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# ***JPRS Report***

# **East Europe**

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## ROMANIAN EFFORTS TO WEAKEN MINORITY MAGYAR POSITION VIEWED

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 13 Jul 87 p 19

[Article by Martti Valkonen: "Gorbachev Aided the Minority"]

[Text] Cluj-Napoca - Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu received a shock at the end of last May, when his guest in Bucharest, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, made contact with the Magyar minority in Transylvania. Gorbachev dispatched a Soviet embassy car with a full gastank to Tirgu Mures, 270 km away, to bring Karoly Kiraly to a reception at the Soviet embassy.

At the embassy, and in full view of the Romanian leader, Gorbachev conversed for about 10 minutes in Russian with Kiraly, who had received his college education in Moscow. After the reception the embassy car took Kiraly back to his home in a country town where the Romanian secret police immediately clamped a tight surveillance on him and his home.

The Magyars in Cluj-Napoca are very much aware of the meeting between Gorbachev and well understand the shock of Ceausescu, even though they do not know what the conversation was about. The secret police have been that effective in sealing Kiraly off from contact with others ever since the reception.

#### Decade of Resistance

Karoly Kiraly used to be absolutely loyal to Ceausescu and was a member of the CPCC as the only representative of the Magyar minority until 1977. It was then he resigned or was forced to resign because he began to protest oppressive policies.

Five years after that Kiraly sent Ceausescu a letter of protest, which he also published abroad. In this letter he described the worsening genocide directed at the Magyar minority. The letter only led to more severe repression.

Now that the USSR, for the first time, joined in bringing Kiraly into the spotlight, it is clear that, in this age of the Helsinki accord in Europe, attention everywhere is focused on the distress of the Magyar minority. The nature of that attention, however, is different depending on the country.

Romania herself does not so much as recognize the existence of the minority. There never has been an internationally accepted definition of a minority although there is a current attempt to find exactly that at the Vienna monitoring meeting of the Helsinki accord. There appears to be an attempt by Romania to keep the population statistics of the Transylvanian Magyars under 8 percent of the total population, since that was a minimum level for the existence of a recognizable minority suggested in Geneva way back in the League of Nations days.

Year after year Romanian government statistics have been stating that Magyars constitute 7.7 percent of the country's total population, i.e., about 1.77 million out of a total of 23 million. The Magyars themselves figure there are almost two million of them in Transylvania, 2-2.5 million in all of Romania. I heard of figures as high as three million.

#### Ultranationalist Incitement

The Magyars of Cluj-Napoca are not optimistic about the future. Author Sandor Kanyadi said that it is not possible to undo decades of ultranationalist incitement that Romanian educational authorities as well as the entire government have bombarded children and adults with.

The dreams of a pan-Romania that Ceausescu harbors include the doctrine of Romanian superiority over other ethnic groups, especially Magyars. This modern age is called the golden era of Ceausescu and Romania--apparently without even a trace of irony.

The miseries of this modern age: poverty, hunger and gloom are explained away by the official position as being necessary so that the future could be even greater and more glorious. In this regard Ceausescu is following the path of national socialism.

The foreign policy doctrine views Romania still living under the threat of an invasion by the USSR. For its part the USSR has given credibility to this point of Ceausescu doctrine by its crushingly heavy-handed actions in Eastern Europe.

In the chain reaction of subjugation and oppression the Transylvanian Magyars, together with Romania's other minorities, including the ethnic Germans, as those at the end of the chain, suffer most from the political tension.

Ceausescu treats everyone like slaves, but the Romanians are privileged slaves. The Magyars are forcefully relocated from their small, traditional villages to big villages or cities. Old homes are torn down to make way for new fields. New people, Romanians from beyond the Carpathians, are relocated to live there. They relocate eagerly, for Transylvania is a good place to live.

#### Villages and the Church Are Quashed

According to Kanyadi, it could be predicted that the young Magyars, driven out of their homeland and villages, will gradually be converted to terrorists who

will begin hitting international targets. He pointed to the Basques, Armenians and Palestinians. When--because of domestic oppression--the young lose their identity with a homeland, then violence becomes a logical alternative.

As the aging officials, teachers and mayors of Magyar villages retire or die, their replacements, time and again, are selected from amongst Romanians. The Magyars are denied opportunities for advancement in their home environment.

The Magyar Reformed Church of Transylvania is headed toward an unavoidable blind alley with the changing of the generation. It may even completely cease to exist since the number being trained for the clergy has been reduced from the former 60-70 persons per year to the present 6.

The retirement age for clergy has been raised to 70 from the standard 60, but even so, not every congregation is any longer guaranteed a minister. At the same time the Romanian Orthodox Church is gaining ground in Magyar districts. That, too, is part of the Romanification of the entire region.

An Orwellian effort to rewrite history can be seen in the cemeteries. Romanian retirees are relocated into Magyar villages and small cities. As they die, cemeteries which have been purely Magyar become bilingual to the extent that they even get a Romanian majority in some instances.

A new slogan appeared in Transylvania this spring. It consists of two words: "Ceausescu Tinerii," which means Ceausescu Junior and it is in preparation for a transfer of power in a socialist dynasty to the next generation, to Nicu, the son of Nicole and Elena, who, as one of very rare and especially privileged Romanian youth, received a university education in England.

Many Transylvania Magyars believe that the inheriting of permanent power within the immediate family is impossible. They fear that Ceausescu's South Romanian, mafia-like, secret clan will retain its position of power after a struggle with other Romanian mafiosos. Magyar traditions and human rights are not respected by the other clans either; therefore support for this minority's last stand in its human rights struggle must come from outside and soon.

(This is the end of a series. Earlier installments appeared on 7/8, 7/10 and 7/12.)

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## LAW ON COASTAL WATERS OF BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian No 55, 17 Jul 87 pp 1-10

[Law on Coastal Waters of Bulgarian People's Republic, passed by Ninth National Assembly in its fifth session, second sitting held on 8 July 1987, sealed with the state seal, and signed by Chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic St. Todorov]

## Chapter I. General Principles

## Subject Matter

Article 1. This law shall regulate the legal regime of the coastal waters of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the Black Sea over which it exercises sovereignty, specific sovereign powers, jurisdiction and control in conformity with its domestic legislation, as well as with the international treaties to which it is a party and with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law.

## Coastal Waters of Bulgarian People's Republic

Article 2. (1) The coastal waters of the Bulgarian People's Republic shall include the inclosed maritime waters, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone.

(2) The inclosed maritime waters and the territorial sea, as well as the air space above them, their floor and the subterranean depths thereof shall be part of the territory of the Bulgarian People's Republic over which it exercises sovereignty.

(3) In the contiguous zone, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone the Bulgarian People's Republic shall exercise the sovereign powers, jurisdiction and control defined by this law.

## Purposes

Article 3. The purposes of this law shall be, as follows: defense of the powers and legitimate interests of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the coastal waters, and of its sovereignty and security; use of the Black Sea



for peaceful purposes and in the interest of cooperation with Black-Sea and other countries; facilitation of maritime communications and insuring of navigation safety; promotion of scientific research and use of marine resources; protection of the marine environment and maintenance of ecological equilibrium.

## Monitoring Observance of the Legal Regime of the Coastal Waters of Bulgarian People's Republic

Article 4. Monitoring observance of the legal regime in the coastal waters of the country shall be organized and implemented by the competent state officials in accordance with the provisions of this law and other prescriptive enactments.

## Chapter II. Inclosed Maritime Waters

### Scope

Article 5. The inclosed maritime waters of the Bulgarian People's Republic shall include the following:

1. the waters between the coast line and the base lines from which the width of the territorial sea is measured;
2. the waters of harbors demarcated by a line connecting the most distant points in the sea of anchorages, hydroengineering complexes and other permanent harbor installations;
3. the waters of: a) the Bay of Varna between the coast line and a straight line connection Cape Sv. Konstantin with Cape Ilandzhik; b) the Gulf of Burgas between the coast line and a straight line connecting Cape Emine with Maslen Cape;
4. the waters between the coast line and the straight base lines connecting Cape Kaliakra with Cape Tuzlata, Cape Tuzlata with Cape Ekrene, and Maslen Cape with Cape Rokhi.

### Visit of Foreign Ship Used for Commercial or Humane Purpose

Article 6. A foreign ship used for a commercial or humane purpose may freely enter the inclosed maritime waters and visit the open harbors and roadsteads.

### Visit of Foreign Warship or Submarine

Article 7. (1) A foreign warship or submarine may enter the inclosed maritime waters and visit open harbors and roadsteads with the permission of the Council of Ministers unless otherwise provided in an agreement between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the nation of its flag.

(2) Permission must be requested at least 30 days before the visit of thips of Black Sea states and 45 days in advance for ships of other nations unless

otherwise provided in an agreement between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the nation of their flag.

#### Visit of Foreign Nation's Ship Used for Noncommercial Purpose

Article 8. A foreign nation's ship used for noncommercial purpose may enter the inclosed maritime waters and visit open harbors and roadsteads with the permission of the Council of Ministers or an authority empowered by it, requested not later than 20 days before the visit unless otherwise provided in an agreement between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the nation of the ship's flag.

#### Visit of Foreign Nuclear Ship

Article 9. (1) A foreign nuclear ship may enter the inclosed maritime waters and visit open harbors and roadsteads in accordance with the procedure of article 7.

(2) Before the ship shall make for the harbor area, the competent authorities shall check the ship's safety documents, monitor for radiation and make other environmental protection checks. The checks shall be determined by officials of the Ministry of Transportation.

(3) During the ship's stay in the harbor or roadstead, additional checks may be made.

(4) If during the check it turns out that the stay of the ship may result in dangerous consequences, the officials of the Ministry of Transportation shall order the ship to leave the inclosed maritime waters or the territorial sea within a specified period. The Bulgarian People's Republic shall bear no liability for damages sustained in this case due to the premature departure of the ship.

(5) The preceding paragraphs shall apply also to ships transporting nuclear, radioactive, toxic or other dangerous substances.

#### Visit of Foreign Nuclear Warship

Article 10. (1) A foreign nuclear warship may enter the inclosed maritime waters and visit open harbors and roadsteads in accordance with the procedure established in article 7. A check of the ship's safety documents, radiation monitoring and other environmental protection checks shall be made by officials of the Ministry of National Defense at a site specified by them.

(2) The provisions of article 9, paragraphs 3 and 4, shall apply correspondingly to a foreign nuclear warship as well. In this case the checks shall be made and the order for departure of the ship shall be issued by officials of the Ministry of National Defense.

#### Entry into Inclosed Maritime Waters without Advance Permission

Article 11. Advance permission for entry into the inclosed maritime waters in accordance with articles 7-10 shall not be required:

1. in the event of an official visit when a chief of state, a chief of government or of a department of foreign affairs is on board, as well as for the ships accompanying him;
2. in the event of a shipwreck, for harborage from a storm, or in the event of other elemental calamities, regarding which the ship's captain must immediately by all possible means inform the nearest harbor master and carry out his instructions.

#### Exemption from Harbor Dues

Article 12. Foreign warships and ships under article 11, section 1, shall be exempt from dues during their visit to harbors, but shall pay for the services rendered to them.

#### Use of Radioelectronic Devices

Article 13. (1) Foreign ships in the inclosed maritime waters, in harbors and roadsteads are forbidden to use radionavigation devices, sonar and radiocommunication equipment except to ensure safety during navigation and while riding at anchor. They may use their ultrashortwave radio sets only for communication with harbor officials.

(2) Ships equipped with shipboard ground stations of a maritime long-distance satellite communication system may use them during their stay in the inclosed maritime waters and in the territorial sea on the principle of reciprocity.

#### Procedure for Visit and Anchorage

Article 14. (1) The procedure for visit and anchorage of ships in harbors and roadsteads, for loading and unloading, for embarkation of the ship and disembarkation of crew, passengers or other persons, as well as the mooring of the ship shall be governed by legislation of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

(2) Visitation and anchorage in the open harbors and sea bases and navigation in the inclosed maritime waters and in the territorial sea by Bulgarian and foreign yachts, boats and other craft for sport, tourism and recreation shall be governed by the regulations for enforcement of the law.

#### Closed Harbors and Roadsteads

Article 15. The harbors and roadsteads closed to visitation by foreign ships shall be determined by the Council of Ministers and published in IZVESTIE DO MOREPLAVATELITE [Bulletin to Navigators].

### Chapter III. Territorial Sea

#### Scope

Article 16. (1) The territorial sea of the Bulgarian People's Republic shall include the 12-nautical-mile-wide strip adjacent to the shore and the inclosed maritime waters measured from the base lines.

(2) The maximum ebb-tide line from shore and the straight lines connecting the two extreme points of gulfs and the inclosed maritime waters indicated in article 5 shall serve as the base lines.

#### Demarcation of the Territorial Sea of Neighboring States

Article 17. The territorial sea of the Bulgarian People's Republic shall be demarcated from the territorial sea of neighboring states by the geographic parallel from the point of the land boundary abutting the seacoast.

#### National Maritime Boundary

Article 18. The outside and lateral boundaries of the territorial sea shall be the national boundary of the Bulgarian People's Republic

#### Right of Innocent Passage

Article 19. (1) The ships of all nations shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea in keeping with the requirements of this law and international law.

(2) The right of innocent passage shall be exercised in order to cross the territorial sea without deviation into the inclosed maritime waters, to pass into the inclosed maritime waters or to leave them. The ship must proceed continuously through the regions not prohibited to navigation at a speed not less than normal for this class of ship, must follow the established maritime corridors, diagrams for separate movement, fairways and recommended routes, and must not disturb the peace, good order and security of the country.

(3) It is forbidden during innocent passage to stop or to anchor except when this is occasioned by navigational necessity, accident, calamity, force majeure or in order to render assistance to personnel, vessels or aircraft.

#### Violations of the Conditions of Innocent Passage

Article 20. The peace, good order or security of the country is disturbed during passage through the territorial sea when the foreign ship performs any of the following acts:

1. threat of force or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of the Bulgarian People's Republic or in any other way whatsoever in violation of the principles of international law contained in the United Nations Charter;
2. maneuvers or training exercises with the use of any type of weapon whatsoever;

3. any activity having as its purpose the collection of information to the detriment of the country's defense or security;
4. any propaganda act whatsoever harming the interests of the country's defense or security;
5. the takeoff, landing or the taking on board of any aircraft whatsoever;
6. the launching into the air, the landing, the taking on board or the removal therefrom of any military device whatsoever;
7. the transfer from or to the ship of cargo, foreign-exchange assets or persons in violation of customs, tax, border-control or medical provisions;
8. any deliberate and serious pollution whatsoever of the marine environment;
9. any fishing activity;
10. any scientific-research or hydrographic activity whatsoever;
11. any activity that may impede the operation of the country's communication systems or radioelectronic or other equipment or device;
12. any other activity not directly related to the ship's passage.

#### Exemption from Passage Fees

Article 21. A foreign ship shall not pay fees for passage through the territorial sea except for services rendered to it.

#### Temporary Suspension of Innocent Passage

Article 22. For purposes of the country's security, including the conduct of training exercises with the use of weapons, the Ministry of National Defense, in coordination with the Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, may temporarily suspend innocent passage through some regions of the territorial sea and prohibit navigation in specified sectors of the inclosed maritime waters. These measures shall be announced in IZVESTIE DO MOREPLAVATELI.

#### Obligations of the Foreign Ship

Article 23. (1) The foreign ship during innocent passage through the territorial sea or during its stay in the inclosed maritime waters, harbors and roadsteads must observe the navigational requirements and border-control, customs, financial, medical, plant-hygiene, veterinarian and harbor provisions, as well as environmental protection provisions.

(2) The foreign ship during innocent passage through the territorial sea and during its stay in the inclosed maritime waters must fly its own flag, and a nonfighting vessel must also fly the flag of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

(3) In the territorial sea and in the inclosed maritime waters a foreign ship shall be forbidden to do the following:

1. use the ship's boats except in case of emergency--to search for and rescue personnel;
2. perform any diving and underwater activity;
3. keep its fishing gear in ready condition;
4. emit sound or light signals except those established in international regulations to protect ships from collision at sea;
5. make photographs, sketches and measurements of coastal regions and harbors;
6. deliberately run aground or scuttle the ship;
7. commit any actions that might cause damage to installed cables, pipelines or any kind of facilities and equipment related to the use of marine resources.

#### Obligations of Foreign Nuclear Ship and of a Ship Carrying Dangerous Substances

Article 24. Foreign nuclear ships and ships carrying nuclear, radioactive, toxic or other dangerous substances must while passing through the territorial sea carry the documents and take the precautionary measures prescribed for such ships by the relevant international treaties.

#### Obligation of Foreign Submarine

Article 25. (1) In the territorial sea and in the inclosed maritime waters a foreign submarine must be only in a surface condition.

(2) A foreign submarine which is in an underwater condition shall be compelled to come to the surface. In case of damage due to which it is unable to come to the surface, it must signal this fact by every possible means.

#### Use of Radioelectronic Equipment.

Article 26. A foreign ship during passage through the territorial sea may use only radiocommunication equipment that makes possible radio traffic with Bulgarian coastal stations, and radionavigation devices, sonar, optical, electronic and other instruments for navigational purposes only.

#### Diving Activity.

Article 27. Diving and all other underwater activity of any kind in the inclosed maritime waters and in the territorial sea shall be carried on in accordance with the procedure established by the minister of national defense, the minister of internal affairs and the minister of transportation.

## Notification in Case of Disaster or Force Majeure

Article 28. A foreign ship which due to disaster or force majeure is compelled to stop or anchor must without delay, by all possible means, advise the nearest harbor master of this fact.

## Protection of Maritime National Boundary

Article 29. (1) Protection of the maritime national boundary and monitoring of observance of the border control system in the territorial sea and the inclosed maritime waters shall be implemented by officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

(2) The navigation regime in the inclosed maritime waters and in the territorial sea shall conform to the requirements of the country's national security.

## Measures in Respect of Foreign Nonfighting Ship

Article 30. In respect of a foreign nonfighting ship, officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Transportation shall, within the limits of the inclosed maritime waters and the territorial sea, have the power, within the framework of their competence, to do the following:

1. demand that it raise its national flag;
2. make appropriate inquiries in the event of a suspicion of a violation of the rules governing innocent passage;
3. suggest that it change its course if that course leads towards regions closed to navigation;
4. halt it and make an inspection or arrest it if it fails to answer the inquiry made of it or violates the provisions of article 19, paragraph 2; articles 20, 22, 23 and 24, or when such measures are provided for in an international treaty to which the Bulgarian People's Republic is a party;
5. halt and arrest it in the cases provided for in article 31, paragraphs 3 and 4;
6. remove from it and arrest persons who have committed crimes specified in article 32 and hand them over to the investigatory authorities, at the same time informing the public prosecutor within 24 hours.

(2) If the foreign nonfighting ship refuses to halt or resists its arrest or resorts to violent actions, officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense may take appropriate coercive measures, including the use of weapons and combat materiel.

## Civil Jurisdiction

Article 31. (1) Bulgarian legislation shall apply to damages caused by an illegal wrong in the inclosed maritime waters and in the territorial sea, as well as to damages from violation of the powers and jurisdiction of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the contiguous zone, on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone, and disputes shall be justiciable in Bulgarian courts.

(2) A foreign nonfighting ship passing through the territorial sea cannot be stopped or its course changed in order to exercise civil jurisdiction over a person aboard it.

(3) Actions for security for a claim or compulsory performance may be taken against a foreign nonfighting ship that is in the inclosed maritime waters, riding at anchor in the territorial sea, or passing through it after departing from the inclosed maritime waters.

(4) Security for a claim and compulsory performance may be undertaken against a foreign nonfighting ship passing through the territorial sea only for obligations of the ship arising during its passage through the territorial sea or for damages under paragraph 1.

## Criminal Jurisdiction

Article 32. (1) The criminal jurisdiction of the Bulgarian People's Republic shall not extend to crimes committed on board a foreign nonfighting ship during its passage through the territorial sea, except for the following:

1. a crime committed by Bulgarian citizens;
2. a crime which disturbs the country's tranquility or good order in the territorial sea;
3. a crime of common character that affects the interests of the Bulgarian People's Republic or Bulgarian citizens;
4. illegal transportation of narcotics, psychotropics or radioactive substances;
5. illegal deprivation of liberty;
6. a crime against peace and humanity.

(2) The criminal jurisdiction of the Bulgarian People's Republic shall apply to any crime committed on board a foreign nonfighting ship during its stay in Bulgarian harbors or in the inclosed maritime waters. It shall also apply after the ship leaves the inclosed maritime waters and enters the territorial sea.



## Procedural Actions in Other Crimes in the Territorial Sea

Article 33. The competent Bulgarian officials may make a preliminary inquiry and take measures of procedural constraint for other crimes besides those specified in article 32, paragraph 1, committed on board a foreign nonfighting ship during its passage through the territorial sea on the request of the harbor master, the diplomatic agent or consular official of the nation under whose flag the ship is sailing.

### Notification of the Diplomatic Agent

Article 34. On the initiation of a criminal inquiry in cases under article 32, paragraph 1, as well as in the event of the taking of investigatory actions under the preceding article at the request of the harbor master, the diplomatic agent or consular official of the nation under whose flag the ship is sailing shall be notified if the captain requests this.

### Measures towards a Foreign Warship and a National Flag Ship Used for Noncommercial Purposes

Article 35. A foreign warship or a national flag ship used for noncommercial purposes which, during its stay in the inclosed maritime waters or in the territorial sea, violates this law or any other prescriptive enactment and disregards the requirements made of it, shall be warned to leave immediately the inclosed maritime waters and the territorial sea.

### Compensation for Damages

Article 36. For damages caused by a foreign warship or by a foreign national flag ship used for a noncommercial purpose during its passage through the territorial sea or during its stay in the inclosed waters, compensation shall be due from the nation of the ship's flag.

## Chapter IV. Contiguous Zone

### Scope

Article 37. The contiguous zone of the Bulgarian People's Republic is the maritime strip which abuts the territorial sea and extends for a distance of 24 nautical miles from the base lines from which the width of the territorial sea is measured.

### Rights of Bulgarian People's Republic in the Contiguous Zone

Article 38. In the contiguous zone the Bulgarian People's Republic shall exercise control in order to avert violation of customs, financial, border-security and medical provisions within the limits of the country, including the territorial sea, and shall exercise jurisdiction over the punishment of violators of these provisions.

## Measures against Violations in the Contiguous Zone

Article 39. If there are data that a foreign nonfighting ship in the contiguous zone has violated or is preparing to violate the provisions of the preceding article, officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and of the Ministry of National Defense shall have the right to halt, check, and take the necessary measures to avert the violation or to arrest the culprits for prosecution.

## Chapter V. Continental Shelf

### Scope

Article 40. The continental shelf of the Bulgarian People's Republic shall include the sea floor and the subterranean depths of the underwater region which are a natural continuation of the land territory and extend across the territorial sea to the established boundaries with the continental shelf of other contiguous or opposite nations.

### Demarcation of the Continental Shelf of Neighboring Nations

Article 41. The outside boundaries of the continental shell shall be determined by agreement with the neighboring contiguous and opposite Black Sea nations in keeping with international law so as to achieve an equitable solution.

### Rights of the Bulgarian People's Republic on the Continental Shelf

Article 42. (1) The Bulgarian People's Republic shall exercise over the continental shelf sovereign rights of exploration, development, use, protection and management of its natural resources, which shall include the following: energy, mineral and other nonbiological resources of the sea floor and its subterranean depths, as well as the living organisms belonging to the sessile species attached thereto.

(2) On the continental shelf the Bulgarian People's Republic shall have the exclusive right, as follows:

1. to carry on, authorize and regulate the carrying on of drilling operations, regardless of their purpose;
2. to build, authorize the building and regulate the creation and use of man-made islands, installations and equipment, which shall be under its jurisdiction.

