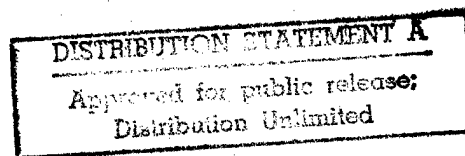


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10 November 1983



East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NEED TO IMPROVE WORK OF DISTRICT PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Jul 83 pp 57-64

[Article by Frrok Gjoka: "Let Us Elevate the Role and Activity of the District People's Councils to a Higher Level"]

[Text] The district people's councils, like those of the other levels, guided by the teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, have continually elevated their leadership, organizational and monitoring role and have better and better executed the tasks entrusted to them as the representative organs of the people in the districts.

With the elections of 24 April of this year, which elected the sons and daughters of the people to the district people's councils, those who have distinguished themselves in the various fields of the revolution and the building of socialism and who are devoted social activists who have served and are serving the masses with fidelity, even greater opportunities are created to elevate the activity of the district people's councils to a higher level in order to better execute their legal prerogatives. However, so that these opportunities will become a reality, it is necessary, first of all, that the council members themselves, in close relationship with the working masses and at attentively listening to the latter's thoughts, observations and proposals, be concerned and work to solve, correctly and on schedule, the problems which arise and, secondly, that the district party and state organs help these council members to improve their skills, so that they will fulfill their tasks in the best way possible, on the basis of the law and on the basis of their prerogatives.

The most important objective of the work of every people's council and of each council member as always, has been and remains the further strengthening, democratization and revolutionization of the entire life and activity of the people's council and of the continuing invigoration of its relationships with the masses. For the successful achievement of this important political objective, the district council members together with other state organisms, under the leadership of the district party committees, are asked to further increase and revitalize the participation of the working class, of the cooperative farmers, of the people's intelligentsia, of the army and of all working masses in the state political, economic, social-cultural, educational and scientific activity of the district.

As a result of the concern shown and being shown by the party, the activity of the district people's councils has been continually increased. Their work has been further invigorated and increased by the historic decisions of the Eighth Party Congress and the party guidelines of January 1980 "On the Leadership of the Party Organs and Organizations in the People's Councils." The analyses made and the tasks drawn up on the basis of these guidelines by the party organs and organizations and, even, by the district party committee plenums, have helped us to acquaint ourselves with the results achieved and with the shortcomings of work. Reflected in the criticism made by the party, now, the theme of the problems of the district people's councils has been expanded and improved; this is reflected in the improvement of their feeling of responsibility and in the requirement for reporting on the well-being of work at the district level.

Nevertheless, looking at the work and practice of activity of the district people's councils from close range, it becomes more and more obvious that the elimination of a number of shortcomings, which still are observed in some district people's councils, demands, above all, a better understanding and execution of the requirements of the law "On the People's Councils."

The Spirit of the Seeking and Giving Reports in the Name of the Working People, Who have Elected Them, Must Prevail in the Council Meeting.

The work of the party has made it possible for the general situation to be positive in the preparation for and development of the people's council meeting. A rich experience has been gained during the past years, especially, in the increase of the effectiveness of the people's council meetings when the plan and budget are being discussed. These meetings in Korce, Shkoder, Permet, Lezhe and in other districts are prepared by a large participation of council members, thus, avoiding the old practice of preparing them mainly by the operational sections of the executive committee, a practice which used to keep council members isolated from these basic problems of the party and the state in the district.

However, we do not see such concern everywhere. As a result of the shortcomings observed in the preparatory work, in some cases, the district people's council meetings are not characterized by vigorous debates and sound criticism and self-criticism and, often, there is lack of requirement for reporting in these meetings.

The further improvement of the level of the district people's council meetings demands, first of all, a better organized and more scientific work for determining the problems to be analyzed. From the study of the themes of the district people's councils during the past two years, it appears that there are themes which, on first examination, show

that the problem to be analyzed was not correctly conceived and formed, a fact which leads to its overall analysis which does not serve the improvement of work in general and the activity of the people's council in particular. This happens, because, all council members and state cadres do not properly understand that the people's council meetings must examine the important problems which concern the party and the state in the district. It is the task of the executive committee and of the leadership of the people's council in the district, in cooperation with the economic organs and the mass organizations, under the direct leadership of the party committee, to draw up, on schedule, the theme of the problems to be analyzed by the people's council and, in accordance with its powers, to determine the vantage point of analyses. This is an important moment which directly influences the revitalization of work of the people's councils.

Every problem has its own political, ideological, technical and organizational aspect. For solving every problem, the party carries out a complex of work, activating all its levers. And, every lever has its own vantage point by which it analyzes the issues, determines what should be done and takes the necessary measures; while, all the levers taken together execute the party guidelines. Such an observation provides every analysis with its characteristics, on the basis of the characteristics of the activity of every lever of the party, and makes it possible for the organ or the organization to see itself at the meeting and to be helped so as to further improve its work. However, this requirement is not executed everywhere at every meeting of the district people's councils. Of course, there are results; but, the problems are not always and everywhere treated from the vantage point of the state in the district. There are cases when, in the materials presented to the council and in its discussions, the work of the people's councils at all levels is not properly stressed in regard to the problem which is being analyzed; and, the work done for exercising their control over the state and economic organs in regard to the extent of the execution of the tasks and decisions which had been made before by the state organs, is not always clear. And, when the material prepared and the spirit of discussion do not take into consideration the characteristic and purpose of the analysis, it happens that the speakers "forget" where they are and speak as if they were attending an economic aktiv or an aktiv of another field and, as a result, do not feel the need to give explanations and to account for their activities before the representatives of the people. In such meetings, even council members feel as if they are "strangers," because, they do not hear about their work and tasks and because they are not asked to give account nor are they giving any account.

The network of the problems to be examined by the people's councils must be continually widened in accordance with the broad field of their activities and powers. The issue is that, regardless of the important place held and to be held in the future by the economic problems, it is not correct that the people's council be activated exclusively for the discussions of these matters and that other problems, such as social-cultural and defense problems, which also concern the district workers be neglected.

In the practice of the preparation and development of the problems of the people's councils, it is necessary to remedy another shortcoming, that is, that in the council meeting it is nearly always only the executive committee which reports. Of course, the executive committee, as the executive and leadership organ of the people's council, will prepare the main part of the materials which are presented and analyzed at the council meeting. However, to overcome this one-sidedness, which limits the theme, it is necessary that the permanent or temporary commissions created by the people's council itself, the economic organs, the internal affair organs, the people's court, the leadership of the people's council and so forth also report to the district people's council. The leaders of the economic enterprises, of the social-cultural institutions and of the agricultural cooperatives must also be called to report and to give an account of their activities to the special meetings of the district people's councils. Making this kind of requirement for reporting on execution of work, the people's council correctly monitors the execution of the laws of the People's Assembly and the execution of its own decisions in regard to the economic and social-cultural problems.

As the representatives of the working classes, of the cooperatives workers and of all the working masses, the council members have the duty to ask the economic organs to execute, to the last one, all the obligations arising for the satisfaction of the social-cultural needs of workers. Greater concern must be shown for guaranteeing conditions of labor safety and for the conditions of dwellings and of service centers, especially, for the remote and difficult sectors of work. Our working class, through its representatives in the government, must severely condemn every bureaucratic attitude in the execution of the tasks set for the protection of health and for the continuing improvement of health conditions in work and life.

The improvement of the level of the meetings of the district people's councils also greatly depends on the level of the materials which are presented to them. If it happens that the people's council meetings are not all lively, this is explained by the fact that the leaderships of some people's councils allow the introduction of poor and superficial materials that do not treat the problems in a scientific manner and do not reflect in them the work carried out for the execution of the tasks, of the laws and of the decisions of the higher organs and of the decisions of the district people's council. Often, in some of these materials, there is lack of criticism of the cadres of the executive committee, of sections and of offices, and of the directors of the economic enterprises, of the agricultural cooperatives and of the institutions; this fact does not encourage the council members to develop criticism widely, does not open horizons for them so as to debate the thoughts in a better and wider manner and is influential in that the executive organs and their apparatuses do not properly understand the requirement for reporting to the district people's council and the responsibility which they have to it. This is a very important problem dealing with the essence

of the people's government; and the party has forcefully criticized shortcomings of this nature, [condemning them] as manifestations of bureaucracy and of liberalism which, willingly or unwillingly, lead to putting cadres and the administration above council members and the people's council.

Without being content with the improvement observed in the fields of work of the district people's councils, it is necessary that along with the strengthening of control over the executive committees and the materials which they prepare for the people's councils, work must be increased with the council members themselves in order to encourage them and help them to correctly and thoroughly treat every problem of the council, as representatives of the people. In fact, the domestic life of the district people's councils has been more and more invigorated and the level of their discussions improved. They deal with important problems of the life and activity of the electors whom they represent and of the sectors where council members work and manage. Examples of serious work preparation for the people's council meetings by council members exist in all the districts of the country. However, with the 24 April elections, opportunities have been created to further elevate the level of discussions. Thus 53 percent of all the council members elected have middle and higher education. For the district people's councils, this indicator is even higher.

Nevertheless, it still happens that some council members do not properly prepare themselves for the people's council meetings. There are, here and there, some wrong opinions that "council members have nothing to discuss," and "they have not been chosen to discuss" and so forth. Such erroneous opinions harm the people's council work. There is no problem which the council analyzes which is not linked with the general interests of the district and with the interests of the electors whom the council members represent. At the people's council, as in every other organ of the government, all council members as the representatives of the people, are equally interested in the examination of the problem, in the conclusions that are drawn and in the decisions that are made; therefore, they all have something to say. Everyone is asked, as an individual worker, along with the work for the execution of the tasks in the best way possible, to give his aid to the continuing strengthening of the state power and of the state administration, through the continuing improvement of his role and activity as the representative of the people in power.

In some cases, the small participation of council members in discussions, besides other things, occurs because they do not properly enlist the voters' thoughts on the problems to be examined at the people's council meetings and because some leaderships of district people's councils do not activate all their council members and permanent commissions. Experience shows that when council members have been activated in various work forms, they have gained a good knowledge of the problems and have vigorously participated in the

exchange of views, making valuable observations and proposals, and the council has managed to adopt studied and thorough decisions. Consequently, the activity of council members has been elevated to a higher level for implementing the decisions later.

In Order to Further Increase the Fruitfulness of the Work of the Permanent Commissions and of the Leaderships of the People's Councils

Under the continuing concern shown and being shown by the party, the activity of the people's councils, organized in permanent commissions, has been increased and invigorated from one legislature to another. The tasks and powers of the commissions of the people's council, stipulated in the law "on the People's Councils," are being executed better and better.

Practice had made it clear that the permanent commissions play a very important role in regard to the execution, better and better, of the tasks of the council during the entire period of the legislation and, especially, during the period between the sessions of the people's council. We clearly see the effectiveness of the work of these commissions, for example, in the case of the permanent commission for education and culture in Shkoder District, of the permanent commission for agriculture in Korce District, of the permanent commission for trade in Tirana District and of some other commissions in other districts of the country, which have carried out valuable work in the study of the problems of the sectors under their jurisdiction, have made the conclusions drawn from these studies the concern of the people's council or of the executive committee and have struggled for their correct and timely solution. In the other districts, too, council members and commission leaders are understanding better their responsibility to the party and the people so as to speak out strongly about all the problems of the sectors which they manage, thus, improving the role of the people's council in the execution of the decisions of the party and of the higher state organs and in the execution of the decisions of the people's council and of the executive committee. The commissions, which are becoming more and more competent, are carrying out studies on various problems, are improving the quality of their monitoring of the work of the various sections of the executive committees and on the work of the economic enterprises, of the institutions and of the agricultural cooperatives, and are insisting that the necessary measures be taken for executing the tasks.

Good experience has been amassed especially, during the past 2 years in the drafting and approval of the district plans and budgets, activating, for this purpose, not only the plan and budget commissions, but also the other commissions. The majority of the commissions meet on schedule, and call on the section leaders to report to them on the execution of the tasks, and they prepare themselves attentively for the people's council meeting. Work is being carried out to implement, in the best way possible, what Comrade Enver Hoxha said at the Eighth Party

Congress that "the party is working so that the organs elected to the government, from the village and district people's councils to the People's Assembly, their various commissions and the executive organs will forcefully pursue their tasks and exercise their prerogatives in all fields of political, economic, social-cultural, educational and scientific life and so forth" (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Workers Party," p 94).

Nevertheless, opportunities exist and the times demand that the activity of commissions be further improved and perfected. The improvement of the composition of the people's councils at the elections of 24 April also improves the compositions of the permanent commissions. Now, that we are at the beginning of the new legislature, the task set forth for both the people's councils and for their permanent commissions, is that the new council members must properly know the tasks that face them and, as members of the permanent commissions of the district people's council, they must be encouraged and aided so as to fulfill these tasks in the best way possible. The thorough understanding of the rights and tasks assigned to the commissions by the law "On the People's Councils" helps council members to become aware of the principled and practical importance of these rights and tasks and mobilizes them to execute them to the very last one.

An important task set forth before the commissions of the district people's councils today is to know, study and generalize the experience gained by the former commissions during the past legislation so that this experience can be further advanced and so that the work of the commissions can be elevated to the level of the tasks assigned by the party at its Eighth Congress and at its plenums after the congress.

It is also important that full conviction be instilled and strengthened in each council member that the people's council does not act only through the meetings that it holds during the year, but also, as stressed in Article 13 of the law "On the People's Councils," it is continually activated and executes its tasks "through its meetings and through its executive committee and commissions."

The correct conception and execution of the tasks of the commissions of the people's council are reflected in and begin with the drafting of the thematic plan for every commission. Comrade Enver Hoxha's report to the Eighth Party Congress, the other party documents, the laws, decrees and the decisions of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers, of the district people's council and of its executive committee, the various studies, including the hearing of the reports by the sections, the enterprises, the agricultural cooperatives or the various institutions--all constitute the guidelines for the construction of the thematic plan for every commission.

Regardless of the specific nature of the work of the various commissions, the council members are asked to be guided in all their activity by the party recommendation that the people's government--this great victory and powerful weapon of the working class and of the working masses for the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland--be protected as the apple of their eye from the dangers that threaten it, such as liberalism, bureaucracy, technocracy and so forth and be continually strengthened and revolutionized. This task of great importance, which deals with the defense and perfection of the democratic essence of our people's government, is better implemented where and when the council members, grouped in commissions, maintain close relationships with the voters and workers of their sectors. For every problem that they study or monitor, council members must cooperate with the masses, not only to know their thoughts about the problem and about the work of the cadres that deal with its solution, but also to improve the role of the masses and to increase their active and conscious participation in the solution of the problem.

To improve the role and to extend the activity of the commissions, a greater aid can and must be provided by the leaderships of the people's councils, especially, for the purpose of further extending the work theme of the commissions, in order to grasp, analyze and help in the solution of the main problems concerning the life and activity of the sector which they manage. On the basis of Article 21 of the law "On the People's Councils," the leadership [of the council] has the duty, during the period between meetings of the council, to direct, from close range, the activity of the permanent and temporary commissions, to monitor, through them, the execution of the decisions and orders of the people's council and of the decrees of the higher organs.

In regard to the implementation of these tasks, the leaderships of the people's councils must provide the guidance of the work for the commissions, encourage them to monitor their activities on the execution of decisions, make analyses on important matters concerning the implementation of our socialist law and the powers of the people's councils and to raise issues in the executive committee and in the district people's council.

Some of the leaderships of the district people's councils, such as those in Korce, Gramsh, Kolonje and other districts, are working with more responsibility and are organizing, managing and monitoring the commissions' activity in a systematical manner. Consequently, these auxiliary organs of the people's council in the above mentioned districts are always in action and their aid to the good progress of the work of the state governmental organs, both in the district and at the grassroots, is noticeable.

Under the leadership of the party, the implementation of increasingly greater tasks requires the further invigoration and revolutionizing of the activity of the district people's councils and of the work of their leaderships and permanent commissions.

However, the people's councils and the leaderships of their commissions cannot properly implement their tasks if each district council member is not placed on sound positions of work. In the elections of 24 April, more than 55 percent of the council members elected to all positions are young people. This great mass of people, elected for the first time to the state organs, needs to be submitted to the process of ideological education and to the process of juridical training.

The entire system of the dictatorship of the proletariat operates on the basis of regulations and laws. This is the reason why the activity of every organ and organism and of each cadre and worker is examined in the light of the law of the state. From here derives the need that council members, all cadres and workers must properly know their professions and the laws that deal with their daily activity.

Along with the best knowledge of the party policy on the defense, strengthening and tempering of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the laws that regulate the state activity and of the powers which they have as council members in general and as members of the leaderships or of the permanent commissions, the young council members must be concretely assisted in implementing the tasks which the people have entrusted in them. And, the experience of providing this aid has not failed. The people's councils and their executive committees in all the districts, on the basis of the program drafted for the ideological education and juridical training of council members, organize, time after time, seminars on the level of the district and zone where theoretical and practical themes are developed with council members, and work on and analyze the laws and other legal acts on knowing and executing their prerogatives. Korce, Gramsh, Kolonje, Kruje, Sarande, Shkoder, Lushjne and other districts have distinguished themselves in this field of work.

It is the duty of the apparatus of the Presidium of the People's Assembly to know this experience well and to generalize it in all the districts, so that all the members of the people's councils will implement, in the best way possible, the tasks entrusted to them, thus, deserving the confidence of the people who have elected them.

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OPERATION OF NEW GAMMA-NEUTRON DOSIMETER SYSTEM DETAILED

East Berlin ZEITSCHRIFT FUER MILITAERMEDIZIN in German Vol 24, No 4, Aug 83
(signed to press 5 May 83) pp 181-187

[Article by Col (Res) K. Langhans, engineer: "On the Gamma-Neutron RDC III Dosimeter System"]

[Text] Summary

After some introductory remarks on the current situation in military nuclear radiation dosimetry subsequent to the development of the American neutron nuclear weapon, the author describes the structure, function and possible uses of the RDC III. In addition, he describes its special features in comparison with its predecessor the RDC 64 which was described in 1973 in this same journal. In addition, there is a discussion of questions concerning documentation and encoding of the dosage values; there is also a discussion of possible uses of the RDC III for garrison radiation protection and for other measurement tasks of military-medical interest in training, research and practice.

1. New Possibilities and Requirements

Since the design of the RDC 64 thermoluminescence dosimeter system described in [4], semiconductor electronics has developed into modern microelectronics. This development has also opened up new possibilities in the direction of meeting higher tactical-technical requirements in dosimeter systems. Micro-electronic circuits, new types of radiation and light detectors as well as other improved structural elements have made it possible to solve most of the "prospective problems mentioned in [4].

Thus while the need to measure gamma dosage and also neutron dosage in the field within the context of nuclear weapons protection had already emerged with the appearance of the "mininukes" (nuclear weapons of very small detonation strengths) now with the development of American neutron weapon this became an urgent necessity. Not quite so new but now of greater importance were also the requirements for increased measurement reliability, minimization of the required training and operation effort through automation of what had been formerly manual activities, as well as a reduction in measurement scales and in mass. In view of the international tendencies in the development of radiation protective materials it has become desirable to extend the

range of measurement and it also became possible to meet the requirement contained in unification documents that dosage and measurement time data be directly documented at the dosimeter. On the basis of newly developed structural components it has also been possible in the RDC III, using all development partners, to fully meet the internationally standardized very hard requirements regarding mechanical and climatic strength. More details regarding data for and field use of the RDC III may be found in [6]. In accordance with the historical system employed in [5] the RDC III belongs to the third generation of nuclear radiation measuring devices of the NVA [National People's Army].

