic: "When Student Record Cards Carry Out an Assault"]

[Text] "Every year there are more and more secondary school graduates who enroll for higher education. This number averages about 50,000 young people. Most of them do their required military service only after they are 25. This means that between the ages of 18 and 25 they are psychologically and physically fit for armed combat, but in the past they have not been trained," says Lt Col Milan Pujic of the Training Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Last year first-year students put on uniforms for the first time and wore them a full 15 days. This year more than 40,000 young men are learning the soldier's ABC's at the more than 60 youth training centers in all military districts.

"The geographic principle has been used in the keeping of records and organization," says Col Spiro Ivanjisevic. "The young men are sent to centers located near where they live regardless of which university they attend."

The purpose of training young people of both sexes is to equip them for possible armed combat. This is done through regular instruction in schools at all levels and then through training of young people not attending school and training in youth training units.

In the year when they complete the first year of their studies all fulltime and parttime students in 2-year and 4-year schools at the university level are required by law to spend between 16 and 25 days in training at training centers (each year the length of the training session is regulated by order of the federal secretary of defense). If a student is not sent for training

that year, he is sent the next year, but no later than age 24. As a rule the call to attend the training session is sent out 2 months in advance.

According to a poll, last year 85 percent of the students looked upon training as an important civic obligation, and only 13 percent had certain difficulties in adapting.

No Secrets About Weapons

"I am a student at the Higher School of Economics," says Pera Nicetin of Belgrade. "I returned from training a few days ago. We were in Obrenovac and it was not exactly easy. We were not accustomed to the physical effort, and it was hard for us at first. But it was not long before we were running with full combat gear and gas masks on our faces; we fell, but we kept on. Yet there is a great difference between instruction in school and practical training at the center. The first is pure theory, and here we do all that in practice, and it seems to me that one will never forget it. I am certain, for instance, that I will always know how to dig a trench for firing from a kneeling position: it cost me such pain to learn!"

The emphasis in the student training syllabus is on proper use of all infantry weapons in combat, on getting bearings in the field, on close-in combat against tanks, on ambushes, on giving first aid, and on timely detection of ABC [atomic, biological and chemical] hazards....

"The main force of any revolution and of national defense is made up of the most vital part of its population--young people. Our tendency is therefore to equip young people to exercise their constitutional right and discharge their constitutional duty to defend the country," Lt Col Bogdan Vujic says.

Students of medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, pharmacy, the Higher School of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs and the Aeronautics School (JAT [Yugoslav Air Line]) have specific training in appropriate units of the YPA [Yugoslav People's Army] because of the need for personnel with their background.

The time spent in the youth training center does not affect the length of required military service, at least quantitatively; that is, it does not make it any shorter. Now, they say at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, young men have certain "privileges" for practical reasons, since 16 days pass quickly, and they are expected to perform well in training.

How Many Hours in the Day?

Last year it came to light that the records kept by certain opstinas were out of date. For instance, a student is called up for training who a year before had ceased attending school and had taken a job. There was also a problem with certain universities about the shifting of examination dates.

This year, the people in the training administration say, the situation is much better. Cooperation with the universities is almost irreproachable. Many rectors have visited their students and have familiarized themselves with what they are doing on the spot. They report that what they hear most frequently from the students is this: is it possible there are so many hours in the day?

Reveille is between 0400 and 0500 hours (depending on the center). Morning training lasts 6 hours, then there is a rest period, and then there are 2 more hours of training in the afternoon.

In meetings of the Socialist Youth League and the LCY the students have criticized the preparations made at universities. The general conclusion is that in some places they are still inadequate and not fully organized. Some therefore arrive in poor physical condition, and that created certain difficulties. The training administration has therefore printed up a checklist for young students concerning their rights and duties. The checklist is sent to the student together with his callup notice 2 months before he goes off to the training center.

The Yugoslav Conception of Nationwide Defense

The Yugoslav conception of nationwide defense requires that concern be shown about young people wherever they come together. This means from the Socialist Youth League to the League of Scouts.