### Exploration, Development and Use

Article 43. The exploration, development and use by Bulgarian scientific and economic organizations of natural resources and any other activity having to do with the continental shelf shall be carried on with the permission of the Committee on Geology in coordination with the Ministry of National Defense and the Environmental Protection Committee.

## Laying of Cables and Pipelines

Article 44. (1) Cables and pipelines may be laid on the continental shelf by other nations provided that they do not affect the country's interests associated with the exploration, development and use of the shelf's natural resources or protection of the marine environment.

(2) The run of the cables and pipelines shall be determined by agreement between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the interested nation.

## Measures against Violations on the Continental Shelf

Article 45. (1) If there are data that a foreign nonfighting ship within the limits of the continental shelf has violated or is preparing to violate the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Bulgarian People's Republic, officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Transportation shall take the necessary measures to avert or halt the violation. They may make an inspection of the ship and arrest it for appropriate prosecution of the culprits.

(2) If measures are taken in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the diplomatic agent or consular official of the nation under whose flag the ship is sailing shall be notified.

## Chapter VI. Exclusive Economic Zone

### Scope

Article 46. The exclusive economic zone of the Bulgarian People's Republic extends beyond the boundaries of the territorial sea to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the base lines from which the width of the territorial sea is measured.

### Outer Boundaries

Article 47. The outer boundaries of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined in agreement with the neighboring contiguous and opposite nations in conformity with international law so as to arrive at an equitable solution.

### Rights of Bulgarian People's Republic

Article 48. In the exclusive economic zone the Bulgarian People's Republic exercises:

1. sovereign rights of exploration, development, use, protection and management of biological, mineral and energy resources which are on the sea floor, in its subterranean depths and in the waters covering them, as well as sovereign rights to carry on other activities associated with exploration and use of the zone;
2. exclusive rights and jurisdictions involving:

- a) the creation and use of man-made islands, installations and equipment;
- b) the carrying on of maritime scientific research;
- c) protection of the marine environment;
- d) other rights deriving from international treaties to which the Bulgarian People's Republic is a party and from the universally recognized principles and norms of international law.

#### Rights of Other Nations

Article 49. In the exclusive economic zone all nations shall enjoy freedom of navigation, cable- and pipeline-laying, and other methods, permitted by international law, of using the sea for these purposes.

#### Fishing Regime

Article 50. (1) A foreign ship may not carry on commercial fishing in the exclusive economic zone except on the basis of an agreement between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the nation of its flag.

(2) During passage through the exclusive economic zone a foreign fishing vessel must not keep its fishing gear in a ready state.

#### Measures against Violations of Regime in Exclusive Economic Zone

Article 51. If there are data that a foreign nonfighting ship has violated or is preparing to violate the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the exclusive economic zone, the relevant provisions of article 45 shall apply.

#### Monitoring Observance of Regime

Article 52. Monitoring observance of the regime in the exclusive economic zone shall be effected under the conditions and according to the procedure specified by the Council of Ministers.

#### Chapter VII. Marine Scientific Research

##### Scientific Research Conducted by Bulgarian Organizations

Article 53. Scientific-research and exploratory activity in the coastal waters of the Bulgarian People's Republic shall be carried on by Bulgarian organizations in accordance with programs coordinated and approved by competent officials.

##### Scientific Research Conducted by Foreign Citizens and Organizations in the Inclosed Maritime Waters and the Territorial Sea

Article 54. Scientific research and exploratory activity in the inclosed maritime waters and the territorial sea may be carried on by foreign citizens

and organizations only with the permission of the Council of Ministers under conditions specified by it.

#### Scientific Research Conducted by Foreign Citizens and Organizations on the Continental Shelf and in the Exclusive Economic Zone

Article 55. (1) Foreign citizens and organizations may conduct scientific research and exploratory activity on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone with the permission of the Council of Ministers. Permission shall be granted if the research is intended exclusively for peaceful purposes and for expansion of knowledge of the marine environment, if it is conducted by safe methods and means and creates no difficulties for the country in exercising its sovereign rights and jurisdiction.

(2) In requesting permission, foreign citizens and organizations must submit through official channels full information about the character, purposes and site of the planned research, as well as the methods and means envisaged for accomplishment thereof, and other necessary data.

(3) The Council of Ministers may refuse permission when:

1. the scientific research is of direct importance for the exploration and use of the natural resources of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone;
2. the scientific research includes drilling of the sea floor or the use of explosives or of substances harmful to the marine environment;
3. the scientific research envisages the construction and use of man-made islands, installations and equipment;
4. the information submitted is inaccurate or when obligations under previously authorized research have not been fulfilled.

#### Obligations of Foreign Citizens and Organizations In Carrying out Scientific Research on the Continental Shelf and in the Exclusive Economic Zone

Article 56. In carrying out scientific research, foreign citizens and organizations must:

1. ensure the right of Bulgarian organizations to participate in the execution of the scientific research project;
2. grant Bulgarian organizations access to the preliminary data and final results and conclusion of the research, as well as access to all tests, specimens and other data obtained during the research, and information about them;
3. notify the Council of Ministers without delay of any substantial change in the research program;

4. dismantle the scientific research equipment and remove it from the area when the research is concluded unless otherwise stipulated.

#### Stopping or Suspension of Scientific Research

Article 57. The Council of Ministers or an agency empowered by it may stop or suspend the scientific research conducted by foreign citizens and organizations if it is performed in violation of the conditions under which permission was granted.

#### Chapter VIII. Protection of Marine Environment

Article 58. (1) It is forbidden to discharge, jettison or cause to sink--from ships, aircraft, platforms or other man-made installations and from coastal sources--any kind of solid and liquid wastes and other substances harmful to the health of humans or live marine resources, as well as to pollute in any other wise the marine environment within the inclosed maritime waters and in the territorial sea.

(2) Any pollution of the marine environment in the exclusive economic zone that may harm the country's interests is prohibited, as is the jettisoning and discharge of the wastes and substances indicated in the preceding paragraph in excess of the permissible international norms and standards accepted by the Bulgarian People's Republic.

#### Measures towards a Nonfighting Ship in Case of Pollution of Coastal Waters

Article 59. (1) When there are serious grounds for believing that a nonfighting ship passing through the inclosed maritime waters, the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone has violated the provisions of this law, of another prescriptive enacement, or of an international treaty for the prevention of marine environmental pollution, the officials of the Environmental Protection Committee, the Ministry of Transportation, and the Committee for Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes may undertake appropriate actions, including the following:

1. require the ship's captain to submit the necessary information in order to ascertain whether a violation has been committed;
2. make an inspection of the ship if it is believed that the information is insufficient;
3. arrest the ship for appropriate prosecution.

(2) If necessary, the officials in the preceding paragraph may request assistance from officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense.

#### Legal Assistance in the Event of Pollution of Another Nation's Marine Environment

Article 60. (1) In the event of serious pollution of the marine environment of another nation's inclosed maritime waters, territorial sea or exclusive

economic zone, on the request of the latter the Bulgarian People's Republic shall render it legal assistance by interrogating the personnel and checking the documents or technical condition of the ship that committed the pollution whenever it is in a harbor or in the inclosed maritime waters of the country. Such assistance shall also be rendered at the request of the nation of the ship's flag.

(2) Legal assistance according to the preceding paragraph shall be rendered on condition of reciprocity.

#### Measures in Event of Shipping Casualties

Article 61. In the event of damage, emergency or other shipping casualty in the country's coastal waters that creates a danger of pollution of the marine environment and the coast or harm to the interests associated therewith, the Ministry of Transportation with the assistance of the interested departments and organizations shall undertake all necessary measures to avert, limit and eliminate the danger.

#### Prohibition of Departure of a Ship Creating Danger of Marine Environmental Pollution

Article 62. Officials of the Ministry of Transportation shall prohibit the departure of a ship in the inclosed maritime waters, harbor or roadstead if the technical condition of the ship fails to assure observance of the norms and standards adopted by the Bulgarian People's Republic for the prevention and limitation of marine environmental pollution.

#### Monitoring to Prevent Accidents and Escape of Pollutants

Article 63. During the performance of exploratory, drilling and other activities involved in the development and use of natural resources in the coastal waters of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Environmental Protection Committee jointly with the Ministry of Transportation shall monitor the observance of measures envisaged for the prevention of accidents, the discharge of oil and other pollutants, as well as for the timely remedying of the consequences thereof.

#### Notification of Occurrence of Pollution

Article 64. When real danger exists that pollution in the country's coastal waters will spread into the waters of another Black Sea nation, the latter shall be notified through diplomatic channels.

### Chapter IX. Navigation Safety

#### Sea Lanes and Individual Traffic System

Article 65. For the purpose of navigation safety in conformity with the requirements of national security and universally accepted international regulations, under a procedure specified by the Council of Ministers there shall be established individual traffic systems, sea corridors, fairways and recommended

lanes in the territorial sea for transit passage and for visiting open harbors that shall be mandatory for ships and shall be announced in IZVESTIE DO MOREPLAVATELITE.

#### Navigation Support

Article 66. (1) Navigation support of shipping in the inclosed maritime waters and in the territorial sea shall be effected by the Ministry of National Defense, and in harbors and canals by the Ministry of Transportation.

(2) Hydraulic and navigation structures may be built by other departments with the permission of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Transportation

#### Dumping of Masses of Earth and Sludge

Article 67. Dumping of masses of earth and sludge in the country's coastal waters shall be permitted only in regions specified by the Ministry of National Defense in coordination with the Ministry of Transportation and the Environmental Protection Committee.

#### Ensuring Navigation Safety during Construction of Man-Made Islands and Other Structures

Article 68. (1) Man-made islands, installations and structures on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone shall be built outside the recognized lanes of great importance for international shipping. They shall be designated by night beacons and other signs.

(2) Safety zones shall be established around man-made islands, installations and structures to a distance of 500 m from their outer edge. These shall include a water gauge column from the surface of the sea to the bottom. The zones can be of larger dimensions if this is permissible by generally accepted international standards.

(3) Structures that are not in use shall in good time be dismantled and removed from the region by the organization taking care of them, to a degree that assures shipping safety.

#### Announcement of Changes in the Navigation Situation

Article 69. Changes in the navigation situation in the inclosed maritime waters and in the territorial sea, as well as in the exclusive economic zone, shall in the instances in the preceding article be announced in IZVESTIE DO MOREPLAVATELITE.

#### Rescue Organization

Article 70. In the search and rescue region for which the Bulgarian People's Republic is responsible, the Ministry of Transportation shall maintain an organization to render assistance to destitute and disaster-stricken people, vessels or aircraft.



## Chapter X. Right of Pursuit

### Conditions for Pursuit

Article 71. A foreign nonfighting ship may be pursued and arrested for appropriate prosecution if there is sufficient reason to believe that:

1. it has violated Bulgarian laws during its stay in the inclosed maritime waters or the territorial sea;
2. it has committed or is preparing to commit a violation of the financial, customs, border-control and medical provisions in the contiguous zone;
3. it has committed a violation of the provisions for protection of the marine environment from pollution and for the regime of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone, including the safety zones around man-made islands and other structures.

### Pursuit Procedure

Article 72. (1) Pursuit may be initiated when the foreign ship or one of its boats is: in the inclosed waters or in the territorial sea for a violation under article 71, section 1; in the contiguous zone for a violation under article 71, section 2; in the exclusive economic zone or above the continental shelf for a violation under article 71, section 3.

(2) Pursuit shall be initiated when the foreign ship fails to obey a warning to stop.

(3) Pursuit shall be conducted by the ships or aircraft of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense or by other competent national ships and aircraft carrying distinguishing markings and empowered for this purpose. Pursuit shall be conducted continuously until the pursued ship enters the territorial sea of its own or another nation.

### Bringing an Arrested Ship to Bulgarian Harbor

Article 73. The arrested ship may, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, be brought to the nearest Bulgarian harbor for investigation and prosecution.

### Compensation for Damages

Article 74. In the event of a groundless arrest of a foreign nonfighting ship outside the territorial sea, compensation shall be payable for the damages suffered by the ship.

## Chapter XI. Administrative Penalty Provisions

### Penalty for Scuttling a Ship or Running It Ashore

Article 75. (1) The captain of a foreign nonfighting ship who scuttles the ship or runs it ashore in the territorial sea or in the inclosed maritime waters shall be punished by a fine of from 20,000 to 1 million leva.

(2) The shipowner who orders or permits the ship to be scuttled or run ashore shall also be punished in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

#### Penalty for Pollution and Commercial Fishery

Article 76. (1) A fine of from 500 to 100,000 leva shall be imposed upon the following:

1. anyone who violates or permits the violation of the prohibitions in article 58, paragraph 2;
2. the captain of a foreign nonfighting ship who orders or permits the carrying on of commercial fishery in the exclusive economic zone.

(2) Punishment in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall also be suffered by a captain of a foreign nonfighting nuclear ship, as well as by a captain of a foreign nonfighting ship transporting nuclear, radioactive or other hazardous or toxic substances, who enters the inclosed maritime waters without authorization or who does not permit a check of his documents, radiation monitoring or other inspection of the ship for environmental protection.

#### Penalties for Violations in Inclosed Maritime Waters during Innocent Passage and during Marine Scientific Research

Article 77. (1) A fine of 200 to 50,000 leva shall be imposed on a captain of a foreign nonfighting ship who:

1. enters a harbor or roadstead that has been declared closed;
2. permits a submarine to stay in a submerged state in the inclosed maritime waters and in the territorial sea;
3. orders or permits violations of the prohibitions under article 13 and article 20, sections 5, 6 and 11;
4. violates the provisions of article 19, paragraph 2; article 23, paragraph 3, sections 1-5 and 7; articles 24 and 26.

(2) Punishment in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be imposed on anyone who carries on scientific research and exploratory activity in the country's coastal waters without appropriate authorization or in violation of the authorization that has been granted.

#### Penalties for Other Violations

Article 78. Whoever violates other provisions of the law or the regulations for its enforcement shall be fined from 50 to 5000 leva unless he is liable to a more severe penalty.

## Special Regulations in Administrative-Penalty Proceedings

Article 79. (1) Violations shall in accordance with this chapter be established by statements of the case by officials of the relevant ministries and other departments who are charged with exercising control in the country's coastal waters.

(2) The drawn-up statement of the case shall be delivered to the violator who may make his replies to it at the time he signs it or additionally to the administrative-penalty body within 48 hours from delivery of the statement of the case. The statement of the case together with the written replies and collected evidence shall be transmitted without delay to the administrative-penalty body which must pass judgment in accordance with the correspondence within 24 hours from expiry of the deadline for replies. If the case is complex factually or legally or if new evidence has to be collected, the administrative-penalty body may pass its judgment later.

(3) Penal decisions for violations involving marine environmental protection shall be made by the chairman of the Marine Environmental Protection Committee or by the minister of transportation or by officials empowered by them, and for other violations by the minister of transportation or by officials empowered by him.

(4) Payment of monetary compensation in the full amount of the damage caused may be determined by the penal decision.

(5) That portion of the penal decision which sets damages may be appealed by the shipowner also. As regards him, the decision shall be deemed to have been delivered with its delivery to the ship's captain.

(6) Penal decisions imposing a fine or setting damages over 20,000 leva are appealable to the okrug court. In these cases the decisions of the okrug court shall be appealable through channels of the prosecutor's office to the Supreme Court within 1 year from the decision thereof. Motions for retrial shall also be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

### Enforcement of the Total Law

Article 80. The establishment of violations, the issuance of penal decisions, the awarding of monetary compensation for damages caused, the appeal of penal decisions and the execution thereof shall take place in accordance with the procedure defined by the Law on Administrative Violations and Penalties in so far as this law does not specify otherwise.

### Surety Measures

Article 81. (1) In order to guarantee the collection of the fine and damages imposed in accordance with this chapter, the foreign nonfighting ship, regardless of its ownership, shall be arrested and a statement drawn up regarding the specification of the violation.

(2) A foreign nonfighting ship may also be arrested as security for claims of illegal damage in accordance with article 31, paragraph 1. The arrest shall be made by the State Inspectorate for Navigation and shall terminate after 72 hours if by that time the competent court for the location of the ship has not decreed security for the claim.

(3) In the cases under the preceding paragraphs the ship shall be released after depositing in a Bulgarian bank a monetary or bank guarantee in the amount of the sums specified in the penal decision or, as the case may be, in the amount of the claim for which security has been allowed.

#### Additional Provisions

§1. The provisions of article 9, paragraphs 2-5; article 23, paragraph 3, sections 4-7; articles 24, 26, 28, 30, 39, 58, 59, 62 and 65 shall apply correspondingly to Bulgarian ships as well.

§2. In this law the designations of ships are used in the sense, as follows:

1. "Warship" is any vessel which belongs to the armed forces of any nation, has external markings to distinguish its nationality, is under the command of an officer on military service whose name is inscribed in the list of officers of the naval forces of the nation or in another such document, and has a crew subject to military discipline.

2. "National ship used for noncommercial purpose" is a vessel owned by the nation under whose flag it sails, intended for scientific-research or other noneconomic activity.

3. "Nonfighting ship" is any vessel besides those indicated in sections 1 and 2.

4. "Submarine" is any vessel which is designed to sail under water.

5. "Nuclear ship" is any vessel under sections 2, 3 and 4, equipped with nuclear power plants.

6. "Nuclear warship" is any vessel under section 1, equipped with nuclear power plants and armed with nuclear weapons.

§3. In the sense of this law:

1. "A harbor" is a sector of the seacoast with the water area appertaining thereto, equipped for the stay of a ship, for the carrying on of loading and unloading and other work, and in which there is an established harbor administration.

2. "Roadstead" is a specific area of the coastal waters other than a harbor, in which ships may ride at anchor.

3. "Sea base" is a protected sector of the seacoast and the contiguous water

area, equipped with installations and devices for wharfage and protection of the vessels.

4. "Diving activity" is any submerging of a person below the surface of the water with the use of respiratory devices that lasts longer than one inspiration.

5. "Sessile species" are organisms which--being in an immobile state on the sea floor or below the surface thereof or able to move only when they are in permanent contact with the surface or subterranean depths of the sea floor--are at a stage where it is possible to catch them.

§4. In the sense of this law, "marine environmental pollution" means the direct or indirect introduction by a human being of substances or energies into the marine environment, including the mouths of rivers, that causes or may cause harm to live marine resources and danger to human health, or hinder the lawful use of the sea, including deterioration of the quality of the sea water and conditions of tourism and recreation.

§5. In this law, one nautical mile shall equal 1852 m.

#### Concluding Provisions

§6. This law shall enter into effect as of 1 September 1987 and rescinds the Ukase on Territorial and Internal Waters of the Bulgarian People's Republic (published in IZV. [IZVESTIYA], issue 85/1951; amended DV [DURZHAVEN VESTNIK], issue 7/1978).

§7. The Council of Ministers shall issue regulations for enforcement of the law.

§8. Execution of the law shall be entrusted to the Council of Ministers.

6474

CSO: 2200/0119

## FRG COMMENTARY ON DEBATE TO DECENTRALIZE POWER

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by Victor Meier: "Decentralization of Power Debated in Hungary"]

[Text] Budapest, 28 July--National crises, many Hungarian intellectuals argue, can only be resolved if a broad national consensus can be established. Therefore, they say, even though the economic tasks are urgent, democratization of the political system is the principal concern of the country. If Hungary succeeds in solving the question of democratization without complications, then the country would have regained the leading role in the reform process of the communist camp. As a result of Gorbachev's initiatives, this has been neutralized to a certain extent.

Such debates are now conducted in Hungary by no means only in an abstract sense. Kadar himself had to admit last week in Budapest that the party thus far has not devoted sufficient attention to democratization and therefore many people are disappointed. The party general secretary was probably induced to make this statement by the fierce disputes which took place concerning this question at the last two plenums of the Central Committee. In this connection Kadar himself had not been exempted from indirect and direct criticism. One of the pioneers of economic reform, Nyers, according to available information, openly asked the entire leadership, including Kadar, to resign because their performance of duties was no longer persuasive. On the other hand, party members directed fierce attacks against the general secretary of the "Patriotic People's Front" Pozsgay, who, by his concepts of democratization, allegedly causes confusion in the party and jeopardizes its "leading role."

#### Who Is Responsible for the Indebtedness?

The people ask themselves with growing bitterness whether economic policy is such a difficult matter that it cannot be effectively conducted, as it does in other, especially Western, countries, by competent people and whether the mistakes that were made must be borne by the people but not by those responsible. Kadar in his most recent speech declined to pose the question of personal responsibility. Not least for this reason his speech in the Budapest Optical Works was felt to be meaningless. He delivered the speech not to the entire work force of the Works, who perhaps might have confronted him with

embarrassing questions, but only to a relatively small group of the leading cadres and his own party organization.

The government deficit and the external debts of the country now prove to be equally oppressive. Deficits in foreign trade had been accepted for years in the firm belief that the National Bank and especially its vice-governor Fekete would "somehow" straighten out" the matter. That also occurred by borrowing money. The National Bank and Fekete on their part rarely asked why it was necessary to incur such deficits. Thus the gross debts finally amounted to over \$14 billion; in addition there were also some to the CEMA states. Even during the first three years of the planned stabilization program, borrowing could not be stopped but only slowed down. In the opinion of leading people in Budapest, the debts must be brought under control soon for the fact alone that Gorbachev's urging for "modernization" and better coordination may entail not only advantages but also burdens. Prime Minister Grosz upon his return from Moscow two weeks ago gave hints in this sense.

Even though the actual government program will not be ready until September, two points of the program are causing discussions and also discontent even now. Almost simultaneously two new tax systems are to be introduced which will entail new burdens for the people: a uniform income tax and the value-added tax. It is little consolation that the types of taxes follow market economy models. The consequence of the uniform income tax will be that in future incomes of the Hungarians, which as a rule consist of two or different "incomes," will no longer be taxed separately but are to be combined and then taxed at strongly progressive rates. The value-added tax, on the other hand, will impose additional burdens of about 15 percent on the people, which are not to be fully compensated for reasons of fighting inflation. Moreover the finance minister has the unfortunate idea to reject any social graduation in the income tax even though that is the rule in market economy countries.

#### Parliament To Be Permanently in Session

It is rumored that Pozsgay, using drafts prepared in his "Patriotic People's Front," has sent proposals to the new prime minister, Grosz, which are to be considered within the framework of the government program to put the finances on a healthy footing. The fact that the mass organization of the "Patriotic People's Front" which originally was envisioned only as a "transmission belt" of power, suddenly develops initiatives of its own, and particularly in the tricky question of democratization, is new in Hungary. Pozsgay wants to shift power more from the top down to the "base"--including the disposition of financial resources. The election system is to be improved. But above all the various institutions of the country, of the government and parliament including the groups representing interests and associations are to be granted independence and political codetermination. Parliament is to meet on a permanent basis and also be able to withdraw its confidence in the government. Thus, as it is put, Hungary is to receive a "pluralism of interests and institutions.

Pozsgay appears to be sure of his ground, for he was in Moscow for some time in 1986. He seems to see the "People's Front" in the role of a "loyal opposition." Prime Minister Grosz seems to try to incorporate Pozsgay's

efforts into his own. His rival in the Politburo, Berecz, who is responsible for ideology, it is believed, will hardly do anything but follow suit, particularly now that Kadar has also made positive statements concerning democratization. Of course there is agreement in all segments of the regime regarding the new Hungarian pluralism on one point: political power in Hungary may be permitted to be decentralized and better distributed but it must never be "eroded."