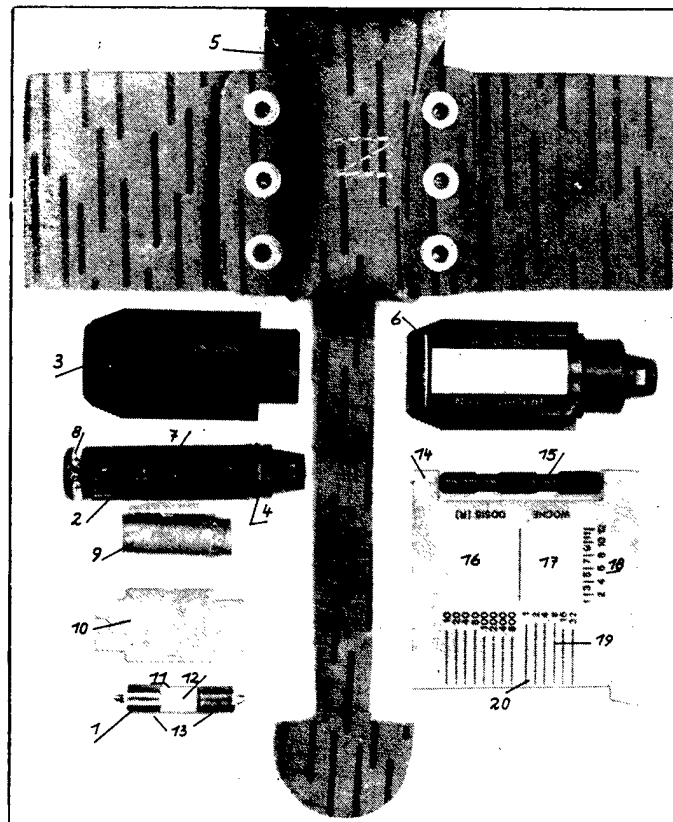


Fig. 1. The RDC III D gamma-neutron dosimeter and the code template: 1--dosimeter tubular lamp; 2--insert (which contains the tubular lamp and is inserted into the cassette housing); 3--cassette housing (flat detection side up); 4--rubber sealing ring; 5--dosimeter carrying pocket; 6--complete dosimeter (convex housing side up); 7--absorption layer for slow neutrons; 8--sliding spiral spring; 9--lead shielding of the insert; 10--insulating film; 11--small glass tube; 12--persistent phosphorus (dosimeter substance) on wire coil; 13--contact caps; 14--code template; 15--coding needle; 16--dose coding field; 17--time coding field; 18--numbers of the coding columns [or "coding gaps"]; 19--decoding ruler; 20--guide edge.

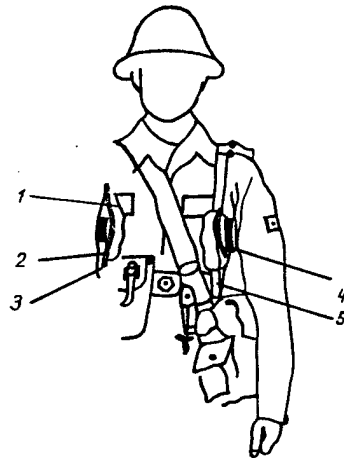


Fig. 2. The body-oriented mode of carrying two RDC III D: 1--body surface (skin); 2--underclothing; 3--outer clothing (field service suit); 4--dosimeter (with flat side toward the body); 5--belt.

2. Purpose and Construction (insofar as relevant from the point of view of military medicine)

The RDC III dosimeter system consists of the gamma-neutron dosimeters RDC III D (two dosimeters per carrier), the RDC III A dosimeter measuring device (with accessories) and the (separately procurable) power supply component RDC III N.

The system serves to measure the gamma dosages or gamma and neutron dosages received within the ranges of action of residual or immediate nuclear radiation from detonated nuclear weapons.

In use the primary mode of application is in individual dosimetry. While it is true that this method demands a relatively large expenditure of time in measurement nevertheless it is especially desirable from the point of view of military medicine because by means of it it is possible to make a precise correlation between the victim of radiation and specific dosage intervals. In the case of collectives irradiated under identical conditions, in the case when there is little time or when only rough general surveys are desired one can also employ "group dosimetry" (evaluation only of one pair of dosimeters for the determination of dose for a group of persons).

Under garrison conditions the RDC III dosimeter system is suitable for specific radiation protective measurements but it is also suitable for radiation measurements in teaching and practice--especially in the domain of military medicine.

The RDC III D gamma-neutron dosimeter (Figure 1) consists of the dosimeter tubular lamp 1 (with a coil coated with luminous material and two closure caps) which is attached in insert 2 which in turn can be inserted into the cassette housing 3 and which is sealed off by the sealing ring 4. The flat side of the cassettes serves for dosage and time documentation. The (later

explained) albedo principle requires that the two dosimeters be carried in a particular orientation relative to the body. This is achieved by providing that the inserts can be inserted into the carrier pockets 5 only when properly directed. In addition, for each carrier two carrier pockets must be sewed into the field service suits with the flat side facing the body laterally halfway between the armpits and the belt (Figure 2).

When dosimeter carriers do not operate in field service suits the dosimeter pockets, on the basis of special instructions for the specific case, must be sewed into the outer or underclothing. Also other types of attachments are allowable so long as orientation relative to the body and skin proximity are not impaired and as long as the carrying locations are maintained.

The RDC III A dosimeter measuring device consists of a semiautomatic input mechanism as well as of electronic and photometric structural components which are kept in a two-part hermetically sealed metal housing which is attached by means of rubber springs to the (external) flexible frames. A protective cap which during transport receives the connecting cable for connection to onboard power can during measurement be attached to the back wall of the RDC III A. Figure 3 shows the RDC III A with closing cover removed and with the lid of the dosimeter input of the input mechanism being in open position.

The RDC III N power supply component is only required in stationary operation from an AC power supply and for this purpose as shown in Figure 4 can be electronically and mechanically connected to the RDC III A. Figure 4 shows the dosimeter input lid closed and it may be seen that only one single switch (with four positions) is required for operating the device.

The accessory to the RDC III A is housed in the flexible frame and consists of a packing of desiccant, replacement fuses, a cleaning device, a screwdriver, coding template, instruction manual (with thorough operating instructions) and a guarantee. In the instruction manual, in the illustration captions and in [6] may be found all details regarding the construction of the RDC III.

3. Mode of Operation

The RDC III D is a thermoluminescence dosimeter whose persistent phosphorus $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Mn}$ (calcium fluoride activated with manganese) when irradiated with gamma radiation latently stores a quantity of energy which depends upon the dosage. In order to be able also to measure the nuclear weapon neutron spectrum in a biologically correct manner ^6Li (lithium-6) is added to the persistent phosphorus and one exploits the albedo effect which is exactly described in [4]. Reduced to simplest terms this means that what is detected is not (as in gamma radiation) basically the primary flux but is rather the neutron flux which is reflected into the dosimeter in consequence of the albedo (scattering and reflection capability) of the human body.

Figure 5 permits a somewhat more exact insight into the mode of operation of the RDC III D. The luminous substance 2 attached to the heating coil 1 is

externally to the lamp 3 surrounded by layers of material having different nuclear-physical characteristics. The lead films 4 enclose the tubular lamp practically on all sides and prevent an overproportional dosage contribution from the biologically less effective soft part of the gamma spectrum as compared with the more severely damaging but less detectable hard portion of the gamma spectrum. The films 4 thus correct the gamma spectrum without essentially influencing the neutrons.

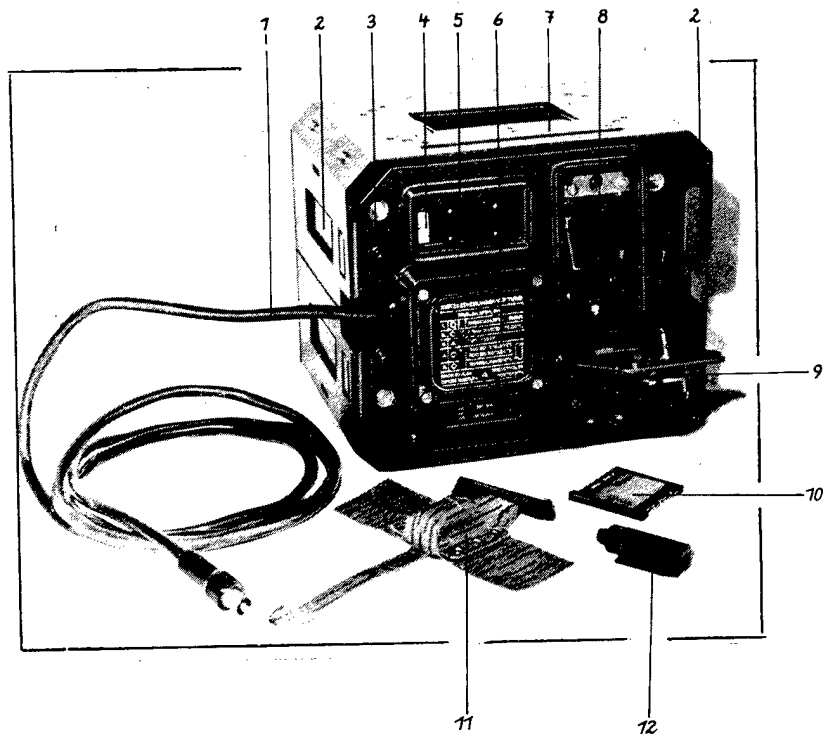


Fig. 3. The RDC III A evaluation device for RDC III D dosimeters: 1--Kfz [vehicle (?)] power supply cable; 2--receptacle (sheet metal pockets) for accessories; 3--upper portion of the device housing; 4--moisture-indicating strips; 5--viewing window with three-position display (light emitter display); 6--closure plate with brief operating instructions, behind which there are located drying agents and fuses; 7--flexible frame; 8--dosimeter guide; 9--dosimeter input lid; 10--coding device; 11--dosimeter carrying pocket; 12--dosimeter.

Layer 5 contains a slow neutron-absorbing material (for example, boron carbonate) which shields the lamp tube against the slow portion of the primary neutrons on one side. The plastic cassette 6 protects the dosimeter against dirt, moisture and light. The human body 7 (or another body of similar composition and extent) through its neutron albedo guarantees the correct functioning of the RDC III D during neutron measurement. Item 8 is a plastic plate which is attached with the rivets 10 to the carrying pocket 9 for the purpose of fixating the position of the dosimeter relative to the body and to prevent pressure sites on the body.

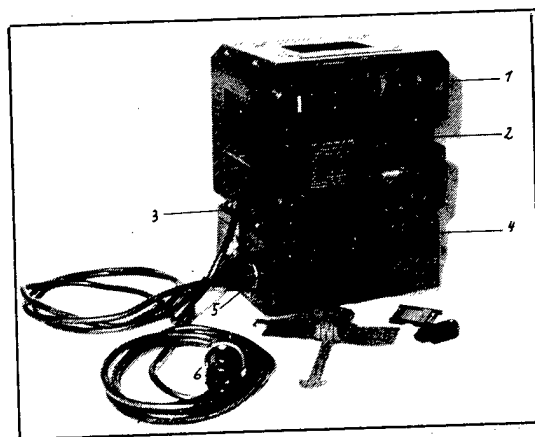


Fig. 4. The RDC III A evaluating device which is fastened to and interconnected with the power supply component RDC III N: 1--lid-locking and device-operating knob; 2--closed dosimeter input lid; 3--retaining clip for fastening the dosimeter evaluating device to the power supply component; 4--power supply component; 5--vehicle plug connection; 6--power supply cable with Schuko plug.

In the interest of simplicity four essential particle paths between the detonation center 11 and the dosimeter substance have been selected from the very complicated radiation field of immediate nuclear radiation. The energy-rich short-wave gamma quantum 12 penetrates the lead film 4 with high probability without interaction and can be absorbed in the persistent phosphorus 2 of the dosimeter where with a yield of energy it liberates electrons bound to the solid and lifts them into bond levels [Haftterme] (positions of high energy). At temperatures below 40°C the lifted electrons can occupy their position for a fairly long time (in $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Mn}$ with fading less than 10 percent per month). Heating up to the glow temperature, typical for each luminous material (in $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Mn}$ around 350°C), leads, however, to spontaneous liberation of the stored radiation energy; in this process the thermally liberated electrons recombine with centers of opposed charge in the crystal and emit luminescence light during such transitions into lower energy states. In [4] a simple electron-kinetic model of this phenomenological description is shown. Since the radiated quantity of light is over a wide range proportional to the received nuclear radiation dose the dose measurement reduces to an easily controllable measurement of a quantity of light.

Because, however--in comparison with the long-wave quanta--only a small part of the short-wave gamma quanta interacts by chance in the small volume of the persistent phosphorus, it is necessary if the dose indication is to be as independent as possible of the energy that the soft radiation fraction should be kept in part at a distance from the measuring volume. This is symbolized by the soft (long-wave) gamma quantum 13 which is absorbed with high probability in the lead film 4--in analogy to the X-ray quanta absorption in the lead shield of the radiologists.

In Figure 5 the neutron 14 symbolizes the relevant mechanism for the fast neutrons, whose detection has higher priority because of their more intense

biological effect. This neutron 14 travels over relatively long distances in air (up to about 100 meters) without dispersion but is rapidly moderated in the dense and hydrogen-rich body tissues by frequent collisions involving a high level of energy transfer and is backscattered as a slow neutron with significant probability into the persistent phosphorus 2. In order to demonstrate these reflected neutrons in a manner which is biologically correct (that is, amplified in comparison with the gamma energy dose by the RBW factor 1.8) a measured quantity of lithium-6 is mixed with the luminous material; this lithium-6 has a large capture cross section for slow neutrons. In the interaction of a neutron with a ${}^6\text{Li}$ nucleus the nuclear reaction ${}^6_3\text{Li} + {}^1_0\text{n} \rightarrow {}^4_2\text{He} + {}^3_1\text{H} + 4.8 \text{ MeV}$ --in simplified notation ${}^6\text{Li}(\text{n}, \alpha)\text{T}$ --takes place. As a result of this reaction the charged alpha particles and tritons (nuclei of the superheavy hydrogen ${}^3\text{H}$ or T) move with high kinetic energy through the luminous material and in so doing excite very many more electrons to transition into bond levels [Haftterme] as individual gamma quanta with their secondary electrons.

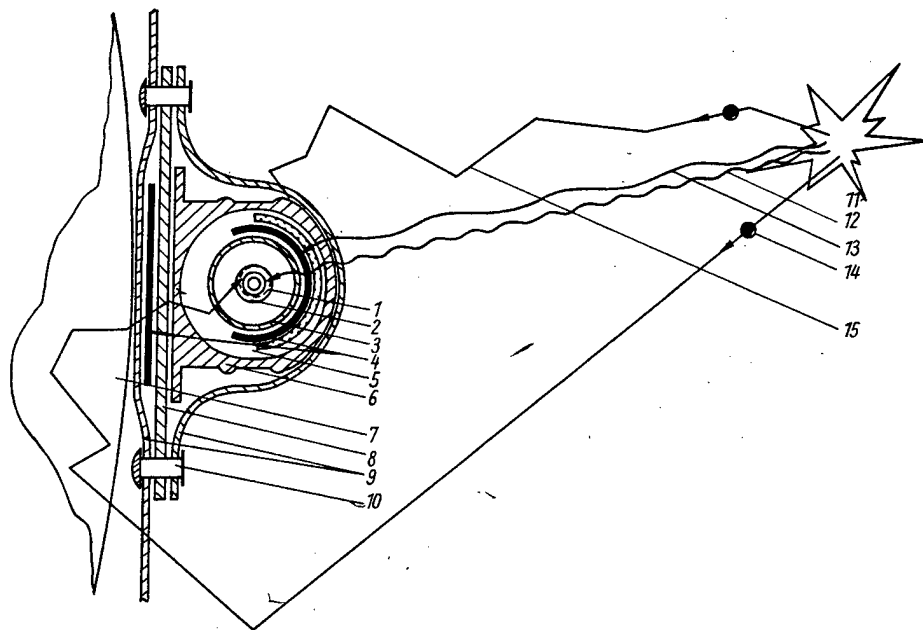


Fig. 5. Cross section through the RDC III D as located on the body and typical paths of soft and hard neutrons and gamma quanta: 1--heating coil; 2--luminous material ($\text{CaF}_2\text{:Mn}$ with ${}^6\text{Li}$); 3--glass wall of the lamp tube; 4--lead shielding for soft gamma quanta; 5--absorber for slow neutrons; 6--dosimeter cassette; 7--body tissues having great albedo; 8--plastic plate of the carrying pocket (prevents incorrect orientation of the dosimeter); 9--material of the carrying pocket; 10--rivet of the carrying pocket; 11--center of detonation of nuclear weapon; 12--hard (short-wave) gamma quantum being absorbed in the luminous material; 13--soft (long-wave) gamma quantum being absorbed in the lead shield; 14--fast (hard) neutron reaching the luminous material via the albedo of the body; 15--slow (soft) neutron has often been already scattered in the air and absorbed before [striking] the luminous material.

Having secured by means of the body albedo and the ^6Li a measuring effect which is sufficiently independent of direction and energy it is desirable that this measuring effect should not be disturbed by the strong primary flux of slow neutrons. In order to avoid such disturbance these slow neutrons are kept away (shielded off) from the dosimeter substance by means of a hemispherical absorber made of B_4C_3 . This is symbolized in Figure 5 by the absorption of the slow neutron 15 in the absorber 5.

As a consequence of this complicated mode of operation of the RDC III D it is necessary that the dosimeters be carried in neutron measurement as close (1-cm distance) to the body as possible. Also, the substantial neutron shielding effect of the body with its abundance of hydrogen makes it necessary that two dosimeters be attached to each person at diametrically opposite positions on the torso. The lateral mode of carrying is selected only because this involves minimal inconvenience to the carrier; physically the chest and the back would be still more suitable (no interference resulting from arms of variable thickness).

After having somewhat more thoroughly studied the dosimeter function which is fundamental for military-medical interpretations of the measured dose values, we shall now give only a short sketch of the military-medically less important functional principle of the overall RDC III dosimeter system with the aid of the blocked circuit diagram (Figure 6). Assuming that the RDC III A has been properly made ready for operation (for example, in accordance with the operating instructions in the manual) and assuming that a dosimeter (unopened) has been inserted, the lamp tube upon closing the input lid is mechanically introduced into the (still open) heating current circuit and into the (still closed) radiation path leading to the light detector. With the subsequent locking of the dosimeter input lid the automatic measuring process begins. After a dark-current compensation lasting for 4.5 seconds the heating current circuit is closed and an electromechanical photographic shutter between the lamp tube and the light detector opens the radiation path. The dosimeter substance is rapidly heated by the heating coil and in ranging through the profile of the glow curve (light flux as a function of temperature) a dose-proportional quantity of light reaches the light detector. By means of the impedance converter/integrator, the analog-value amplifier/comparator, the electronic switches and the operation-amplifier/Miller integrator time marks are produced in a complicated fashion. The difference between these time marks is proportional to the useful signal voltage and hence to the dose. This time difference is transformed by means of the timing generator and by means of the electronic counting and display components into decimal numbers which at the end of the measuring process are displayed as a dose in rem (gamma energy dose and biologically evaluated neutron dose). The timing control generates the control pulses for the attached structural groups and functional elements. A transistor transverter is powered either directly from the DC onboard power supply (arbitrary voltage between 10.8 and 33.6 volts) or from the AC power supply (220, 127 volts) over the RDC III N power supply component and produces all voltages which are required in the individual components of the RDC III A, in each case with the necessary voltage constancy.