It is also important to the strength of our defense that students be ready for assignment to territorial and other units upon completion of their training in training centers. This augments the might of those units many times over, since we are talking about an army of several hundred thousand young people.

At the end of training the most successful students are awarded the badge inscribed "Exemplary Performance in Training," books, certificates and citations. Everyone also wears the youth unit insignia (on the left shirt sleeve), which is the only difference between their uniform and the uniform of servicemen.

"We must emphasize the fact that in these 2 years there has not been a single serious violation or injury. And do not forget that the students have had several target practice sessions with live ammunition, nighttime drills and long marches," says Lt Col Milan Pujic.

Foreign military experts believe that several tens of thousands of partisans are sufficient to trouble an army of half a million men. In 2 years about 100,000 young partisans have gone through training in the youth training centers.

Inspection by General Kadijevic

Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 77 p 4

[Article by Zahir Dervisevic: "Grades Even on the Drill Field"]

[Text] "The students spoke very persuasively about the need for this type of training. This is what particularly gratifies us," said Gen Lt Col Veljko Kadijevic among his other impressions at the end of his visit to students on several exercise grounds. As he put it, this year's training of students was considerably better than last year's, above all because the overall preparations were made more carefully. After examining performance in youth training centers Gen Kadijevic praised the students and their officers for the high degree of effort.

This Is No Summer Vacation

The first youth training center visited by the team was at Pazaric, near Sarejevo. The guests were welcomed by Gen Col Rahmiya Kadenic, commander of the Sarajevo Military District, who acquainted them with the preparation and progress of this year's training session. Gen Maj Vincenc Krmelj, chief of the Military Education Center in Sarajevo, emphasized that the training is characterized by exceptional effort on the part of the students, a high level of consciousness, irreproachable discipline and a spirit of competition.

The guests were able to see this on the spot. During their visit to the student camp they attended a training class. The most attractive training, if one can use that expression, was on the exercise ground for antiarmor combat. Judging by the grades given, the drill in "Combat Against Tanks" was carried out very effectively. After the training session, a conversation with the students was arranged. This was a frank exchange of opinions. Sead Zaimovic and Milorad Bjeloica of Sarajevo, Tomislav Brkic and Sead Ganic of Travnik, and other students who spoke emphasized the great effort made by the officers, cadets of the Military Secondary School and soldiers to give the students as much knowledge and as high quality of training as they could.

Developing Work Habits

In Bileca the students were also in a mood to talk. "Never in my life have I had a chance to see how much work could be done in 1 day," said student Goran Raguz in a conversation with representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, Yugoslav universities and the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth League. This opinion was also shared by other students, who emphasized that if they worked as well and as long at the university as they do on the exercise ground, few examinations would be left until September.

All the young men are glad that there is little theory in the training. Most of them are "allergic" to lecture halls and classrooms, and the drills on the exercise ground are a kind of relaxation for them. The syllabus is very full, and there is very little time to complete it. That is why every minute has been planned. So it is no wonder that some who, say, were not accustomed to boots, long marches and hikes ended up with callouses. It should also be recorded that they refused to be spared. They asked to be allowed to wear sneakers so that they would not miss the training on the drill field.

A True Army From the Very First Day

Gen Col Dusan Corkovic, commander of the Zagreb Military District, met the team from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense at the Ilirska Bistrica Youth Training Center. He said on that occasion that the command of the military district and its units had made great efforts to achieve the best possible success in training. The center's commander, Col Mile Bajic, added that preparations were carried out separately for inspection and for physical facilities, and that from the first day of training it was evident that the results would be good and that the students would feel like true soldiers.

University rectors who visited that center along with the team from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense gave a very favorable opinion of the organizational arrangement for the students' work and living during training, and particularly of the quality of instruction. Many professors emphasized that the stay in the centers would also be worthwhile from the standpoint of organizing living and work more effectively at the university.