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## DECREE DELIMITS VOLUNTEER RESERVE MILITIA DUTIES

26000774c Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 23, 1 Aug 87 p 267

[Ordinance of 14 July 1987 by the Minister of Internal Affairs on Conditions and Procedures to be Followed by Members of the Volunteer Reserves of Citizens' Militia in Exercising Authority to Carry Out the Tasks With Which They are Charged]

[Text] Pursuant to Article 14, Section 3, of the Decree of 13 June 1967 on the Volunteer Reserves of Citizens' Militia (DZ. U., Item 94, No 15, 1987), the following is hereby ordered:

Paragraph 1. Members of the Volunteer Reserves of Citizens' Militia, hereinafter referred to as ORMO, participate in protecting law and public order in accordance with the provisions of the Decree of 13 June 1967 on the Volunteer Reserves of Citizens' Militia (DZ. U., Item 94, No 15, 1987) and the pertinent implementing regulations. In this connection, they intervene in the event of a crime or transgression of public order or property, in particular in the event of a need to restore the disturbed public order or in the event of a direct threat to that order.

Paragraph 2. 1. The conduct of an ORMO member in the event of a violation of public order is contingent on the extent of social peril harbored in that violation, especially on the extent of the damage and the degree of culpability of the perpetrator and on his conduct following the perpetration of the deed.

2. If the extent of the damage and the degree of culpability of the perpetrator of the deed constituting the transgression are not large, the ORMO member should administer a reprimand upon in particular pointing out that the perpetrator's conduct conflicts with the law and warning him of his responsibility.

Paragraph 3. 1. An ORMO member has the right to ask to see a person's identity papers in the event the person is suspected of having committed a crime or a transgression, as well as the identity papers of the witnesses to the crime or transgression.

2. In the event it is not possible to establish the identity of the crime or transgression suspect, the suspect may be escorted to the nearest functionary of the Citizens' Militia, or to the nearest office of internal affairs or the nearest precinct or station of Citizens' Militia.

3. An ORMO member who does not wear a service uniform while performing his duties is obligated to present his service identity card to the person with respect to whom he exercises his competences; upon demand by that person, he is also obligated to show his service identity card even when he is in uniform.

Paragraph 4. 1. In the event of discovery of a crime or transgression, the ORMO member notifies the nearest office of internal affairs or the nearest militia precinct or station and takes steps that brook no delay, namely, prevents the obliteration or destruction of the traces and evidence of the perpetration of the crime or transgression, establishes the identities of the witnesses to the event, and prepares a written record of his actions.

2. The ORMO member transmits the record mentioned in Section 1 above to the functionary of Citizens' Militia or, if the latter is unavailable, to the nearest office of internal affairs or precinct or station of Citizens' Militia.

Paragraph 5. 1. In the event of discovery of circumstances pointing to corruption of morals of a minor or danger of such corruption, the ORMO member notifies the parents or guardians of the minor, his school, the family court, the nearest office of internal affairs, militia precinct, or militia station, or the appropriate state institution or community organization.

2. The ORMO member may in such cases provide admonitory instruction or hold talks with parents or guardians.

Paragraph 6. 1. In connection with his performance of the duties specified in Paragraph 1, the ORMO member may escort to a Citizens' Militia functionary, an office of internal affairs, or a militia precinct or station, the person with respect to whom there exists justified suspicion that he has committed a crime or a transgression.

2. With respect to the person he escorts, the ORMO member may, within the necessary limits, resort to direct duress in the form of physical force or an aerosol stun gun in the event that, despite the threat of direct duress, that person resists or attacks the ORMO member.

3. Resorting to means of duress cannot be intended to cause injury or harm to the health of the persons on whom these means are practiced. In resorting to physical force, blows should be avoided, unless the ORMO member acts in self-defense or with the object of stopping a large-scale attack against human life or property. Aerosol stun guns are to be applied cautiously, with allowance for those properties of their chemicals that may menace human health.

4. Means of direct duress are not applied against obviously pregnant women, children up to 13 years old, the elderly, and persons with evident physical handicaps.

5. In the event that he resorts to means of direct duress, the ORMO member is dutybound to immediately prepare a written record stating the circumstances under which these means are applied and transmit said record to the commander of the ORMO unit, a functionary of the Citizens' Militia, or the functionary on duty at the office of internal affairs, the precinct, or the station of the Citizens' Militia.

Paragraph 7. Aerosol stun guns are issued by the appropriate office of internal affairs, precinct, or station of the Citizens' Militia, to ORMO members trained in the use of such guns and only for the duration of their performance of tasks relating to protection of public order.

Paragraph 8. The powers of ORMO members to control traffic on public roads and the principles and procedure for their exercise are prescribed by separate regulations.

Paragraph 9. The Ordinance of 15 July 1967 of the Minister of Internal Affairs on the Conduct of Members of the Volunteer Reserves of Citizens' Militia When Performing the Tasks With Which They Are Charged (DZ. U., Item 159, No 32) is hereby revoked.

Paragraph 10. This Ordinance becomes effective on the day of its publication.

Minister of Internal Affairs: C. Kiszczak

1386

## TU LEADER ON UNION'S OBJECTIONS TO LABOR CODE CHANGES

26000770a Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Aug 87 pp 1,3

[Interview with Stanislaw Bar, OPZZ [National Trade Union Alliance] vice president, by Daniela Sielska: "Are Trade Unions Conservative?"]

[Text] [Question] Recently you presented at a press conference the position of the Commission for Updating the Labor Law Code appointed by the OPZZ for consultation on the government-proposed changes in that code. Aren't you afraid that this position might be defined as inconsonant with the trend to reform the economy? It might also be said that the trade unions are conservative.

[Answer] We'll not be ashamed of this label whenever preserving worker rights is concerned. Aside from that we have long since been declared supporters of reforming the economy and introducing democratic changes in political-social relations. I thus don't see any need to discuss this subject again.

[Question] Yet it is being said that words are one thing and deeds another. Is not the critical appraisal by the OPZZ Executive Committee of many proposed amendments to the Labor Law Code an example demonstrating that essentially you at the OPZZ fear radical measures and resolute steps?

[Answer] Contrary to various opinions, we are not that much fearful. It is simply that we view from an extremely practical standpoint the question of whether a given measure, regulation, or decision will expedite achieving the goal. We don't consider law amendments to be a cure-all for the shortcomings of the economy. This resembles combatting the effects without considering the causes. We believe that first a definite model of the economy has to be accepted before a model of labor relations can be created. Yet, so far as the economic reform is concerned, we have so far only concluded discussing the theses of the second stage of the reform.

We agree with those proposed amendments of labor law which are needed to adapt it to the already existing decrees on trade unions, self-government, and the enterprise. But as for more far-reaching changes of the Labor Law Code, these should be worked out thoroughly instead of hastily. We are certain that the objectives of the reform do not conflict with the idea of assuring adequate legal protection for workers. On the contrary, the awareness of assured

social and personal security should facilitate accepting the premises of the reform. Therefore, we should not forfeit any of the humanistic achievements of our country in the domain of job security.

[Question] But aren't we being too tolerant toward shoddy work, loafing on the job, and negligence? Examples of these can be found at any enterprise. WE ourselves complain about the poor quality of goods, inefficient services, and the officialdom. It is necessary to tighten requirements. After all, even the trade unions would not want to protect bad workers and accept a bad attitude toward work, would they?

[Answer] Naturally, we are interested in improving the quality of labor, and also in good pay for good work. So far this has not been the case, not because our laws are bad but solely because appropriate economic mechanisms are not operating. It is primarily these mechanisms that should eliminate the lazy and the incompetent. Besides, this is a truism.

From the tone of your question it seems that you think we are simply pampering our members. Upon thorough analysis, our commission has concluded that it is rather the state that is excessively pampering enterprises and employers. The adoption of certain of the proposals for amending the Labor Law Code would perpetuate this tendency. The plants could then, e.g., upon short prior notice, terminate labor contracts, periodically cut wages, reassign employees (without allowance for their qualifications even), and "lend them out." This means greater powers for the management in disposing of personnel. But this also means broad opportunities for chicanery and abuse, opportunities which even now are not rare. In other words, employees are to be burdened with a large part of the risk entailed in cost-effective operation, even with regard to matters on which they have no influence at that. The chapter titled "Strengthening the Importance of Good Work and Counteracting Pathological Phenomena in Labor Relations" contains as many as 10 repressive proposals as opposed to only one proposal motivating employees differently. Are these proportions right?

[Question] Surely this is because of the very title of that chapter, which refers to pathology. You can't deny, after all, that there exists a need for greater discipline among all employees, for a better utilization of work time.

[Answer] We know too much about the causes of that underutilization of work time to ascribe it to lack of discipline alone. Let us first improve supplies and the repair of machinery and equipment, and streamline the organization of labor, and then the legal solutions may prove an effective ancillary measure.

[Question] I believe that this precisely is what concerns the authors of the proposals. If we are to plan a certain flexibility of management approaches, the possibility of restructuring or eliminating production units, flexibility in the domain of employment is also needed. Wouldn't these processes be hampered by obsolete regulations?

[Answer] The trade unions too understand the need for flexibility, or rather for rationalization of employment, but their position is that job stability must be assured. After all, e.g., bankruptcies, shutdowns, or mergers of

enterprises are not an everyday occurrence. It is thus possible in a manner equitable toward everyone, to resolve the problem of dismissing or transferring employees.

While the commission was active, we asked ourselves whether tighter legal regulations could indeed have such positive influence on combatting malaise in the economy. Could they result in improved quality by introducing new sanctions for poor work? Actually, however, there has long existed a good and pertinent legal solution to this problem -- the Decree on Quality, yet the quality continues to be poor. Unfortunately, progress here depends on technology, not on law. Consider also that there exists a good decree on sobriety, but unfortunately it is not being fully enforced in real life either. Why then add to the sanctions considering that the existing regulations cannot be enforced? Let us rather be consistent and adhere to the existing regulations instead of devaluing them by new solutions.

[Question] What you have said confirms rather the thesis that we are more tolerant than repressive. Perhaps after all these new tighter regulations might promote improvements in efficiency.

[Answer] Let us then consider yet another example of the problem. At one time there had existed special regulations intended to, among other things, restrict the turnover of the labor force. But even so at that time the turnover was high. It began to diminish only after greater economic stability began to be attained. This demonstrates clearly that combatting effects without eliminating causes is merely a half-measure, and such half-measures should be avoided. Consider another problem: the proposals for amending the Labor Law Code provide for complementing the existing 16 restrictions on employee resignations with a 17th -- exacting financial compensation from the quitting employee. Who quits work most often? The so-called butterflies. Can any compensation be exacted from them, and how much effort and resources will this require?

Are we being repressive? Analysis of the existing Labor Law Code reveals that it contains quite a few adequate disciplinary regulations. And yet, many other sanctions have been imposed on the plant wage systems as well. For example, an employee who becomes ill has to pay for it threefold: he is deprived of part of bonuses, bonuses and awards are not credited to his sickness pay, and he receives no awards from the enterprise's profits. And yet it is no transgression but merely an accident of fate when one gets ill. I am of the opinion that making the laws too severe will make them less effective.

[Question] One other question: What are your own proposals for amending the Labor Law Code?

[Answer] What do we propose? I repeat that for the present all that is needed is to adapt the Labor Law Code to the already existing decrees. As for more extensive changes in that Code, we have to continue working on them. This will serve to design new regulations more deliberately and responsibly and analyze their consequences to the world of work as well as their practicality. We must also take into account consonance between the proposed solutions and the international conventions. We believe that updating the Labor Law Code should

be based not only on spontaneous needs of the economy but also on the consideration that in a sense it is to be a lasting law that should continue to be viable and applicable under varying economic conditions. We also believe that the interests of the employee should be as protected as the interests of the enterprise.

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## SOVIET NATIONAL GROUP VISITS BYDGOSZCZ

26000774a Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 30 Jul 87 pp 1,2

[Article by (bur): "We Get Closer to Cherkassy Culture"]

[Text] The Days of Cherkassy Culture in Bydgoszcz have ended. They were filled with presentations of the accomplishments of the folk artists and artistic ensembles of the Cherkassy Oblast. In Bydgoszcz Voivodship the Soviet delegation met with artists and cultural activists in factories and local communities and toured the Bydgoszcz region.

On the last day of the Cherkassy performances the Soviet delegation was hosted by representatives of the political and administrative authorities of the voivodship and city of Bydgoszcz. Zenon Zmudzinski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee, lauded the performances by our Cherkassy friends and thanked them for sharing their accomplishments with the voivodship public. He also mentioned the need to strengthen and develop the numerous bonds between both provinces -- bonds not just at the level of official meetings and conferences, and not just at the level of delegations of representatives of the authorities, but at the level of direct meetings between personnel of factories and institutions, and between artists, and also at the level of vacation exchange of children and youth.

Vasiliy Shkvoryets, the head of the Cherkassy delegation, and Ivan Tkachenko, Consul General of the USSR Consulate General in Gdansk, stressed that the Days of Cherkassy Culture were an element of joint celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and served to promote mutual relations and mutual exchange of experience between artists and cultural activists of both provinces. Thanks to the Days of Culture, Bydgoszcz Land and its inhabitants have gained many new friends.

During the farewell meeting, the guests from Cherkassy, people linked to Bydgoszcz by bonds of many years of cooperation, were decorated with medals and and badges of honor. The medal "For Special Contribution to the Development of Bydgoszcz Voivodship" was conferred on: Vasiliy Shkvoryets, a member of the Executive Board of the Cherkassy Oblast CPSU Committee and chairman of the Cherkassy Oblast Trade Union Committee; Vera Sysoyeva, chairperson of the Cherkassy Branch of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation With Foreign Countries; and Ivan Kuzmienko, director of the Ludwik



Warynski Museum in Martynowka. The medal "For Contributions to the City of Bydgoszcz" was conferred on Lev Khmel'kovskiy, a reporter from the Cherkassy Radio.

Gold TPRR [Polish-Soviet Friendship Society] honorary badges were conferred on: Boris Zubritskiy, director of the "Friendship of Nations" Palace of Culture; Anna Kovalenko, secretary of the Cherkassy City CPSU Committee; and Nikofof Shcherban, a participant in the battles for the liberation of our country.

The Days of Cherkassy Culture have come to an end. They were organized on such a scale for the first time in our voivodship. But this cannot justify numerous shortcomings. Had it not been for the press notices, this event would have passed unnoticed in the city (absence of posters and performance announcements), and yet this event was not intended merely for a handful of cultural activists.

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## HISTORIAN ASSESSES EFFORTS TO EDUCATE YOUTH ABOUT USSR

26000774b Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Aug 87 p 3

[Interview with Dr Mieczyslaw Wieczorek by Jerzy Wisniowski: "Understanding History Serves the Present" subtitled "Winners of 1987 TRYBUNA LUDU Prizes"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade, you head a team of lecturers focusing on disseminating knowledge about the USSR among elementary and secondary school teachers. Considering that between November 1985 and the end of May 1986 you had held 96 meetings attended by nearly 7,000 teachers, it appears that you have accomplished a great deal of needed work. Could I ask you to evaluate it?

[Answer] I think, to put it in a nutshell, that our work has brought closer to teachers the problems of Polish-Soviet relations as based on most recent sources and drawn their attention to new publications on this topic, which served to compare certain popular opinions with scientifically documented facts. This is besides how it is viewed by the Ministry of Education, which together with the Teacher Training Institute, has assumed the responsibility for the organizational side of our lecturing activities.

[Question] What was of special interest to the audiences, especially the young ones?

[Answer] As a historian I should feel bad because their interests focus chiefly on the present and the future rather than on the recent or distant past.

[Question] You should be but aren't feeling bad....

[Answer] Of course not. This is a fact that has to be acknowledged. Incidentally, it is worth noting that greater interest in historical problems was displayed by young people during the period of social tensions. As the stabilization continues, present-day problems attract the chief attention. I don't mean, of course, that this implies consent to reducing historical education, especially among the rising generation. But the point is that knowledge of history should not be regarded in isolation from the present. On the contrary, understanding history should help evaluate facts and occurrences happening here and there.

[Question] And this precisely is promoted by your activities as lecturer.

[Answer] Yes. One comment: We lecturers should be aware that we are not alone in our work. Bialystok sociologists, for example, have carried out interesting surveys of public knowledge about the Soviet Union. About 70 percent of the respondents declared that they get most of their knowledge about the USSR from newspapers, radio, and television. Nearly 30 percent named school and the family. As for personal contacts, these unfortunately were ranked quite low.

[Question] Unfortunately?

[Answer] Yes, unfortunately. Personal contacts are an invaluable source of mutual understanding. Despite some progress, these contacts still are too rare.

[Question] This probably points to more work for lecturers.

[Answer] That is not the point. After all, lecturers will not supplant the knowledge ensuing from education and personal contacts. Our main aim is to provide assistance in modern interpretation of historical occurrences and encourage independent exploration of answers to the questions and doubts that arise.

[Question] In the newspapers, for example....

[Answer] And why not? The newspapers indeed provide a lot of interesting information. For example, there are PRZYJAZN and KRAJ RAD, both specializing in Soviet topics, and both good, well-edited periodicals which indeed are a rich source of knowledge about the past and the present of the USSR.

[Question] Comrade, as a historian you must feel particularly gratified by the Declaration on Cooperation in the Ideological Domain, signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev.

[Answer] This is indeed an excellent and, I would say, innovative document which, as it were, paves the road to deepening and broadening knowledge about mutual relations. I believe, though, that those who expect speedy material consequences of this declaration in the form of new books, publishing houses, textbooks, etc., are mistaken. This is simply not possible. At present, e.g., work is under way to determine a list of matters which will require mutual reappraisal by our and Soviet academics on the basis of gradually revealed archival documents. The studies being published as a result will be subjected to scientific discussion and criticism. Thus, a great deal of time will pass before the new knowledge thus gained will percolate to the textbooks.

[Question] Yes, but lecturers cannot wait. What are their immediate plans?

[Answer] In the 70th anniversary year we are preparing a broad program of lectures on the topic "The October Revolution. Poland and Poles." On basing these topics on the latest scientific research, we want to reach primarily university student youth and discuss them with it.

[Question] I wish you success. Thank you for the interview.

## BRIEFS

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES GATHER--For 3 days, i.e., from Friday till Sunday, a regional rally of Jehovah's Witnesses was held at the Zagłębie Stadium in Lubin. It was attended by about 12,000 believers in that persuasion from the Legnica, Jelenia Gora, Walbrzych, and Zielona Gora voivodships. Each day the rally began with singing and prayers. Thereupon the crowd listened to lectures and addresses on religious topics, which filled most of the daily agenda and also concerned problems of strengthening the family and bringing up youth in the spirit of justice and rules binding for that faith. The program also included staged presentations of biblical events from more than 3,000 years ago. In principle, Jehovah's witnesses have no liturgical ceremonies other than baptism. It was precisely during the festivities on Saturday that about 500 new Jehovah's Witnesses were baptized by immersion in the nearby swimming pool. Only persons conscious of the importance of this act are subjected to this ceremony. The youngest person to be baptized was 11 and the oldest 82. Prior to the rally, about 1,000 persons, Jehovah's witnesses, did nearly 5,000 hours of volunteer civic work bringing the stadium and the adjoining areas into order. [Text] [26000770c Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 27 Jul 87 p 3] 1386

JAROCIN ROCK FESTIVAL ENDS--The Eighth All-Poland Festival of Rock Music in Jarocin lasted till 0400 hours on 9 August. The commission approved 54 amateur groups for participation in the concerts. In addition, the invited guests included Czeslaw Niemen and valued and popular teams such as Voo Voo, Turbo, and Sztynny Pal Azji. About 14,000-15,000 rock fans flocked to Jarocin. By popular vote, with about 7,000 spectators participating, the Detonator BN Team from Sochaczew emerged the winner. According to the Jarocin Militia Headquarters, during the festival there were few instances of lawbreaking, with calm and order reigning this time. The new management of the festival announced that next year's Jarocin Rock Festival will be held toward the end of July and beginning of August. [Text] [26000770b Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 87 p 2] 1386

CSO: 2600/770

## CEAUSESCU CABLES DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU241637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1511 GMT 24 Aug 87

["Message by President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/08/1987--The International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development is an important moment of the fight for international peace and security, for all peoples' economic and social progress. I avail myself of this opportunity to address the participants in this important world forum a warm salute and the best wishes.

The Disarmament-Development Conference takes place at a time when the international situation keeps being particularly grave and complex following the escalation of the arms race, the stockpiling of huge quantities of weapons, nuclear more particularly that can destroy the planet several times over. Military spending has increased at an unprecedented pace, absorbing and diverting huge financial, material and human resources. At the same time, conflicts and states of tension persist in various parts of the world, force is resorted to and brutal interference is made in other states' internal affairs.

World economy faces serious problems affecting all states, the developing countries in particular, the foreign debt of which has continued to rise accounting at present for more than one trillion dollars. The gap between the rich and poor countries has widened, bearing negatively on all peoples' development, on the life as a whole.

One may justifiably assess that a paradoxical, intolerable situation has been created, immense resources being wasted on arming, on the development and multiplication of ever more sophisticated means of mass destruction, all while mankind is confronted with numerous grave and unsolved economic and social problems.

It is a fact that in numerous countries, unemployment seriously affects the life of millions and millions of families, that the youth in many countries are not secured jobs and have no prospects, which in turn generates profoundly negative phenomena such as high crime rates, drug addiction and others which degrade the human being.

It is also a worrying fact that even now, in the era of revolution in modern science and technology, a large part of mankind is illiterate and this phenomenon affects even the most advanced capitalist countries. Likewise, diseases, malnutrition continue to cut off the life of tens and hundreds of millions of all continents.

All these phenomena which bear on progress continue to exist and even amplify, all while every year the arms race swallows huge funds becoming an ever heavier, unbearable burden for all peoples.

In light of these realities, the act becomes ever clearer that unless military spending--which this year has topped the one trillion mark--is cut down there can be no positive solution to the serious world economic and social problems.

Setting from the close interdependence between disarmament and development, Romania declares most resolutely for the halting of the arms race, for a passage to real and immediate disarmament measures, for the liquidation of nuclear weapons and a substantial reduction of conventional armaments, troops and military expenditure.

In the spirit of its entire policy of disarmament, cooperation and peace, and starting from the wish to make its own, tangible contribution to the efforts for a cut in military spending, Romania decided, already last year, through a national referendum in which virtually the whole people took part, to unilaterally reduce by five per cent its troops, arms and military expenditure. The resources thus released were allotted to economic development and socio-cultural projects to benefit the entire nation.

Being of the opinion that conditions exist for all states to pass to military spending cuts, Romania proposes the adoption by the participating states of an appeal to freezing military budgets at the level of 1987 and reducing them by at least five per cent in a first stage, the savings thus made being used to meet their own socioeconomic needs and enhance their contribution to UN technical assistance programmes. Such measures would release huge material, financial and human resources which should be used for development, would endure the faster economic and social progress of all peoples, would allow for the allotment of ever more substantial funds to assisting the developing countries' efforts.

In consideration of all this, Romania believes that the present International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development should more resolutely urge to intensify negotiations in all disarmament forums, to adopting a comprehensive nuclear and conventional disarmament programme at the UN in general, all disarmament agreements should include a clause stipulating that the resources thus released be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. An international development fund could be thus set up under the UN aegis, continually contributed by the savings resulted from the implementation of disarmament measures. An at least 20-30 per cent reduction of military expenditure would free huge funds that could help solving many serious social problems confronting mankind at present, more particularly the developing countries.

Another important aspect of the disarmament-development relationship is the fact that at present the arms race monopolizes the creative energies of a large number of scientists, swallows up a substantial share of the resources allotted to scientific and technological research on a world plane. Adding to all this are the negative consequences of monopolistic and military secret character on the transfer of key technologies from developed to developing countries in domains of vital interest for the latter's economic and social progress.

That is why, an undelayed passage should be made to tangible measures to ensure the use of science and technology for peaceful purposes exclusively, to reorient scientific and technological research from the military sphere to the settlement of the grave economic and social problems posed by the state of underdevelopment in which about two-thirds of mankind live, to set ways and means for all the countries and nations of the world to freely benefit from the latest achievements of the revolution in science and technology on equal terms.

Romania is of the opinion that the practical aspects of the shifting of resources from military to peaceful uses, which should serve all peoples' progress and welfare, should start being examined within the UN.