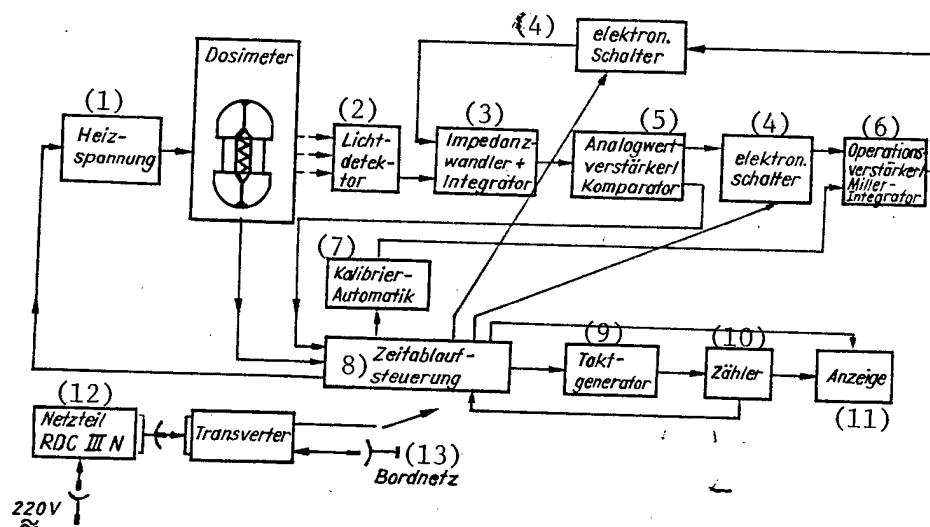


Fig. 6. Overall block diagram of the RDC III: 1--heater voltage; 2--light detector; 3--impedance converter + integrator; 4--electronic switch; 5--analog-value amplifier/comparator; 6--operations amplifier/Miller integrator; 7--automatic calibrating device; 8--time sequence control; 9--pulse generator; 10--counter; 11--display; 12--RDC III N power supply component; 13--onboard power supply.

4. Special Features

For the military medical doctor I consider the following special features of the RDC III as compared with the RDC 64 to be of essential significance. Certainly the most important is the ability under particular conditions to evaluate in a biologically correct way not only the gamma radiation but also the neutron radiation of nuclear weapon detonations. This is true for what is by far the most frequent case, namely that in which the neutron component of the immediate nuclear radiation of individual (or rapidly successive) detonations of mininukes or neutron nuclear weapons must be measured at distances greater than about 400 meters from the detonation center, either without protection or behind shieldings which produce little change in the spectrum. However, it is useful to be able to estimate and in given situations to roughly correct the effects upon the measurement produced by marked deviations from the standard situation. Basically, errors resulting from displacements of the spectrum produced by shieldings tend to be greater the closer the dosimeter carrier is to the center of detonation. Thus strong steel shielding (over 7 cm) result in an underevaluation and the (more frequent) weak steel shieldings (about 2 cm) as well as shieldings by means of earth and concrete result in overevaluations of the received dose. More serious, however, would be the underevaluation of the dose because of excessive distance between dosimeter and skin (a few centimeters) or the overevaluation resulting from orientation of a dosimeter in the opposite direction (for example, after a "change" of clothing).

A problem associated only with intense neutron fractions arises from the differing reconvalescence factors for neutron and gamma radiation whenever the (relatively rare) case arises in which intervals of several days or as much as months occur between an intense neutron dose (typically 50 rem) is followed by further intense exposures and it is necessary to determine the residual dose (biologically effective residual dose). Such a residual dose calculation (which is routine and uncomplicated when the gamma fraction is more than 80 percent) results with more intense neutron dose fractions in an underevaluation of the residual dose. This is because of the lower recovery capability and because of the greater irreversible residue of neutron doses. Therefore the dose data obtainable with the RDC III clearly have value for the physician whenever in the case of fractional radiation insult he is able on the basis of additional data to either recognize or exclude substantial neutron fractions. From this arises by suggestion that the dose determination should include notes based upon detonometric measurements, reconnaissance data or the appearance of a nuclear weapon detonation whenever neutron nuclear weapons or mininukes are employed.

The clearly improved ease of operation is a further important feature of the RDC III. Through optimal employment of modern microelectronics it has been possible to automate the operation of the equipment to such an extent that as compared with the RDC 64 it is possible to save up to 80 percent in training time and--what is still more important--it is possible to practically exclude operating errors resulting in the loss of the measurement. Part of the saved training time can be used for training in the coding which is described in Section 5.

As a last feature relevant from the military-medical point of view we may also mention that the diametral carrying of two dosimeters required by neutron measurement also substantially increases the measurement precision in the case of entirely or preponderantly directed gamma radiation incidence (for example, the immediate nuclear radiation of medium detonation strength). This renders superfluous such corrective calculations as those proposed at the close of Section 4 in [4].

5. Dose Documentation, Encoding and Residual Dose Determination

The documentation of the measured nuclear radiation doses and the times at which these doses were received appears to me to be relevant from the point of view of military medicine with regard to the following five tasks:

- a. the medical [severity] classification of radiation-injured patients as well as the first organizational measures (for example, medical evacuation) and therapeutic measures,
- b. advice to the commander when he makes decisions with regard to losses which may be expected as a result of nuclear radiation stress,
- c. institution of optimal measures in the course of therapy of acute radiation syndrome (dose as a correlation parameter in the clinical picture),

d. evaluation of late injuries and preparation of expert opinions (for example, in the case of pension claims),

e. calculation of the residual dose to the extent that this is possible and required for the tasks a through d.

Since coded dose information on the dosimeter cassette is more permanent (for example, in the case of immersion in water) than the written documentation in the dose journal or in the military service record, we shall describe the code here in detail. Figure 7 shows an encoding example of five dose fractions (fictional) received in the year 1982, of which the fourth is supposed to have been caused by a neutron nuclear weapon. The code surface on the dosimeter cassette corresponds to a matrix of 12 columns, each of which can contain information, 8 lines for the dose values and 6 lines for the (average) time values. For the coding and decoding there is employed the code template and small attached scribe which may be seen in Figure 1. The coding is done (when there is time) immediately after (or during) the dosimeter evaluation. Immediately after measuring the dose value and entering it exactly in the dose journal (for example, that of the unit) the value is rounded off to an integer multiple of 10 and made into a combination of numbers which can be formed from the dose numbers of the code template (a number may appear only once). In the example (Figure 7 and Table 2) the dose 147 R must be coded into the first information (left column). After the dose has been rounded off to 150 R one looks on the code template for the largest number contained in 150 R. This is the number 100, which yields a remainder $150 - 100 = 50$. The greatest number contained in this remainder is 40 so that the corresponding next remainder is 10. Thus the desired numerical combination is $100 + 40 + 10 = 150$ R.

Before storage of this value one must make sure that values have not already been stored on the second cassette of the same dosimeter carrier, or in other words that all columns are occupied and that the alphanumeric cassette identification has been entered in the military service record. At the initial entry or at a first entry in the new year the year number is scratched into the neck of the cassette with the scribe. After that one lays the template so that it fits on the code surface of the dosimeter cassette and with the scribe one presses (with force and rotation) hole marks in the code surface in accordance with our example under the matrix elements 10/1, 40/1 and 100/1.

From the calendar (when necessary by counting out) one obtains the number of the "current" week of the year and documents this (after similar encoding) on the (lower) time range of the same column. The remaining dose and time data corresponding to Table 2 are coded and documented in the same manner. They are decoded by using the dose ruler of the code template by adding to the dose the numerical values corresponding to the holes in the given column or, as the case may be, adding to the calendar week. In contrast to the dose documents in the dose journal or in the military service record the doses on the cassette are not added to the residual dose and to the sum dose at each documentation. This does not take place (in writing) until these data can be kept in no other way.

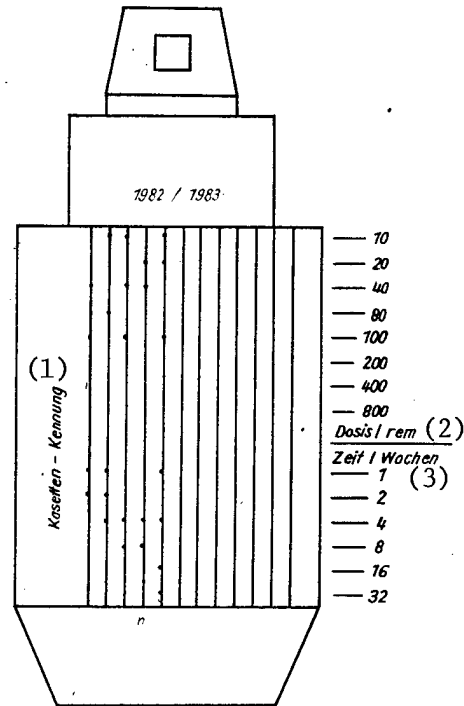


Fig. 7. Example of coding for five received doses: 1--cassette--identification; 2--dose in rem; 3--time in weeks.

Before calculating residual doses it is indispensable to establish the dose magnitudes and dose units there employed.

Considered precisely, the use of the units R (Roentgen) and rem (roentgen equivalent man) in military dosimetry is not from the point of view of measurement technique and radiation biology in all applications exact; military dosimetry being used for estimating both nonstochastic (somatic) early injuries as well as stochastic late risks. Substantial compromises are necessary both in the introduction of the SI units and also with regard to the assignment of biologically evaluated dose units. This is for a number of different reasons (exchange of information and equipment between brother armies, conversion for didactic and economic reasons, the need for sharply simplified communication of complicated radiation biological facts ...). For this reason the ASMW permits in military radiometry the further employment of the non-SI unit of exposure dose R and its derivatives (for example, R/h) and even permits its interpretation as a unit of energy dose (in place of the rad). Also the old unit of equivalent dose "rem" (which like its successor unit, the Sievert, is defined only for stochastic "low-level risks") is from now on employed in the relationship $H = D \cdot Q \cdot N$, also for nonstochastic sublethal acute radiation damage (acute radiation syndrome). Here H is the equivalent dose in rem, D the energy dose in "R," Q is the quality factor which in the RDC III D is automatically assigned to the value 1.8 for acute damage resulting from weapons neutrons and N is the "further modifying factor," for example, a reconvalescence factor.

This pragmatic mode of procedure leads in most cases (and in all cases in which commandos must make decisions on the basis of dose data) without any complications to the correct results. The exceptional cases would probably be of interest only to physicians who must produce expert opinions regarding the late effects of doses measured by means of the RDC III D and containing a legally significant fraction of neutrons. Therefore the physician should examine and take into consideration the difference between the "military Q" of 1.8 and the "stochastic radiation protection Q" which in the case of weapons neutrons would probably lie between 3 and 10. Whenever in a specific case no more precise Q is available I recommend multiplying the rounded factor 5 by the neutron fraction indicated by the dose measurements. This corresponds to a $Q = 1.8 \cdot 5 = 9$, which would probably be sufficiently in accord with the radiation protective principle of being "on the safe side."

For the purpose of calculating the residual dose every dose received earlier than 1 week before the calculation date (or residual dose) is multiplied by the reconvaescence factor N given in Table 1 (corresponding to the time since the radiation).

In [2] there is a closer examination of this problem and the origin of Table 1 is accounted for. The table contains values which are heavily rounded for use in practice. These values correspond to a half-time of reconvaescence of 690 hours (28.75 d) for the gamma radiation or a reconvaescence speed of 0.001/h (10^{-3} /h). Attention is drawn to possible small deviations given by other authors or in dose journals.

The calculating sequence for Table 2 is given in detail in Table 3. In making a comparative calculation of the residual dose and of the total dose (addition of the individual doses) in accordance with the documentation on the cassette (Figure 7) it must be borne in mind that the cassette involves heavily rounded-off dose values.

It is to be recommended that there should be training in coding and decoding as well as in the calculation of residual doses during exercises. This is possible using appropriate reserve cassettes or phantoms of the code surface. When necessary it suffices to stick some layers (depending upon strength) of Prenaband or paper adhesive strips on the code surface or to lay a small plastic plate of about 0.5-mm thickness between the code surface and the code template.

6. Garrison Radiation Protective Measurements With the RDC III

As in every modern army so also in the National People's Army the frequent use of ionizing radiation especially in training and in various security domains is unavoidable and is steadily increasing. Thus combat-similar training in all types of nuclear radiation reconnaissance as well as in deactivation (decontamination) it is possible at least in the end phase to carry out this training optimally only while using technologies and radioactive materials appropriate to radiation protection. Also in teaching and research as well as in materials testing there is increasing use of radionuclides and X-ray sources and even relatively strong beta radiators are ever more

frequently the device of choice as special light sources. Finally, in military medicine the X-ray diagnostic methods which were customary for years are being more and more replaced by diagnostic procedures using radionuclides.

In the National People's Army as well as in the GDR generally the very strict handling of the comprehensive system of radiation protective regulations requires a multitude of various radiation protective measurements. The most important of these measurements have been listed systematically in Table 4 in order to give emphasis to those measurements for which it is possible to make garrison use of the RDC III fully or under limitations--independently of its use in a nuclear war.

Table 1. Gamma Radiation Residual Dose [1] as a Function of the (Average) Time After Exposure--according to [2]

| Time | | Residual Dose, % | N |
|-------|------|---------------------|------|
| Weeks | Days | | |
| 1 | 7 | 90 | 0.90 |
| 2 | 14 | 75 | 0.75 |
| 3 | 21 | 60 | 0.60 |
| 4 | 28 | 50 | 0.50 |
| 5 | 35 | 45 | 0.45 |
| 6 | 49 | 40 | 0.40 |
| 7 | 49 | 30 | 0.30 |
| 8 | 56 | 25 | 0.25 |
| 9 | 63 | 20 | 0.20 |
| 10 | 70 | 18 | 0.18 |
| 11 | 77 | 15 | 0.15 |
| 12 | 84 | 13 | 0.13 |
| 13 | 91 | 11 | 0.11 |
| 14 | 98 | 10 | 0.10 |
| 15 | 105 | 10 | 0.10 |

Table 2. Example of the Dose Inventory in the Journal, for Dosimetry

Mueller, Egon, private
(Name, first name, private)

| <u>Dosimeter Issue</u> | | <u>Dosimeter Number</u> | <u>Dose Re- ceived in Roentgen</u> | <u>Biologically Effective Total Dose</u> | <u>Previously Received Total Dose</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---|
| <u>Date</u> | <u>Time</u> | | | | |
| 13 Jan 1982 | 3 | 13W535 | 147 | 147 | 147 |
| 13 Feb 1982 | 7 | 13W535 | 84 | 158 | 231 |
| 15 Mar 1982 | 12 | 13W535 | 153 | 224 | 384 |
| 17 Mar NKWI | 12 | 13W535 | 63 | 287 | 447 |
| 31 Dec NKWI | 53 | 13W535 | 127 | 163 | 574 |
| ... 1983 | | | | | |

NKW = neutron nuclear weapon

Remarks (Table 2)

1. The residual doses were determined using the table in [2]; when other tables are used slight deviations might occur.
2. The entries in the "Time" column are calendar weeks.
3. The cassette identification is entered as the "Dosimeter Number."

Table 3. Detailed Computation Steps for Table 2

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 13 Jan | 147 R first dose (about 150 R) = 147 rem ¹ biologically effective dose (BWD) = 147 R total dose (physical) |
| 13 Feb | 84 R new dose (ND) + (BWD 4 weeks after 147 R) = 84 + 50 (50 percent of 147) = 84 + 74 = 158 rem BWD (first-degree radiation syndrome); 147 + 84 = 231 R total dose |
| 15 Mar | 153 R ND (BWD 5 weeks after 158 rem) = 153 + (45 percent of 158) = 153 + 71 = 224 rem BWD (second-degree radiation syndrome); 147 + 84 + 153 = 384 R total dose |
| 17 Mar | 63 rem ND (neutron nuclear weapon) + (BWD 0 weeks after 224 rem) |
| NKWI [neutron nuclear weapon insult] | = 63 + 224 = 287 rem BWD (still second-degree syndrome); 147 + 84 + 153 + 63 = 447 rem total dose |
| 31 Dec | 127 R ND + (BWD 41 weeks after 287 rem) ² = 127 + (10 percent of 224) + (max 25 percent of 75 percent of 63) + (10 percent of 25 percent of 63) = 127 + 22 + 12 + 2 = 163 rem BWD (again first-degree syndrome); 147 + 84 + 153 + 63 + 127 = 574 rem total dose |

With $Q = 1.8 \cdot 5$ for stochastic neutron doses one obtains the corrected total dose as $147 + 84 + 153 + (5 \cdot 75 \text{ percent of } 63) + (25 \text{ percent of } 63) + 127 = 511 + (5 \cdot 47) + 16 = 762 \text{ rem}$

¹ I use the unit rem (in the civilian domain one employs the SI connecting unit [Anschlusseinheit], Sievert, with the conversion 1 Sv = 100 rem) for the BWD [biologically effective dose] and for doses containing a neutron fraction; on the other hand I use the roentgen (SI unit 1 Gray = 100 R) only for pure (physical) gamma radiation doses.

² The problem of neutron reconvalence arises in this calculation. Here I have assumed (without being able to prove it) that the irreversible residue would probably not be greater than 25 percent of the neutron dose and the latter not greater than 75 percent of the immediate nuclear radiation dose (here 63 rem) and I have entered these maximum values in order to stay "on the safe side."

It is evident that the RDC III may be used as an accident dosimeter. Even though the probability of accidents in association with sources of intense

gamma or X-ray radiation (neutron radiators occur only in exceptional cases) is extraordinarily small nevertheless one cannot completely exclude such a possibility. Therefore when operating with such sources accident dosimeters are carried having a measurement range starting at a few rem and extending upward at least to the point where there still remain chances of rescue for the irradiated person. The measurement range of the RDC III meets this requirement as it extends from 1 to 1,500 R (or rem) (in the SI: 10 to 15,000 mGy (or mSv)); however, in the case of X-ray radiation the energy spectrum of the RDC III shown in Figure 8 must be taken into consideration, according to which measurements are meaningful only above 50 keV, that is, at tube voltages above 75 kV. In addition, the family of curves in Figure 8 reflects the fact that the RDC III system so far as gamma radiation is concerned has been calibrated for the most probable case in nuclear weapon defense, namely the measurement of the average whole body dose for isotropic radiation effect in the range of action of residual nuclear radiation.

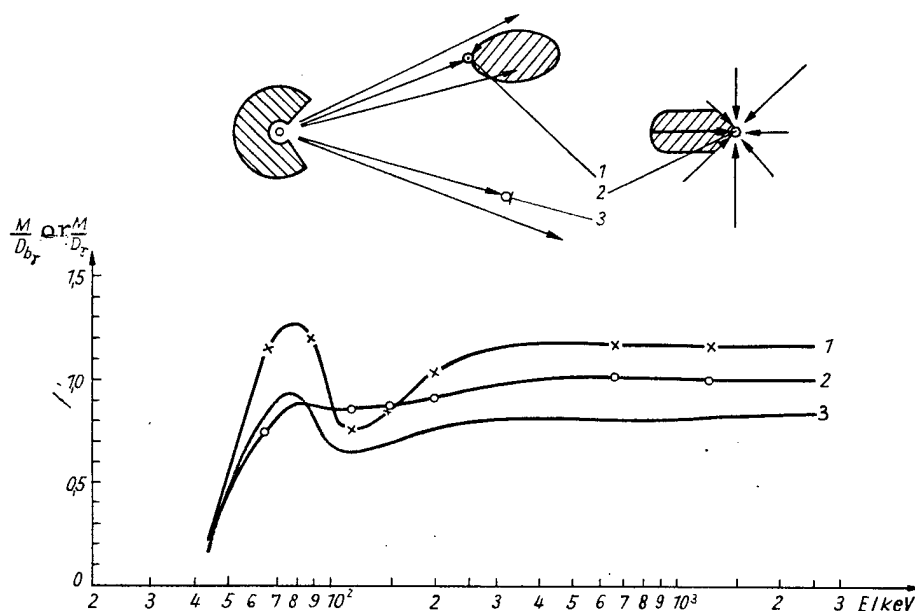


Fig. 8. Energy spectrum of the RDC III D for gamma radiation: 1--mean biological whole body dose for directed frontal irradiation on an RDC III D located on a body (phantom); 2--like 1, but isotropic radiation field; 3--free-air exposure dose.

Whenever--as is usually the case--only one accident dosimeter is worn it is necessary to assume an overevaluation in the case of frontal radiation incidence above 0.2 MeV and an underevaluation in the case of dorsal irradiation. In each case the error will amount to about 20 percent (for average corpulence).

The RDC III is conditionally suitable for dose power determination, for site dosimetry and for material dosimetry in gamma, X-ray and neutron radiation fields. Because of the nature of the dosimeter dose power measurements are not possible directly but only by means of site dosimetric measurements.