The students themselves admitted that they were impressed with the way they were received at the youth training center. In a short time they were issued all their equipment, divided up into units and informed about their tasks and duties during training. As for critical remarks, some students said that they were not satisfied with the preparations made at the universities for this training. This particularly applies to preparations related to improvement of physical condition.

At the Velike Bloke Youth Training Center Capt 1st Class Vuk Obradovic, assistant commander for political work in the center, said among other things that more than 15 percent of the students were members of the League of Communists, while almost all (96 percent) had a membership card of the Socialist Youth League.

It was not difficult to see that from the first day the activists of the League of Communists and the Socialist Youth League were in the forefront mainly in the sociopolitical commitment and effort made by students during training. Although there are a number of specific features in this task (the fullness of the syllabus, the relatively short period of time, the large number of young people, etc.), the activists of the League of Communists and

of the Socialist Youth League have designed their methods and the content of their work so as to constantly develop among the students a critical attitude toward performance.

Upon completion of the visit of the youth training centers by the team from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense the unambiguous conclusion was that the training of first-year students at the university level is going according to plan and is in line with the goals and tasks which have been set. The preparations in terms of personnel, organization and physical facilities were made in good time and were extensive enough to make for a high level of quality in the process of training and education.

Inspection by Blazevic

Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 77 p 4

[Article by D. J.: "Colloquium on the Firing Line"]

[Text] "Comrade President, the youth training company is in training, its commander is Capt Slavoljub Zivanovic!"

The visit of Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Assembly, to first-year students of the High Aeronautics School [4-year university school] who are undergoing military training at the Zagreb Air Force Base began with that report. The important guest visited the young men in blue uniforms when training was at its height. All the platoons were on the drill ground and firing range, so that the tent city in the middle of the forest was silent and empty. After a short tour around the camp, the president wanted to see the "final product of training--target practice." He arrived at the firing range at the moment when an announcement was made from the firing line: "Trainee Zvonko Ferihaj, all six shots in the chest!" Nor did the other targets fare better. Only a few bullets, rare indeed, missed and raised dust in the mound behind the targets. Three shifts one after the other had scores of excellent and very good. All these lads showed themselves to be good marksmen, though this was the first time they had put a helmet on their heads, and some of them had fired live ammunition for the first time.

Satisfied with the results on the firing range, President Blazevic congratulated the young men on their success and started a conversation about their experience as soldiers. Josip Hodak and his comrades were easily persuaded to take part in the cheerful chat which their guest himself began. They talked about training, quarters, food, leave to go to town. The students said that they were satisfied with all that. "What are you not satisfied with? What is your biggest problem?" the president of the assembly asked at the end. They unanimously answered: "Reveille!" and admitted that they were disgruntled only at dawn, since at home they were used to lounging around.

Later, in a conversation with the officers, the president asked about the life of the training company. The host informed him in detail about what had happened in the first half of the training. If one is to judge by the first 8 days, the students will successfully complete their training, since they have shown exceptional responsibility and effort. Much of the credit for this sprint goes to the active of 30 party members and the youth organization of which all the lads in this company are members.

One particular topic was experiences during training and indoctrination. The president of the assembly noted that one of the things to be reflected on is textbooks for this kind of training of students, extending the length of training camp by a few days, increasing the number of hours devoted to ideological and political instruction, and the question of whether young women should not also undergo training.

The important guest noted that he was very satisfied with what he had seen and heard, that he was gratified by the performance of young men, which is an expression of their high level of consciousness and the exceptional efforts made by their officers. Nor do the officers conceal their enthusiasm about the high level of discipline of the young men, who try in every respect to behave like true soldiers. There is no written trace in the books of the company concerning any lateness in return from town, in reporting for formation, or any other slight infraction. Nor have Zlatko Lojna, secretary of the organization of the League of Communists, nor Ivica Bradovski, president of the youth organization, had reason to hold extra meetings because of individuals. Even now it is clear to the commander that he will not have enough badges inscribed "Exemplary Youth," which are awarded to only 1 in 10.