In general, we think that under the current circumstances the peoples, the advanced forces worldwide should intensify their fight for the use and threat of force to be given up in international relation, for all interstate litigious issues to be solved only by peaceful, negotiated means.

Everything possible should be done for the firm promotion in the relations among all the states of the world of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, each people's right to develop freely and independently, in keeping with its will, without any outside interference. It is only on this basis that normal interstate relations, a lasting climate of detente, security and broad international cooperation could be ensured.

Our country will further do its utmost to contribute to the assertion of the peace, cooperation and disarmament policy, believing that it fully meets the interests of progress and development of the Romanian people and of all the peoples of the world, of the general cause of peace and cooperation worldwide.

With this in mind, I would like to once again wish full success to the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

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CSO: 2020/143

## POLITICAL, CULTURAL, SOCIALIST EDUCATION CONGRESS

## RCP Ideological Program Report

AU221431 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Aug 87 p 4

["Report on Implementation of the Party's Ideological Program, the 13th Congress Decisions, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Orientations and Guidelines for Improving and Intensifying the Political-Ideological and Cultural-Educational Activity of Fashioning the New Man, Active Participant in the Construction of the Comprehensively Developed Socialist Society in Our Fatherland--Abridged Text"]

[Text] In the period inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress, the historic orientations and decisions of which have brought about a real renaissance, the report reads, our fatherland has obtained unprecedented results in all fields which give a matchless brilliance to the period which we call, with justified patriotic pride, the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," as a token of particular regard for its great founder.

On the basis of the strong development of the forces of production, we created the necessary material conditions for the progress of science, education, and culture and for the growth of the working people's level of training, culture, and knowledge, further raised the overall level of material and intellectual civilization, and improving the quality of all the people's work and life.

Voicing full endorsement for the party policies and decisions, the report emphasizes with pride and gratitude the fact that all the great achievements attained in the past 22 years are directly linked to the name and prodigious revolutionary and patriotic activity carried out by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the great leader of the destiny of our socialist nation, a hero whose soul is strongly blended with the very soul of our people, and prominent personality of the contemporary world, whose valuable orientations and recommendations are our guidelines for the vast renewal process which has encompassed all fields of the country's socioeconomic and political life.

We owe Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu our program-concept of broad and all-encompassing vision which defines the party's leading role in the political-ideological and cultural-educational work and in the fashioning of our



socialist culture, with a view to increasing their contribution to the broad process of molding the new man, who has high revolutionary ideals and is devoted to the party, people, and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

On this occasion, we again express our high gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the country, for his particular concern with the development and flourishing of our socialist culture; we ardently wish him long life and power of work, so as to lead us, with the same bright clearheadedness and revolutionary daring, along the road of socialism and communism, for the glory and flourishing of our beloved fatherland.

We also express sentiments of particular gratitude and regard to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, a prominent personality of the contemporary political and scientific life, under whose direct and highly competent guidance, our education, science, art, and culture are registering an ever stronger development and flourishing.

In the period since the Second Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, all educational forces joined within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front have carried out, under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, a vast political-ideological and cultural-educational activity to mobilize the working people in implementing the historic decisions of the 13th Congress and the orientations and guidelines of party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. All means and forms of the political-educational and cultural activity were directed at and contributed to a larger extent to implementing the basic tasks of our socioeconomic development and solving the major problems of the Romanian social progress in the current stage.

The political-ideological and cultural-educational activity has expanded its sphere of action and influence, enriched its content, and diversified its forms, thus making a greater contribution to pooling the working people's efforts in the construction of the new society, to accelerating the socioeconomic development pace, and to promoting and asserting a militant, revolutionary, and innovating spirit in all spheres of the material and intellectual creation.

We consistently based the entire propagandistic and educational work on the revolutionary and materialistic-dialectical and historical concept about the world and life promoted by the RCP, on the great qualitative changes that have occurred in our society, and on the huge potential of the experience gained in the years of socialist construction.

In this respect, the political-ideological education--which encompasses more than 11 million Communists, members of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY], and other working people, including management cadres--ensured a thorough examination of our party's experience, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's theses and recommendations, basic works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, and other contemporary theoretical writings. We laid greater emphasis on the key problem of social development and of scientific organization and management of the economy as well as on arming the working people with firm convictions, so as to pool all efforts toward fulfilling the development plans and programs drafted by the 13th Party Congress.

Being subordinated to our requirements for an overall new quality, the political-ideological activity focused on strengthening work responsibility, applying efficiency criteria, increasing the political and professional-scientific competence of cadres, raising the specialized training of the working personnel, and developing a thorough economic way of thinking among all working people.

In accordance with the current requirements of the new scientific-technical revolution, we improved and modernized the Romanian education, expanded its material base, increased the scientific training of the young generation, and organically blended education with research and production. We improved the teaching of social sciences in schools and faculties and intensified the educational work among pupils, students, and the teaching staff. The school, UCY and Pioneers organizations, communist students associations, and all cadres with prerogatives in this field have worked with greater responsibility and consistency, under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, to cultivate among our children and youth a spirit of revolutionary patriotism, love for the fatherland, party, and people, and the determination to serve the cause of the people and defend socialist achievements and the country's independence and sovereignty; these institutions also paid greater attention to broadly promoting the values of the Romanian science, culture, and art. Various actions designed to popularize and disseminate the achievements of socialism and the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era" as well as other broad political and cultural-educational events devoted to certain outstanding moments in the history of our party and people played a very important role in cultivating patriotism among the masses and strengthening the unity of all working people around the party and its secretary general.

The scientific study of Romania's history and the fact that we consistently based the entire political-educational activity on mastering our people's past struggles made a valuable contribution to developing the socialist awareness of the masses. In this respect, a profound educational significance devolved on our principled stands against tendentious and slandering theses advanced by certain foreign historians and publishers, who try to distort the historical truth about the Dacian-Roman origin and the continuity of the Romanian people in their forefathers' lands and deny the great successes attained in the years of socialism.

Taking unabated steps to ensure the country's socioeconomic and intellectual progress, our party has paid particular attention, especially in the past 22 years, to the flourishing of science and culture, as an integral and inseparable part of building the socialist society and civilization in our fatherland.

A direct outcome of these concerns is the fact that today we have a strong material base for a rich and varied cultural-artistic life.

Following the implementation of party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and guidelines, the sixth edition of the "Song to Romania" festival has reached now higher quality levels, thus making a greater contribution to the political and revolutionary education of the working people and to their mobilization in fulfilling socioeconomic tasks.

Stimulated by the new organizational framework created with the establishment of the National Council for Science and Education, by various programs drafted, and by the constant and highly competent guidance with which Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu coordinates the Romanian scientific-technical creation, the current edition of this festival has increased its concern with ensuring optimal conditions for the assertion of the scientific-technical creation as a strong instrument for disseminating scientific-technical achievements among the masses and applying them in actual fact.

We are aware of the fact that there are still a series of shortcomings in the activity sponsored by the festival, the report reads.

It is our duty to make steady efforts to enrich the educational content of all artistic events, while also paying greater attention to constantly refreshing the repertoire and increasing the quality of creation and performance. We must find the best ways and means to raise the entire mass cultural-educational work to higher qualitative levels, so as to be up to the trust put in our art and science and to make better use of the conditions created for the flourishing of culture in Socialist Romania.

In the period since the previous congress, about 16,000 social, political, scientific-technical, literary, and artistic books were published in more than 340 million copies.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's work, which makes a very great contribution to the creative development and enrichment of contemporary revolutionary thinking, was published in Romanian and other widely-used international languages. Homage-paying books were also published, with the contribution of the most outstanding personalities of our scientific and cultural life. We printed numerous historical works which tackled, in the light of latest research results, the key aspects of our people's history and culture and their antiquity and ceaseless continuity in these lands, thus substantiatingly and scientifically proving, in the spirit of the objective truth, the falseness of theses malevolently being circulated by certain historians abroad.

Important results were also scored in literature. Prose writers, poets, and playwrights have produced important works in this period and contributed more often to newspapers and magazines, thus militating for the implementation of our party-state policy in the field of culture and art. A large number of books--novels, short stories, and reportages--present specific moments in the building of Socialist Romania and depict the image of our present-day heroes, the builders of the new society, their spiritual wealth, other moral problems characteristic to modern life, and the confrontation between the new in our society and outdated views of life left over from the past.

The managements of publications and publishing houses, which are called upon to show greater consistency in assessing works of art from principled positions and promote what is new, advanced, and valuable in the creative activity, must become more responsible and adopt a firm attitude toward works with a poor content, which do not satisfy the ideological and artistic requirements and options of our society.

In the period since the Second Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, we also scored important results in the field of cinema creation. We produced 146 long feature films and many other documentaries and cartoons, which were seen by more than 500 million patrons, thus confirming once more the important role of films in the mass cultural-educational activity. Greater attention was paid to producing good films about children and youth, thus presenting their specific horizons and problems, their thirst for knowledge and assertion, their love for the fatherland and party, and their adherence to the ideals of socialism.

The concern with the presentation of our national epic has led to the screening of an important number of films inspired from our people's history and from their brave struggle full of sacrifices to safeguard our national being and secure our freedom, unity, and sovereignty.

In the activity of theatrical and musical institutions, one can note a spirit of greater responsibility for the political, ideological, and artistic value of repertoires and a better correlation between these repertoires and the working people's requirements, our topical educational goals, and the prerequisites of implementing the new economic mechanisms. In recent years, the original dramaturgy has taken the leading place in the repertoires of theaters and one can also notice a greater concern with staging topical plays of great educational value.

The Romanian musical creation of all genres has also registered a strong development; numerous new works were produced, works of real artistic value and with an ardent patriotic and educational message, which were received well by the public. The number of musical disks and prints with a thematic and militant content has also increased substantially.

We extended the practice of performing shows in the middle of working people's collectives on large industrial sites and organizing small-scale theatrical seasons, permanent theatrical seasons, and artistic tours in localities without such professional institutions and in workers centers. However, one must stress that there were also certain shortcomings in the activity of theatrical and musical institutions, both from the viewpoint of content and of artistic performance.

Proceeding from the urgent need--often underscored by party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--that "each cultural-artistic unit should become a center of patriotic and revolutionary education and of fashioning the new man," the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the county committees for socialist culture and education, the working people's councils, and the party organizations from theatrical and musical institutions must intensify their efforts to raise the ideological and artistic level of all performances, by presenting highly educational shows for the large public.

The report emphasizes that in this period plastic arts have satisfied life's concrete requirements to a larger extent and strove to contribute to expanding the people's horizon of knowledge, making their life more beautiful, and educating them in the spirit of socialist patriotism and humanism. Numerous exhibitions were organized with the broad participation of all generations

of artists from all over the country. Though the subjects were tackled in a variety of styles, these exhibitions reflected the attachment of plastic artists to the party policy and contributed to fashioning the socialist and revolutionary awareness and molding a man with high moral qualities.

In the complex process of protecting and using the national cultural wealth, nationwide and county-level museum institutions have intensified their scientific and cultural-educational activity by initiating a large number of specific ventures, in which some 17 million working people participated each year.

Proceeding from the requirement that museums should organize basic exhibitions about the Romanian people's undivided history and scientifically emphasize ideological and educational values, we continued to modernize, organize, and reorganize the basic exhibitions in our national and county museums. More than 40 museums of various kinds were introduced in the national circuit in the past 5 years.

Enjoying the careful attention and guidance of the party leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's constant indications and orientations of priceless theoretical and practical value, the press, radio, and television have made an important contribution to disseminating and explaining the party's domestic and international policy, ensuring the revolutionary education of the masses, promoting the original scientific-technical and artistic creation with a strong militant content, and mobilizing, stimulating, and better utilizing the entire human potential of our society in the implementation of the 13th Congress decisions and of our plans and programs for the country's socioeconomic development.

In the spirit of the party's revolutionary materialistic-dialectical concept, the newspapers, magazines, radio, and television have increased, in their specific ways, their educational influence among the masses; they covered all topical events and the entire socioeconomic and cultural activity of the country and actively worked for implementing the policy of peace and broad cooperation and understanding promoted by Socialist Romania and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. However, there were still shortcomings in the activity of the press, radio, and television, particularly with regard to: reporting our people's work and achievements more vigorously; asserting, through most varied publishing ways and means, the principles of socialist ethics and equity; and promoting consistently and responsibly our valuable literary-artistic creation with a rich content and generous educational message. The press, radio, and television are playing an increasingly important part in supporting and asserting the party's international policy and in presenting the prodigious activity carried out by our country and its president Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for disarmament and peace, for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, and for the establishment of a better and more just world on our planet.

In the spirit of the 13th party decisions and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education has paid

particular attention to promoting Romania's participation in the international exchange of intellectual assets and developing our cultural cooperation with all states in the world. The expansion and diversification of cultural exchanges with foreign countries have contributed to disseminating abroad the Romanian people's spiritual wealth, historical past, civilization, and culture as well as their experience and achievements in building the new society. Romania currently has various forms of cultural ties with 135 states in the world. To satisfy the interest shown abroad in our party-state leader's thinking and activity, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education has organized book fairs, symposiums, documentary film galas, and conferences which enabled the participants to acquaint themselves in greater detail with the theory and practice of socialist construction in Romania. Likewise, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, together with prestigious foreign scientific-cultural institutions, has contributed to organizing important events abroad which presented Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu's scientific and political activity and her outstanding contribution to the development of Romanian science and culture.

Our exchanges with socialist countries, developing countries, capitalist countries, and all states in the world have registered a particular expansion and diversification; these exchanges practically cover all cultural and artistic spheres and ensure a fruitful international cultural dialogue.

In order to implement the targets set for the entire educational front by the program on building the socialist society and in the spirit of recommendations and guidelines laid down by the party leadership and our secretary general, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education took care to improve its working style and methods as well as the style and methods of subordinated cultural and artistic institutions. Priority steps were taken to ensure the collective management and uniform coordination and our cultural-educational activity, in order to achieve a concentration of the efforts of all cadres in charge of the communist and revolutionary education of the masses.

The Council for Socialist Culture and Education, together with the specialized institutions and creative unions and associations, paid particular attention to guiding the creative activity toward militant and revolutionary subjects and ensuring the direct contact of writers, composers, plastic artists, and film makers with the rich surrounding reality, which is the only eternal living source of art, and with the masses of working people, who are the main users of the literary and artistic works created in these glorious years.

The particular requirements set for us by the party and its secretary general demand that we improve the overall working style of our institutions. In this spirit, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, in its capacity as central party-state body, will have to resolutely eliminate deficiencies in its own activity and unswervingly ensure the uniform management, guidance, and control of the entire cultural-educational activity and the unflinching implementation of our party-state policy in the field of socialist culture and education.

We have clear and scientifically substantiated orientations included in the party's ideological program, in the 13th Congress decisions, and in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines and assessments.

The report emphasizes that this congress--through the discussions and exchanges of opinions that will take place during its proceedings--should make a valuable contribution to asserting the creative role of the working people's collective thinking and experience, under the leadership of the party.

Through the decisions to be adopted during its proceedings, this broad democratic forum will express full endorsement for the party-state policy and will voice the sentiments of esteem, regard, and love nurtured by all the people for Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and for Comrade Elena Ceausescu; it will also pledge itself to work in a spirit of revolutionary responsibility for implementing the decisions that will be adopted, in order to successfully build the socialist and communist society in Romania.

#### Bobu Speech at Opening

AU211708 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Aug 87 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee at the opening session of the Third Congress of Political-Education and Socialist Culture held 18-19 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: empowered by the RCP Central Committee, please allow me to open the proceedings of the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, an event of particular importance in the political, social, and cultural life of the country, in the steady development and the overall progress of our homeland, in building the new socialist system, and in ensuring Romania's advance toward communism.

I express the choicest sentiments and feeling of deep satisfaction and boundless gratitude of the whole nation and with exceptional esteem and deep respect we hail the presence of the most beloved son of the country at the congress proceedings. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania is a hero among the heroes of the nation, a highly prestigious personality of our times and of the international communist and workers movement, an eminent thinker, and a politician, whose masterly theoretical political work and brilliant practical and revolutionary actions decisively shaped the new socialist and communist destiny of our country.

We are deeply honored by the presence of the congress of the RCP secretary general, the initiator of this broad and representative forum of the revolutionary workers democracy and we pay enthusiastic and ardent homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the genial founder of the modern Romania, who, for the past 50 years, with boundless devotion has identified himself with the loftiest ideals of the party and homeland and, with exemplary brilliance, has devoted his life and revolutionary activity to Romania's development and flourishing, and to the continuous increase of the country's international prestige, and to the cause of peace, socialism, and communism.

With feelings of high appreciation and deep respect, we hail the presence at the congress of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, outstanding politician, remarkable militant of our party and state, and illustrious scientist of world renown, who has made and continues to make an exceptional contribution to drafting and implementing the socioeconomic development plans of the country, to ensuring the flourishing and increasing the prestige of the Romanian science, education, and culture, and to strengthening peace, understanding, and cooperation among all the nations of the world.

We warmly greet the other comrades of the party and state leadership and all the delegates and guests to the congress.

Likewise, we hail the presence at the congress of the members of diplomatic corps and the representatives of the foreign press accredited to Bucharest. The proceedings of the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture takes place at a time that is marked by important achievements in all the fields of activity, when the communists, workers, and the whole nation mark the 22d anniversary of the historic Ninth RCP Congress, which opened for Romania a period of great socialist achievements and bright communist horizons, a period recalled by our whole nation, with justified patriotic pride and deep love and gratitude for its inspirer and genial founder--"the Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

Today, as always, our thoughts are directed with particular esteem and deep gratitude toward Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the tried and clear-sighted leader of the nation, the brilliant leader of the party and the country, who initiated and has ensured, for more than 20 years, a broad democratic system of effective participation of the masses in decision making, in the management of the society, and in consciously shaping their own destinies.

You, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, through the measures you initiated and that were adopted, ensured our people--in their capacity as owners, producers, and end-users of everything that is being achieved in our homeland--a real democracy, penetrated by the deepest humanism; you elevated the people to the high dignifying level of history shapers and direct participants in all the decisions which regard their present and future; builders of a socialist and communist civilization on the soil of our dear, free, sovereign, and independent homeland--the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Bobu Thanks Ceausescu

AU231650 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Aug 87 p 2

[Speech by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, thanking RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu for his speech to the opening session of the Third Congress of Political-Education and Socialist Culture held 17-18 August in Bucharest]

[Text] I express the sentiments of high gratitude of all the participants in the Third Congress of Political-Education and Socialist Culture and we thank



you from the bottom of our hearts for the masterly speech you have delivered here, the country's political, ideological, and cultural high forum; your speech is a programmatic document of exceptional importance for the great work of shaping the new man, the conscious builder of his own destiny and of socialism and communism in Romania.

Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we, all the workers in the field of political education and socialist culture, assure you that we will respond with deeds to your enthusiastic calls and incentives, and will follow the brilliant example of heroic work and revolutionary devotion you set for us daily. We pledge to work with a high communist responsibility in order to firmly implement your recommendations, and the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state.

We assure you that we will do all we can in order to unflinchingly implement the theses, ideas, and orientations included in your brilliant speech, we will give new impetus to the whole activity of shaping the socialist, patriotic, and revolutionary awareness of the working people, and will continuously enrich the Romanian people's material and cultural values.

Esteemed Comrades, taking into account the outstanding theoretical and practical importance of the masterly speech delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, a speech that thoroughly examines the country's socioeconomic development and clearly sets forth the ways to achieve a new, superior quality in accordance with the current and the future requirements established by the 13th RCP Congress and included in the party's ideological program, I propose that this speech be adopted as a program which will serve as foundation for the whole political, ideological, cultural, and educational activity carried out by the party, mass, and civic bodies and organizations, by educational, arts, and cultural institutes, and by the whole ideological front, with a view to shaping the new man, conscious and devoted builder of socialism and communism in our dear homeland, the SR of Romania.

With respect and gratitude we express our ardent thanks for the brilliant and tireless activity you carry out, with incomparable revolutionary devotion and great patriotism at the helm of the party and state and, we extend heartfelt wishes for much health, a long life, and the same vigorous working and creative power you showed so far for the homeland's progress and prosperity and for the triumph of the lofty ideals of socialism, communism, and peace throughout the world.

Long live the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

## Elena Ceausescu Speech

AU211611 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, at the conclusion of the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, on 18 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: The Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture is ending its proceedings in an atmosphere of great patriotic and revolutionary enthusiasm and of full unity around the party and its secretary general; the working people in this important field have expressed the firm determination to do their best to increase the role and contribution of the political-educational and cultural work to the overall development of our socialist society. (Loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

The congress highly valued the important speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and unanimously adopted it as the program-document of the entire political-educational activity to fashion the new man, the conscious and devoted builder of socialism and communism in Romania. (Loud cheers and applause; chants; "Ceausescu, Romania-Our Esteem and Pride!")

The comrades who addressed the congress plenary proceedings and the proceedings in sections examined the activities to date in a critical and self-critical manner, and emphasized our achievements and good experience gained, as well as the shortcomings still present in this field. They pointed out the significant contribution made by the political-educational work to the implementation of the party policy of developing industry, agriculture, and all sectors and continuously raising all the people's material and intellectual living standard. Concurrently with the growth of the forces of production, we have strongly developed science, education, and culture, which are the most important elements of successfully building the comprehensively developed socialist society and increasing the quality of all the people's work and life.

The congress discussions also emphasized the fact that the political-educational and cultural activity is still not up to our possibilities and to the greater requirements set by the party to strongly develop the technical-material base of our society. The decisions adopted by the congress amount to a firm pledge from all working people in this branch to take most resolute steps to eliminate such lags and improve and raise the entire political-educational and cultural activity to higher levels.

One can say that the congress proceedings were a strong manifestation of our revolutionary workers democracy, which ensures the broad and direct participation of the working people and the entire nation in discussing and drafting all decisions that are relevant to the development of various sectors of activity, in running society, and in consistently implementing the

party policy and the overall program for the fatherland's socioeconomic development and for a higher level of material and intellectual civilization in the entire nation. (Lively and prolonged applause)

Comrades, in the spirit and on the basis of orientations included in the party secretary general's speech, our congress adopted an all-encompassing action program for all fields of political-educational and cultural activity. We must resolutely proceed to implementing this program! Let us ensure that political-educational activity plays an increasingly important part in implementing the plan and programs for the country's socioeconomic development, the 13th Congress decisions, and the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and promote Romania's progress toward communism! (Loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu, Heroism-Romania, Communism!")

The entire political-educational activity should give priority to implementing the following targets: Romania's transition to a new stage of development; the intensive development of production; the new scientific-technical revolution; the new agrarian revolution; and a profound revolution in our people's way of thinking and action.

The basic and fundamental orientation of the political-educational activity must be the education for work and for active, conscious, and responsible participation in implementing production tasks and socioeconomic development plans and programs, so as to increase the entire nation's living standard on this basis.

One can only judge and assess the efficiency of political-educational activity in the context of concrete results obtained in material and intellectual production. One cannot talk about efficiency in political-educational work when one is still faced with shortcomings in production, delays in plan fulfillment, waste of raw and other materials, and poor quality products!

The political-educational activity must increase the awareness and responsibility of each working man and collective, with a view to obtaining ever better results in technology, production, and the proper administration of public wealth and strengthening socialist ownership, the foundation of the all-round progress of our society.

We must always bear in mind that the level of revolutionary awareness is closed linked to the growth of the people's professional, technical, and cultural training, hence we must strive to ensure that the political-educational activity will expand the horizon of political, technical, and cultural knowledge of each working man and all the people.

We must develop a spirit of initiative and responsibility in fulfilling the plan provisions for this year and the entire 5-year plan in an exemplary manner and satisfying the important present-day requirements for: increasing labor productivity; reducing material consumption; raising the quality and technical level of products; applying the new economic-financial mechanism and the principles of self-management and self-administration, and enhancing economic efficiency. This is a sure way to increase the national income and raise the people's living standard. (Lively applause)

A permanent goal of the political-educational activity must be to strengthen order and discipline in all fields and eliminate all violations of our socialist state's laws and norms, all attempts to live without work, all manifestations of lack of discipline or responsibility in the administration of public wealth, and all backward and retrograde mentalities and attitudes toward work and society.