Results all on the same day are possible only at dose powers above a few 100 mR/h--such as occur, for example, in the interior of nuclide vaults. The dose powers conventional in radiation protection can be derived rapidly only with dose power measuring devices. However, if it is a question of determining the average dose power over a longer period of time then the RDC III is quite suitable up into the mR/h range. Thus, for example, the mean dose power of 2.5 mR/h is easily determinable over time intervals of more than 400 hours. Also it is possible in this way to use the RDC III to check the measuring accuracy of dose power measuring instruments and the RDC III is especially suitable for measuring very high dose powers such as occur, for example, at targets or phantoms [Phantomen].

The RDC III is also very suitable for accident site dose measurements especially whenever measurement readiness is desirable simultaneously at several sites. In the low-dose range, of course, only long-term site dose measurements may be carried out, for example, in order to determine whether in a laboratory it is possible to receive more than 1 rem during a year.

The RDC III is especially suitable in material dosimetry whenever the material effects take place at doses between 1 and 1,500 rem. This range may be extended in both directions by about one order of magnitude whenever more sensitive material is taken from the radiation chamber sooner and less sensitive material later than the dosimeter. If one desires to determine dose powers, accident doses and material doses also under the action of neutrons then one must always employ the RDC III D together with a suitable scattering body (for example, water phantom, about 30 cm in diameter and 50 cm deep).

Gamma activity determinations of point sources which are not too small may be carried out with the RDC III indirectly using the formula $A = (D \cdot r^2)/K\gamma t$, where (bearing in mind the legend on the RDC III A) the following units should be employed: A in Ci, D in R, r in m, $K\gamma$ in R · m/h · Ci and t in h. For cobalt-60, r = 10 cm and t = 10 h the formula simplifies to $A = D/1.3$ with A in MCi where the measurement range extends from 1.3 to 1,980 mCi. For smaller activities longer measurement times are required and for greater activities greater distances and shorter measurement times.

Source strength determinations at neutron sources are similarly possible as long as one operates with a phantom (as in "material dosimetry") and as long as one is dealing with a suitable spectrum. If a source of known strength is present then the source strength of a similar source of unknown strength can be determined according to the relation $Q_2 = (Q_1 \cdot D_2)/D_1$ where Q is the source strength in n/s and D the dose in rem measured by the RDC III. The measurements of D_1 and D_2 at Q_1 and Q_2 must be carried out with the same phantom with the same distance between source and detector.

Source identifications are within limits possible with the RDC III; for example, when it is desired to distinguish between similar sources of different activity or of different source strength or between gamma and neutron sources.

Source location is possible with the RDC III within limits and only logical in exceptional cases. If, for example, a ^{60}Co source of at least a few 10 MBq

gets lost close to the surface on a relatively small area and no suitable dose power measuring device is usable then the whereabouts of this source can be determined by distributing all available dosimeters at the suspected locations or by laying them out in a grid pattern (lattice spacing maximum 1 m) on the surface in question and then collecting and evaluating them after some hours or some days, depending upon the activity of the "lost" source. It is an easier task with the RDC III to determine whether a preparation is or is not located in some location which is accessible to no other measuring device (for example, in a drill hole). For this purpose a dosimeter (if necessary the very small dismounted lamp tube) can be applied with the aid of a string or wire as closely as possible to the suspected source and after some hours removed and evaluated.

7. Further Possible Uses of the RDC III

With regard to the broad field of other possible uses of the RDC III we can within the limits of this paper only suggest ideas with regard to military-medical applications. Thus using the device in teaching it is possible to demonstrate visibly a number of instruction experiments, for example, respecting the attenuation of X-ray, gamma and neutron radiation by various materials and thus one can prove the laws of attenuation. The law governing distance and the various radiation effects at particular doses (for example, the blackening of X-ray film) can be well-clarified and radiation fields which are not easily accessible can be measured in a measuring experiment (the isodoses can be determined).

Because of its favorable measurement range the RDC III is especially well-adapted for radiological research in mammals, with the dosimeter or the plain lamp tubes being applied in body cavities, implanted or washed through the gastric tract. In the case of measurements with the dismounted lamp tube and using radiation energies below 0.2 MeV (tube voltages below 300 kV) of course one must allow for a dosimeter sensitivity which has been increased as much as sixfold and this increase in sensitivity must be determined in advance in the given case.

Further possible applications exist in irradiation of food and of materials and under certain conditions also for all types of irradiative sterilization especially when one is dealing with continuous transit processes. There is also the possibility of use in optimizing shieldings by means of practical measurement.

For gamma dose measurements with the RDC III in "free air," in addition to the corresponding curve in Figure 8 one can also use the following formula for conversion of the measurement value M while taking into account the fading factor F_F in the gamma exposure dose D_γ .

$$D_\gamma = M \cdot 1.17 \cdot F_F \text{ in R}$$

At about 30° C up to 1 hour after the exposure the fading factor amounts to 1; up to 16 hours = 1.04; up to 24 hours = 1.05; up to 36 hours = 1.06 and after that up to about 1 week it remains constant at 1.07. One should be careful

in dealing with the greater savings at temperatures above 40° C. For such extreme applications the fading factors must be determined for the specific case by means of comparative measurements. The correspondingly long immersion in water up to 100° C required by such measurements does no damage to the dosimeter, because of its design.

Table 4. List of the Military Radiation Protective Measurements Which Are Required (During Peace) Under Garrison Conditions. Of These, the Measurements Which Are Underlined May Be Performed With the RDC III

| <u>No</u> | <u>Radiation Protective Measurements</u> | <u>Perform-ability</u> | <u>Type of Radiation</u> | <u>Remarks</u> |
|-----------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | <u>Surveillance of persons</u> | | | |
| 1.1 | Routine dosimetry of persons | -- | | |
| 1.2 | <u>Accident dosimetry</u> | xx | γ, Roe, (n) | Roe and n |
| 1.3 | Group dosimetry | -- | | only for |
| 1.4 | Contamination measurements | -- | | suitable |
| 1.5 | Incorporation measurements | -- | | spectrum |
| 1.6 | Elimination measurements | -- | | |
| 1.7 | Alpha energy stress measurements | -- | | |
| 2 | <u>Area surveillance</u> | | | |
| 2.1 | <u>Dose power measurements</u> | x | γ, Roe, (n) | Only indi- rectly |
| 2.2 | <u>Site dosimetry</u> | x | γ, Roe, (n) | Only acci- dent range |
| 2.3 | <u>Material dosimetry</u> | xx | γ, Roe, (n) | Above 1,500 rem only in case of |
| 2.4 | Area contamination | -- | | partial |
| 2.5 | Room air contamination | -- | | time mea- surement |
| 2.6 | Leak tests | -- | | |
| 2.7 | Infiltration surveillance | -- | | |
| 3 | <u>Source surveillance</u> | | | |
| 3.1 | <u>Activity determination</u> | xx | γ, (n) | Only from sources |
| 3.2 | <u>Source strength determination</u> | x | | above about |
| 3.3 | <u>Source identification</u> | (x) | γ, (n) | 1 GBq (27 m Ci) |
| 3.4 | Source sealing testing | -- | | |
| 3.5 | Source propagation check | -- | | |
| 3.6 | Source concentration measurement | -- | | |
| 3.7 | <u>Source location</u> | (x) | γ, (n) | |

Meaning of Symbols:

xx Measurement performable easily
x Measurement performable subject to limitations
(x) Measurement performable only exceptionally
-- Measurement not performable
Roe X-ray radiation
n Neutron radiation
γ Gamma radiation

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3. Yampolskiy, P. A., "Neutronen aus Kernexplosionen" [Neutrons From Nuclear Explosions], Moscow, Atomizdat, 1961 (Russian).
4. Langhans, K., "Military-Medical Aspects of Thermoluminescence Dosimetry," Z. MILITAERMED., Berlin, No 14, 1973, p 2.
5. Langhans, K., "Ueber die Entwicklung der militaerischen Kernstrahlungsmesstechnik (Teil I und II)" [On the Development of Military Nuclear Radiation Measurement Technique (Parts I and II)], mt, Berlin, 1982, pp 208-269.
6. Instruction Manual No 053/1/101, MfNV, 1981.

8008

CSO: 2300/22

EFFECTS OF AUTOMATION ON JOB SATISFACTION SURVEYED

East Berlin WEIMARER BEITRAEGE in German Vol 29 No 10, Oct 83 (signed to press 19 Jul 83) pp 1818-1824

[Article by Michael Hofmann: "The Aesthetic Potential of Automation"]

[Text] I. The confrontation with the aesthetic aspects of scientific-technical progress began long ago.¹ There are now fields like labor aesthetics, industrial culture and so forth. One could keep adding other fields in which aesthetics has a task to fulfil. The question imposes itself how one is to determine the place of the aesthetic discipline in these new research areas. We know of course that only an examination of complex social processes can provide adequate keys to integrating aesthetic factors. So we are looking for cooperation from sociologists, economists, ergonomists, social psychologists and others. Interdisciplinary work, however, remains a problem that is almost impossible to solve in most social science projects. Furthermore, an appeal to interdisciplinary cooperation is not likely to provide a single insight into the field of work for which the special aesthetics discipline bears the responsibility. This question most likely eludes any general answer. It has to be found anew in each research process. Aesthetic manifestations pervade all public life; aesthetics then cares for the aesthetic development of society in all its domains. This "care" in the era of scientific-technical progress also expresses itself in the increased efforts to uncover and make useful the aesthetic potential of labor in modern automated production plants. Such public responsibility in turn calls for stronger specialization in the complicated research field of automated labor processes, without thereby forgetting the value character of ideas in aesthetic phenomena. We must succeed in sketching the original contribution by aesthetics research in uncovering human productivity potentials. Then we can also counter the danger of regarding aesthetics research in modern production with its probing so-called general human values, the cultural level and the capacity for aesthetic experience merely as a luxury of ideas in the developed socialist society. Cultural-aesthetic efforts in the struggle for high economic effectiveness are prone to such danger. There is nothing precious about demanding a "culture of our large industrial enterprises embracing a prominent image that determines the whole combine, its customer service, trade-mark policy, promotion, publicity, product design, working outfits, job decor and the nurture of tradition." These factors, enumerated by Rudolf Woderich, go a long way toward portraying the external picture, the cultural formation level of modern production processes. However, the external picture, the "culture of our large industrial enterprises," is founded mainly in a socialist work culture, in the cultural-aesthetic coping with the new labor contents. The essence of these

processes cannot be measured in economic terms. Thus Woderich logically writes of the effect of such endeavors, not on economic lucrativeness, but on "the respect and self-respect for one's own work, on self-confidence and self-assurance, on the chances for identification and solidarity with the enterprise--factors which ultimately can significantly promote a dedication to performance and a productive climate."²

A consistent specialization of aesthetics in this labor field is indispensable also because extensive insights into economic, technological, sociopsychological and other problems are needed for exploring aesthetic potentials in modern production. The prevailing state of research offers too few experiences still for interdisciplinary work, it seems to me. It will be necessary for every specialist, through knowledge of and correlation with related disciplines, thoroughly to analyze and develop his own tasking area. That is the only basis on which interdisciplinary cooperation can slowly form. Aesthetics as a science must first of all account for its chances to take effect in the modern production process if it wants to be taken seriously in a future interdisciplinary effort as an equal partner of economists, technologists and others. Asking for giving aesthetic structure to the production environment is as little sufficient for it as is concentrating on the design of end products. The aesthetic potential also combines with shaping the nature of the concrete content of labor. While aesthetics research must be integrated with economic, technological and other sets of problems, it is not aimed at them but at demonstrating the cultural-aesthetic mastery over modern automated labor processes. In such a specialization the aesthetician's identity is lost only when one does not succeed in comprehending the nature of aesthetic phenomena in their importance to the overall production process. Aesthetics research, instead of simply serving socialist economics, serves the cultural-aesthetic stimulation of the human labor capacity. Especially in automated labor processes such stimulation provides important reserves for developing the productive forces and the personality.

The Eighth SED Congress issued its main task on further elevating the material and cultural standard of living on the basis of high rates of speed in socialist production, higher efficiency of the scientific-technical progress, and the growth of labor productivity. That can be pursued only by tapping all creative, scientific, managerial and aesthetic potentials of man, the chief productive force. Exploring the aesthetic potential in the labor process presupposes, however, that effectiveness is related not only to the outcome but to the process of labor itself, as (1) a higher economic use value of social production through scientific-technical improvements that express themselves in a larger available end product and (2) a greater use value of social production expressing itself in a socially activating organization of cooperative labor relations, greater socialist work discipline and satisfaction, a socialist attitude toward work and thus in an essential contribution to personality development and the further molding of a socialist life-style.

One can of course not separate these two aspects of the social effectiveness of labor. But the time has come to make the second aspect more publicly conscious where the special field in which the aesthetic potential takes effect also is located. For the development of socialism and a communist attitude toward work the fusion of both aspects will be of great importance.

II. The methods for exploring the aesthetic potential in modern automated labor processes find a solid basis in (sociological) analyses of concrete working conditions. Sociological surveys have led to insights into the changes of working conditions due to the introduction of automated production plants. Along with greater production efficiency and physically lighter work, it is being pointed out, psychological demands and stress on the working people rise in automated labor processes.³

To relieve and reduce psychological stress, however, the use of aesthetic means and processes proves especially suitable. So it may be put as a hypothesis that the effect of aesthetic processes largely develops its potential through reducing and relieving psychological stress in the labor process.⁴ Not only aestheticians seek to reduce and relieve psychological stress. In labor science and psychology this set of problems is among the chief developmental lines of further research.⁵ Yet when aestheticians take part in reducing and relieving psychological stress, they can rely on their specific qualifications. In line with the nature of aesthetic relations, the aesthetic potential is mainly an expression of the quality of communication relations in the labor process. Making communication processes effective is a general trait of aesthetic phenomena.⁶ Hence, the aesthetic potential in automated labor processes is to be understood through an analysis of the communication relations in them.⁷ In one sociological study⁸ which rated the "sense of comfort at work" and the "psychological stress" significant data were found for those engaged in automated labor processes (plant operators). Only 59 percent of all the persons questioned indicated being comfortable at work (as compared with an average of 72 percent at large). Also, 63 percent gave an affirmative answer to the question whether through introducing automated production installations psychological stress had increased.⁹ Such negative deviations may be due to a number of causes, but one of the causes lies in communicative deprivation. Such negative responses with respect to communicative opportunities also conform to other indicators, such as the answer to the question: "is full use made of your knowledge and skills," to which an affirmative answer was given only by 57 percent of those in automated labor processes (as against 67 percent on the whole). Some 68 percent thought work interesting and diversified (as against 76 percent on the whole), and 78 percent thought the work required initiative and self-reliance (as against 84 percent). In contrast to the opportunities for communication in mechanical installations and tools, communication opportunities have vastly increased in automated plants, to be sure, yet the specific mode of automated production, which evokes the use of such opportunities only in exceptional cases, evidently brings it about that the sense of comfort in the labor process is diminished.

There are several proposals and methods to relieve and reduce such detriments and stress. Aesthetic considerations on making communication relations more effective in the end find that three of them crystallize as the essential ones.

(1) Qualifying the working people above and beyond their particular jobs ensures more diversified employment opportunities for them. Such qualification correlates with a growing ability to reflect consciously, through expanding communication in one's field of work, the functionality of the entire plant, which then appears self-evident. This positively affects the sense of responsibility and the possibility for getting an aesthetic experience out of modern technology.

(2) Systematic innovator work which, as a creative activity, functions effectively as a counterbalance to routine and monotony in the labor process. The intellectual potential, due to the high qualification level and to that operators are insufficiently taxed in part, can be satisfied by having them engage in subtleties about technical, labor-psychological, design and sociocultural improvements. We have thus far paid too little attention to labor-psychological, design and sociocultural improvements. Yet a high effect is being attributed to the influence of the sociocultural milieu at work and in the work collective.¹⁰ Here lies a reserve, it seems to me, for organizing the whole innovator movement in the combines and enterprises.

(3) Working on the side. This means that operators and engineers, while at work, can also still work as, say, plumbers (small repairs), maintenance engineers (supervising and regenerating technical systems) or painters (in the design of their places of work and installations). Such activities must of course not interfere with their regular operations. Yet it has been found that the labor regimen permits such opportunities in automated chemical plants. This method greatly broadens the communication with the technical installations and helps release unused psychological and creative design potentials. This method also correlates with favorite leisure time occupations creating their own psychological stress, such as hobby work and fooling around with things.

These three methods illuminate the range for making the aesthetic potential effective and making practical use of it instantly. Verifying special aesthetic and nothing but aesthetic effects on reducing and relieving psychological stress calls for a more complex overview, to be sure, which far transcends any one regard for particular parameters among the working conditions. That is the reason why in all these deliberations one always can talk only of the aesthetic potential an aesthetician traces in modern automated production processes, the real effect of which, however, can be shown only in connection with the change of the working people's cultural-aesthetic needs (particularly during leisure time).

In surveying the cultural-aesthetic needs of operators as they now are, one thus finds remarkable indicators which permit positive inferences for how the new working conditions relate to the level of cultural-aesthetic needs.¹¹ This altered demand level of operators is primarily attributable to their higher qualification level, their relatively low age average, and other demographic factors. But some indicators clearly point to the higher requirement level in connection with the introduction of new automated production installations, such as a basically more positive view on the scientific-technical progress and the readiness to come to grips with new demands and deal more intensively with labor problems. This connection indicates the aesthetic potential amounts not only to reducing and relieving psychological stress. It is altogether a significant integration factor somewhere between the boost of productivity and the personality development.

III. An analysis of the aesthetic potential of automated labor processes deals with a partial area of the aesthetic relations within the socialist mode of production. In contrast to that we have highlighted previously the leisure time area in researching aesthetic needs in the surveys available thus far. It is

important to explicate the connection between labor and leisure also with respect to the aesthetic requirement and demand level. By means of aesthetic analyses we can disclose and make useful for productivity and personality development the greater communication opportunities in automated production plants. The connections suggested here point to an enormous potential of aesthetic relations in modern production processes which to explore is a step toward revealing the "secret" of the natural cooperative function between highly complex technology and human labor. To the extent that aesthetic aspects of the industrial world also are perceived and the conscious and active interference in the aesthetic relations and circumstances of the labor process provide the experience of the role as socialist producers, the working people gain a freer relationship with their work environment and "emancipate" themselves from the technical installation. Disclosing and using the aesthetic potential in automated labor processes is a contribution to proving the cultural-aesthetic coping with and mastery over scientific-technical progress.

Also in our country "the question is raised whether this advance is compatible with socialist humanism, whether it can be coped with for the good of the people, what consequences it will lead to, and which aims we attach to it."¹² The answer to these questions is an epochal answer. It affects all science disciplines, including the social sciences. Creative working conditions are by no means only an outcome of further technical development.

While demonstrating the cultural-aesthetic potential in the automated labor process we shall have to answer the question, today and in the future, to what extent we are successful in demonstrating with our most up-to-date technology our increasing cultural and aesthetic coping with scientific-technical progress going on within the scope of socialism.

FOOTNOTES

1. E.g. in the following publications: Authors' Collective, "Aesthetik heute" (Aesthetics Today), Berlin, 1978; Guenther K. Lehmann, "Scientific-technical Progress and Aesthetic Value Orientations in the Developed Socialist Society," WEIMARER BEITRAEGE, No 7, 1980; Baechler, Letsch, and Scharf, "Aesthetik--Mensch--gestaltete Umwelt" (Aesthetics--Man--Cultural Environment), Berlin, 1982.
2. Rudolf Woderich, "Principles and Problems of Industrial Culture in Socialism," WEIMARER BEITRAEGE, No 6, 1982, p 121.
3. Cf. UNESCO Culture Study No. 1: "Cultural Needs and Demands," Humboldt University, Berlin, 1977; "Arbeiterklasse und wissenschaftlich-technische Intelligenz in der entwickelten sozialistischen Gesellschaft" (Working Class and the Scientific-technical Intelligentsia in the Developed Socialist Society) (Sociology Series), Berlin, 1978, pp 73 ff; "Lebensweise und Sozialstruktur" (Life Style and Social Structure) (Sociology Series), Berlin, 1981, mainly the contributions by Weidig, Gremblewski, Voitlaender, Roth and Stollberg.