At the end of the visit the hosts, Col Mirko Mileusnic and Ceda Kovacevic, presented the important guest a monograph on the air force and thanked him for making the visit with his colleagues and members of the republic youth delegation.

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INNOVATIONS IN HOUSING PROCEDURES DISCUSSED

Alternatives in Financing

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1388, 14 Aug 77
pp 13-14

[Article by Slobodanka Ast: "Partnership Gets the House Built"]

[Text] Beginning this fall in Belgrade the first several hundred dwelling units will be built with private financing. Is this a sign that other places will finally make room for this arrangement which in Slovenia has already made it possible for every other employed person to live in his own dwelling? But progress in that direction requires that bank credit be freed of its tendency toward usury.

Someone has wittily noted that investments of private funds to solve housing problems is somewhat reminiscent of the well-known fable about the fox and the stork: we seem unable to find any way of getting hold of the large mouthful that stands before us. All the ingredients are available: socio-political resolutions and commitments, interest on the part of individuals, and finally substantial funds. Nevertheless, private savings invested in housing construction in recent years have been microscopically small. According to certain figures for last year, only 3 percent of all the dwelling units built in Belgrade are privately owned.

Why is this the case?

The housing policy conducted up to now, which was almost an "all or nothing" policy, required the potential purchaser to invest no less and no more than 50 percent of the dwelling's value (between 40 and 50 million old dinars) and discouraged the majority at the very outset.

"I have saved for years in order to buy an apartment in Belgrade. Now I see that I do not have the money it would take for me to buy an apartment,

and, strangest of all, there are no apartments." This is the disillusioned summary of 10 years of doing without and of dreams of a roof over his head by Rodoljub Bakic, an architect who has returned from employment abroad and who is, of course, subletting.

Several months after this letter of lamentation which Bakic sent to our magazine, things are nevertheless changing. This very fall people who live in Belgrade will be able, after a 2-year wait, to commit their personal resources and buy a place to live; they will be able to do this exclusively through housing cooperatives and commercial banks.

From Subscription to Co-ownership

The self-management accord which is to be signed next month by Belgrade housing communities, commercial banks and housing cooperatives will govern the procedure and conditions under which it will be possible for personal savings to be used to obtain an apartment. Here are some of the details of the new principles of housing policy which probably will be given the green light this fall: subscription for the right of tenancy and co-ownership of the dwelling unit.

The work organization and its worker will be able to jointly invest funds in construction of a dwelling unit. The worker would not be able to invest less than 25 percent, nor more than 49 percent of the unit's value. This means that more than half of the unit would be socially owned.

There are several other variants of "partnership." Another possibility is that a room may be purchased and added to a socially owned dwelling, the room being owned "ideally" in the sense that the tenant has an interest in the entire dwelling in proportion to the value of that room, or another room may be obtained (from society) and added to a privately owned dwelling, the room, of course, remaining social property. Upon purchase of a part of the dwelling, the purchaser becomes the owner of that corresponding portion, and he pays rent on the other part, the part that belongs to society.

Co-ownership would also come about when the costs of additional construction or adaptation of the dwelling amount to 25 percent of the dwelling's value. Even in the case of smaller adaptation projects (the laying of a parquet floor or ceramic tiles, plumbing installation or replacement of woodwork) in which the holders of the right of tenancy have invested their own funds, provision is made that the rent be reduced for a period between 2 and 5 years depending on the amount of funds invested.

Finally, there is also provision for privately financed construction of flats or apartment houses. In this case title would be held by the tenant as has been the case.

"Toward the end of next month housing cooperatives (at the moment there are only five of them, but a proposal has been made for others to be set up in

association with major work organizations) and commercial banks which submit schedules of the needs of their savings depositors and cooperative members, respectively, will have about 500 dwelling units placed at their disposal. Up to 1980 the same principles will be followed in distributing an aggregate of approximately 8,500 more units," said Vojislav Vasic, deputy secretary of the Belgrade Housing Community.