The political-educational activity must ensure that all working people acquire a higher concept about their rights and duties in society and about the norms and principles of socialist ethics, equity, and humanism.

Let us ensure that the educational work should play an ever more important part in developing socialist awareness and in fashioning advanced moral convictions and features as well as a new and responsible attitude toward work, society, and the target of developing and raising Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "May Ceausescu Live, May Romania Flourish!")

We must constantly base the entire political-educational activity on our party's revolutionary materialistic-dialectical concept about the world and life and on the principles of scientific socialism. Only thus will we be able to arm the working people with a clear understanding of phenomena in nature and society; only thus will we be able to ensure that the entire nation consciously works, with all its might, to shape its free, dignified, and happy future, the socialist and communist future! (Loud, prolonged applause)

School and our educational system of all grades play a decisive part in disseminating science and culture, preparing the young generation for work and life, molding the new man, and fashioning the revolutionary and socialist awareness. Therefore, our teaching staff has the highly responsible duty of thoroughly educating the new generation and training cadres of workers, technicians, and experts with a broad horizon of scientific-technical and cultural knowledge and with an advanced concept about the world and life; these cadres should be permeated by a strong revolutionary spirit and should be profoundly devoted to the cause of socialism and communism.

In the framework of the modern scientific-technical revolution, science plays a greater role and makes a stronger contribution to the development of our society. Therefore, we should broadly disseminate scientific knowledge among the working people and ensure that they understand and master the latest achievements of contemporary science and technology and universal knowledge.

The entire political-ideological and cultural activity must make an important contribution to educating the people in a spirit of socialist and revolutionary patriotism and of love for the fatherland, party, people, and our socialist nation. We must base this activity both on a thorough knowledge of historical achievements and great revolutionary changes which have transformed the life of the entire country in the years of socialist construction, and on a

thorough understanding of the national history and heroism of our forefathers, who faced dangers and fought to defend and preserve the Romanian people's national identity and their right to a free and independent life! (Loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People, Romania and the Future!")

Comrades, a strong manifestation of our socialist culture and its mass and profound democratic character is the "Song to Romania" national festival, which represents the broadest framework for the participation of the masses in the cultural-artistic life and creation and for the development and ever stronger assertion of the Romanian people's creative genius and of all cultural-artistic and scientific-technical talents among workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all our people. Using the experience gained thus far, let us work to further develop and diversify the various facets of this festival! Let us ensure the active participation of working people from all socio-economic units, cities and communes in the technical and cultural-artistic creative activity within the festival, thus directly contributing to raising the overall cultural level, molding the new man, and fashioning Romania's socialist civilization and culture!

Creative unions play a particular role in developing and enhancing our socialist culture and cultural-artistic creation. The literature, music, plastic arts, theater, cinema, and artistic creation in general have the mission and duty to create and enrich the national heritage with new and valuable works permeated by revolutionary humanism and profound trust in our great communist ideals, works which can help to develop the socialist awareness and education of the new man, and which can depict, in original and most varied forms, the people's concerns and aspirations, as well as their struggle and work to build socialism and communism. (Loud, prolonged applause)

Likewise, the press, radio, television, and all mass information media must further improve their activity and present, through their own specific means, the huge work of the entire nation and the great achievements and revolutionary changes occurring in our fatherland; they should pool together and mobilize all the people's creative energy in the construction of the new, socialist society.

Great responsibility for organizing and developing the cultural-educational activity rests upon the Council for Socialist Culture and Education and on county committees for culture and education, which must see to it that all cultural-educational institutions and means of our society pool their efforts, further improve their activity, and organize most efficient actions that can contribute to expanding the working people's cultural horizons and mobilize the masses in implementing the policy of socialist construction and socio-economic development in our fatherland.

Trade unions, youth and women's organizations, and all bodies and organizations of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front--which practically includes all categories of working people--must actively participate in and directly contribute to the proper organization and development of the political-educational and cultural-artistic activity.

The entire political-educational and cultural work must proceed under the direct leadership of the party and of its bodies and organizations. The duty of county, municipal, town, and communal committees is to guide and direct the entire political-educational and cultural activity in such a way as to make a decisive contribution to raising the working people's political, ideological, and technical-professional level, developing their revolutionary spirit and responsibility for work and life, and achieving a true revolution in the way of thinking and action of each working man and all the people. (Lively, prolonged applause)

Comrades, while working for the country's socioeconomic development and the ceaseless progress of science, education, and culture, our party and state also pay particular attention to the evolution of international life and are actively participating in the efforts to firmly promote a policy of peace and cooperation in the world.

In the current international circumstances, the most important problem is to do everything possible to halt the arms race, proceed to disarmament, and defend the peace and life of peoples! (Loud, prolonged cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!")

Now, more than ever before, all peoples and advanced forces everywhere--among whom scientists and men of culture and art represent an important detachment of the struggle for peace and progress--must unite their efforts and cooperate very closely to prevent war and nuclear catastrophe, and ensure the triumph of the policy of peace and cooperation.

Our congress expressed the firm commitment of all men of culture and art in our country to resolutely work, together with all the people, to unswervingly implement our party-state policy of peace, cooperation, and disarmament and to strongly voice Romania's desire for peace and the Romanian people's will and determination to firmly struggle for the defense of the basic right of people to life, peace, and free and dignified development! (Lively and prolonged applause)

From the rostrum of this high forum of socialist education and culture, we call on all men of culture, science, and art in Europe and throughout the world to pool efforts and actively struggle for disarmament, peace, cooperation, and the defense of the wonderful achievements of human knowledge and civilization, and to ensure that they always serve the progress and well-being of peoples and the freedom and independence of all nations in the world! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu, Romania-Peace and Friendship!")

In conclusion I would like to express the conviction that the congress proceedings and the documents adopted will go down as an important point in our entire political-educational and cultural activity.

We have everything we need for that; we have a strong detachment of party-state activists in the field of ideology, education, and culture. Let us do our best to further elevate the entire work of educating and molding the new man, the builder of socialism and communism in our fatherland! (Loud, prolonged applause)

Let us welcome the Party National Conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic with ever greater achievements in fulfilling the plan for this year and the entire 5-year plan! Let us ensure that the political-educational and cultural activity makes a contribution to obtaining important achievements in all fields, unflinchingly implementing the 13th Party Congress decisions, and raising our fatherland to ever higher peaks of civilization and progress! In this new stage of our socialist revolution, political-educational and cultural activity should become a strong force that unites the entire nation in the struggle for the victory of communism in Romania! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "We Will Work and We Will Struggle, the Country We Will Raise!")

On behalf of the party leadership, I extend to you, all working people in the field of political education and socialist culture, and all our people warmest wishes for new and ever greater successes in the entire activity! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!"; "Ceausescu and the People!"; "Ceausescu-Peace!"; and "Ceausescu, Romania-Our Esteem and Pride!")

#### Report on Speeches

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 19 August on pages 2, 4, and 5 carries 31 reports ranging between 500 and 800 words on speeches made by participants in the discussions of the Third Political Education and Socialist Culture Congress, held on 18-19 August in Bucharest. All speeches, totalling some 21,000 words, deal in general terms with various achievements in the socioeconomic life of the country, praise Ceausescu's activity, and express pledges for better and more intensive work in order "to shape the new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism." Most of the speakers are cultural figures, artists, writers, professors, and theater directors. No Political Executive Committee members are reported speaking at the congress.

Ana Muresan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee is reported speaking in her capacity as chairman of the Women's National Council and after praising Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu pledges on behalf of the Women's National Council, women's committees, and commissions "to carry out a more intensive political-educational activity in order to fulfill the great responsibility incumbent on women and families to raise as many children as possible, thus guaranteeing the youthfulness and vigor of the nation."

Tamara Dobrin, RCP Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Council for Culture and Socialist Education, on behalf of the cultural figures in Romania, pledges "to unflinchingly militate for the implementation of the party and state policy in the field of culture and arts." Poliana Cristescu, RCP Central Committee member and chairman of the National Council of Pioneers expresses "heartfelt gratitude for the excellent living, working, and learning conditions, and for the happy childhood the brilliant 'Nicolae Ceausescu Era' guarantees for the children," while Hajdu Gyozo and William Heinz, as representatives of Hungarian and German ethnic minorities "fully support" the domestic and international policy promoted by the RCP.

The rest of the speakers represent cultural, artistic, or educational establishments in various countries and enterprises and in their speeches, all follow the same pattern of praising Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu as well as the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era" and pledging to increase efforts in their respective field of activity "in order to continuously raise the Romanian culture."

#### Report on Discussions

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 19 August carries on page 6 a 5,000-word report on the discussions that took place in the four sections of the Third Congress of Political Culture and Socialist Education, held in Bucharest on 17-18 August.

The report consists of four parts, one for each of the sections of the congress. After listing the members of the presidium of each section, which includes several full and candidate Political Executive Committee members and cultural figures and the names of the speakers, representing various cultural fields (none of them being a ranking party official), the report presents a general summary of the discussions in the respective sections.

Participants in the first section, the "Section on Political-Ideological Education and Mass Political Activity for Mobilizing the Working People to Implement the Socioeconomic Development Program of the Homeland" discussed political-ideological actions in order to eliminate "some negative manifestations that still persist in some citizens' way of thinking and behaving" and improve the political-ideological instruction in economic units and educational and cultural institutions.

Participants in the second section, the "Section on Cultural, Educational, and Artistic Activity Carried Out in Institutions and Cultural Establishments" examined the activity of "revolutionary education of the masses" that has been carried out in various cultural establishments and discussed the duty incumbent on party bodies and organizations "to improve all forms of political, artistic, and cultural activity" in accordance with "the ideological program of the party."

Participants in the third section, the "Section on Scientific-Technological Creativity" discussed ways of developing the scientific and technological activity and of "shaping the new man" who is ready to "work resolutely for the intensive development of the Romanian economy."

Participants in the fourth section, the "Section on Press, Publishing Houses, Radio, and Television" discussed the importance of fulfilling the "great mission incumbent on press, radio, and television" to present in all their work the "great socioeconomic achievements of the country" in the current stage of development.

Speakers pledged in every section to increase their contribution "to the historic process of building the new system" and "to asserting the foreign policy promoted by the party and state on achieving a better and more just world, a world of peace and social progress."



## Appeal for Disarmament, Peace

AU211342 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 18 Aug 87

["Appeal of Romania's Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture for Nuclear and General Disarmament, for Peace"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/8/1987--The participants in the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture debated the general questions of Romania's peaceful development, of moulding the new, advanced man of our socialist society, who is aware of the great responsibilities incumbent on him in this epoch, expressed also on this occasion their profound concern over the particularly grave and complex evolution of the international life, over the ever greater dangers arming, nuclear arming in the first place, levels at human peace and civilization as a whole, at the fundamental right of all people to life, to a free and dignified existence.

A wide and representative forum of our working class democracy, supporting entirely the internationally amply reverberated initiatives of the illustrious leader of our nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and expressing the firm will of peace of the whole people, the congress calls all the men of letters, art and science, the creators of spiritual assets in Europe and all over the world, all the politicians, the peoples everywhere to join efforts with us and work most responsibly--now, before it is too late--to halt the arms race and for a passage to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to eliminate the danger of a devastating war.

Sharing in the great responsibility incumbent on us given our social mission, we, the men of letters, art and science place all our creative power at the service of safeguarding mankind from the threat of a devastating nuclear war, to work with our specific means for nuclear and conventional disarmament, for the triumph of reason and peace.

Aware of how much mankind is endangered by the continuation of the arms race, the production and testing of new nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction means, let us do everything so that as soon as possible an accord may be reached between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the elimination of the intermediate-range missiles from the European continent, as a first step towards new understandings conducive to the total elimination and liquidation of nuclear arms from Europe and from all over the world.

As men of letters, art and science who know and understand best the destructive power of atom, let us oppose most firmly the absurd, senseless policy by which a large share of the brilliant creations of the human mind are diverted from their natural course, used against progress and civilization and life on earth.

In the epoch of the greatest development of scientific thinking, of discoveries with a deep-going impact on the human existence, we carry the quite

special responsibility of using nuclear power and chemical substances for peaceful purposes alone, at the exclusive service of all peoples' progress and prosperity.

Culture, science and art may flourish and develop only and solely in peace and collaboration. No people can secure its progress and welfare unless conditions of peace and full security are provided.

Pondering most responsibly over the evolution of the international situation and the nuclear danger, we call on all servants of art, science and culture to find the way to people's hearts, by the agency of their creation, and make them understand that now, in the atomic era, all peoples are threatened by nuclear destruction, that, despite its great diversity, the human kind is one and the same. All the inhabitants of the planet are in duty bound to campaign steadily for peace, for disarmament, for the definitive elimination of war from mankind's life. It is the duty of us all to prevent cannons, bombs and nuclear missiles from destroying the work of the creators of material and spiritual assets, from reducing to silence the voice of artists.

Let us take concerted action and place above anything else the interests of peace, life and civilization on earth. Let us do our best to turn Europe--which gave important values to the human civilization, but where the biggest arsenals of nuclear arms and sophisticated mass destruction means are stockpiled today--into a continent of full security, collaboration, understanding and peace, free of nuclear missiles or arms.

We, the participants in the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, fully espousing President Nicolae Ceausescu's assessments of exceptional theoretical and practical importance on the evolution and trends in the international life, we and our whole people express the belief that the world nations, the advanced forces everywhere--among which men of culture, science and art are a strong unit of the struggle for peace and progress--have the necessary force and capacity to check the course of events toward confrontation and war and build up a world of peace and understanding, free of arms and wars for present and future generations.

Working in close unity with all creators of material and spiritual assets, with all those who cherish peace and life, we are determined to make an energetic contribution, to the best of our abilities, to the assertion of the policy of disarmament, collaboration and peace, to the creation of an international climate of quiet, confidence and mutual respect among people and nations.

In concerted action, through our peoples' struggles and efforts, let us ensure the triumph of the policy of disarmament, collaboration and confidence, let us win peace--mankind's most precious asset.

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ROMANIA

POLITICAL

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU261342 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 87 p 5

[Message from President Ronald Reagan to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Esteemed Mr President,

On the occasion of the National Day of Romania, I take pleasure in extending to you and to the Romanian people my personal greetings and the American people's sincere wishes for happiness, peace, and prosperity to Romania.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

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## NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES IN BUCHAREST, COUNTIES

## Dascalescu Speech

AU252018 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 87 p 1

[Speech by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at a 22 August festive meeting in Bucharest on Romania's National Day]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: The Romanian people are celebrating 23 August in an atmosphere of strong and full unity around the RCP and its secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, prominent personality of the contemporary world and eminent thinker and politician, who for more than 50 years of boundless dedication has identified himself with the noblest ideals of the party and state and has devoted his brilliant model life and revolutionary activity to the ceaseless flourishing of Romania and the cause of peace, socialism, and communism. (Prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

The anniversary of our great national holiday is a wonderful opportunity to recall, with legitimate pride, the rich traditions of the struggle of our heroic Communist Party. In keeping with the will and determination of the country's patriotic and progressive forces and the entire nation's aspirations, the party has organized and led the revolutionary struggles of the workers class, peasantry, and other social categories and has carried the banner of the broad anti-fascist resistance movement, by mobilizing the efforts of the broad masses--within the framework of the Anti-Hitlerite Patriotic Front established during the war--on the basis of a platform of common action. Thus, the great epic of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of August 1944 was the outcome of the will of our entire nation. (Lively applause)

Our country's full participation in the war against Nazi Germany, the tough battles waged by the Romanian soldiers alongside the Soviet Army for the liberation of our fatherland's entire territory and later for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, as well as the huge sacrifices made for the final victory strongly confirm the fact that, through the number of the armed forces and other assets it mobilized in the struggle against Nazi Germany, Romania occupied fourth place among the countries of the anti-fascist coalition.

Today, on the anniversary of the glorious August, our people are paying most grateful homage to the communist and anti-fascist heroes and the thousands of fighters--brave Romanian soldiers and officers--who gave their lives for liberating the forefathers' land and crushing the most odious dictatorship ever known in history. (Applause)

At the same time, we pay warm homage to the memory of the soldiers of the Soviet Army, who fought, made huge sacrifices, and bore the brunt of the war, as well as to the memory of the soldiers of other allied armies, the partisans, and all those who struggled to save mankind from the fascist danger. (Applause)

Esteemed Comrades, the historic event of 23 August 1944 has not only marked the voluntary act of a people determined to regain its independence and save its national being but it also changed the course of Romania's overall history, by inaugurating a new era in our fatherland's history, the era of fulfilling our ideals of social and national justice, the era of socialism and communism. (Loud applause)

In the 43 years since the victory of the August 1944 revolution, Romania, under the leadership of the RCP, has covered several historical stages, from the system based on oppression and exploitation to the comprehensively developed socialist society. From a predominantly agricultural backward country, Romania has turned into an industrial-agrarian state, with a strong industry in full swing of modernization and a socialist agriculture in full swing of progress.

In this time span of more than 40 years, a place of decisive importance is taken by the era inaugurated by the Ninth Party Congress, the richest period in our entire history, when the Romanian people have heroically covered a road of great socialist victories. With justified pride, our people call this bright period, which will go down with golden letters in the rich history book of our nation, the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," in recognition of the fact that all the great achievements of these years are indestructibly linked to the prodigious activity carried out with clear-sightedness and ardent patriotism by the most beloved son of the nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who was elected to lead the destiny of the party and country at that historic forum of communists 22 years ago. (Prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Today, on the glorious anniversary of our great holiday, we pay ardent and passionate homage to our illustrious party-state leader, whose heroic and brilliant revolutionary activity have left a decisive mark on the unprecedented achievements that define the new socialist destiny of our country.

Through his revolutionary activity of great importance and the exemplary way in which he carries out the mandate of huge responsibility entrusted to him by the party and people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has gained the entire nation's profound love and gratitude and has established himself in the awareness of mankind as a bright militant of the international communist and workers movement, outstanding personality of the contemporary political life,

and untiring promoter of the noble ideals of freedom, progress, and peace throughout the world. (Enthusiastic cheers, applause, and ovations; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!"; "Ceausescu and the People!"; and "Ceausescu-Peace!")

On this anniversary, we also pay warm homage to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, front-ranking revolutionary militant of our party and state and illustrious scientist of great international renown, for her outstanding contribution to elaborating and implementing the programs for the country's socioeconomic development, to further developing and increasing the prestige of the Romanian science, education, and culture, and to strengthening peace, understanding, and cooperation among all peoples. (Lively applause)

The great victories attained in the years of socialist construction are the result of the heroic work of our people, who have become free masters of their destiny and are shaping their life in accordance with their wishes. For the wonderful achievements obtained in our fatherland's development--an authorization from and on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic--allow me to extend warmest congratulations to the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all our people, who are working with high devotion and dedication and in complete unity to attain the 13th Party Congress historic targets, which open up bright prospects for promoting the development of Socialist Romania and raising it to higher peaks of progress and civilization. (Loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

Esteemed Comrades, answering Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's mobilizing appeals, the entire nation is working with a high revolutionary spirit to fully and smoothly attain all ranges of our itemized production, primarily the production earmarked for export, and all indicators of the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development this year and throughout the 5-year plan, thus ensuring the implementation of the key strategic goal of this stage, namely Romania's transition to a higher stage, that of a medium-developed socialist country.

In light of the requirements set forth by Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party, mass, and public bodies and organizations and the working people in industry, agriculture, and other sectors are taking firm steps to fulfill the programs on improving the organization and modernization of production processes, implementing the new scientific-technical and agrarian revolution, further raising labor productivity, better utilizing material and energy resources, and attaining a high economic efficiency in all fields. As our party secretary general stressed, we have everything we need for this as well as a plan that takes into account the possibilities and requirements for our fatherland's development. The essential factors now are: Thorough work, full of devotion and revolutionary enthusiasm, and each collective's determination to take forceful steps, in a spirit of high communist responsibility, to improve self-management, self-administration, and the new economic-financial mechanism and to implement the principles of revolutionary workers democracy.

In the spirit of higher requirements formulated by our party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, the party, mass, and public bodies and organizations must carry out a broad activity to further develop the revolutionary outlook about the world and life and to fashion the new man, conscious and devoted builder of socialism and communism in our beloved fatherland. (Applause)

Esteemed Comrades, on this great holiday we emphasize once more, with sentiments of great satisfaction, that in the years since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the helm of our party and state, Socialist Romania has established itself in the awareness of mankind as a country of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the world. The construction proposals, steps, and initiatives of our eminent leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, great and untiring hero of peace, have been and continue to be ardent appeals to promoting peace, disarmament, and security, halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, fully asserting the new principles of relations among states, settling military conflicts through political means, establishing a new international economic order, and defending life on earth; mankind's most precious asset. (Loud applause).

In line with its consistent foreign policy, Romania has proceeded from mere words to actual deeds and--on the basis of the resolution unanimously expressed by the entire nation during the November 1986 referendum--cut back on its military expenditures, armaments, and troops by 5 percent. This action, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, is having a strong impact upon the efforts to intensify the struggle for disarmament and peace and for a world without wars, a world of peaceful cooperation among all nations. (Prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Peace and Friendship!")

Esteemed Comrades, unswervingly advanced along the bright road of freedom opened up by the events of 23 August 1944, on this dear holiday the working people throughout the country are voicing their firm determination and unanimous commitment to work harder, in a spirit of high communist responsibility and patriotic self-denial and devotion, to welcome the Party National Conference and the 40th anniversary of the republic proclamation with new and ever greater achievements in all fields of activity, in order to successfully build the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism--the golden dream of mankind--in Romania. (Applause)

Long live the RDP headed by its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live the diligent and talented Romanian people, heroic builder of the comprehensively developed socialist society!

Long live our beloved, free, and independent fatherland, the SR of Romania, and may it flourish!

May the unity of all nations in the struggle for disarmament, national independence, disarmament, detente, and peace triumph! (Loud applause, cheers, and ovations. Enthusiastic chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!"; "Ceausescu and the People!"; "Our Esteem and Pride, Ceausescu-Romania!"; and "Ceausescu-Peace")

## Olteanu Speech

AU260924 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 87 p 1

[Speech by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee, at the opening of a national day festive meeting held in Bucharest on 22 August]

[Text] Please allow me to open the Bucharest festive meeting devoted to the 43d anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in Romania.

I express the choicest sentiments and feelings of ardent love, deep appreciation, and boundless gratitude of the Communists and of all the working people in Bucharest and with great respect and particular esteem we pay enthusiastic homage to the illustrious leader of the Socialist Romania, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who, with boundless devotion and great patriotism, devoted the 55 years of his heroic and brilliant revolutionary activity to serving the supreme ideals of the party and the people; he is the great hero of the nation, an outstanding personality of our times, and a tireless militant for the cause of freedom, progress, and peace throughout the world.

With feelings of high appreciation and deep esteem, we hail the presence at this meeting of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government, outstanding politician, great militant of our party and state, and an outstanding scientist of world renown, who exemplarily devoted her prodigious activity to continuously raising the role of science, culture, and education in the work of building socialism in our homeland and to strengthening peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

Likewise, we greet the other comrades of the party and state leadership and all the other participants in this festive meeting.

At the same time, we extend warm greetings to our foreign guests and to the members of the diplomatic corps who are attending our meeting.

### Defense Minister's Order of the Day

AU260717 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 87 p 4

["Order of the Day" issued by Defense Minister Vasile Milea on Romanian National Day--23 August]

[Text] On 23 August we are celebrating the 43rd anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in an atmosphere of strong patriotic and revolutionary involvement, in which all our people, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are firmly working to implement the plan



tasks for this year and the entire 5-year plan and the great socioeconomic tasks established by the 13th Party Congress, in order to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism.