4. The fine argument in favor of this hypothesis in Michael Hofmann, Dissertation: "Untersuchungen zum aesthetischen Wirkungspotential moderner Produktionsanlagen" (Investigations into the Aesthetic Working Potential of Modern Production Installations), Karl Marx University, Leipzig, 1982, pp 50 ff; also cf. Christa Herber, "Art and the Psychological Equilibrium of Personality," WEIMARER BEITRAEGE, No 7, 1980.
5. Three research trends are defined in labor and engineering psychology: (1) The shaping of labor and tools of labor in terms of psychological criteria; (2) psychological premises for qualification and management activity; and (3) the part played by labor psychology in industrial public health. Cf. Kossakowski, ed., "Psychologie in der gesellschaftlichen Praxis" (Psychology in Social Practice), Berlin, pp 66 f.
6. This view was established by M. Kagan, especially in the section on the dialectics in artistic communication, of his "Vorlesungen zur marxistisch-leninistischen Aesthetik" (Lectures on Marxist-Leninist Aesthetics), Berlin, 1974, pp 391-534; Guenther K. Lehmann speaks of the "suggestive impact of aesthetic orientation symbols," in his "On Exploring Aesthetic Value Concepts in the Developed Socialist Society," WEIMARER BEITRAEGE, No 3, 1979, p 116.
7. In the labor process that applies to (1) the field of communication containing the relations between the working people and their production plants (exchange of technological-technical information), (2) the field of communication relating to the quality of the use made of the production plants by the working people (exchange of labor psychology and design information); (3) the field of communication pertaining to the relations in the shift-labor collectives and relating to the functionality of all the production installations and the place of man within them (exchange of sociocultural information).
8. The following data come out of a survey given working people in the chemical industry and in machine building in the Leipzig region in 1978. Averages relate to the total number of persons questioned (n=798). The 190 working in automated production plants are a subgroup of n. There exists a research report on this survey (Karl Marx University, Culture and Art Department, 1980).
9. This evaluation also correlates with the finding that 45 percent holds the opinion the introduction of automated production installations made work more monotonous.
10. Cf. also: "The Cultural Milieu of Socialist Industrial Enterprises and Socialist Cultural Needs," "Beitraege zur Entwicklung sozialistischer Kulturbeduerfnisse" (Contributions to the Development of Socialist Cultural Needs), Berlin, 1975, pp 322 ff.
11. Among those questioned in automated production plants, their expectations of art, for instance, mainly connects with the need for intellectual pleasure. They prefer a change of tension that helps relieve stress, monotony and high psychological pressure at work by sensuous and spiritual demands and entertainment at leisure time. We must, in view of the new demands made on labor

by scientific-technical progress, make a special point of the well-known demand for demanding entertainment. For other pertinent matters in this regard, cf. Michael Hofmann, "Untersuchungen . . .," [footnote 4], pp 78-85.

12. Kurt Hager, "Die Gesellschaftswissenschaften vor neuen Aufgaben" (The Social Sciences Facing New Tasks), Berlin, 1981, pp 30 f.

5885

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LAW COURTS' DUTIES IN ACHIEVEMENT OF ECONOMIC GOALS OUTLINED

East Berlin STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 32 No 9, Sep 83 (signed to press 28 Jul 81) pp 717-720

[Article by Dr Siegfried Wittenbeck, deputy to the Minister of Justice:
"Some Thoughts on the Duty of Law Courts in Fulfilling the Economic Strategy
of the SED"]

[Text] The remark in SED documents that the economy is the centerpiece of social policy sure is of principal importance to those official organs which deal directly with economic planning and management. Yet we also understand Erich Honecker's remark at the international Karl Marx conference sponsored by the SED Central Committee, that the economy in socialism is an affair of state of the first rank and of concern to each and everyone, as a demand made on the organs of justice to use their possibilities in support of the economic strategy.

In the course of determining the pertinent tasks here it became important to find genuine handles in conformity with the specifics of court activity and, in particular, to avoid two mistakes:

- (1) in wanting to concentrate court activity in a prominent and one-sided manner on economic problems while neglecting other important tasks and
- (2) in constructing connections between economics and court activity which in reality do not exist.

To the courts, the constitutional principle retains its full validity that their activity has to serve the enforcement of socialist legality, the protection and development of the GDR and its state and social order, in protecting the freedom, peaceful life, rights and dignity of the citizens. In implementing this requirement there are however genuine handles for assisting in the solution of economic problems that have to be spotted and used better than in the past. Here, the following considerations are of importance:

(1) The possibilities justice has to contribute to solving economic tasks must not be reduced to the protective function of law though that is doubtless one of its important effective factors.

(2) Thus the formative role of law must be applied more than in the past to disclosing and using such possibilities. For practical court activity that means, e.g., to make use much more than previously of court critique, point in

different forms to means and needs in the administration of justice and the forces involved in jurisdiction (lay judges, representatives of the collectives, members of social courts) who often have special knowledge and experience in the economic field, and involve them more in these tasks.

(3) From this it follows that the courts' contribution to supporting the party's economic strategy must not be confined to criminal law but embrace all domains of law. Reserves can still be found particularly in a target-directed application of labor, civil and LPG law.

(4) The possibilities justice has are not confined to jurisdiction. They greatly also lie in law propaganda and legal education and in the various forms of cooperation with other organs.

(5) Courts can pick up and use experiences available. The idea to protect and augment socialist property and further the economy, e.g., is in essence not new. In earlier years also justice was permanently faced with the task to help shore up economic objectives. Recall, among other things, our commercial law protection, the protection for the socialist basic investments in the 1950's and 1960's and--a task even before our state was founded--the protection of measures in food policy and the fight against racketeers. What is new, as we see it, is that tasks of this sort have never before been assigned in this new magnitude, urgency and intensity, together with the objective of linking them closely with all the activity of state and economic management organs.

(6) Finally, the working methods of the organs of justice themselves have to be made more rational still. This mainly amounts to achieving a high public effectiveness through adequate expenditures in funds and time. This includes efforts and projects for simplifying procedures in all domains of law as well as making the participation of public forces more effective.

The major aspects in the support of the economic strategy by jurisdiction, as we see it, are found in

- the resolute protection of the economy and foreign economy relations from enemy assaults and the greater class vigilance that is part of it;
- a more effective fight against and prevention of enrichment offenses to the detriment of socialist property, mismanagement and waste;
- more protection of the life and health of the working people in production, and protecting the economy from losses through breakdown, fire and accidents;
- the resolute struggle against corruption and speculation and asocial manifestations and bolstering our intolerance toward such offenses through a rigorous political-moral condemnation of them by the working people; and
- preventative initiatives to do away with losses in agriculture, especially in husbandry, and averting the waste and appropriation of livestock feed.

In general this is, politically and legally, a matter of a still more circumspect application of legal provisions relating to economic processes.

What mainly matters in jurisdiction is to grasp still better the actual connections between crimes and concrete public requirements with regard to the funds attacked and the public relations. Proven differentiation principles in pronouncing criminal sanctions have to be deepened on this basis and have to be strictly enforced through fully understanding the actual economic connections and effects.

In support of the SED's economic strategy, the courts propose to apply socialist labor law more purposely as an important management tool for the rational utilization of the public labor capacity in view of the working people's higher educational and qualification level. Here they will more strongly concentrate on enforcing the right to uninterrupted employment when an enterprise goes through changes, especially in structural changes in enterprises and combines, on the struggle against losses in working hours, and on a skillful implementation of disciplinary and material accountability. Special attention also has to be given to the new problems arising in connection with the further development of science and technology as it affects the particulars of labor and qualification contracts.

In support of the innovator movement, the courts are charged with resolutely opposing, also by means of jurisdiction, any blocks or conflicts arising in the field of labor and innovator law.

Socialist civil law also plays a great role in improving the protection of socialist property. That pertains to court procedures in enforcing damage claims; but also the real fulfilment of contracts, the abiding by legal prices and quality warranties are important demands of legal policy in making the purchasing and service laws prevail. The courts are directed toward using all possibilities to counter law violations in provisioning relations in close cooperation with the responsible organs.

The courts pay more attention also to litigation on the payment of arrears in rentals which involve state-owned leasing enterprises and to other repetitive state-owned claims. What matters here is to ensure that such claims are rigorously enforced.

These examples should sufficiently illuminate that the justice organs can make their contribution to the support of the economic strategy. A relevant requirement placed on court activity was drawn up in a document jointly prepared with other justice and security organs. Performance comparison ought to be used to generalize good experiences. In pursuit of this requirement we should work closely together with science.

From the management responsibility vantage point of the ministry of justice the requirement for supporting the SED's economic strategy transcends the field of court activity. Significant aspects result from the tasks the ministry of justice has in coordinating legal work in the economy, from the central direction and coordination of law propaganda in the GDR, and from legislation.

Initial checks have determined that legislative activities may become necessary in the future to further perfect the law the courts are supposed to administer so that they can take a still better part in solving economic problems. In terms of legislation, the cooperation between science and the practical field should be elevated another step. That pertains particularly to the influence by central organs of justice on research planning, to do away with prevailing sporadic and pragmatic features in the cooperation and gain a scientific lead for solving legislative tasks. That is why the ministry of justice has formulated its research requirements for the next five-year plan and handed them over to the science organs concerned. The suggestion was to discuss chances and needs for closer and constructive cooperation.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PREPARATION, LEGISLATURE INACTION ON NEW MISSILE DEPLOYMENT REPORTED

Communique Publication Noted

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Oct 83 p 6

[Article signed "Ws.", datelined Berlin 25 Oct 83: "Preparations for Deployment Start in the GDR"]

[Text] All the Tuesday newspapers in East Berlin gave frontpage coverage to the announcements by the defense ministry of the Soviet Union, the national defense council of the GDR and the government of Czechoslovakia on "post-modernization" undertaken by the East Bloc. The crucial passage in the announcement by the national defense council of the GDR--chaired by Honecker--reads as follows: "In view of the fact that the United States is about to complete its preparations to deploy land-based Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles in a number of West European NATO countries, the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries feel constrained to undertake additional measures to guarantee their own safety. Pursuant to an agreement between the government of the Soviet Union and the government of the GDR, preparatory work on the deployment of operational-tactical missile installations will begin on the territory of the GDR. The steps taken are in the nature of counter-measures in case American missiles are deployed in Europe. Their purpose is to maintain the balance in nuclear weapons between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe."

This announcement did not come as a surprise in the GDR. In a story on a conversation between Honecker and SPD political leader Bahr in East Berlin last August, the official GDR news agency ADN had reported on several "post-modernization" measures by the East Bloc. Honecker was reported to have told Bahr that the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe would "inevitably" result in counter-measures by the Soviet Union. "As is known to the leading circles of the FRG," the story said, "the USSR would then be forced to drop its unilateral moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons and would also have to deploy a certain number of cruise missiles. In addition, it would be necessary to effect forward deployment of efficient types of longer-range operational-tactical missiles." For months, there has been talk in the GDR of the fact that preparations for the deployment of new operational-tactical

carried in full on Thursday. Instead, the People's Chamber kept to the agenda which had been published some time ago, passing without a dissenting vote as usual a new air traffic law, a new patent law and the legislation pertaining to the consular treaties with Iraq and Italy. The chamber also approved the 1982 budget audit. Total expenditures were 182.1 billion marks and of these a little more than 15 billion were spent on civil defense and fire protection and on national defense, public safety, law enforcement and border security.

The new GDR aviation law which replaces the "civil aviation law" of 1963 specifies that the air space over the entire mainland area of the GDR and all its waters is "exclusively under the sovereignty of the GDR." The new aviation law makes no more mention than the old one of the three air corridors linking the FRG and Berlin for which the four powers are solely responsible as before. The 1963 law still specified that "insofar as different rules are contained in international treaties either concluded or recognized by the appropriate central organs of the GDR government, these rules shall apply." But in the new law the corresponding passage reads as follows: "Insofar as international treaties concluded or subscribed to by the GDR provide for different rules, these rules shall apply."

Four-power responsibility for the air corridors is based on occupation agreements concluded by the four victors [of World War II]. The new GDR aviation law states that the minister for national defense is responsible for setting the rules governing air traffic in the GDR. He may restrict use of the air space and close parts of it to traffic temporarily or permanently.

The aviation law now includes the legal provisions on "hijacking and unlawful seizure of aircraft" which heretofore were part of the "law of 12 July 1973 on criminal prosecution for airplane hijackings." Anyone who "hijacks an airplane or seizes an airplane with the aim of hijacking it by force or the threat of force or through some form of intimidation or deception" is liable to a prison term of 3 to 10 years. In more serious cases, the penalty is 5 to 15 years and if the premeditated death of a person results from the act, the culprit may be sentenced to a term ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment.

The GDR consular treaties with Iraq and Italy which were approved by the People's Chamber reflect the differences in dealing with the citizenship issue by third countries. Paragraph 1 of the consular treaty with Iraq expressly states that "those persons will be considered citizens of the country of origin who possess citizenship of that country in accordance with that country's laws" but there is no such provision in the case of the consular treaty with Italy. Instead--as is the case in the GDR's

nuclear missiles—which have a shorter range than medium-range missiles but a longer range than battlefield nuclear weapons—have been under way for some time in Thuringia and in the Schwerin/Rostock area.

The missile issue also came up during Honecker's one-day visit to Prague where he conferred with party chief and head of state Husak. The communique said that both Husak and Honecker condemned the "destructive attitude" of the United States at the Geneva talks "which undermines the chances for an agreement." Looking toward the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia had decided [the communique said] to begin preparations jointly with the Soviet Union for the deployment of operational-tactical missile systems. Husak and Honecker were also said to have resolutely spoken out in favor of activating negotiations on all aspects of limiting and reducing the weapons arsenals. It was their view that a quantitative and qualitative nuclear weapons freeze on the part of the nations which have such weapons would be very sensible. The two political leaders were said to have welcomed the "constructive proposals" of the Soviet Union which had been put on the table both at the negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe and at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons.

On the subject of the bilateral relations between the GDR and Czechoslovakia, the communique notes that Husak and Honecker—who last met in East Berlin in October 1982—acknowledged their satisfaction over the fact that the long-range goal of the 1981-1985 trade agreement to increase the exchange of goods by some 20 percent as against the preceding 5 years was being reached. The two leaders agreed to intensify economic cooperation on electronically controlled machine tools, video technology and the production of radios and tape recorders. The communique did not say anything on cooperation in the environmental protection field—particularly on clean air and clean water.

People's Chamber Proceedings Sketched

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Oct 83 p 6

[Article signed "Ws.", datelined Berlin 27 Oct 83: "GDR People's Chamber Takes No Position on Missiles"]

[Text] On Thursday, the People's Chamber in East Berlin held its seventh session since the elections in June 1981. The session lasted all of 43 minutes. The last previous session took place last December. Contrary to expectations, the People's Chamber did not follow the example of the parliament in Prague which took a position on the armament situation in the light of the medium-range missile negotiations in Geneva and the new proposals by Soviet party leader and head of state Andropov which were contained in an interview he gave to PRAVDA that the East Berlin newspapers

consular treaties with France and the United States--an exchange of correspondence is appended. This leaves open the possibility that Germans from the GDR may at any time turn to consulates of the FRG in Italy--in the light of their being viewed as Germans under the constitution of the FRG.

9478
CSO: 2300/72

KADAR VISIT TO FINLAND EXAMINED

How the Finns View Us

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Sep 83 p 1

[Article: "Janos Kadar Travels to Finland Today"]

[Text] On Tuesday, 20 September Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party will travel to Finland on an official visit at the invitation of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland. (MTI [Hungarian Telegraph Office])

MTI foreign correspondent Peter Feher reports:

With the nearing of Janos Kadar's visit, there has been an increasing number of articles in the Finnish papers concerning the person of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP.

The HELSINGIN SANOMAT has published an interview with Janos Kadar which one of its special correspondents had prepared in Budapest. Another article that appeared in the same issue admiringly acknowledges: "Hungary has an abundant supply of foodstuffs and one can find other material goods as well. But the most important thing is the atmosphere: For years now the Hungarians have been speaking openly about their problems. Even now, for example, as the drought continues to hamper the economy, the government has been talking sincerely about its problems.

Speaking a Common Language

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Speaking a Common Language"]

[Text] Janos Kadar has returned from a highly successful 3-day official visit to Finland. His sincere and thorough talks with the host head of state and the prime minister have significantly enhanced the many-sided cultivation of the traditional Hungarian-Finnish relations, and they have created a firm basis for the development and expansion of cooperation in all areas of life.

In accordance with the mutually expressed desire of our peoples, the talks have helped to further strengthen the friendship between us.

The peace-loving public opinion of the two countries had been looking forward to the Helsinki summit with great anticipation and their hopes were not disappointed: the important statements and conclusions that were heard proved once again that our relations are not clouded by any unresolved problems, and that our determination to take joint action and to continue exploring so far unexploited possibilities has remained undiminished. The talks once again confirmed that our responsible leaders concur in their assessment of the important issues of our times and that they hold similar views in their analyses of many international developments.

The highest officials of socialist Hungary and non-aligned Finland emphatically stressed that they are firmly committed to the continuation of the Helsinki process, more specifically, to the strengthening of European security and cooperation, and to making an active contribution to the preservation of the creative living conditions of our continent. There is not a single task today that would be more important than keeping armed conflicts and passionate disputes out of Europe, where for thirty-eight and a half years now our peoples have been able to enjoy the fruitful blessings of peace.

In addition to using the forum of the talks for reviewing their bilateral relations, the two sides were definitely justified in devoting special attention to global political developments, to incidents of grave concern that have occurred on the international scene in recent weeks and to the heightening of tensions. Janos Kadar made it perfectly clear: we have a vested interest in reducing the danger of nuclear war, in preventing the stationing of nuclear weapons in countries which presently do not have any, and in ensuring that the number of such weapons is not increased in those countries which already have them: "It is necessary to preserve the historically established balance of power which from the point of view of the security of our own people and of the cause of universal peace we cannot allow to be unilaterally broken. Our wish is to ensure guaranteed security on the basis of equality at a lower level of armaments."--he pointed out in stating his position that has been widely publicized in the Finnish and the international press.

The talks, and judging from the positive responses every moment of the whole visit were underlined, virtually as a "guiding principle," by mutual respect, by high regards for each other's foreign policy work and by an appreciation of each other's honest and well-intentioned efforts. The role and name of Budapest and Helsinki has been frequently mentioned in the same context and light, which is understandable for the peace processes have been inseparably associated with the initiatives that had originated in these two capital cities. Head of state Mauno Koivisto once again considered it important to point out: "Finland has consistently followed the already well-established foreign policy guidelines laid down by Paasikivi and Kekkonen, by doing everything it can to ensure the continuation of negotiations among states under all circumstances. Despite the present difficulties,

we continue to believe that it is possible to attain a positive solution in Europe on the questions of cooperation and security."

The extremely cordial hosts, of course, also did everything the could to see to it even during a visit of such limited duration that their visitors get an insight into their lives, openly showing them their achievements as well as their problems, and especially by outlining their main ideas and plans for the coming years. In many respects their statements on their economy sounded very familiar, since living in the same world no country can exempt itself from the effects of worsening conditions. At the same time the two sides expressed their belief that it becomes even more vital for friends to take a more resolute common stand.

On his part, Janos Kadar also gave an overview of our domestic situation which is well-balanced and is characterized by creative work. In giving a panoramic sketch of our country he emphasized: One of our important goals is to ensure the continuation of the development of our political system and the strengthening of the democratic features of our social life. Increasingly broader segments of our society have been included in the making of political and economic decisions, both in local and national questions. We intend to continue our well-tested political practice, namely our policy of alliance representing the interest of every class and segment of our society, which constitutes one of the pillars of our internal stability."