Credits and Charges

Will the Belgrade initiative bring about a flurry of privately financed housing construction?

The multitude of those who do not have their own dwelling will certainly welcome these innovations.

The regulations in effect up to now have been so rigid that virtually no amount of initiative or inventiveness could produce an effective solution under the changeable conditions for family housing. To be sure, even in the past there have been operations large and small under the table. The results yielded by the new set of principles will depend mostly on the terms of credit financing, which is what we know least about at present. The press release prepared by the Belgrade Housing Community said only that the terms for credit financing of privately owned housing construction may not be less favorable than the terms for credit financing of socially owned dwelling units. Unofficially it is even said that the period for repayment of the credit will be extended to 25 years and that the interest will not be higher than 3 percent.

Should those reports be accurate, this would be a tremendous step forward. Up to now the credit terms offered by most of our banks have manifested strong tendencies toward usury. The economist Dr Branko Horvat has evidence to support his assertion that the banks have been charging our citizens for apartments, which are the most expensive in Europe, not the legally allowed interest of 12 percent, but the astronomical interest of 26 percent. That is more than any bank granting housing mortgages in Europe. All of this is, of course, owing to a formula which our bankers have cleverly discovered and which does not violate the statutes in effect, affording them a double rate of interest.

Nor does the accord raise the issue of the thousand-and-one charges burdening all those who have used their own money to obtain a roof over their heads. As matters now stand, society treats as though they were rentiers those working people who in most cases have gone into debt up to their ears in order to speed up solution of this major social problem.

Not many arguments are needed to prove that the owner of an apartment is in almost every respect in a far worse position than the lucky man who rents. In Ljubljana, for example, holders of the right of tenancy this year paid rent that was only 18 percent higher than the compulsory contributions collected from owners of flats for operating expenses and maintenance!

Who Is Privileged?

There is no need to belabor the point that tenants of large and luxurious apartments, who without any sort of sacrifice could pay any realistic rent, are deriving the greatest benefit.

If private and public financing are to be brought closer to one another in housing construction, more and more experts are saying that rents must be higher and differentiated (in Belgrade "welfare rents" are protecting a modest number of families with low incomes who are tenants of well-equipped apartments). It is a generally accepted fact that rents are not sufficient to maintain existing housing, much less build new housing. Nevertheless, rents do not show a growth curve. There are any number of reasons for the status quo: from preservation of the population's buying power to psychological factors.

Nevertheless, determined steps are being taken toward an economic rent in Slovenia. There will no longer be freezes on rents: in that republic economic rents will be gradually reached in the period up to 1980.

The first step was taken the year before last when rents were raised 25 percent, and last year they jumped another 20 percent. The growth curve is continuing. In the hot days of August the raising of rents, by another 30 percent, was the "hot topic" in almost all opstinas in Slovenia. (In the opinion of the Federal Executive Council rents ought to rise by barely 9 percent this year....)

Rudi Bregar, president of the Assembly of the Alliance of Slovenian Housing Communities, believes that it should be the right of the republics and opstinas to set the level of rents: "That is, we have reached a level of social consciousness where there is no need for the social standard of living to be protected by the state. After all, the working people themselves are just as capable of doing that on their own."

Half of those who are gainfully employed in Slovenia either live in apartments they own themselves or they are subtenants in a privately owned dwelling. The other half live in socially owned dwellings "at the expense" of the first group, since private owners and subtenants pay a contribution from their personal income for construction of housing other than their own. The Slovenians see this as a source of social inequities.

As economic rents are introduced and the rents of families with the most modest income are subsidized, people in Slovenia believe that in the foreseeable future they will achieve at least simple reproduction of socially owned housing, replacement of existing housing over a period of 100 years.

Many social problems, they say, have been solved (more than 7,000 housing units were built for this purpose between 1973 and 1976). Housing construction in Slovenia is comparable to the European average; some 15,000 units are built annually, which is 8 units per 1,000 inhabitants.