Taking place in the year in which the Romanian Communists and all our people celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the Ninth Party Congress--which inaugurated the most dynamic period full of achievements in our country's existence, a period termed with justified patriotic pride the Nicolae Ceausescu Era--and welcoming the Party National Conference, the great political event of the year, with new and important results in work, the 43rd anniversary of Romania's National Day is an event of profound significance and great revolutionary and patriotic inspiration.

On this festive occasion, we wish to again express great appreciation and gratitude to the RCP, the leading political force and vital center of our socialist society, and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and esteemed son of our nation, hero among the nation's heroes, ardent patriot, and prominent figure of our time, for his huge and fervent activity devoted to building socialism in our fatherland, implementing the party program and the historic 13th Party Congress decisions, ensuring the country's ceaseless development, and promoting the cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding among all nations in the world.

We also want to pay respectful homage to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, eminent politician and brilliant scientist of world renown, for her outstanding contribution to ensuring the ceaseless flourishing of our beloved fatherland, elaborating and implementing the party-state domestic and foreign policy, and promoting the progress of Romanian science, education, and culture, as well as the cause of international peace and cooperation.

On the 43rd anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, Romania presents itself as an industrial-agrarian country with strong and modern industry, with socialist agriculture in full progress, and with flourishing culture and science; it also presents itself as a state that enjoys high appreciation in all parts of the globe thanks to the prodigious activity of our great statesman, the President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who is loved and respected by the entire Romanian nation and widely known and appreciated in the world as a consistent and firm promoter of ideals of peace, friendship, and cooperation among nations.

Recalling the historic revolutionary act of 43 years ago, we highly honor the workers class, revolutionaries, and patriots who, in the heat of the August 1944 events, acted with bravery and a spirit of sacrifice for the supreme cause of the country's freedom and independence.

With deep gratitude we venerate the heroic deeds of the Romanian officers and soldiers who shed their blood and earned everlasting glory in the battle to liberate our forefathers' lands and later Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, until the final defeat of the fascist armies.

We also pay warm homage to the valiant Soviet soldiers who bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism, to the peoples of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, and to anti-fascist fighters everywhere who contributed to the defeat of the common enemy.

Comrade soldiers, enlisted men, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals.

By honoring the great national holiday of 23 August with outstanding successes in combat and political training in the fulfillment of complex tasks in the national economy, and in all fields of military life and activity, you are giving proof of the high patriotic and revolutionary political awareness and the spirit of communist responsibility and self-denial with which you are fulfilling your noble mission of defending the forefathers' land and the cause of socialism and communism in Romania!

Always bearing in your hearts the bright example of your forebears and being proud of the socialist present and communist future of our fatherland, you should further devote all efforts to unflinchingly fulfilling the tasks incumbent upon you from the historic 13th Congress decisions and from guidelines and orientations included in the work of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, so as to welcome the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic and the Party National Conference this year with new outstanding results!

Dedicate all your energy, skill, and working capability to ceaselessly improving the educational-instruction process, in keeping with the Supreme Commander's directive and with the requirements of the current Romanian military doctrine, the excellent founder of which is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to achieving new and better quality in all military fields and spheres, by further enhancing a climate of order and discipline, and to successfully carrying out all missions entrusted to you!

Mobilized by party bodies and organizations and by Union of Communist Youth organizations, you should always act with revolutionary spirit to strengthen the combat capability of units and large units, so that, as our supreme commander demands, the Army can be ready at all times to firmly defend, together with the other forces of our national defense system and with all the people, our socialist achievements and the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the fatherland!

On the occasion of 23 August I warmly congratulate you and wish you new and important successes in fulfilling the missions entrusted to you by the fatherland, party, and people and by our Supreme Commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live the 43rd anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in Romania!

Long live the RCP, headed by its secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent fatherland, the SR of Romania!

Minister of National Defense Colonel-General Vasile Milea

#### County Celebrations

AU211750 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 21 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/08/1987--The glorious victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944 was marked in all Romanian countries.

The meetings devoted to that event--held in all county seats--were attended by numerous working people. In a number of counties these meetings were also participated in by delegations from neighbouring socialist countries.

Taking the floor were first secretaries of county party committees. The speakers highlighted the special importance of the act of national dignity of August 23, 1944, which was accomplished under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, an act that expresses the Romanian people's century-old fight for freedom, social justice, independence and progress. They also enlarged upon the Romanian people's outstanding successes in the period after August 23, 1944, under the leadership of the RCP, more particularly in the years after the Ninth Party Congress when Nicolae Ceausescu was elected to lead the destiny of the nation, as an expression of the unanimous will of the Communists and of the whole people, the period that boasts the most remarkable achievements in the country's entire history.

At the end of the festive meetings devoted to August 23 a parade took place of the patriotic guards and the detachment of youth training for the homeland's defence, of the formations of young pioneers and civil defence and cultural-sporting shows were given.

#### Wreath Laying Ceremonies

AU221550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1513 GMT 22 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/08/1987--Ceremonies were arranged in Romania's capital on Saturday when wreaths were laid at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Liberty of the People and of the Homeland, for Socialism, at the Memorial to the Homeland's Heroes and at the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes on the 43rd anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of ministries and political and public organizations.

The ceremonies were attended by Gheorghe Radulescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Miu Dobrescu, Stefan Andrei, Nicu Ceausescu, Col Gen Vasile Milea, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the Government, active and retired

generals, former commanders of units of the anti-Hitlerite front, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

Companies of honour presented arms on the esplanades in front of the monuments.

At the memorial to the Soviet soldiers, where Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest and members of the embassy were present, the state anthems of the USSR and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

After the wreaths were laid those present observed a minute's silence.

The companies of honour then marched past those present.

The same day wreaths were laid on behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the State Council and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Ministry of National Defence and the People's Council of Bucharest Municipality at the cemetery of the British soldiers who died in Romania in the fight against fascism.

The ceremony was attended by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential and State Council secretary, ministers, representatives of central institutions, of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council, generals and officers, other officials.

Present were Hugh J. Arbuthnott, ambassador of Great Britain to Bucharest and embassy staff.

A company of honour presented arms. The state anthems of Great Britain and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

After the wreaths were laid those present observed a minute's silence. At the end of the ceremony, the company of honour filed off.

Ceremonies were arranged in numerous communities on the 43rd anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation when floral wreaths and garlands were laid at memorials and commemorative plaques, at cemeteries of Romanian and Soviet heroes who died during the anti-fascist war.

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## LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 16-22 AUGUST

[Editorial Report] Romanian media monitored by Austria Bureau 16-22 August reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 16 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife, Elena Ceausescu attended the opening of an exhibition of scientific and cultural-artistic creation. (AU161753 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 16 August 87)

On 17 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the opening session of the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture in Bucharest. (AU171151 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1124 GMT 17 August 87)

On 18 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu began official talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. (AU181242 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1119 GMT 18 August 87)

On 18 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu gave a dinner for visiting Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir. (AU181939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 18 August 87)

On 18 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Bjelke Petersen, premier of Australia's State of Queensland. (AU181940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 18 August 87)

On 19 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the Arges River improvement site for navigation and irrigation. (AU191914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 19 August 87)

On 20 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received departing Greek ambassador, Dimitrios M. Serbos. (AU201524 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1353 GMT 20 August 87)

On 20 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received a Thai parliamentary delegation led by Ukrit Mongkolnavin, president of the National Assembly. (AU202016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 20 Aug 87)

On 20 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu met with the Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir. (AU201613 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1536 GMT 20 August 87)

On 20 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the credentials of new PRC ambassador, Wang Jingying. (AU201811 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1529 GMT 20 August 87)

On 21 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife Elena Ceausescu attended Central Committee Reception on National Day anniversary. (AU211900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 21 August 87)

On 21 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a Political Executive Committee meeting on economic matters. (AU211801 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 21 August 87)

On 22 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife, Elena Ceausescu, attended a festive meeting dedicated to Romania's 43d National Day anniversary. (AU221816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 22 August 87)

On 18 August, Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, made the concluding speech at the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture in Bucharest. (AU181525 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1508 GMT 18 Aug 87)

On 17 August, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu welcomed visiting Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir at Bucharest Otopeni Airport. (AU180702 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0613 GMT 18 August 87)

On 18 August, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu conducted talks with and gave a luncheon for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. (AU181528 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1411 GMT 18 August 87)

On 20 August, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu bade farewell to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at Otopeni Airport. (AU201723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1616 GMT 20 August 87)

On 22 August, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, made a speech at the festive meeting dedicated to Romania's National Day. (AU221816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT August 87)

On 18 August, Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta received Bjelke Petersen, premier of Queensland State of Australia. (AU182006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 18 August 87)

On 17 August, Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, delivered the opening speech at the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture in Bucharest. (AU171151 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1124 GMT 17 August 87)

On 17 August, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received Jean Peuch, chairman of the France-Romania Friendship Group of the French Senate. (AU180808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 171930 GMT 17 August 87)

On 18 August, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, welcomed Ukrit Mongkolnavin, president of Thailand's National Assembly, on his arrival at Otopeni Airport. (AU180806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 180618 GMT 18 August 87)

On 18 August, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ioan Totu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ilie Vaduva, Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, had separate meetings with the Thai parliamentary delegation led by Ukrit Mongkolnavin, president of the National Assembly. (AU181247 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1121 GMT 18 August 87)

On 22 August, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, saw off departing Thai parliamentarians at Otopeni Airport. (AU231414 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1311 GMT 22 August 87)

On 22 August, Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee opened the festive meeting on National Day. (AU221816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 22 August 87)

On 18 August, Deputy Prime Minister Ioan Petre attended an Indonesian Embassy reception on that country's National Day. (AU180807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 17 August 87)

On 18 August, Gheorghe Tanase, member of the RCP Central Committee, met with U.S. Communist Party leader Gus Hall in the United States. (AU181032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0944 GMT 18 August 87)

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## DAILY INTERVIEWS UK CONSERVATIVE PARTY OFFICIAL

AU071541 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1146 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] In an interview he granted to an editor of the daily "ROMANIA LIBERA," issued on August 7, James Spicer, deputy leader of the Conservative Party of Great Britain, who has recently visited Romania expressed his satisfaction at having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, an opportunity to discuss with him aspects of the Romanian-British relations as well as current international issues. He said he had hoped since long to get directly acquainted with Romania, with the Romanian people, being highly appreciative of the Romanian foreign policy. The British guest added that he followed with great interest the evolution of ties between Great Britain and Romania, which have seen remarkable growth. He stated that the links between the two countries were far from reaching a real level of possibilities and that the further promotion of collaboration between them had to be of joint concern, all the more so as the productive cooperation in the aviation industry was a good example in that respect. He thought the Romanian-British economic talks could more diversify, with an important role to be played by joint companies.

Sharing his impressions of the visit the collocutor noted the Romanian people's efforts for the implementation of economic programmes, efforts which led to a fact and durable economic growth despite the special, complex economic conditions imposed by the international crisis which occurred in the 1970-1980s. He considered the Romanians a resolute nation apt to attain the targets they set for themselves. He said a proof was the Danube-Black Sea Canal he himself saw.

Approaching a series of convergent Romanian-British viewpoints, the deputy leader of the Conservative Party showed there was no doubt that the major convergent concern was the ensurance of peace and security, a passage to balanced and fully controllable disarmament measures. He said from that point of view he left Romania with a clear impression of its determination to take firm action for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first and foremost. He shared Romania's opinion that an agreement on disarmament could not be reached over night, that it meant a long process, each stage requiring confidence-building measures and an understanding of each side's positions and interests. He showed the same thing could be said about the safeguarding of peace, the building of security and the ensurance of collaboration in Europe, a process which had to include the total aspects enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

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BATMONH THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR MESSAGE

AU241821 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Aug 87 p 5

[Message of thanks sent to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, for revolution anniversary greetings]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, all the Mongolian people, and on my own behalf I extend to you, to the RCP Central Committee, to the State Council of the SR of Romania, and to the fraternal Romanian people, sincere thanks for the warm greetings and best wishes you conveyed to us on the 68th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

I share your belief that the relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between our parties and peoples will continuously develop and strengthen, in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the SR of Romania, for the benefit of our peoples and for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish you and the working people in Socialist Romania new and great successes in the socialist construction and in the struggle for peace and friendship among nations.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

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## BRIEFS

ROMANIANS DETAINED AT BORDER--Linz/Vienna--On Monday morning, 17 August, Bavarian border officials found three Romanians hidden in the trunk of a car. They were trying to illegally cross at the Suben border checkpoint from Austria to Bavaria. It is unknown how the Romanians came to Austria in the first place. The refugees are a 29-year-old woman and two men who are 27 and 32. They hid in the car of two German students. Since the Romanians are of German descent they will be permitted to remain in the FRG. [Summary] [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Aug 87 p 10 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL APPOINTED--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1987--The press reports that Ion Bituleanu was appointed Romania's ambassador to the State of Israel. [From the press review] [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0739 GMT 25 Aug 87 AU]

THAI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES LEAVE--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/8/1987--The Thai parliamentary delegation led by Ukrit Mongkolnavin, president of the National Assembly, that paid a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on Saturday morning. The guests were seen off at Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, and by deputies. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1311 GMT 22 Aug 87 AU]

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## ESSENTIALS FOR INNOVATIVE PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED

Sofia NOVO VREME in Bulgarian No 5, 1987 pp 47-59

[Article by Senior Scientific Associate Stefan Stoilov: "Do we need preconditions for the economic mechanism to 'start to work?'" ]

[Text] The title alone of the article "The new economic mechanism must start to work" published in the third issue of the journal, was enough to arouse the readers' interest. The issue of ensuring consistent application of the Regulations for Business Activity has indeed come to the fore.

The major thrust of the article was a detailed review of the basic features, unfavorable trends, distorted processes and problems in the development of the economy and management system. In addition, a series of social and sociopolitical problems and mechanisms were inevitably affected. The author did not intend to analyze the causes in detail. That is a large and separate issue. What is fundamental to the article is the author's attempt to explain that the negative processes, trends and problems reviewed must be overcome as a precondition, an absolute essential, for the mechanism to begin to work.

This fundamental thesis of the article, an opinion which a large number of business people share, is at the very least questionable and deserves to be examined. This is not merely an abstract, theoretical question. We are talking about the approach to the task of ensuring the transition towards a new economic order through the Regulations for Economic Activity. The answer to this question is important because it will become a unique criterion to assess the activities deemed necessary to guarantee consistent application of the new economic mechanism.

In the Regulations for Economic Activity we have a normative principle for the transition towards a new economic mechanism, a mechanism that will provide autonomy for business organizations, democratize planning and control through economic regulators, create an environment of competition and socialist emulation, encourage innovation among producers and achieve a high level of competitive capacity. Although a number of components of the mechanism are still being worked out and will be introduced in 1988 (particularly important among these are the economic regulators, prices, taxes, interest, as well as a plan for generation and distribution of wages), the economy is nevertheless ready to begin the transition towards the order dictated by the requirements

of the strategy to achieve new qualitative growth through universal intensification. Realization of this strategy depends to a great extent on the efficient action of precisely such a mechanism -- a mechanism of intensive economics. It is impossible to overestimate the role of the mechanism in this setting. Evidence for this is provided by the generally accepted evaluation in socialist countries that delayed intensification and problems arising from it, unsatisfactory technological and general economic development during the second half of the 70's and the beginning of the 80's, and poor adaptation of the economy to new conditions and demands are to a large extent tied to inadequacies in existing systems of economic management, and to the use of mechanisms that by nature and structure respond to growth in expenses and, as a result respond poorly to innovation and the needs of technological and structural reorganization.

It is an indisputable fact that the course of transition towards a chiefly intensive type of growth, which was announced in most socialist countries in the middle of the 60's, was generally not secured, despite all the attempts towards reform and a suitable mechanism for its practical realization. This goes to show that even conscientious intensification of the economy exalted to the level of a strategic goal during the 70's lagged behind in practical achievement because existing mechanisms were unsuitable.

All this also explains the rapidly expanding work in recent years to find qualitatively new resolutions. Partial corrections to the system of economic management did not produce the necessary results and were not enough to lead the economy to the trajectory of intensive growth. Of all the attempts made in Bulgaria from the 60's on to improve the economic mechanism, the new Regulations for Economic Activity (both as an idea and a normative order) provide the most significant and in many ways radical changes. For the first time the concept of accomplishing a centrally planned economic management using economic devices has been realized consistently. With this, we are creating conditions for practical resolution of the difficult problem of tying the plan inseparably to the market and ensuring that they move in the same direction. Planning ceases to be an administrative constraint and becomes an instrument with which to establish economic autonomy within the framework of socioeconomic strategy, centrally developed and achieved using economic devices.

We must agree with Ivan Angelov that "along with efforts for further, still more radical improvement in the economic mechanism...we must now pay particular attention to the practical application of the orders of the Regulations for Economic Activity. We must create the conditions necessary for the new economic mechanism to begin to work more efficiently compared with its precursors." It would however be incorrect to look for an explanation to the question "why did our mechanisms in the past 20 to 25 years fail to work as had been foreseen..." in the failure to create the conditions essential to their application, that is chiefly outside of the mechanism itself.

An objective analysis shows that these were explicit attempts, steps to improve the system of economic management. The results achieved -- wider use of commodity instruments and regulators, greater independence of business organizations (although far from what was needed), greater association of

payment with results, real steps towards self-support and self-financing, etc -- were limited and in many ways inconclusive, burdened with compromises between the idea -- the concept -- on the one hand, and existing practices, inertia and conservatism on the other hand. It would be closer to the truth to say that these reforms, which suffered from inconsistency and lack of integration, did not fully and radically resolve the principle element -- transforming business organizations into truly independent, self-managing producers of goods, working in the existing economic environment, formed by the state via business regulators -- and were unable to provide more than partial change as long as they were unable to overcome the basic defects in the existing system. Therein lies the basic reason for their poor efficacy and minor effect from the point of view of solving the task facing the economy --depression of intensification.

Work done in the past 15 to 20 years in improving the economic mechanism may also be seen as a process of approaching necessary solutions for which ready-made recipes do not exist. This work stirred the strata into action, helped to outline the basic problems and directions of future development, defined key resolutions to achieve qualitative change in the system of planned economic management.

There is nothing terrible in admitting that a certain amount of indecision engendered inconsistency in the practical realization of a number of measures to improve the mechanism during recent years. In such an environment, the old ruling structures intensified their resistance and succeeded to a large extent in giving a formal character to the reforms made. This is why, although it was announced that they had been introduced into economic management practice, steps accomplished in this area did not give rise to the real change that was expected.

The considerations discussed regarding "setting into motion" the partial but fuller steps developed during the past two decades to improve the economic mechanism must not be seen as justification for former practices in this area. They serve to explain "the low coefficient of useful activity" of changes made up to now. This is not an academic question. It has a bearing on the correct analysis of reasons for the generally poor progress up to now in resolving the issue of forming an adequate mechanism of intensive economics.

Consequently, for the economic mechanism to begin to work its "potential" is of major importance, as are its conformity with objective demands and needs, and the effective introduction of these demands into the system of interests and motivation, as well as the resolve of political agencies to apply it consistently with corrections imposed chiefly under the influence of external factors and conditions, with a view to achieving greater adaptability. No less important in making the transition is not to be confused by difficulties and temporary complications as a result of passing from traditional spent forms of resolving almost all questions at the center towards a system of true business, contractual, economic relations between business organizations, within the framework of which fundamental production, technical and economic issues are resolved.

"The creation of conditions," of essentials for a given economic mechanism to begin to work has an indisputably separate meaning. For a realistic and business-like approach towards the task of maximizing the promotion of the practical application of the mechanism, it is particularly important not to confuse that which actually may be created as preconditions favorable to the mechanism beginning to work and that which is formed and reproduced from the action of the new economic mechanism as new conditions and environment in the national economy. This is a question of correctly directing efforts towards decisive factors for efficient operation of the mechanism. Making preconditions out of conditions that must be created with achievement of reform in the system of economic management predetermines a certain passivity and objectively makes it difficult to see weaknesses and possible inadequacies in the mechanism. We must not give any grounds for formation of dispositions that expect creation of "the necessary conditions" without which it would be impossible for the mechanism to begin to work successfully. When we speak of these preconditions we have in mind both purely economic and socioeconomic, social, intellectual, and psychological, etc. If this new desirable condition with respect to all these conditions could be achieved without and before the development of the new economic mechanism and the transition of the economy towards a different order from the current order, we must agree that the need for this mechanism would not be so great.

Infringement of a series of basic demands of socialism with respect to the distribution, organization and payment of labor coordination of interests and ways to realize them, as well as consistent achievement of the principles of socialist justice, is closely tied to ineffective action of the economic mechanisms and accumulation of unresolved economic problems and negative trends. For example, chronic shortages engender serious unfavorable processes and distortions in many spheres of socioeconomic life, and aggravate and even pollute economic, social and intellectual relations.

Practices in socialist countries show categorically that it is precisely the defects in the economic mechanism that create an environment that erodes basic economic relations and ruins the system of motivation, exerts a strong distorting influence on conditions and on the very action of the social mechanism. The end result of all this is significant underuse of the socioeconomic potential of socialism.

In Ivan Angelov's article, several preconditions are analyzed in detail -- economic, sociopolitical, personnel, organizational, business, legal, etc. -- the creation of which the author considers an essential precondition for the new economic mechanism to begin to work successfully. The first of these so-called preconditions is to overcome the imbalance in the growth of the economy -- "...to achieve stable equilibrium between financial assets and large amounts of goods and services of a much higher quality, quantity and structure".

This is one of the greatest problems in the policies of economic growth, directly connected with economic and social efficacy. The close interconnection between the economic mechanism and equilibrium has no need of proof. Development to date argues it sufficiently categorically. It is precisely because of these considerations that this is perhaps the most

suitable event in connection with which the infeasibility and impracticability of the approach towards the discussed subject -- what must we do for the mechanism to begin to work -- was defended in the article.

Unbalanced economic development and systematic shortages in consumer and investment spheres have engendered a series of negative conditions and trends in the economic and social field: a reduction in material interest due to shortages of goods vis-a-vis wages (in quantity, structure and quality); market tension and absolute domination by the producer; poor interest in improving quality and innovation in production; formation of two markets, damage of the function of money as a universal equivalent; reduction of the real buying power of leva because of long-term deficits and, as a result of all this, deteriorating quality of consumption. Business organizations oversupply, hoping to ensure normal production rhythm during times of shortages. This leads to increased costs of production and tying up enormous material resources (usually those that are in short supply) practically outside of real economic turnover. All this confronts intensification, efficacy (both economic and social), deflates the human factor -- both as executor and leader, just at the point when interest acquires an exceptional importance as the engine of economic and social mechanisms. Economic growth loses out, in both quantitative and qualitative respects, from systematic, repetitive, partial, sector, inter-sector and general elements of imbalance. Their overall negative resonance over the economic setting of development exceeds the simple sum of concrete economic losses of inefficiency. They aggravate conditions of labor sources of income in which the system of motivation for effective work and demand functions, and deter personal, collective and public interests from working in the same direction.

In the context of the subject under discussion, however, even more important is the fact that the imbalance and problems connected with it in the economic and social sphere are engendered by the former system of economic management and former economic mechanisms. They are in no way a function of the existing economic level of the country, as things are sometimes explained. Although it may sound paradoxical the constant presence of shortages is an indisputable fact, even their acute shortage in a series of events, despite the very short-term increase in production generally and in all basic goods positions. The long-term situation of imbalance in the different sectors and spheres of public production is evidence that the structures of growth are not optimal, that growth rates (economic and social) are to some extent inferior, that their "price" has been increased.