In the past few days, therefore, there have been some important statements made in the Finnish capital city on both sides, covering basic international analyses, assessments of global economic developments, together with ideas concerning the internal situation of the two countries. In view of the general atmosphere of the talks and of the facts presented, Hungarian public opinion has been genuinely pleased with the success and progressive character of Janos Kadar's trip to Helsinki, throughout which, figuratively speaking, a common language was used.

9379

CSO: 2500/25

PROVINCIAL PARTY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Current Work, Problems in Bydgoszcz Province

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 26 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The most topical socioeconomic problems, both on the national scale and in individual regions and workplaces--the issues connected with the program for overcoming the crisis--were the subject of the numerous meetings that representatives of the authorities held recently with various social groups and with workers in factories and businesses. The following people were in Bydgoszcz Province yesterday: Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej; Stanislaw Ciosek, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs and of trade union affairs; Jan Sidorowicz, deputy minister of chemical and light industry; and Jan Brol, deputy minister of justice. Here are the reports of our correspondents on the meetings between the representatives of the government and the workers in certain plants and occupational fields.

Deputy Premier Z. Madej Visits Makrum

Yesterday, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, accompanied by Ryszard Bandoszek, secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee, and by Bogdan Krolewski, the governor of Bydgoszcz Province, visited the Zremb-Makrum Pomeranian Machine Tool Works in Bydgoszcz. During his visit to sections 1 and 2 for welded and light constructions, he spoke with representatives of the work force. He was interested mainly in problems connected with current production, but also inquired about the everyday living conditions of the Makrum employees.

In a conversation with journalists, Deputy Premier Madej said that this visit was the result of a government program that provides for strengthening direct contact between representatives of the authorities and individual workplaces. It is necessary to obtain better information about the possibilities of fulfilling tasks in the second half of the year. Up to now Makrum has maintained a high output, delivering its products not only to the national market but to foreign markets as well. It is also gratifying that the plant's party organization, by taking the proper position in the difficult 1980-1981 period and by attempting to resolve all the problems of the work force, has won its due authority here.

Deputy Premier Z. Madej then participated in the session of the executive board of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Bydgoszcz. [Prepared by (WRG)]

Minister S. Ciosek in Zachem

Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of labor, wages and social affairs and of trade union affairs, was at the Zachem Chemical Plant in Bydgoszcz. He was accompanied by Jan Koziorzowski, secretary of the PZPR City Committee in Bydgoszcz, and by the mayor of the city, Andrzej Barkowski. Minister Ciosek visited the production departments at Zachem and then met with a group of party, social and economic activists.

The meeting turned into a discussion between the representatives of the government and the plants work force on the proposal for a new wage system. Responding to the questions put to him, Minister Ciosek mentioned the opportunities that the new system creates for independent enterprises in the area of compensation for good, efficient work. Citing the example of the phenol production department that he visited, he said that plants should introduce special wage differentials for the best workers and for those employed in the most hazardous conditions. The government is preparing only a standard wage scale; workplaces themselves will decide on particular solutions. The participants in the discussion also touched on the issues of the motivational functions of pay raises based on length of employment, the amount of the maximum hourly rates proposed by the ministry, and differences between the work forces of many enterprises in remuneration for the same work. [Prepared by BA]

Meeting with Trade Union Activists

Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej and Minister Stanislaw Ciosek also met with representatives of the trade unions from the largest plants in Bydgoszcz Province. The meeting was held in the provincial office under the chairmanship of the provincial governor, Bogdan Krolewski. The sociopolitical situation in the province was assessed by the secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee, Ryszard Bandoszek, who said that a general atmosphere of calm and of uninterrupted work prevailed in the region. There has been a continuous increase in industrial output, which for 7 months was 16 percent lower than last year's. It is disturbing to note, however, that wages are still rising much more quickly than productivity.

- × Janusz Wisniewski, director of the Provincial Office's Department of Commerce, stated that a marked improvement was also noticeable in our economy (which was confirmed by the inspectorate of the PIH [Polish Chamber of Commerce]), particularly with regard to the availability of foodstuffs. However, there is still an insufficient quantity of industrial goods. As many speakers pointed out, many basic articles are in short supply. The impression that our market is supplied worse than elsewhere also arises from the fact that goods are distributed according to a demographic criterion, disregarding the relatively greater purchasing power of the population of Bydgoszcz Province as compared with other regions.

Marian Jakubczuk, director of the Provincial Office's Department of Employment (which we wrote about in yesterday's issue of GAZETA POMORSKA), acquainted the

participants in the discussion with the complicated situation in the labor market and with the special legal regulations concerning employment. In addition, Wladyslaw Siwak, director of the Treasury Department, discussed the principal goals of the new tax system in the non-collectivized sector of the economy.

In a wide-ranging discussion lasting for many hours, the trade union activists talked about the problems they encounter in their daily activities. They raised issues that are of particular concern to industrial workers, such as price increases, the vagueness and inconsistency of legal regulations, the living conditions of retirees and pensioners, the controversies over the division of powers between trade unions workers' self-governing bodies and management, etc.

In reply to many questions and doubts, Minister Stanislaw Ciosek assured the participants that the above problems would continue to receive the attention of the government and social consultations.

"Meetings like the one today," emphasized Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, "have become a permanent part of the government's activities. Thanks to them, we are all gaining experience relating to the proper functioning of trade unions in the conditions of economic reform. Your mission as trade union members is to look after the interests of the workers. You must bear in mind, however, that we shall not improve workers' living conditions by illusory pay raises or by distributing inflationary money that has no backing in production."
[Prepared by (Sz.)]

Deputy Minister J. Sidorowicz in Inowroclaw and Janikow

Jan Sidorowicz, deputy minister of chemical and light industry, accompanied by Zygmunt Trylicki, vice governor, and by Jerzy Marcisz, the head of the Socio-economic Department of the PZPR Provincial Committee, visited the city of Inowroclaw. During a brief meeting with the secretary of the PZPR City Committee and the mayor of the city, the guest was apprised of the current socioeconomic problems of the region.

In the afternoon Mr Sidorowicz, accompanied by representatives of the city's political and administrative authorities, visited the Inowroclaw Chemical Works [IZCh]. He was particularly interested in the sections for processing raw soda and ammonia. He had many conversations with the workers, familiarizing himself with their conditions, wages and difficulties. These issues also dominated during his meeting with the trade union activists. The participants in the meeting spoke with deep concern about matters connected with insufficient supplies of fuel (particularly leaded gasoline), roofing paper and other materials. They criticized the quality of the limestone delivered to the IZCh, since it reduces output and causes expensive machines to wear out faster.

On behalf of his department, Deputy Minister Sidorowicz assured the participants that they would receive assistance in obtaining the quantities of leaded gasoline and roofing paper necessary for the plant's forthcoming repairs, and that the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry would have other departments look into the other matters.

Mr Sidorowicz also went to the Janikow Soda Works, after which he met with the trade union activists there. [Prepared by L.]

× Deputy Minister J. Brol in Chojnice

Dr Jan Brol, deputy minister of justice, visited Chojnice together with Vice Governor Tomasz Gliwa. At a meeting with the top political and administrative authorities he familiarized himself with the sociopolitical situation in the city. Deputy Minister Brol then had a meeting with the workers of the regional court and regional office of the public prosecutor, during which he discussed the basic policies and plans relating to the present reconstruction of the legal system. He pointed to a strengthening of the authority of the law and, in connection with this, to the court's increasing powers and the tasks forcing it. He also highlighted a number of problems connected with the implementation of new laws, particularly those concerning the struggle against social pathology.

During his meeting with the political and economic activists of the city, the deputy minister of justice discussed the operation of the law and the advisability of implementing new legal measures in view of the political situation in the country. During both meetings he answered a number of questions, thus broadening the participants' knowledge of legislative activity and the problems involved in enforcing the law. [Prepared by (KO)]

Zielona Gora Plenum on Socialism

Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 30 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] In Zielona Gora yesterday, the Provincial Committee of the Polish United Workers Party held a plenary session devoted to tasks in the field of education and the molding of the socialist consciousness of children and young students.

The plenum was preceded by several months of discussions and consultations on theses relating to the education of the younger generation. They were held in schools, in youth organizations, among teachers and political activists. The copious material obtained from public opinion polls and academic studies was submitted to the members of the Provincial Committee for their consideration.

The meeting, which was conducted by Jerzy Dabrowski, first secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee, included the following participants: Eugeniusz Duraczynski, head of the Department of Science and Education of the PZPR Central Committee; Marian Gala, deputy minister of education and upbringing; Henryk Stawski, member of the Council of State and chairman of the WRN [Provincial People's Council] in Zielona Gora; Franciszek Szklennik, deputy chairman of the National Board of the ZMW [Rural Youth Union]; and Krystyna Swider, secretary of the executive board of the ZSMP [Union of Polish Socialist Youth]. Representatives of youth organizations and of university and secondary school students were invited to participate in the session.

The introductory report was given by Zygmunt Stabrowski, secretary of the Provincial Committee.

Studies show that children and young students have little social and political consciousness and slight knowledge of socialism and current world problems. Their aspirations for the future are characterized by primitive materialism and a hodgepodge of idealistic theories. This goes hand in hand with a decline in the authority of the school, of educators, of the government, and very often of parents. This situation, which is the result of mistakes in educational policy and of the ideological and political confusion during the past few years, has embittered and frustrated many young people and made them skeptical toward universal human values.

This state of affairs obligates all of us, particularly members of the party, to change it and to build a unified educational front whose primary goal is patriotic and civic education for Poland and socialism. The party has legitimate reasons and the right to provide its inspirational guidance to all sectors of the educational front and to involve itself more fully in molding the ideological and political consciousness of the younger generation.

- × The secretary of the Provincial Committee called attention to errors and shortcomings in educational work. Some parents delegate all responsibility for education to the school, while others deny it a role, failing to take into account the pernicious effect on young people of such social phenomena as drug addiction and disrespect for the law. It is therefore essential to have regular courses for parents in child rearing, but the school cannot be alone in this endeavor; it must have the support of workplaces, institutions, the authorities, and social, political and youth organizations.

The continuity of the educational process requires that civic attitudes be inculcated on all levels, from kindergarten up to the university. This is the basic task of school personnel. The views presented to the young cannot be at variance with the legal system, the constitution and state policy. The important principle of secularization of the school and education is also part of this program.

Discussing the role of the school and the university, the secretary said that they must educate in the spirit of patriotism, the development of the civic personality of students, and the molding of socialist attitudes and ideological positions. In this area there are many problems, which must be tackled first of all by party teachers' organizations. They should encourage not only the school but also the social and youth organizations and parents' committees in the school district to expand their efforts in behalf of extracurricular education.

The next problem concerns stepping up the activities of youth organizations. In this field the results are still unsatisfactory. Organizations must undertake and implement more boldly the political and ideological tasks set forth explicitly in their bylaws. The party and its cells will continue patiently and persistently to help youth organization activists to overcome internal weaknesses and shortcomings.

Formulating tasks for the educational front and for party organizations and members, the secretary of the Provincial Committee mentioned, among other

things, the need to strengthen the influence of party organizations on the educational process in schools and universities; to restore the educational influence of teachers, pedagogical supervision and the school administration on youth and parents; to reestablish the lost tie between school and workplace; and to give priority to educational work and the formation of the ideological attitudes of youth on the basis of students' understanding of the realities of our life.

Seventeen persons took part in the discussion, which lasted for many hours.

Jan Mielzynski, first secretary of the City-Gmina Committee in Sulechos, presented the main areas of work with schools and faculties in his milieu, stressing above all the role of the teacher, his ideological position, and the implementation of the ministerial "Main Areas of Educational Work in Schools." Henryk Karlinski, first secretary of the POP [Basic Party Organization] in the Tadeusz Kosciuszko construction schools group in Zielona Gora, mentioned the documents on which the work of schools is based, including educational work. These documents exist, but everything is in the hands of teachers and students, for educational work depends on their attitude also. He stated that the thesis on the generation gap distorts reality. The thesis is untrue, because there is normal class struggle in the school. There is nothing like the moral-political unity that was proclaimed in the 1970's. Much unites the students, but their goals are different because of class differences. This was the basic problem in the 1980-1983 period, and it will be the basic one in the next few years. He also talked about the experiences of the parent POP.

Jacek Kurzepa, an instructor in the ZHP [Polish Scout Union] in Krosno and a worker in the ZOZ [Health Care Team] there, said that assessments of the work of his organization cannot be controlled by groups that attempt to act outside the ZHP statute. There are more positive activities. He said that young people are highly critical, but their criticism is constructive. Proof of this is the work of the senior scout troops, particularly in the local districts. We all need to concentrate on young people, to take a deep interest in them. Those engaged in the educational process, particularly in youth organizations, must criticize and assess their own activity. We need to evaluate the work of pedagogical councils and to oblige the secretaries of school POP's to conduct ideological work with educators. People outside the school ought to get involved in ZHP activities, and the independence of high school students should be respected. Ryszard Wincek, a ZMW [Rural Youth Union] activist from the gmina of Cybinek, concentrated on the problems of teachers in the countryside. He also emphasized the problem of parental education.

Karol Zurawowicz, superintendent of the No 2 secondary schools group in Zielona Gora and chairman of the Provincial Committee's commission for education, said that the education of the younger generation must be the task of all party members, from the common laborer to the professor. Yet we see that only specialized groups have been charged with this task. Young people feel lost and are expressing a negative attitude toward the party and the authorities. But when one talks with them frankly, it turns out that they are only against certain people, not against the party, the authorities and socialism. It is important that our young people are constantly searching for an ideal; educators should make use of these aspirations. The speaker dealt with the myths of

resolutions, programs and participation of youth in social and political life. We have a sufficient number of very good resolutions, but how are they implemented and by whom? According to these resolutions, after all, we should be educating our own children!

Dr Edward Hajduk of the WSP [Higher Pedagogical School] said that the school can provide a good education when its own activity is well organized, when it applies to itself the criteria of good work, and when it creates and promotes suitable personal models. Youth organizations must learn how to function as a team. The third link in the educational front is institutions of culture, particularly regional culture. Mr Hajduk criticized child rearing in the contemporary Polish family.

- 2 Alicja Marszalek, assistant gmina superintendent of schools in Slawa, asked: What is hindering us in educating and molding the attitudes of the younger generation? And yet these are parents who are observed by their children. Who reacts to vulgar language? What is the influence of basic party organizations in workplaces on the education of their workers? Children also observe idleness and extravagance in their elders. How, then, are teachers supposed to educate them? One can observe the loss of familial ties between children and parents. In the field of education one can observe a loosening of ties between youth organizations. There is no continuity in ideological and educational work.

Jan J. Debek of GAZETA LUBUSKA sharply criticized the formalism and superficiality of the educational process in various institutions, mainly schools and youth organizations. He said that teachers ought not to be monitored so closely and that they should be given more freedom, since they feel very constrained. No one has thought up anything more sensible than the personal model in education, and teachers should be such models. He also criticized the work of the ZSMP [Union of Polish Socialist Youth] in the school. This organization has specialized, as it were, in blanket criticism and reproaches of others, but it itself has difficulty in formulating a program of positive actions. Great tasks lie in store for party organizations in the schools, for they should initiate creative proposals. In speaking of students in secondary schools and universities, Mr Debek said that the situation there is very bad precisely because of the various failings of the youth movement.

Krzysztof Ruszel, chairman of the RO ZSP [District Council of the Polish Students' Association], said that the academic community in Zielona Gora is small, numbering around 3000 students. Though few in number, we constitute a certain intellectual group. We are reproached with being materialistic and devoid of ideals. Perhaps. Universities are devoting less and less attention to education. Individual departments for educational matters have been abolished and combined with teacher training faculties, and now student life is looked at from a strictly pedagogical viewpoint. The Polish Students' Association cannot be compared with other youth organizations. Material concerns are very important: a person finishing school must think very seriously about the future and must obtain employment. But the ZSP is interested in more than bread-and-butter issues. It provides opportunities for cultural activities, athletics and tourism, as well as a forum for educational activity and exchange of views. The students' summer program that is ending just now should tell us how many new

members the ZSP has gained, how the public perceives it and how it will attempt to resolve problems. We in the ZSP, said Mr Ruszel, want to help young people find a place and to popularize values.

× Pawel Walus, a ZSMP activist from the academic community, described the work of the ZSMP's school organization during the recent, difficult period. He told about the attitudes and worries of young people, who wanted to find the objective truth they could accept without misgivings. This was not easy. Slowly, however, young people's views crystallized.

"We are a mass organization, but not at any price," the speaker emphasized. "Those who liked our program joined us. But we did not receive enough assistance from the party organization. These contacts should be more regular, not only on the spur of the moment. Only occasionally can we achieve something."

Jolanta Wanowska, chairperson of the Provincial Board of the ZMW, stated that 70 percent of the members of this organization are secondary school and university students. Half of them commute to school, so teachers do not have a constant influence on them. But here the organization has an important role in education. Issues affecting the young cannot be simplified or generalized. We need to know each youth group, for only this will make a genuine dialogue possible. The language we use and the way we treat these young people are important. The speaker cited several examples of disregard and underestimation of the young and their needs--in Radowice, Tuchorze, in institutes of higher education, "Where is mutual respect?" she asked.

Maciej Szafranski from Polish Radio said that education is a very difficult process requiring an individual approach. In the eyes of young people, however, teachers appear as a very conservative group. He emphasized that the role of the milieu and of peers has grown considerably. This has come about because of the decreasing importance of the school and family. In speaking of the youth movement in the school, he said that organizations very often remain without sponsorship, that teachers are unprepared to collaborate with them, and that organizations too often attack one another. Michal Rybarczyk, chairman of the Provincial Board of the ZSMP, said we needed time in order to speak of the results of the educational process during the last few years. The plenum's resolutions should be addressed primarily to adults, to workplaces. He discussed various initiatives of his organization for the purpose of raising the civic, historical and political consciousness of students. Zbigniew Szeluch, commander of the Zielona Gora Council of the ZHP, concentrated on such basic issues in scouts' education as the scout code and the obligations of instructors. He said that his organization educates through social activity. The instructors, who bring ideological consciousness to youth groups, play a vital role. He cited the words of A. Kaminski, that the scouting movement is only as good as its instructors. Mr Szeluch said that the important task today is to convince scouts that work is not only a means of earning money but of transforming the world.

Henryk Baturo, the superintendant of education, vigorously defended young people. He said they are judged in a very contradictory manner and often they are even insulted. He discussed the results of the recent conference on pedagogic pro-

gress. They confirm the old, important truth that the teacher is the crucial factor in everything. He also spoke about his surveys of young people. "What is our youth like?" he asked. And he replied that they value responsibility, courage in expressing views, and fairness, but (they say this about themselves) have little regard for social activity.

Franciszek Szklennik, chairman of the National Board of the ZMW, spoke about the situation in the youth movement, about problems in the policy of the state and the party toward youth, and about work with students.

Also participating in the discussion was Eugeniusz Duraczynski, who expressed a very positive opinion both of the plenary discussion and of the manner in which the 12th Plenum of the Provincial Committee is being prepared. He stated that the problem of educating youth is of great significance--not because the situation is such and such, but because of the nature of the system. The school has a special task to perform and cannot be equated with all other educational institutions, for it is a state socialist school. He devoted much attention to teachers. "Our" teacher does not mean a submissive teacher who carries out everything unquestioningly, but rather a courageous, honest and restless individual who, however, would never think of attacking the system. The tasks for today are these: to defend the secular nature of our schools; to mobilize party members in schools; to expand the ZNP [Polish Teachers' Union]; to create conditions and a suitable climate for the establishment and development of youth organizations. A struggle for youth is going on. Essentially this is a struggle for the 21st century.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Provincial Committee passed a resolution concerning the ideological education of children and adolescents. It states that after a period of passivity educational tasks are being implemented better, particularly by schools. The proposals made at the conference on pedagogic progress must be implemented consistently. With the support of all interested institutions and organizations, shortcomings should be eliminated and beneficial trends strengthened in the activity of socialist youth unions in secondary schools and universities.