These are all reasons why Slovenians feel that there is no point in using low rents to maintain the high standard of living of those who have a good income. This axiom obviously could apply in many other places as well.

Statistical Paradox

Not long ago Mika Spiljak said that at this point we have hardly any workers or citizens who could not make a personal contribution in helping to solve their housing problem, even though that contribution may be a symbolic one. The doubting Thomases suspiciously shook their heads at these ideas and paternalistically said that investment of personal funds to solve housing problems would be too great a tax on the fragile back of the worker's standard of living. Yet the statistics show the opposite: the figures published last year by the Statistical Bureau of Serbia concerning the number of privately owned dwellings and the social composition of the owners unambiguously show that workers are the largest group among private owners (industrial workers and miners represent 35 percent).

The reason is quite simple: this is the only way they can obtain a dwelling. People with better positions in society and higher income are slow to decide to invest their own money in obtaining a dwelling. It is far more to their advantage to wait for society to provide them a dwelling and in the meantime to buy an expensive car on credit, to go traveling around the world, to build a garage, or even a weekend cottage.

There is nothing strange at all in the fact that only 2.1 percent of those who own private dwellings are managers in the economy, 7 percent are specialists, and 7.5 percent are office personnel.

It is obvious that private funds have been invested even before now. It would seem that those who had the least have been the ones to invest most frequently in housing construction. The new set of housing principles should distribute private funds invested in housing construction more uniformly and fairly.

It is unfair for some to be given their housing as a gift from society, while others who have gone deeply into debt in order to obtain a roof over their heads are sometimes subjected even to suspicion of commissions for examination of the origin of property.

Higher Rents in Slovenia

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 77 p 8

[Article by Dusan Dimitrijevic: "The Route Toward an Economic Rent"]

[Text] Higher payments for use of socially owned housing. Considerably higher than the recommendation of the Federal Executive Council. Separation of operating expenses from

capital expenditures. Rent subsidies. What Rudi Bregar and engineer Boris Mikos have to say about the new rent.

Ljubljana, 2 August. After several years of debate the decision has finally been made in Slovenia not to "freeze" rents anymore, but by annual increases up to 1980 to climb gradually to the level of the economic rent or, more precisely, a rent that covers costs.

It might be said that the first steps toward an economic rent were taken here the year before last (at that time rents were raised 25 percent) and in 1976 (last year rents rose another 20 percent). This trend is continuing this year: this month indeed almost all Slovenian opstinas have again raised rent by another 30 percent, which has aroused quite a bit numerous holders of the right of tenancy. They are all the more upset because in the opinion of the Federal Executive Council rent this year ought to increase by only 9 percent....

Setting the Rent Level as a Right of Republics and Opstinas

"It is true that our assembly recommended that this year, but not retroactively, opstinas could raise rent by a maximum of 30 percent," Rudi Bregar, president of the Assembly of the League of Slovenian Housing Communities, explained to us. We did this, Bregar said, on the basis of this year's resolution concerning Slovenia's socioeconomic development, which calls for adoption of rents to cover costs before the end of this medium-term planning period.

"The Federal Executive Council recommended a considerably smaller increase?"

"In our opinion," Bregar said, "the setting of rent levels ought to be the right of the republics and opstinas. In other words, we have reached a level of social consciousness where there is no need whatsoever for the social standard of living to be protected by the state, when this can be done quite well by the working people themselves.... In any case, we are introducing rents to cover costs and economic rent gradually, mindful of the rise in the personal incomes of employed persons and also of solidarity and the social composition of all who occupy socially owned housing."

Engineer Boris Mikos, republic secretary for urban development, was still more definite in our conversation with him. Here is what he told us:

"At the moment 520,000 households in Slovenia occupy approximately 487,000 dwelling units, only about 28 percent of which are socially owned, though they are occupied by 51 percent of the republic's employed population. The other half of those who are gainfully employed live in dwelling units which are their own property, or they are subtenants or renters of private dwelling units. Consequently," Mikos reasons, "half of our gainfully employed persons are living under altogether different and inequitable conditions than the other half of those who are employed. Those in socially owned

houses, that is, are living 'at the expense' of the others. The simple reason is that even those with their own dwellings pay a contribution from their personal incomes for construction of housing which they do not use."