Balanced growth depends to a considerable extent on optimal conditions and growth of a number of macroeconomic ratios: between the factors of production, between spheres and phases of reproduction, between accumulation and consumption, between cost and ultimate national economic result, between production and utilization of the national income, between restoration assets and accumulation. In principle, the planned economy is by its nature adequate to the demands for optimal conditions. In practice, however, even when we were able to project optimal values for these ratios during the 5-year plans, the mechanisms and criteria associated with them for evaluating results in conditions of the former system of planning and economic management provoked

constant infringement of ratios and unbalanced growth in a number of production, investment, reproduction, foreign trade, factor and other structures.

In his article, Ivan Angelov reviewed in detail the negative effects of systematically reproduced imbalance between assets of money and goods in the national economy. The significance of his report leads to the conclusion that in such an environment the mechanism would be difficult to set to work. It is precisely for this reason that achieving stable equilibrium is considered an important precondition (prerequisite). However, the logic of objective economic processes demonstrates that it is not possible to overcome phenomena engendered by the former system of management unless a new economic mechanism that radically changes the economic environment is consistently applied. In other words the desired stable equilibrium will be created in the process of reconstruction which corresponds to the actual steps in introducing into the economy a new order determined by the demands for intensification and guaranteed by the Regulations for Economic Activity.

We shall cite several indices that give a definite, although indirect, idea of the development of imbalance between a population with money to spend demanding goods, and the supply of goods.

During the period 1976 to 1985 turnover of retail goods grew by 182 percent and deposits made by the public by 225 percent. In the last 5-year plan (1981-1985) alone, the respective indices were 124 and 159. During 1975 the total sum of deposits represented 62 percent of the value of goods turnover. During 1985 the figure was 89 percent. Abstracting from the difference in the amount of deposits by groups of depositors and allowing for a certain rough estimation, we can say that the savings allowed the population in the course of approximately 90 percent of the time throughout the year to pay for its consumption without working and without receiving an income. Of course, part of the savings are planned postponed consumption for different reasons. However, economists estimate that, given our conditions, about 50 percent of the savings (total sum of deposits: 13.4 billion leva in 1985) may be treated as forced postponed consumption as a result of a discrepancy between the amount of money available and the quantity, quality and structure of available stocks and services\*. Can we really think of overcoming such an imbalance in the market for consumer goods, which has arisen over the course of time, as a precondition for the new mechanism to begin to work? Isn't the reverse true?

In the conditions of the old planning system and the mechanisms connected with that system, elements of different disproportions in size and duration, misconnections, shortages of resources and factors of production, stress and imbalance were created by dozens of channels. One of the major expressions of these processes is the entry into the national economy, into economic turnover, of more money compared with real assets of goods and services intended for industrial and consumer use. Whence the situation known to us all -- demand always exceeds supply in both industrial and consumer sectors. This is one of the fundanemtals of almost absolute power of the producer with all the ensuing negative consequences for the development of economic relations between agencies of production processes and for producers' interests in scientific and technical progress and accelerated innovation.



What processes produce returns and incomes against which real assets of stocks and services for industrial and non-industrial consumption do not grow? More specifically, what are the channels through which "superfluous" money came and still comes into circulation, and how can we set up economic barriers against them? I shall allow myself to reply to the questions posed in a more general form since a detailed analysis is a separate subject. In the event, what is important is to understand that overcoming these processes is impossible as a precondition and must be the result of the "work" of the new mechanism. Such is the goal of the following summary.

With respect to the processes promoting accumulation of the elements of imbalance between currency receipts and income and available goods, the following should be pointed out:

-- Production of poor-quality products that are morally obsolete and not demanded by the consumer, of goods of poor-technical quality, of unreliable and inefficient machinery and equipment, of materials with worse features for the same price. Devaluation, unsold stock, and poor profit on part of this produce means a practical reduction in real terms of goods, but that has not reflected on producers' income.

-- Systematic increase and exaggeration of the calculated value of construction sites as a result of inherent organizational defects in capital construction in the old system; the time-honored practice in construction of paying for a completed volume of work instead of for constructed capacity. Here too, salaries were paid that were considerably in excess of real created material worth during the corresponding period.

-- Unfinished construction, enormous in comparison with the technologically necessary norm, has frozen the national income (natural material), simultaneously creating incomes without creating matching material assets for additional production. This makes the market situation more difficult with respect to supply of goods and services.

-- Failure to achieve a considerable amount of production as a result of the ineffective use (extensive and intensive) of work time (stoppages for various reasons, lower productivity than the norm, large wastage, etc.) and payment of regular labor remuneration. This has produced incomes without corresponding material resources available for the public product.

-- Loss of considerable amounts of products accounted for and paid, as a result of poor storage. This is particularly the case for agricultural produce but the problem occurs in other sectors.

-- Given the structure of public production, a large part of the income is created within the framework of the first subdivision. The second subdivision does not succeed in ensuring the full amount of goods for wages given the existing level and structure of prices.

These and similar processes have created the material basis of the general imbalance between money and goods which is of varying severity in the different sectors of the national economy through constant repeated shortages.

Although changes have been made in the system of managing financial and economic mechanisms during the past decade, these processes have undeniably served as a cause, leading to the source of "superfluous" money. These are some of the specific forms engendered by these mechanisms.

Business organizations received credit against the value of products despatched to the contractor with the option of spending the resources far in advance of it being known which of these products were suitable, whether they met contractual obligations, and whether they would be consumed.

Credit was also easily available for financing current production activity, irrespective of the quality of work of the company from the point of view of cost, quality and suitability of production.

Cancellation of considerable credit due to the inability of business organizations to achieve profitable production business activity was generally connected with underachievement of production for the national economy that was planned when credit was granted.

The mechanism of meeting almost all expenses through prices allowed business organizations to pay workers even for stoppages for products which did not meet standards or for goods that were spoiled or expensive as a result of inefficient use of materials of production.

The investment sphere is also a factor in this respect. The system of planning capital investment (in comparison with the base, upon request, etc.), the disproportions between the volume of capital investment and the capacity of the investment complex inherent in the plan, budgeted financing of the basic part of capital investment and lack of interest in the economic use of this resource, excessive evaluations of efficacy with which the demand for more resources was motivated, which were however rarely reached in practice -- all this, plus the above indicated inadequacies in capital construction and inadequate use of existing capacity, engendered considerable sums of financial resources without corresponding material goods, which reflected on their profit. The vicious circle was closed through factual indices of the quality and overall productivity of the constructed assets that were low compared with budget and produced under the influence of the outlined conditions and factors. Due to its key position, the investment sphere, operating in a regime of systematic imbalance, became a source of strong negative impulses for the whole economy with respect to dynamic stability and efficacy of growth.

The economy deteriorated into constant tension, not because of an absolute physical shortage of resources, but the reverse -- tension in the sense of disproportion engendered a shortage and the inevitable wasteful and uneconomic use of resources that is connected with it. The hindrances and obstacles arising from this condition are of an economic, not a physical nature, since they are connected with conditions of management and economic mechanisms. The economic conditions created by the former mechanisms produced in a number of cases little or no sensitivity in business organizations to waste resources, capital labor and material. The more they produced, the more they spent. That was one of the determinants of good "economic health" of the business

organization since the price system and the indices used for reporting did not reflect efficiency. This was one of the typical features of the environment created by mechanisms of growth judged according to expenses. The system of free and cheap resources for companies stimulated waste and squandering. So society needlessly squandered many resources to produce the end result. On this basis we produced shortages and poor efficiency as two sides of uneconomic economics. All attempts to improve the economic mechanism in the past 10 to 15 years were unable to change this situation radically.

In intent and specific normative development, the Regulations for Economic Activity must place a solid economic barrier against the processes reviewed that have engendered instability and poor efficiency. One of the instruments to this end is transformation of all resources into payable resources, not merely formally but in the strict economic sense of the word, that is corresponding to what they cost society (also taking into account the expenses for their economic reproduction).

Overcoming conditions in which expenses fully reflect on the financial results of the company (this is particularly characteristic of capital expenses), and subsequent transition to full self-support in real economic terms of resources and expenses inevitably demands strict control of the measure of labor and payment. In the new situation, a source of income will be only actual realized production, the price will not cover individual expenses but those recognized by the external market. This means that payment must also strictly conform to productivity, quality and quantity of work. In this way, most of the indicated channels and processes floating "superfluous" money (not covered by real production) into the economy will be automatically covered. Business organizations and individual workers will dispose of income corresponding to the quality and cost of production actually recognized by the market. This creates a principally different economic environment from heretofore. It is precisely because of this, however, that no-one can imagine the transition to this qualitatively new environment as a short-term act without problems. But one thing is clear, nothing that must be the result of the new order of economics can be created as a precondition for the introduction of the new mechanism. One more thing, the time and success of transition will to a large extent depend on its consistent and unhesitating application, particularly from 1988.

In the event, we are talking about radically overcoming old economic relationships, in which needs that exceed economic capacity of society are recognized as necessary, by forming income and financial receipts. Precisely because the shortages engendered on this basis are of a relative and not an absolute nature, the change in economic relations of management with the new mechanism will place a barrier against sources of "superfluous" money and will thereby act to gradually reproduce equilibrium between economic opportunities and the needs recognized by society. This equilibrium will have increasing significance for improved efficiency in the use of all factors of production.

In a similar plan we must also review the opportunity for achieving consistent demonopolization of business activity and creating a competitive environment to overcome defective labor customs, reorganize business leaders and curb bureaucracy. Certain organizational and political steps are indisputably

important to resolve all of these problems. Some have already been introduced (new organizational economic structures, reorganization of the work of state and party agencies). No less questionable, however, is the fact that economic and social conditions for development of the necessary processes with a view to resolving these problems will be produced all the faster if the new economic mechanism is applied consistently, unhesitatingly and uncompromisingly. Initiative and growing orientation towards innovation as a basic resource for highly competitive conditions accounting for the demands of the market, strict accountability of expenses, payment according to quantity and quality only of work actually done -- all this may be achieved in an environment which is an economic drive towards this style of management. This environment must be created in the coming years through the Regulations for Economic Activity.

Even given the most categorical acceptance of the concept on the basis of which the Regulations for Economic Activity are built, and recognizing the need to improve the mechanism in future in the direction of further realization of the basic principles of this concept, the series of demands formulated by Ivan Angelov as preconditions for the new economic mechanism to begin to work are scarcely justified. We shall mention some of them.

Many considerations speak in favor of allowing a certain economic insecurity for the company, and even for the collective and the individual worker, with a view to guaranteeing greater public interest. In certain socialist countries, mechanisms to achieve this demand are already in place. The Regulations also contain a series of measures in this respect. However, nothing is forcing us to move towards the creation of an environment of fixed social insecurity. Socialism is inseparable from the guarantee of the right of everyone to work. Of course, we are speaking about ensuring economically rational full employment in which everyone with work defends his position and is paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of work produced.

Another question from this group concerns minimal social guarantees. A socially guaranteed minimum satisfying a need through public consumer funds foresees the most prioritized needs from the public point of view without which it is not possible to guarantee reproduction and development of the human factor to the necessary level. We must agree with the generally accepted assessment that despite high rates of growth of assets and expenses serving these needs the country has set off from a very low starting point in this area and achievements are still far less than desired. In this respect the thesis for reduction of the socially guaranteed minimum, compared with its present volume, is absolutely unacceptable. Quite to the contrary, demands of the current scientific and technological revolution with respect to the work force, as well as harmful effects in a number of countries of the scientific and technological progress on human health, has sharpened the need for an increase in public expenditure for education, health and certain other sectors and activities, an object of the system of social guarantees. We should also not neglect the fact that a rationally built system of socially guaranteed minimum of needs allows us to use such incidents far more energetically to stimulate material interest in creative, highly productive and qualitative work for a higher differentiation in pay.

This is why instead of the restrictions defended by Ivan Angelov reducing the circle of services to the public (that is reducing the extent of this minimum), with respect to parts of which there is still much to be desired, particularly as far as quality is concerned, it is expedient to move towards the introduction of a system of greater concessions for some of these services to be made payable. The basic motive for this suggestion, which enjoys increasingly wide support, is to create a larger opportunity for choice and preference in receiving services, with respect, for example, to the health establishment and specialists.

Of course, creation of a series of conditions with mobilizing factors which are to a considerable extent outside the system of the mechanism would have a favorable effect both with respect to the new economic mechanism working better and also to its consistent application. These are chiefly conditions of an organizational, economic, business and political nature.

First. It is particularly important to ensure actual function of the new organizational and economic structures (associations, societies, etc.). We must mobilize all legal, economic and political instruments so that they do not deteriorate into bureaucracy, and also wage a constant struggle to overcome the trends of bureaucratic centralism that still exist. We must increase the role of party agencies and organizations in establishing a favorable political and psychological atmosphere of unswerving application of the principles of socialist autonomy.

Second. We must cultivate new economic thinking, using the system of economic education to create consent among employees for reconstruction in keeping with the demands of the new mechanism. We must overcome the inertia of old stereotypes of behavior and radically change the paradigm of economic thought in the spirit of new economic, technological and social demands and opportunities.

Third. The political institutions must organize real control with a view to uncompromisingly cutting off all attempts to take away the rights of economic organizations and deform the system at its very beginning. We must not allow companies to impose decisions based on administrative need, even at the cost of not reaching certain growth decided by the central organs.

Fourth. We must make an all-round effort to develop a healthy social and moral climate. It would help if we dispensed with all unjustified privileges and applied laws in an uncomprising manner to all economic organizations, collectives and individual citizens. The guarantee of indisputable activity of mechanisms of consistent socialist democracy in all spheres is of great significance in forming the new economic environment of personal interest, initiative and creativity using instruments of the economic mechanism. The process of developing and improving social mechanisms that has begun with application of the new labor law must be continued. The successful transition to a new order depends on these mechanisms, particularly establishment of socialist autonomy in the business sphere.

Fifth. For the mechanism to function unswerving application of the principle is important -- corrections in business policies that are imposed by more

significant changes in external conditions as a whole and in its component parts -- and is achieved not so much through administrative stipulations as through respective changes in economic regulators.

Sixth. Determined work to develop and enrich the general concept of the new economic mechanism in keeping with its basic principles and with acceptance of economic conditions, tasks and needs of society is a constant condition. In this way, the mechanism will be guaranteed dynamic adaptability towards conditions and demands and this will increase its efficacy as an instrument of economic growth. We must point out that improvement of the mechanism has nothing to do with the harmful practice of constant minor corrections.

Given extensive development of democracy and autonomy in economic life, the transition towards a system of planning and management of the economy using economic levers and regulators will clearly be a difficult process of attuning, complicated in many respects by contradictory objective and subjective factors and reasons. The condition of the economy, and particularly the presence of imbalance and long-term development of certain negative trends in the dynamics of basic qualitative parameters of production, chiefly under the influence of delayed intensification, does not offer the most favorable conditions for achieving the transition. But that in itself has its own logic. Isn't it just because of the condition of things and the nature of the tasks that the economic mechanism needs to be so radically changed.

We must not count on rapid and impressive effects, particularly in the initial period when the mechanism begins to work. We must come to agreement on both acceptance and realization of reconstruction and also in meeting eventual complications in departmental sectors, temporary weakening of certain dynamic indices, etc. Economic reforms are generally decisions that have not been attempted before and because of this it is likely that something will not work out according to concept. In principle, weak countries and unfinished jobs become apparent more rapidly and separately in the complex operations of all "blocks" of the mechanism, and in its start up as an integrated system.

The development of certain socialist countries that have accumulated more experience in the improvement of the economic mechanism in directions in which we are moving convincingly shows that the creation of an environment of economic constraint in business organizations towards innovation, high-quality and accelerated renewal of production towards conforming with international criteria for technical niveau and expenses is a comparatively slow, contradictory process. This process is inevitably complicated by the situation of the economy and the market, and by the great influence of external factors on the national economic complex, which is closely tied to the international market.

This same experience however, is no less convincing, for example, with respect to the problem of balance reviewed by us: that removing the economy from a condition of constant shortage of resources and overcoming the entrenched imbalance in the old conditions between income and the supply of goods and services only becomes possible with establishment of the new type of planning and economic regulation of production and the market.

However, one thing is clear, the planned results may be achieved more rapidly if the Regulations for Economic Activity are introduced decisively, without digression and half-measures, and new economic relations in production, business, distribution and consumer sectors are established.

The strategy of achieving a new quality of growth has no other chance of success than through consistent transition of the economy towards a regime determined by the new economic mechanism. In the process of this transition and consequent development, we shall gradually overcome the accumulated problems and unfavorable trends.

\* This sum does not include savings deposits for housing (2.3 billion leva in 1985, which should also be considered in the respective manner given the overall evaluation of imbalance).

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## CRITERIA IDENTIFIED FOR RAPID APPLICATION OF BASIC RESEARCH

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 35, No 5, May 87 pp 662-676

[Article by Prof Gerhard Schilling, doctor of economics, lecturer, born 1932, deputy director of the Central Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, GDR Academy of Sciences: "Greater Economic Effects of Basic Research"; first paragraph is English summary]

[Text] The closer combination of science and production, a process that was initiated through the implementation of the new Research Ordinance, is above all to produce greater economic effects of basic research. Related questions and requirements are discussed from the viewpoint of an institute of the Academy of Sciences. Moreover, the author starts from various functions of basic research to consider the economic effects and the different influences of basic research on economic development. In conclusion, the author deals with some of the complex problems of identifying the effectiveness of basic research projects and submits relevant experience.

The brilliant prediction by Karl Marx, according to which "creation of true wealth is (less) dependent upon working time and the quantity of applied labor..., but rather...on the general status of science and progress in technology or on the application of this science to production,"(1) is confirmed ever more emphatically today. Economic and social progress is determined, to a decisive degree, by science and its applications. The renewal process of production, the rate of growth of the economy and, thus, the level at which the demands of the people are satisfied depend essentially today on the economic effectiveness of science, on the conversion of its results.

This results in a necessarily high level of responsibility on the part of science and all scientists for a high degree of yield with respect to their creative work. This awareness determines the actions of the overwhelming number of scientists in the research facilities of the GDR. The 11th Party Congress of the SED was able to find that the "scientists of our country...have contributed to the high performance increases of our national economy, to the development of modern productive forces, and to the enrichment of the intellectual-cultural life of our people through their significant results. In this regard, the share and the weight of key results of research performed at the academy and at the advanced school level increased."(2) This



also applies to the Central Institute of Inorganic Chemistry (Zentralinstitut fuer anorganische Chemie (ZIAC)) of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, which has produced a number of noteworthy research results having a high economic effect.

The new requirements levied against the performance development of our national economy, which are based on the consistent continuation of the policy calling for the unity of the economy and of social policy, confronts science with substantially higher tasks. The fact that, in the international context, productive forces are developing at an increasingly more rapid rate, must be taken into account. This leads to the conclusion that the not inconsiderable scientific potential must be brought to bear in new ways with substantially higher results.(3) This represents a special challenge for institutes engaged in basic research and compels new considerations and final conclusions with respect to increasing their performances.

#### Economics--The Decisive Criterion of Higher Effectivity

In raising the effectivity of basic research, economics--the higher economic effect of the research involved--stands at the center. This results inevitably from the role economics plays in furthering social progress.

As early as the 10th Party Congress of the SED, Erich Honecker pointed out the qualitatively new role of science with respect to economic performance growth. "More and more, efforts to gain economic effectivity through modern science are becoming the governing viewpoint.... Now, the opportunities at the disposal of the scientific and technical revolution have become the immediate main reserves with respect to the growth of performance and effectivity of our national economy."(4)

The increased responsibilities of science, particularly with regard to economic progress, is referred to in consistent continuation of existing policy in the resolutions of the 11th Party Congress of the SED, which are also guidelines for the actions of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR. The president of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, Prof Dr W. Scheler, therefore, established the goal of research performed at the academy to be the achievement of "scientific peak performances...which, primarily, have economic results as their consequence."(5)

The principal path toward this end is closer cooperation between science and production. Erich Honecker found that "the sector of intensification, upon which our country is now embarking, establishes new yardsticks for research cooperation between combines, facilities of the Academy of Sciences, the university, and the advanced schools, which are oriented toward economic viewpoints. We need basic research which will lead us to peak performances in science and technology which can be economically evaluated at a substantially higher level."(6)

Closer cooperation between science and production is a natural process involved in the incorporation of productive forces and the further development of socialist production conditions, which is directly connected with the intensive expansion of the reproduction process.

Under today's conditions, the relationship between science and production, which has naturally already existed before, can, to a lesser degree or no longer, be accidental and unbinding in character, but, rather, assumes qualitatively new features. It is a matter of deliberate, binding, multisided relationships, characterized by joint responsibility--beginning with strategy formation for scientific-technical and economic development through the conversion of research results in production, with the goal of achieving peak performances having the highest possible economic effect.

This end is served by the "Resolution on Fundamental Principles for the Creation of Economic Relationships Between the Combines of Industry and the Facilities of the Academy of Sciences, as Well as the Advanced Schools," dated 12 September 1985. This introduced a new stage in the connection between science and production. It has led to increasing the effectiveness of research wherever the conclusion of coordination and performance contracts was not viewed as an economic and financial-technical action, but rather as a means toward the closer coordination of strategies and specific tasks among the partners aimed at, for example, arriving at performance parameters, at clarifying questions of conversion, at providing material-technical support to research and for future production, at close cooperation between the research collective and the partners in the combine, and, in the final analysis, as a means for attaining peak performances which can be evaluated as having the maximum possible economic effect.

The ZIAC has good traditions with respect to its connections with economic practice. In many instances, long years of confident and successful cooperation with partner enterprises formed a good foundation for the conclusion of coordination and performance contracts. This process contributed toward developing additional resources leading to increasing performance of the institute and, thus, brought the scientific potential to bear even more effectively. It is necessary to continue along this path with consistency.

Increasing the primary economic effectiveness of research--as the central proposition pertaining to closer contacts between science and production--calls for fundamental final conclusions. What is involved here?

First: The increased economic orientation of basic research demands ideological clarity with regard to the role economics plays in basic research, as well as the development of appropriate attitudes. In actual fact, the maximum economic effect of research is achieved wherever "theoretical intensification, methodological progress, and economic thinking have become the fundamental attitude of scientists in their unity."(7)

An ever larger number of scientists of our institute as well are adapting to the economic requirements and are involved in attaining high economic results. This finds expression, for example, in the following:

- a. the deliberate derivation of research tasks from economic requirements, particularly requirements dealing with essential energy and material conservation, those dealing with increasing the useful value of the products involved, etc.;
- b. the striving to achieve peak performances which also lead to extraordinary economic results;
- c. the search for the most economical solution of a problem;
- d. the argumentation favoring the rapid conversion of research results into production which, incidentally, has become an important criterion for the recognition of scientific performance and job satisfaction for many scientists;
- e. the deliberate orientation of scientists to user requirements and conditions, which frequently presupposes intensive dealings with technological questions and a thorough study of technological user conditions;
- f. the search for additional application areas for the subsequent utilization of research results;
- g. the utilization of opportunities to shorten research time and to reduce costs through the application, among others, of computer equipment.

In no way is this process concluded, but, rather, requires additional political-ideological work.

Second: Increasing the economic effectivity of basic research requires a more consistent derivation of tasks with specific goals from economic requirements based on strategic national economic development.

This applies primarily to tasks involved in deliberate basic research which is intended to create fundamental findings designed to effect the immediate solution of economic problems. In our institute this applies primarily to questions of raw materials beneficiation and questions of rational energy management, which bind together the main portion of the scientific potential of the institute.

Another complex of tasks has the goal of creating scientific fundamentals designed to improve health care for people, such as the development of inorganic biological materials for implants. Naturally, with such and similar tasks which do not have any primary economic goals as their content, the question of the economic effect of the research cannot be posed in the same manner as it can with respect to economically oriented tasks. However, it would be wrong to completely exclude economic aspects here. For one, this also involves the working out of such solutions, particularly of a technological nature, which would guarantee a high effectivity in production. For another, such products have thus far been partially imported, so that economic aspects in relationship to the cessation of imports become relevant. And, finally, this type of research is subject to the law of the economy of time, that is to say, the research work must be carried out in such a way that

only socially necessary expenditures of time arise and that the results are available at the earliest possible time.