The resolution obligates party institutions and organizations to involve themselves regularly and extensively in improving educational activities among children and adolescents. POP's have special obligations with regard to education, which include preserving the secular character of the school, safeguarding tolerance of opinion, and inculcating socialist ethical and moral values. POP's also have important duties in regard to development of the activity of social organizations for the purpose of molding the civic and socialist attitudes of personnel and alumni.

The resolution enjoins school administrators to evaluate, together with party echelons and organizations, the work of teachers' groups in implementing the educational program, and to adapt this program to the needs of the day.

The Provincial Committee obligated its executive board to work out a schedule for implementing the resolution and for monitoring its execution.

"The education of a younger generation guided in life by the humanitarian values of socialism and ready to double and, in many fields, to increase many times over the achievement of all generations, is one of the most important tasks of our party," the Provincial Committee declared.

Jozef Szczurowski, New Krakow Party Secretary

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 6 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Jozef Szczurowski, new secretary of the Krakow Committee of the PZPR, by Krzysztof Cielenkiewicz; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] A few hours ago you were elected secretary of the Krakow Committee of the PZPR. What are your plans for this responsible function in the Krakow party echelon, and what problems do you intend to deal with first?

[Answer] In accordance with the division of tasks in the Krakow Committee, I will deal with economic issues, and thus mainly with economic problems. All of us realize what a difficult subject this is at the present time. And this view is confirmed by the first few hours of my work, which are bringing me important problems to resolve and in which I am continuing the activities undertaken by the Krakow party organization. For the people of Krakow the most important issue is the housing problem, to which I would like to devote much time and effort. I believe this is the most serious problem. But there are other important ones: the growth of market production, which is a vital concern for every one of us, every citizen; communication problems with which Krakow is struggling; supplying the city with water and heat; environmental protection.... Those are the main problems in a nutshell, although I am aware that each of these topics will require a lot of effort and work. Not only from me, of course, but also from me.

[Question] Not only effort and work, I think, but also experience and knowledge of these problems. They are quite familiar to you; you worked more than 10 years in the construction industry on all levels of management and administration, from foreman to manager of an enterprise. Which of your experiences, do you believe, will be most useful to you in your capacity as secretary of the Krakow Committee of the PZPR?

[Answer] All of the positions I held brought me new experiences, skills, successes and failures. Looking back, I believe that the experience I gained as director of the Krakow Enterprise for Sanitary Facilities will be most helpful in my present work. I took over that position in August 1980, in a period that was very complicated in every respect--economic, political and social. As for the experiences that I would like to bring to my work as secretary of the Krakow Committee, I would summarize them as follows: What is most important is work with people, the ability to communicate and to establish contact with every worker or citizen. I have in mind not only production and economic topics, but also political and social ones. Only in this way can we win people over to our cause.

[Question] The economy, above all, is hard facts and economic needs. In the crisis it is hard to gain supporters exclusively for programs. In this situation, how do you view the role of party organizations in workplaces, and the role of every party member?

[Answer] I'll begin with the documents that make up the program. I believe the most important thing is to implement fully the resolution of the PZPR Ninth Congress and to continue implementation of economic reform. I am convinced there is no other way. I see a special role for party organizations and party members in activities directed toward achieving economic stability and implementing the anti-inflation and savings programs. Basic party organizations and party members in workplaces should take a closer look at all the elements creating costs and prices, since there are still many irregularities in their formation and establishment. I would even treat this as the obligation of every party member, regardless of his function or position.

[Question] Tell us about your first day as secretary of the Krakow Committee of the PZPR.

[Answer] It was fairly strenuous. I was elected last Saturday, and I am still
× the director of the Krakow Enterprise for Sanitary Facilities. So I began my workday with a visit to the enterprise, and today I returned there whenever I had a free moment. I also participated in a session of the Krakow Committee's secretariat, and had a meeting at a workers' council with the employees of an economic department under me, because I want to know the most important issues that await me and that I must take care of.

[Question] And you have already received petitioners and--I heard--congratulations. Adding my own congratulations to them, I would like to ask you on behalf of our readers to tell us a little about yourself.

[Answer] Well, I graduated from the Krakow Engineering College, and by education I am a civil engineer. I am 37 years old, and have worked for 20 years in various positions in the construction industry. I can say I am familiar with every kind of work in my field, including manual labor. I have been in the PZPR since 1968. In 1976-78 I also worked as an instructor in construction-related subjects for the Krowdrze PZPR City District Committee. My interests? Mainly problems connected with my profession, thus technical and economic ones. I also go in for sports insofar as time permits, but I have less and less time for them.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

12277

× CSO: 2600/1311

POLAND

RAKOWSKI MEETS WITH TRADE UNIONISTS IN KOSZALIN

LD222340 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct--Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski today met with a 400-strong group of trade union and self-management activists in the northern city of Koszalin. The new trade unionists make up 37 percent of all the Koszalin Voivodship employees.

Many problems of importance to both the trade unions and the workers' self-managements were discussed at the meeting. Rakowski said: "If we want to consolidate the socialist democracy, we have to start our activities first at the enterprises, at villages and in towns. The activity displayed by all the people decides upon the success of government policy, the attaining of political, social and economic ends."

Further development of trade unions depends to a great extent on the unionists themselves and their prestige, Rakowski stressed.

The trade unions are not and will not be a political party. They gather and will continue to affiliate working people of various attitudes, party members and non-party people alike.

Denying an allegation that the Polish Government sometimes [word indistinct] to consult unions on prices, wages and other issues, Rakowski explained that as a new political category of people's power the form of consultations must be tested in life and that demands time.

CSO: 2020/22

CITIZENS' MILITIA OFFICER DISCUSSES POLICE ACTIVITIES

Bialystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA in Polish 26 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Lt Col Jerzy Lipinski of the Citizens' Militia by Bohdan Hryniewiecki: "From Where Do We Know Each Other?"]

[Text] There is no need to introduce Lt Col Jerzy Lipinski, an officer of the headquarters of the Citizens' Militia, to the readers of GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA. He is certainly well known to them from the television program in which he presents the various forms of activities of the Citizens' Militia, dealing, because of his professional duties, with the problems of order and discipline. Still, it is worthwhile to remind the inhabitants of Bialystok that our interviewee today is a...

...native son of Bialystok. This where I was born, lived with my parents at Mlynowa Street, went to Elementary School No 9, and then to General High School I, from which upon graduation I received my diploma.

[Question] What do you still remember of those years?

[Answer] A lot! And that in spite of the 25 years that have passed since. How charming was the old Sienny Square with its water trough for horses! I recall with great pleasure my high school homeroom teacher, and at the same time an excellent Polish language scholar, Stanislaw Morawski, who at present is a member of the faculty of the Bialystok branch of the Warsaw University. I was delighted to hear about his doctor's degree. My teacher of mathematics at the high school, Alfreda Buchalo, succeeded in convincing me that trigonometry can be not only interesting, but immensely absorbing; and that in spite of my definite dislike for her subject, which I often clearly expressed.

My interest in the Polish language and no doubt the influence of my teacher motivated me to do poetry readings, in which I even scored a success by winning first prize in a regional competition. My occupation with poetry, namely poetry recitations, continued through my years of study at the university.

[Question] Was it law?

[Answer] Nothing of that kind. Polish language studies at the Warsaw University. After graduation, a new problem arose. What now? A decision had to be made.

[Question] Teaching profession?

[Answer] I chose...a militia uniform. At first, maybe out of spite, since I was far from being what some describe as a "strongman." Therefore, I wanted to participate actively in whatever carried rank and authority. One may say--to gain self esteem and prestige.

The fact that at the same time the militia was undergoing a process of very broad modernization, looking for people representing various professions and social environments, had some influence on my decision. It turned out that also a graduate of Polish language studies with training in education can be useful and able to find a position there.

[Question] How was your start in the militia service?

[Answer] I must admit that it differed a bit from my anticipation, even though I was fully aware of the obligatory requirements, the practically undetermined work hours, the necessity of being on call at all times, irrespective of the time of the year or the hour of the day. To my great astonishment, at the very start my superiors put me in the team dealing with the then very big so-called meat racket. That was an unusually difficult and very complicated case. Very harsh sentences were given then.

[Question] According to my knowledge you did not deal too long with economic crimes.

[Answer] I was then sent to the Warsaw Juvenile Department of the Citizens' Militia, Wisniowa Street. There I met with the problems of children and youth, their entering into conflict with the law. My expertise in education, acquired at school, has proven very useful. More than once at that time, while analyzing and judging each individual case, I met with gross educational negligence on the part of the home, as well as lack of insight and the right approach by the school. It is possibly a truism, but if the home, family, and school fulfilled their duties, cooperated with each other, and mutually complemented each other, there would be less work for the militia and also less crime and transgression. And one more thing: there should never be discord between the home and school, because first of all the child becomes the loser then. From there I was transferred to the headquarters of the Citizens' Militia.

[Question] Quite a promotion for an officer of the militia, so young in age and professional status....

[Answer] But also more duties, the need for a broader outlook in many areas, necessity of constant growth in professional expertise. Hence, among other things, non-resident studies at the Officer School of the Citizens' Militia in Szczytno.

[Question] It is now 1977 and Captain Jerzy Lipinski appears at the television studio.

[Answer] We may add, very shortly after his promotion. Television, in accord with the wish of the administration of the Ministry of Interior Affairs and the headquarters of the Citizens' Militia, was looking for a new format to best present the activities of the militia in an interesting and popular way; getting away from the rigid and greatly official manner by showing people, showing them in a human way, as they are in reality, in their daily life with all their worries and joys. The problem then was finding the right candidate. I happened to be in the right place at the right time; and this is how I started with Studio Two.

[Question] Totally without any stage fright?

[Answer] On the contrary. There was a lot of trepidation. Maybe not so much because of the confrontation with the viewers, but as to how I would be accepted by the TV team. After all, they were professionals, used to the studio, cameras, lights, all that environment which may upset and even cause the breakdown of a person not used to these circumstances on a daily basis. Somehow I have overcome all that.

[Question] For your first topic you chose tickets.

[Answer] I did it with full awareness. I came to the conclusion that it was worthwhile. It is clear that nobody likes to be punished, and in addition to pay a fine, sometimes a large one. Here the citizen meets with a kind of one-person administration of justice. The militia officer by himself determines and appraises the committed offense, and also decides the punishment. At this point, sometimes it comes to a difference of opinion, and often even to a conflict. Everything depends on the cultural attitude, explanation, presentation of the perpetrated act. I said it, knowing full well that my listeners were the ones that were punished as well as the functionaries of the Citizens' Militia. The subject has proven to be generally useful, and at this opportunity explanations were given about the obligatory regulations, plan of action, and opportunities of appeal. Also, all kinds of myths about the alleged percentage from the tickets were discussed at the same time.

[Question] Where did you see yourself on the screen for the first time?

[Answer] At my wife's relatives, in Ryki near Warsaw. I won't talk about the family discussion on that subject.

[Question] Six years have passed since that time.

[Answer] Participation in many programs, serial auditions, discussions in front of the camera, live reports on the TV Daily. A lot has accumulated. I am fully aware that to many viewers I might have become even commonplace. An overexposure on TV may hurt more than help. Therefore, I am limiting my participation in TV. In those 6 years we gained a lot of experience. The

viewer must always be treated with full respect, never be treated lightly, or with nonchalance. At the same time it is not right to act like the so-called "universal man," one that knows it all, and is an expert on everything. The viewer does not like that either.

I remember when, during one of the auditions, I was quite unexpectedly asked a question pertaining to the activities of the Citizens' Militia. The question, I admit, was difficult. I very frankly admitted that I did not have the answer, and was not able to give it at that time. I apologized, promising to check it carefully, and to try to find the answer as soon as possible.

A number of my colleagues were clearly disgusted. How could it be that an officer of the militia does not know how to answer a question? I was almost accused of undermining authority. The majority, though, felt that I acted in the right way. The reaction of the TV viewers has confirmed it as well.

Often, after the show is over, I am convinced that what I presented could have been said much better, more precisely, in a more interesting form. Most of the time I am not pleased with myself. Contrary to all appearances, I feel very nervous, filled with stage fright during the program, and I always take it very much to heart. I am an enemy of all routine. But then, routine is not the ability to get rid of stage fright, but to overcome it. Therefore, always, before as well as during the program, I keep asking myself: How will the viewers take it, will they accept my viewpoint, will my arguments reach them? And this independently of whether the show is taped or live from the studio. In the latter case, one's responsibility is even greater, and one must exert strong self-control.

[Question] You have become sort of a TV personality. A proof of recognition can be the "Gold Screen" which you received in 1980.

[Answer] I get the greatest satisfaction from the smiles, sympathy, and cordiality expressed to me by strangers who remember me from the screen. Quite often this is directed to me as the Lipinski from that "little window" and not to the Lipinski in the uniform. However, the case is such that this Lipinski from the "window" is the Lipinski in the militia uniform. Even in the last 2 years, especially difficult ones, when there was no lack of attacks on the militia, I did not meet with any hatred, arrogance, or ill will, even though as a result of the TV appearances, I am not an anonymous person, one of the crowd. It is well known who I am and whom I represent.

On the one hand, it is very nice and pleasant to be instantly identified and very quickly recognized, but on the other hand, it is immensely annoying and even troublesome. The first example that comes to mind--a saleslady in a store: Oh, for you, I'll get it even from under the table. What a situation for a militia officer! I try to avoid such sticky situations, but it is not to be avoided.

My work in TV, the reaction of the viewers, be it in the street or in their letters, has convinced me that even in the most difficult, often even unpopular matters, one not only can talk but one should talk. One condition exists:

one must speak frankly and sincerely, not hiding anything, not pulling the wool over people's eyes, or dismissing them with flowery phrases. A lot can be gained just by such a personal, direct attitude to situations and people.

[Question] Are you looking, then, for a model of an ideal militia man?

[Answer] Ideals don't exist. People who work in the militia are like those who work anywhere else. The whole problem, in my estimation, is that the uniformed representative of authority should represent not only and exclusively the organ of repression; he should be somebody very kind, protecting people from disaster, an authority in human affairs. Only then can one be in control of the mood of the community. Recent studies have shown that first of all people appreciate kindness in the militia, then professionalism, and fairness. And the kindness has to be genuine.

It is clear that the criminal element cannot count on this consideration or leniency. Here there is no tolerance now, nor will there be in the future.

[Question] Are you completely satisfied with the role you have accepted in TV?

[Answer] Both the program and its topics, as well as my professional standing, impose certain conventions upon me. I think that in the programs dealing with law and order we still treat our viewers too uniformly. It is time to diversify it in some way. If only in relation to children and young people. Such a need exists. I am convinced of it. The problem is how to find the most suitable format, the best form of delivery. The creation of such a format would give us a chance to realize at least three-quarters of our intended goal: didactic, educational, or preventive. Finding such a program for television is an extremely difficult task. However, one must try. We do think about it, we are seeking both: conception as well as convention.

[Question] Are you in Bialystok looking for a topic?

[Answer] In Bialystok I am on a real vacation at my mother's. I am enjoying it a lot.

12470

CSO: 2600/50

PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENTS NOTED

Organizers of New Trade Unions

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 5 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Stanislaw Siwak: "Where Workers' Issues Are Decided"]

[Text] The trade unionists from the Rzeszow Transportation Equipment Plant [WSK] explained that they certainly had not acted illegally, especially before the proper act had been published. We are talking about the public inspection of working conditions throughout the enterprise which was conducted in May of this year. The act on the public inspection of labor was published in July. This was the first real action on the part of the trade union since its organizational efforts. Union activists add that for a year and a half, no one had concerned himself with any of these problems.

There were especially many recommendations made by the inspection team which were forwarded to the Plant Office for the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Workers in the WSK; these recommendations will soon be presented to management for implementation. They specifically concern working conditions. They begin with inadequate ventilation in the shops and departments where too much smoke and poor lighting dominate, and cover the low fall and winter temperatures at certain sites, the shortage of proper areas for containing oil and lubricants and the leaky roofs above the production halls. They also cover the insufficient number and poor condition of rest rooms, and the noise in the blacksmith, ironcast and engine departments. According to the trade unionists, half measures are inadequate here.

Stanislaw Machos, the vice chairman of the Union Plant Board, puts it this way: "The workers are complaining about the excessively low quality of protective clothing. For instance, workers' clothing does not last the 2 years it is supposed to. The same is true for footwear, even though there is no shortage of it. Beyond this, the equipment for personnel safety is unfit and, it happens, is sometimes responsible for minor accidents." This situation extends to asbestos aprons, welders' protective gloves and the glasses worn by metal molders and ironcasters. It is hard to make demands of management. Management does what it can. The plant spends a great deal of money for these purposes. In the end, however, the plant buys what is available on the market, sometimes not always what is needed."

Management was obligated by the Trade Union and Workers' Council precisely to define the amount of work required in the departments, so that the conditions under which people work might be considered in addition to all other factors when the determination of value and reward was made. It is a fact that in the departments where the conditions are especially rough there is a shortage of workers. As a result of a proposal made by the union, the Metallurgical Works has received a considerable financial bonus which amounts to several thousand zlotys a month. Such diversified measures have been undertaken in order to attract and keep younger workers. The plant has loaned young workers amounts of up to 30,000 zlotys so that they may be able to start their own households. These loans are amortized after 3 years of responsible work. Another attraction for young workers would be apartments. But nowadays zlotys are much more easy to come by than apartments. Today, 1,500 apartments are needed. Of course, it is not going to help if one sits with his arms folded and does nothing, but the road to one's apartment is very long.

The WSK Trade Union currently unites 2,500 workers. The first plant conference of delegates met as early as the end of July. The conference delegates appointed an executive board and adopted a program of action. A 31-man plant board and a 7-man presidium were elected. Above all, real workers ended up in the controlling body. An adopted provision envisioned that the union's leadership could not consist of people who occupied leading positions in management or in other organizations and associations. By no means was this an attempt to discriminate. The guiding principle was for the union to be genuinely independent. There are to be no suspicions about who is controlling the union or leading it "by the hand."

Jozef Kosowski, the chairman of Plant Board, is a professional foreman mechanic and has been currently assigned to work for the union as has Vice Chairman Stanislaw Machos, the master caster from the aluminum-casting department.

A union reports conference took place on 11 and 12 August; the act envisions
x that such conferences take place every 6 months. The union's program was expanded considerably to include the problems of developing movement towards greater efficiency. The issue of workers who had contributed many years of excellent work was recognized as extremely important. The conference declared itself in favor of principles which would allow for workers of 25-30 years to receive the honorary designation of "meritorious worker of the WSK."

A division of the property of earlier unions was also conducted. A sum of 9.1 million zlotys was considered. The sum was used to pay for all outstanding services owed to workers for the period 13 December 1981 through 30 December 1982 and for services which the welfare commission had not paid for various reasons. Of the total sum, 1.3 million zlotys belonged to the strike fund of the former union "Solidarity." This fund was divided up among the workers.

The union is interested in the implementation of 79 demands contained in an agreement concluded between workforce representatives and the WSK management 3 years ago. The proper documentation was provided; it covered mainly

interplant problems and issues of work, pay and the like. The new union wants to implement these demands completely, even though a great many of them have already been fulfilled.

Within the union there are five problem-solving groups: employment and wages, housing, hygiene and environmental protection, and social-daily living and intervention. The last group belongs to those which operated formally. Its chairman, Michal Kura, declares: "Our group's work consists of dealing with urgent problems. Depending on the type of intervention, we organize ourselves into two- to three-man teams; we investigate the issue and then make several proposals for solving the problem. People come to us with every conceivable problem; even people who do not belong to the union approach us. We deal with issues from receiving earned leave to housing and disaster problems. Sometimes these problems are between a supervisor and his subordinate. We try to work fast. We interview the department directors and clarify our own position.

"Sometimes we get into a difficult situation, especially when we have to satisfy the individual worker in conflict with the interests of the entire enterprise. Are we successful? Definitely. For example, we once stood up for a worker whose boss wanted to fire him for an infraction. We mitigated the final punishment. We defended him only because we knew that this worker was the single parent of five children. However, whenever a specialist is temporarily transferred to another department for a pressing reason, we do not intervene. After all, the interests of the entire enterprise and the uninterrupted flow of production have priority. As is known, workers and the best experts are in short supply. A temporary transfer is not the result of someone's 'whim'; the person is transferred because it is of the highest necessity."