Elimination of Social Inequities

"You obviously see this as a source of intolerable social inequities?"

"I do indeed, and there is no social need whatsoever, nor any justification for low rent paid by those with relatively high personal incomes," Mikos said.

The route toward establishing "economic" rents is, of course, neither easy nor simple. People in Slovenia are aware of this, but they say that several steps taken in advance will soften the blow to come. That is, back in 1973 Slovenia was the only republic in Yugoslavia to pass a special law to make so-called operating expenses (cleaning of common areas, the cost of a janitor, elevator operation and maintenance, common lighting, insurance expenses and the like) separate from rent. These are costs--which amount to between 10 and 14 percent of rent--which tenants can exert a great influence on. In Slovenia people are already paying the actual costs, this being a matter of house councils, which in Slovenia can decide altogether on their own and without asking anyone whether, for example, they will hire a cleaning woman, or perhaps the tenants themselves will keep the building clean....

In Slovenia they have obviously decided to adopt a kind of vigorous gradualness in introducing the economic rent, at the same time subsidizing the rents of those who truly need that aid, conscious that this is indispensable if housing is to be protected against deterioration. After all, the Slovenians have computed that at the rent in effect until just a few years ago it would have taken 400-800 years to amortize existing housing!

A Method of Providing for Replacement of Existing Housing

"The higher new rents are causing quite a bit of excitement in Slovenia. Probably because the increase is appreciable and is not occurring elsewhere in Yugoslavia?"

"There is no other choice," Mikos says categorically, "if we want to have a so-called economic rent in the foreseeable future to provide at least for replacement of housing which is under public management with an amortization period of 100 years. We feel that the depreciation must be pooled and used for building maintenance and renovation, and must not be used to repay housing credits," Mikos said.

"A proposal has been drawn up which calls for rent to be increased 43 percent next year, 30 percent in 1979 and 23 percent in 1980?"

"Everything is now in the study phase, though we feel that the percentage of the increase should be higher than the growth of personal incomes. Even between 50 and 100 percent," Mikos said, "which will then make it possible for us to reduce the rate of amortization to 60 years with the larger allocation and then spend all these funds for their proper purpose, which is building maintenance."

"Won't this cause serious social problems?"

"We feel that in large measure we have solved the problems, since, for example, in just the period between 1973 and 1976 we built more than 7,000 dwelling units for those with low incomes," Mikos said. Moreover, every year in Slovenia we are building between 13,000 and 15,000 dwelling units, which is 8 per 1,000 inhabitants, nearly the European average. We therefore think that there is no point in continuing to use the low rent to maintain the high standard of living of those who are earning a good income."

"Nevertheless, there are quite a few with low incomes who will be affected by this measure?"

"We expect an increase in the number of families who will receive the rent subsidy (but not for operating costs) from the solidarity fund which we have established and which normally decreases as amortization rises," Mikos said. "We are counting on this and we have set aside funds for this purpose."

When Will the Real Economic Rent Be Reached?

The question, of course, is whether Slovenia will actually manage to reach the economic rent within this medium-term planning period.

"It is certain that we must gradually 'repair' shortcomings in money management in past years and that we may not do this at the expense of rent paid by present tenants," Rudi Bregar said.

"Consequently, we will also have to use a part of the funds for housing construction to make certain repairs."

"What will be the actual situation at the end of this medium-term planning period?" I asked.

"At that point we will reach the economic rent for 1976," Bregar said. "We estimate," he added, "that after 1980 we will need another 2 or 3 years to reach the real (minimum) economic rent because of the inflationary trends in the period between 1976 and adoption of the real economic rent...."

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