Rzeszow's WSK trade unionists have requested to join the forming Federation of Trade Unions from the Aviation, Motor, Mechanical, Electronics and Precision Industries. The trade union's representatives are actively involved in preparation efforts. Documents have already been submitted to the State Council for permission to register. As far as the service that this new federation performs is concerned, I heard that the ministry will always deal with the strongest organization.

And we are talking about very important issues. Above all, about the conclusion of a new collective contract inasmuch as the current one is about to expire. For instance, the highest payable wage is currently 40 zlotys an hour. A WSK blacksmith now earns 64 zlotys an hour. Besides, the current wage of a WSK employee is only half covered by the set wage; the other half is made up of various supplements he receives. Such a contract will provide little motivation for people to work. We need a new one. We are also talking about properly rewarding those who work under strenuous conditions which are harmful to a person's health. The current contract provides only 2.5 zlotys an hour....Or take the issue of precautionary leaves. Once they were plentiful, now they have been eliminated.

The ranks of the WSK union will grow systematically. On the average, scores of people join the union weekly. Stanislaw Machos stresses that "cooperation

with management is excellent, as well as cooperation with the party plant committee. Of course, there is no plan to control, we want to be an equal partner. We are trying consistently to represent the interests of the entire workforce. We do not divide the workers into unionists and non-unionists. This is so on all issues: holidays, resorts, sanatoriums, places in the plant's nursery and pre-school facilities, wage issues, etc. It happens that we hear this question from our workers who become union members: Why should we belong to a union if we get the same benefits as others? But, as it seems to us, there is more spite in these utterances than reproach. The majority of union members has decided sensibly--we can act in no other way."

Relations of Trade Unions to Light Industries

Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 7 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Halina Jelec: "What Are Cottage Workers Doing in a Union?"]

[Text] Formally speaking, these trade unionists are wrong. If we are to adhere to the formalities, then some of them generally cannot be called trade unionists at all, even though
> they belong to organizations and many of them have even taken advantage of legal services in recent months.

We are talking about cottage workers who, according to the idea behind the 1982 act, do not have the right to establish and organize professional trade unions. Legal regulations have put them into the same category as agents. As a result, a problem, mainly in light industry, has surfaced.

Those Who Work under One Roof and Those Who Do Not

Plant E of the Glubczyce Unia Knitwear Goods Plants [ZPD] is located in Lacznik. Three hundred seventy-five people are employed there as a single group. In addition, there are 296 cottage workers. The union has organized 152 people, of whom more than 60 are cottage workers. These workers are women, a considerable number of whom once worked at the plant, who have decided because of the situation at home to again start working, this time at home and with hours agreeable to them. This impacts on the servicing of the plant's manual knitting machines. These machines are entrusted to cottage workers for specific tasks. The plant also provides the material, i.e., the woolen yarn, for the sewing of gloves and children's clothing. One could say that these women have turned their homes into light production facilities for the plant. Another group of cottage workers busies itself with the finishing of plant production. These are labors which cannot be done on machines, namely, the closing of the ends of the gloves' fingers and the embroidering of these gloves or children's sweaters.

Hubert Kurpiela, the chairman of the Departmental Board of Plant E and simultaneously the vice chairman of the board of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] of Workers of the Unia ZPD Glubczyce, recalls that when the union was established, a decisive role was played by these very women. The union was quickly registered and has been operating legally since January.

Legally, but not in accordance with all regulations. Initially, no one paid any attention to it. Cottage workers have always belonged to unions; whenever someone decided to join, she joined, began paying dues, and took advantage of the services available. Some people still do not know to this day that they have no right to unionize and are unaware of any kind of problem. Union bosses are then unwilling to bother anyone until they realize that the issue is not closed and that things can still be done.

After the initial period of organization, specific unions brought up the cottage worker problem for all of light industry which, to a great extent, depends on outside labor. The minister of justice turned to the Supreme Court with a legal question about this because of doubts expressed by various parties. The Supreme Court answered with a new act which was published in the March issue of RZECZPOSPOLITA. Since that time, trade unionists have been trying to expand the interpretation of this act. The Supreme Court upheld a decision that people employed on the basis of contracts for outside labors or efforts cannot unionize. This is one of the differences between the legal regulations in the union acts of 1949 and 1982. As a basis, the court emphasized that in the case of cottage workers "there is no subordination in the work process to the same degree as in a genuine work contract."

Unionized cottage workers and their defending organizations are basing their efforts on the argument that cottage workers are not the same everywhere, that one cannot compare the producer of artistic folk items for Cepelia or a commerce agent with a worker employed in industry, if only because he does his work at home.

A Cottage Worker Is a Cottage Worker

Cottage workers do not understand the problem and do not see a difference between their status of several years ago and now, i.e. with regard to how they are currently treated in their own plants. Let us take a look at the case in Lacznik. Female cottage workers receive the same training supplements and bonuses as do the workers inside the plant. They enjoy maternal and educational leave. According to the same principles, they receive sick leave, collect workers' clothing, etc. In a word, they can take advantage of all the work and social services offered by the plant; that is the feeling shared by all plant unionists.

Here one can say that if an independent enterprise makes various gestures vis-a-vis its workers who are also employed in outside labors, then it is the internal business of this enterprise. No one forbids these people to be paid, just so long as there are funds to do so. In the face of all this, we should take a close look at what the cottage workers do for their firm and what the quality of their services is--all the more so because these unions are formidable together with their plant.

In the case of the Lacznik plant, one can simply reply that the cottage workers make decisions on the implementation of planning tasks. The plant basically does not have the facilities for finishing its products before they are sent to their consumers; they must pass through the home workshops of the

female cottage workers. Inasmuch as production plans are essentially issues with deadlines which have to be met, the cottage workers themselves are obligated to deliver their production to the plant in a specified amount and on time.

In practice, it looks as if the women producing gloves and clothing on the machines turn in their items every second day. They bring their items to Lacznik or to several other collection points (Plant E has workers even in Krapkowice and Zdzieszowice, not to mention the neighboring communities), in sacks and generally on bicycles. On the way home, they fill their sacks with raw materials and yarn. Those cottage workers who handle the finishing of textile products settle with the plant for their work every week. With such a routine, there can be no talk of work on the basis of "how much time will allow." The time must be found, even if one has to work at night because of having to do something else during the day. This is the exact result of the difference between work in a plant system and the cottage-worker system.

It is a fact that certain cottage workers restrict themselves to a specific minimum demanded by the plant; there are others whose work at home is the chief source of their livelihood. Even so, this source is so important that it is at the top of the plant's wage list.

We will still try to answer the question of what would happen if an attempt were made to centralize all this home activity in a single plant in Lacznik. Eugeniusz Dziuba, the plant director answers to the point: "First, we would have to build an additional plant for an additional 300 workers. Secondly, we would have no workers because the cottage workers would not come to the plant. We also would not find any other additional help in the vicinity. Beyond this, we would still have to think about nurseries and kindergartens..."

Hubert Kurpiela still remembers the difficult situation during 6 months of last year when, because of a shortage of material, its issue to cottage workers was limited in order to ensure the processing at the plant itself. These women, who always exceeded the set minimum, paid a great deal for this. At this time, a number of those employed in outside labor could have relinquished their work and left the Unia Plants. Somehow, both sides survived. Doesn't this demonstrate the tight bond between them? How can these people now be thrown out of the union?

They Can Be Paid, But With What?

An identical problem is shared by the Unia plant in Biala, where cottage workers make up 30 percent of the workforce. In Glubczyce, there are few cottage workers. The issue became important for the enterprise's entire workforce. After the Supreme Court announced the new act, the union's leadership at the enterprise turned to the Public Consultation Commission on Labor Union Issues in Warsaw. In a letter, the leadership presented the plants' determining production factors concerning Unia cottage workers and their role in fulfilling the enterprise's tasks. A list of questions was also prepared

which the trade unionists themselves could not answer. For example: If the cottage workers are unable to unionize, then which law and who is to guarantee them their legal allowances? Does the trade union have the obligation to involve itself in issues brought up by the cottage workers? How are cottage workers to defend their work rights? What is to be done with those cottage workers who have already received legal allowances this year?

The vague answers said little more than: if the trade union has the money, then it can pay it out as it wishes, even to cottage workers, but it cannot unionize them and collect dues...

Some misunderstandings are gradually resulting, sometimes paradoxical ones. A retired cottage worker can belong to a union but a working one cannot.

What else can one do to explain that cottage workers are also workers for industry? Hubert Kurpiela will not settle this by himself, even though he has high hopes to do so. He also wishes to form a federation of light industry workers' unions. In any event, the issue is far from settled.

Similar problems are being indicated by the trade unionists from the Opolanka Knitwear Goods Plants.

Foresters, Woodcutters Form Federation

Bialystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA in Polish 7 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by (koj): "Foresters and Woodcutters Form a Federation"]

[Text] A trade union founders' group originating in the Hajnowiec wood industry plants has decided to establish a supraplant trade union organization, i.e., a federation. Already in June of this year, the workers in Hajnowiec planned the first meeting of the representatives of foresters' and woodcutters' trade unions from across the country. At the same time, founders' groups from Wielkopolski and Ustjanowiec proposed similar meetings. It was finally decided that the meeting would take place in Poznan.

In the middle of June of this year, foresters and woodcutters met in Poznan and elected a 14-man Founders' Committee Board and teams for developing a statute and an activities program. All the board's members met in July and August with union members in the country's plants for the purpose of finding out the opinions concerning the statute and tasks of the federation. They also familiarized themselves with those problems bothering the workforces.

The final form of the statute for the future federation, its activities program and necessary documents for registration were adopted at an August meeting of the Founders' Committee in Inowroclaw.

I turned to Mikolaj Andrzejuk, a member of the Board of the Founders' Committee of the Federation of Foresters' and Woodcutters' Trade Unions and

✓ a worker of the Hajnowiec PSDD [expansion unknown] with the question: What issues will concern the future supraplant trade union organization, i.e.,
✓ the foresters' and woodcutter's federation?

He answered: "The task of the future federation will be the implementation of all worthy and legitimate proposals and demands. There are many issues to be settled. Trade unions can become energetically involved in them. We need to verify and supervise the implementation of workforce agreements with management. We will aim at the introduction of a 'Foresters' and Woodcutters' Charter.'

"Forestry and the wood industry are sectors of industry which are closely interconnected and interdependent. The method of forest management has a direct impact on the cost of raw materials for industry and the final product for the consumer. By changing cultivation and usage procedures in
✓ our forests, we can reduce costs. Forestry especially needs mechanization; the wood industry needs the modernization of machinery and production instruments.

"Working conditions in many of our plants and forests, despite the opinions around us, are very difficult. Illness worries our workers; there are more and more cases of it at work. People who are employed under especially difficult conditions should be granted additional leave for health reasons. We need to create suitable conditions for professional rehabilitation.

"Another important problem will be the improvement in the right to work, the legal regulations of wages, social services, working conditions, health protection and an extensively sensible socioeconomic policy."

M. Andrzejuk affirms: "Currently, our real problems are created by the administrative authorities in the Ministry of Forestry and the Timber Industry as we aim at developing major directions of activity."

Henryk Bartuzi, a woodcutter from Brzesek in the Krakow province and chairman of the Board of the Founders' Committee of the Federation, presented our problems at a meeting of trade unionists with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski in Katowice on 25 August.

A congress will elect the federation's legal authorities. The regulations provide for a branch division into sections and equal representation by section representatives in the federation's leadership.

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DAILY NAMES MORE ACTIVISTS RECEIVING AMNESTY

AU191628 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15/16 Oct 83 p 10

[Text] PAP--The possibility of returning to a normal lifestyle is the reason why people who want to benefit from the amnesty are coming out of hiding every day. The implementation of this important legislative act is becoming increasingly widespread in relation to people who carried out political activities that violated the law for the duration of martial law or after it was lifted.

As of 12 October, 407 people had come out of hiding. The following recently gave themselves up:

In Bialystok--Edward Luczycki, employed as a doctor at the J. Sniadecki Voivodship Hospital, and member of the former National Consultative Commission Presidium.

In Koszalin--Stanislaw Sajkowski, deputy chairman of the former main administration of the Pobrzeze [Coastal] Solidarity region, who said that he took part in the work of the regional strike committee in Koszalin during martial law. He gave the reasons behind the decision to give himself up as being the normalization of social life and the fact that he understood the need for normal work for the good of the country.

In Warsaw--Wladyslaw Janczy, an assembler and driver at the Ursus Mechanical Plants in the machine shop, who was interned in the past, and said that he collected money for the needs of the suspended union from the imposition of martial law until he was interned, and disseminated illegal publications. He resumed the activities that had been interrupted by internment in November 1982, and continued them until July 1983.

Marcin Gugulski, unemployed, member of the former Independent Association of Polish Students at Warsaw University, who said that he cooperated with the underground structures of Solidarity by disseminating illegal publications during martial law while he was in hiding.

Andrzej Gorski, former employee of the Metropolitan Domestic Trade Enterprise, who set up a number of Solidarity circles in this enterprise, was an energetic activist for NOWA, the independent publishing house, remained in hiding from

13 December 1981, and admitted that he organized secret printing outlets after the imposition of martial law where he printed illegal publications such as TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE [MAZOVIA WEEKLY], among others. He published several hundred bulletins and his decision was motivated by the desire to return to a normal life.

In Wroclaw--Jerzy Sobocinski, employed as a tutor at the CUPRUM Copper Research and Design Plants, explained that he was writing and sending threatening letters at the beginning of this year to members of a group that had taken the initiative to set a new trade union up in the CUPROM plant.

All those who gave themselves up were freed after they had completed the formalities which were required by law.

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POLAND

LETTER ANSWERED ON PROSECUTION OF FORMER MINISTERS

LD221623 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted: letters on various topics] Now I get down to some heavy stuff. It's from a listener of ours, a regular listener of ours, in Ireland. It's Mr Patrick Cheevy and County Tipperary, oh my goodness [word indistinct], that takes me back a bit doesn't it. Well in any case Patrick, you say: What actions are the Polish authorities taking in prosecuting former state leaders such as Jaroszewicz and Babiuch? Well, I'll just be going into this, and the parliament has authorized an ad hoc committee which they have created, a committee for constitutional responsibility, to go into the responsibility of the various previous leaders as regards their political misdoings in the past. And of the two names you mentioned--the former Prime Minister Jaroszewicz and Babiuch--this, this parliamentary ad hoc committee, which was headed by one of Poland's top lawyers, Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, has found against Jaroszewicz and has found that he has in their opinion violated specific sections of the Polish Constitution. And as so, together with another gentleman, the former head of the Planning Commission, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, the commission has presented their two names to Parliament for action to be taken.

Now what kind of action would that be? The two names together with the findings, will go before the State Tribune for Constitutional Responsibility and they will have to decide to what extent the report is proper and they might even go further than that or they might say they don't agree with the findings of the report. In a word, they could brand those two former prime ministers of having perpetrated the offenses the committee has found them guilty of. And then there are one of two ways open. Either they would condemn them publically and let it go at that, because they have all been stripped of the honors they have ever received, including all their various decorations and membership of parliament, and that kind of thing. They might even find that they are criminally responsible [words indistinct] the criminal code. And if so then the State Tribunal will have to decide just what the verdict should be. Now that is all in the future.

Parliament will probably go into this responsibility [word indistinct] within the next 4 or 5 (?weeks) [words indistinct]. And we shall keep you of course informed of that. As regards the former party leader Edward Gierek, it has been found that though he created the situation by creating an

atmosphere, a climate, of--which was conducive to perpetrating such offenses, which led to the tremendous economic straits in which Poland now finds itself, he was not personally responsible for the perpetration of those deeds, that is of (?winning) these debts which cannot be paid back to those foreign creditors who gave them to us. As I say, it's highly complex, it's based on the law, the law is as it is whether you like it or not, so you can be responsible only for deeds and not for creating an atmosphere, which is fair enough I think. But in the same report and the account of it, the interviews on it, which followed, with the chairman of the commission that formed that report, it is said that part of society of course will feel that they are not satisfied to the extent they would like to be. But it's not a case of being satisfied or not, it's a case of the law and there is one law for everyone.

CSO: 2020/23

BELGRADE 'PRAXIS' PROFESSOR DISCUSSES POLITICAL REFORM

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG 13 Oct 83 p 8

[Article by Heiko Flottau: "First, to Democratize the Party..." Marxist criticism of Yugoslav communism. How a professor of the Belgrade "Praxis" group wants to overcome the permanent crisis in his country]

[Text] "It is not a question that such a system is not able to fulfill its self-imposed historic tasks--it is not even capable of ensuring daily goals such as regular supplies for the population or permitting elementary democratization of the ruling party." With these words, Belgrade philosophy professor Svetozar Stojanovic justifies an exposé on the "present Yugoslav crisis" and on "the necessity for political reforms." The manuscript has been prepared for the "sociological encounters" to be held in Portoroz, Istria, November 9-12. But copies are already making the rounds in Belgrade.

Svetozar Stojanovic, a member of the "Praxis" group of professors who call themselves "radical revisionist Marxists" or "democratic socialists," respectively, bases his comments on the words of Enrico Berlinguer who, in view of the Polish crisis, had declared that the October revolution had exhausted the forces which had driven it in former times. Stojanovic adds that this also holds true for the Yugoslav variant of this archetype, despite its basically progressive and significant nature. By the end of the sixties, this system had already exhausted its strength for innovation, motivation and mobilization of the population. "Since then, our system has moved in a vicious cycle. In 1972, once more a way out of the crisis was attempted--in fact, by eliminating the results of previous liberalization."

Stojanovic is of the opinion that there can be no democracy and no democratic socialism without political pluralism. But there are three reasons which make a multi-party system impossible in present-day Yugoslavia:

--The ruling Communist party would not permit it.

--The history of prewar Yugoslavia has shown that such parties were primarily oriented along national and religious lines.

--In view of Yugoslavia's exposed geostrategic position a multi-party system would be dangerous, because groups could legally maneuver in it which at the

appropriate moment might become the crystallization point for foreign intervention.

Therefore, in his opinion the introduction of a multi-party system is not necessary as a first step, but a radical democratization of the Federation of Yugoslav Communists, the official name of the Communist party. In addition, labor unions must be democratized, and the Socialist Alliance, a kind of popular front, also must be changed to a "Federation of Socialists" working under democratic processes. This federation should include, on a voluntary basis, those individuals and groups who are agreed on the goal of establishing democratic socialism in Yugoslavia.

Nationally--with regard to administration and culture--Yugoslavia must remain a federation of states, although there is no reason why all federal institutions have to be headquartered in Belgrade. But its continuation and progress has no chance at all unless a uniform and integrated economy is established.

In addition, there must be a federal parliament whose first, quasi bourgeois-representative chamber is to be chosen in universal, free and direct elections (and there must be several candidates for each seat); the second chamber is to consist of representatives of the republics and provinces; the third chamber should seat representatives from factories and enterprises who deal with the problems of workers. An essential characteristic of this system must be the principle of majority decision, which contrasts with the present system which requires unanimity even in the most insignificant questions between republics and provinces.

In industry, market economy competition is to be the decisive factor. Key industries such as energy, transport, and large enterprises should be publicly owned and operate along the principles of reformed self-rule. Agriculture, small and medium size enterprises, trade, the crafts, and sections of tourism should be privately organized, however.

The reason why the Yugoslav state and its pretense of self-rule have been such a failure up to now is explained by Stojanovic: self-rule started only as a modification of a "centralized power system." "We live in a decentralized and somewhat liberalized power structure in which self-rule in reality is limited to the workplace and to nonpolitical questions." Above this level, the so-called autonomous institutions serve only the implementation of the party state. Also, there is great confusion in present Yugoslav ideology because contradictory concepts such as "dictatorship of the proletariat" and "self-rule" were lumped together. "Thus we have developed an ideological corpus which can be questioned intellectually by any half-way capable student of social sciences through simple logical analysis."

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