The institutes engaged in basic research play important roles in uncovering strategic scientific-technical and economic developmental trends through analytical-prognostic studies as well as with respect to deepening theoretical and methodological components of science. It would be extremely shortsighted and would be downright disastrous for future scientific-technical and economic progress if one were to concentrate only on those tasks for which a high economic usefulness can be specifically documented ahead of time. In the history of science, there are many examples which clearly prove that such results, which first contain only purely theoretical findings, proved subsequently to be extremely significant--particularly also in economic directions.

For example, at the ZIAC, the basic research going on for years involving the creation, structure, and characteristics of inorganic polymers was the decisive basis for the solution of such economically significant tasks as the elimination of alkali from concrete--something which brings about great national economic damage, the development of a process for the production of active belite cement, which resulted in a significant reduction in energy consumption, a clear improvement in tensile strength and construction-technical characteristics, as well as facilitating the utilization of lower-grade calcite or lime marl deposits than is the case involved in the production of Portland cement, and, thus, made it possible to exploit hitherto unworkable deposits.

A highly developed national economy, such as that of the GDR, requires a scientific headstart in the uncovering of tendencies for further scientific-technical development which primarily hold the promise of high economic usefulness if a permanent technological lag is not to be preprogrammed.(8) Consequently, at the 11th Party Congress of the SED Erich Honecker once more demanded in all clarity: "An increasing portion of the research potential is to be used to increase our knowledge of the legitimacies of nature and society, to develop new application principles and technological processes, as well as to recognize new developmental trends. In the bold advance into this new scientific territory...no shortsightedness can be tolerated. Results which are not immediately usable are a potential which places high demands on the reaction capability and flexibility of the national economy."(9)

Therefore, institutes engaged in basic research must assure a balanced relationship between the various task complexes. In other words, even given the necessarily strengthened economic orientation of basic research, there must not be an alternative between economically oriented tasks of deliberate basic research on the one hand and analytic-prognostic studies as well as tasks involved in investigative basic research on the other hand. The latter are, to a certain extent, conditions for a future high degree of economic effect in science in general. Moreover, it is an important management task for each institute which engages in basic research to create a balanced relationship between these complexes of tasks.(10)

Within the ZIAC, the following approximate relationships exist:

10 percent analytical-prognostic studies,

30 percent investigative basic research,

60 percent applied basic research, based predominantly on performance contracts involving economic organizations.

Under current conditions these relationships represent a certain optimum for our institute. This optimum is influenced by numerous factors which must be taken into account in establishing the institute's strategy and in planning research tasks; these are particularly the following:

- a. the dynamics of the productive forces and the concomitant necessity for uncovering new scientific-technical developmental trends and their economic utilization;
- b. the status of theoretical and methodological penetration of the scientific area;
- c. the requirements of the economy with respect to obtaining scientific-technical results intended to renew the production process and to perfect technology;
- d. the specific content of the scientific-technical tasks to be solved and the available inventory of knowledge;
- e. available cadres, equipment, and apparatus;
- f. the intuition or the creative ideas of the scientists involved.

The entire problem is closely connected with the question of risk. To concentrate research, and particularly basic research, only upon secure tasks without incurring a great risk--tasks whose economic effect will be felt with great probability--would frequently lead to failures in that not the most economically effective solutions would be sought after. Timidity with respect to risk-taking, for the most part means foregoing thorough innovations which, as a rule, have substantially greater effect, it means higher costs and longer research time to solve risky questions, coupled with the negative effects connected therewith. Consequently, it is not the avoidance of risky tasks which is the pass to higher (economic) effectivity, but rather the promotion of a justifiable readiness to accept risk. In this regard, this is always a question of the optimum relationship between probability of a successful solution of an innovative process and the attainable higher effect.(11)

Third: The assurance of a high degree of economic effectiveness of the basic research involved requires that the topics of specific basic research include specific economic goals in the tasking phase, in addition to scientific-technical ones, or, more correctly, that these goals be made the starting point of the decision process and of the research.

It is not sufficient to concentrate essentially upon scientific-technical goal-setting. This would lead to the actual loss of the goal of the research--namely a contribution to economic and social progress. The assurance of a high degree of economic effectiveness requires the setting of economic goals from the start.

Naturally, the effectivity of an innovation is, primarily, determined by scientific-technical parameters. In this regard, science and technology constitute the decisive starting point for economics. However, in order to attain a maximum in terms of effectivity from science and technology, it is not sufficient to simply derive economic goals from scientific-technical goals, to a certain extent as passive results of the striven-for scientific and technical solution. In this manner, an active influencing of the scientific-technical results to secure the highest possible economic utilization is not possible. It is, moreover, fundamentally necessary to derive the scientific and technical tasking from economic requirements.

Naturally, in this regard it must not be forgotten that at the beginning of fundamental research several unknowns occur, research is burdened with an element of risk, etc., which renders the determination of economic goals more difficult. It will nevertheless be necessary in the future to devote still more attention to this question in the interest of further increasing the economic effectivity of basic research. In this regard, the opportunity presents itself to work more strongly with economic minimum requirements which have already resulted in positive experiences in a number of combines involving innovation processes. Criteria in this regard are, for example, the production costs of the technology (process) used thus far minus a certain decline in production costs, the price limit (price upper limit) of new products, the export profitability of existing production plus a certain increase, import costs, world market prices, etc.

Currently, the ZIAC is cooperating with respect to the problem of asbestos substitution. This task is primarily derived from the health protection area. Nevertheless, economic requirements may not be disregarded in this respect; on the contrary, the anticipated significant national economic effects make a precise calculation of the costs and the results essential. The economic minimum requirement with respect to asbestos substitution is the economy of current asbestos production and use. Starting from this point, such scientific and technical solutions are to be developed which, at the very least would not be economically less favorable than the conditions of the current economics. Judging by the current status of knowledge, this is, without a doubt, very challenging but must be the valid yardstick.

In economic goal-setting the same requirements must be fundamentally respected as are those applicable to science and technology--that is to say, it is a matter of determining or achieving international peak performances. Scientific and technical peak performances must also include peak values of the economy.

Thus, it is not sufficient to establish the goals which are currently probably achievable, but rather socially necessary goals must be set which are commensurate to international yardsticks and which can be realized when all

potentials are mobilized. It is precisely in this regard that not all potentials for a higher economic effectivity of research have as yet been exhausted.

In our institute some research tasks have already been subjected to economic calculations and justifications. The setting of economic goals is not difficult provided:

- a) the national economic ranking of the results has been taken care of and when the national economic application area has been fundamentally clarified;
- b) the scientific-technical and economic goals of individual tasks are derived from comprehensive national economic task-settings covering basic directions of scientific-technical and economic development (programs, concepts); naturally, this does not exclude feedbacks;
- c) the partners in the economy have provided advance economic goals;
- d) adequate clarity exists regarding the scientific-technical solution; in this regard, it can be necessary to precede the actual task-setting with analytical-prognostic studies which can result in obtaining the necessary information required for economic tasking.

However, currently, verbal or global data still dominate the area of economic tasking of (deliberate) basic research; these are things like:

- a. improvements in the utility characteristics (increasing mechanical strength) of glass tubes;
- b. the use of reagent additives in cement to prevent the development of alkalinity in cement;
- c. development of new principles of effectiveness for water-soluble wood protective agents.

These items are backed up by significant economic results which, however, have not been documented individually as yet.

The question arises--and it is also posed--whether, knowing the fundamental economic significance of these topics, detailed effectivity proof is necessary at all? Naturally, no exaggerated requirements should be posed. What is to be tested is the function of such effectivity calculations in specific cases. Basically, one cannot forego the detailed proof of effectivity in order to:

- a. be able to make a well-founded decision both with regard to the realization of a task as well as with respect to the selection of an economically more favorable variant--something that is particularly true with respect to tasks calling for a significant commitment of potential and having a considerable national economic effect;

b. be able to orient the research collective toward the economically best solution in the research process, as well as in future production (technology); and

c. be able to conduct a justified performance accounting and to make effective use of the performance principle on this foundation.

Fourth: Increasing the economic effectivity of basic research requires that the economic application of research results receive greater attention.

The economic effect resulting from the research is potential effect only as long as the results have not been realized in production. Even when a research result has a certain recognition value, it does not, in the final analysis, become socially useful until it is applied. The trigger point for a real higher economic effect resulting from research specifically aimed at concrete economic results is, thus, the transition of the results into economic practice. Starting from this concept, "practice-relevance and practice-effectiveness...are a decisive yardstick with respect to scientific quality."(12)

However, it turns out now as before that peak performances in research, and particularly those in basic research, do not simultaneously necessarily result in key values with respect to economic results. The economic valorization of scientific findings is determined by the application volume (production volume), the time factor (time of economic utilization and market effectiveness), and by the creation of material-technical and organizational prerequisites in production.

As has already been proven repeatedly, the time factor plays a decisive role with respect to economic effectiveness. The struggle for high economic effectivity on the part of research today means the conduct of a battle to gain time.

The assurance of the material-technical prerequisites for the transition of results into practice is, frequently, not only a problem for the combine which is involved, but, because of objective complexities, is connected with production in other combines. In this regard, there are frequently contradictions. The transition of results into practice frequently falls victim not primarily to "missing investments," although this would seem to be the case on the surface, but fails because strategy has not been thought through to the end and the complexity of a decision on which a specific scientific-technical development is based were inadequately taken into account.(13)

The entire transition progress involving findings derived through basic research is, in the final analysis, also influenced by such items as responsibility consciousness and impatience on the part of researchers, their attitude toward the conditions which exist in the economy, particularly in regard to technological matters, as well as by the economic interests and the concomitant readiness of economic practitioners to implement new scientific-technical findings and reorganize the reproductive process.



With the new Research Ordinance and the now contractually assured cooperation between science and production, better conditions for the transition of research results have been created. However, this does not mean that transition problems have, so to speak, been solved of their own accord.

Our experiences indicate that the "climate" between the partners is substantially improved for purposes of transition if the economic partners are involved as early as possible in their research process and, conversely, when the research collective approaches the economic partner, studies his conditions, learns of his problems, and, primarily, does not "say goodbye" once the results have been turned over, but participates with the production collectives in introducing new technologies or products into production. Mixed collectives composed of scientists and representatives of the economy (technologists, production workers, etc.) as they exist in our institute have proven themselves many times with respect to solving such and similar contradictions which can occur during the transition of research results into practice.(14)

#### Economic Effects of Basic Research

The further increasing of the economic effectiveness of basic research presupposes clarity regarding the contribution to be rendered by basic research with respect to the effectivity and economic growth of the national economy. This is not only of interest theoretically but has direct practical significance with respect to the strategy of an institute since--as has already become clear--basic research influences national economic development in a differentiated manner.

Basic research has three functions:

1. the strategy function,
2. the reservoir (lead) function,
3. the applications (innovations) function.(15)

The strategy function is the contribution of basic research toward setting scientific-technical and economic strategy of the national economy, of the sectors, and combines. The reservoir (lead) function is the creation of findings representing potentially usable knowledge which can be utilized, according to need, in preparing innovations. The applications (innovations) function represents the conversion of new theoretical ideas or new principles in the production context.

The above-named functions occupy a differentiated place in the work of institutes engaged in basic research and they also have a differentiated effect on economic effectivity attributable to basic research.(16)

1. Without a doubt, the economic effect based on scientific-technical and economic strategy formation is of fundamental significance to the development of the national economy. A correct strategy which has been worked out on a timely basis can yield a significant economic effect. The scientific-

technical and economic potential can be utilized in a more specific manner and with greater economic effect. Thus, the contribution made by our institute toward the strategy of raw materials beneficiation and materials development is of extraordinary importance for the entire raw materials economy of the GDR. The trend toward highly refined raw materials and superpure work materials which was introduced with microelectronics is continuing with respect to inorganic chemistry. It opens up completely new application areas, for example, those involving ceramic materials, but also imposes qualitatively new requirements with respect to technology. An orientation toward these new developments is of fundamental national economic significance. The documentation of the economic effects of this strategy is complicated. We are working here on utilizing systems analysis in order to be able to prepare the necessary decisions in a more expert manner.

2. The deepening of theoretical and methodological findings involving the scientific area is of fundamental significance specifically with regard to further economic progress. The question of effectivity--particularly of economic effectivity--of such research tasks cannot be posed in the same manner for tasks of specific basic or applied research..."the effects of these tasks on the general scientific-technical standard of all of society, including on education, on the world-view component, on the cultural and social sphere are far too intricate and far-reaching."(17) But even here this by no means indicates that all effectivity considerations or estimates will be foregone. Every responsible researcher who is working on deepening the knowledge of any scientific discipline, on uncovering new legalities of nature or scientific developmental trends, one way or another poses the question of the future possible application or possible utility of the finding, even though the latter naturally may not yet be exactly determinable. The intended finding and the resulting possible economic effect will, as a rule, not be quantifiable, but rather only qualitatively describable.

3. The creation of a theoretical lead represents the foundation for the development of products and technologies. Here, basic research stimulates a significant and generally also measurable economic effect. True breakthroughs in the technical and technological area today rest overwhelmingly upon basic research results. This is proven with emphasis by the key technologies, such as microelectronics, biotechnology, and other areas which make up the principal contribution involved in raising labor productivity. This will also not change in the future. On the contrary, it can be anticipated that it is precisely in this area that the direct economic significance of basic research will continue to increase. The economic contribution made by basic research increasingly exceeds the "know-how" involved in the direct development of products and processes. Increasingly, scientific-technical findings are made available for production of facilities, equipment, measuring instruments, etc., accompanied by the necessary software--a factor which naturally quite significantly increases the economic effect of basic research. At the ZIAC, for example, within the framework of research involving hydraulic binders--especially cement--a differential calorimeter, complete with the appropriate software for coupling with a personal computer, was developed and the first devices have already been built. The measuring results form the foundation for the optimization of energy consumption in the production of concrete, for optimizing concrete mixtures, and, thus, also for reducing the amount of

cement used, as well as for assuring quality, particularly that of cement containing alumina. The economic result of basic research was substantially increased in this manner through increases in the scope of applications.

Immaterial exports are becoming an increasingly important factor with respect to the economic effectivity of basic research. The economic effect of scientific peak performances can, thus, as a rule constitute additional utility to the domestic economy and can, in part, be substantially increased.

4. The implementation of selected direct performances for the economy is becoming increasingly decisive.

This is primarily a question of analyses or measurements, performed with the aid of special equipment. Repeatedly, such performances have a reference function in connection with the transition of research results into practice. The economic effect is quite considerable in individual cases. Nevertheless, such performances will only ever constitute a small share of the total performance of an institute engaged in basic research.

From the standpoint of increasing the effectivity of basic research, it is fully correct to consider the utility value of results, that is to say, the degree of newness, the originality of the solution, progress made in comparison to that which has been known hitherto, that which, in the economic view, constitutes a savings of social labor per utility value unit. To achieve international peak performances in this area is the decisive basis for a high economic effectivity of research.

However, this must in no way lead to underestimating the cost side of things. Reduction of costs is taking on an ever increasing significance. This is, on the one hand, made inevitable by the objective necessity to shorten research time. On the other hand, it is the automation of processes in research and development and the application of computer technology that increasingly create possibilities for reducing research costs.

In our institute computer technology has been successfully used for a number of years in automating experiments. It tends to significantly rationalize the work process and research time has been shortened. At the same time, clear advances were possible through a substantially broader data base and a more thorough utilization of materials. This path is being followed single-mindedly.

#### On Some Problems of Determining Effectivity of Basic Research Tasks

In conjunction with determining effectivity, many questions arise, including ones asking whether the determination of effectivity is not too complicated for basic research tasks.

In actual fact, basic research has several specific characteristics which frequently render determination or estimating of the effectivity quite difficult. This is particularly true of:

- a. the greater risk and the greater uncertainty in achieving positive results;
- b. the impossibility of being able to precisely determine the applications area in advance for the series of tasks--a series of results of basic research indicate a multivalent use which cannot always be determined in advance;
- c. the frequently larger complexity of the economic consequences which are connected with solving basic research tasks;
- d. the frequently larger number of variants in solving scientific-technical problems;
- e. the generally longer time from the beginning of the research to the practical applicability of the results.

Although the difficulties are undisputed and must not be underestimated and although currently theoretical and practical questions in this area are still awaiting solution they do not justify the foregoing of making effectivity determination or of reducing them only to cost calculations, as is in part still the case today. The increased economic requirements levied upon science make well-founded effectivity determinations inevitable in the manner in which the new Directive on Principles for a Uniform Approach to the Determination Planning and Documentation of the Utility and Effectivity of the Measures of Scientific-Technical Progress (18) calls for them and--as has been proven in practice--they are also feasible.

What should effectivity determination encompass? Predominantly, innovation processes have a complex character, that is to say, they are connected with solutions of tasks in several phases of the entire reproduction process, with basic research, applied research, in the area of investments, in production, etc. Basic research is, as a rule, only a component of a unified innovation process.

The economic effect brought about by basic research is, in terms of quality, still potential in character. It has yet to be realized in the subsequent phases of the reproduction process. In quantitative terms it is only realistic if all cost components which are connected with the realization of the scientific-technical findings are taken into account.

Realistic effectivity calculations, which form the foundation for decisions--and this, after all, is their principal function--consequently require that all relevant cost and result effects which develop in conjunction with an innovation process within the framework of the national economy, be taken into account.

Thus, for example, the introduction of a new water-soluble wood preservative based on domestic components is connected primarily with the following activities:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Basic research                      | Finding of new working principles for water soluble wood preservatives      |
| 2. Test                                | Testing of samples for fungicide effect                                     |
| 3. Investment/production reorientation | Establishment of production facilities for a new component                  |
| 4. Production                          | Production of the new wood preservative                                     |
| 5. Application {1}                     | Impregnation of wood and wood work materials with the new wood preservative |
| 6. Application {2}                     | Use of the treated (protected) lumber and wood work materials               |

The efficacy of the new wood preservative lies in the fact that it provides protection against white rot, brown rot, blue rot, and other forms of rot, guaranteeing substantially greater durability of the wood and wood work materials and, thus, leading to a reduction of national economic losses, the wood preservative is free of chrome and, thus, more friendly with respect to the environment and, finally, the new material makes it possible to reduce application quantities to less than 50 percent in comparison to products currently used.

True proof of effectivity will only be achieved if the one-time costs in all participating facilities and enterprises and the effects of the result (in this case primarily in the form of reduced production costs) have been gathered. In other words, the effectivity determination cannot be restricted to basic research as a relatively independent phase, but must encompass the entire innovation process.

This basic position is supported by the fact that, following an international trend, the innovative process appears to be ever more strongly a unified process involving the creation, introduction, utilization, and propagation of an innovation and, in this regard, the dividing lines between "deliberate" basic research and applied research tend to disappear.

Measuring the national economic effect of an innovation for a whole series of small projects will not be difficult because they, for the most part, are restricted to a limited area (for example, within a combine or within one enterprise). Larger projects, particularly those with a broad application spectrum, have manifold economic effects on the basis of their national economic involvement. Their documentation requires close cooperation between all institutions connected with an innovation process, as has repeatedly and successfully been demonstrated during the current period. As a rule, facilities engaged in basic research will not be in a position to acquire information regarding the economics of the total innovative process for themselves, particularly those processes which enjoy a considerable national economic involvement. Increasing complexity in setting tasks requires increasing cooperation in determining effectivity.

This in no way means that the economic responsibility of scientists is, thus, reduced. On the contrary: "the orientation toward future national economic matters all the way through the export of products will result in qualitatively tougher requirements being levied upon heads of research

collectives than has been the case in previous years. Quite naturally, these include their own concepts regarding the doability of a product, of a possible market, of the raw materials and competitive situations involved, etc."(19)

In this connection, the question involving the responsibility for determining effectivity must be answered. In accordance with the new utility directive of 19 December 1986, basic responsibility for determining effectivity of an innovation lies with the producer and, thus, the task-giver of the research work involved. He must set the scientific-technical and economic goals to be achieved--taking into account an economically justified relationship between cost and results--as well as the possible one-time maximum cost (research and development costs, investments). Starting from this point, the scientific-technical and economic tasking (the scientific-technical parameters to be achieved, such as energy and material savings, costs or cost savings, reduction or elimination of national economic losses) are to be derived as are the maximum possible research costs and these data are to be made the subject of the performance contract and the research task itself.

And yet this more or less passive function with regard to the effectivity of the total innovation process must not exhaust the responsibility of the research institute--for the following reasons:

a) The responsibility of research is in no way limited only to bringing forth new findings, but is equally applicable to their conversion in practice, to their utility--in other words, applicable to the entire innovative process. The responsibility of research must, therefore, also extend to the determination of effectivity.

b) Frequently, the producer alone is not in a position to determine scientific-technical goals and to estimate economic impact. Here, the cooperation of specialists from research institutes is required.

c) Practice has shown that not infrequently different conceptions regarding the effectivity of an innovation exists. This phenomenon can only be countered if the research institutes actively participate in the determination of the effectivity of an innovation or if they establish an offset account.

d) The institutes of the Academy of Sciences are urged to document the effectivity of their activities. Since effectivity must always be based on the entire innovative process, this also requires the active participation in determining the effectivity of the entire innovative process.

A principal problem involved in recording the national economic impact is the determination of the applicability area and the applicability volume. Here, in practice, repeated difficulties are encountered. They result, on the one hand, particularly at the beginning of basic research, from as yet insufficient knowledge regarding the results and their possible utilization. On the other hand, they also have their cause in shortcomings of consumer research. Without eliminating these shortcomings it is hardly possible to obtain well-based effectivity data. The solution of this question is proving to be a key point in progress being made in effectivity determination. It is

of fundamental economic significance and in no way is it desirable strictly from the methodological viewpoint.

The broadest possible utilization of research results and the assurance of a high production volume are of specific significance to the effectivity of innovation processes. Fundamentally, their significance to the economic effectivity of research is identical with the research result itself.

Increasingly, however, and particularly in the area of inorganic chemistry, research results are becoming necessary which can find application only for a relatively limited production, but which are extraordinarily important in terms of the national economy. Thus, for example, with the increased application of microelectronics, improved and new materials with specific characteristics are increasingly required for special components. Of particular interest are carrier materials for microelectronic circuits which are characterized by a high degree of miniaturization. For this purpose, glass-crystalline materials present themselves. These materials are, for the most part, only required in small quantities. Their economic results in production and application are relatively small in individual cases. However, this must not lead to any false final conclusions and, in no event, must such research be foregone. This would restrict further scientific-technical and economic progress in the area of microelectronics or would necessitate imports which are frequently not possible precisely because of embargo restrictions in such areas.

In other words, research activity must not only be oriented toward solutions which have a very broad application spectrum such as research in our institute in the area of cement, but it is also necessary to solve tasks whose results are not necessarily massively applied but which, nevertheless, are essential from the national economic standpoint and are also effective.

The principal problem of every effectivity determination is the acquisition of the necessary information. The effectivity proof is decisively dependent upon the completeness and quality of the information obtained. The more complete and more precise information on the effectivity of an innovation process is, the more reliable statements can be made with regard to its effectivity, the more justifiably can decisions be made.

On the other hand, it is the nature of research, particularly of fundamental research, that especially at the beginning of a topic complete and sure data on the result and also on the costs cannot be made. Effectivity data can only be as complete and precise as the scientific-technical findings themselves. For this reason, there will also be differences between the tasks of basic research and applied research, between a  $G_1$  or  $A_1$  task and a  $G_4$  or  $A_4$  report. Nevertheless, decisions must be made which, in part, have serious national economic impact and make effectivity determinations inevitable. It is, therefore, necessary to work responsibly with estimates and work hypotheses regarding results and costs.

In setting the result side of effectivity determinations the scientific-technical goals of the innovative process form the starting points which must be economically evaluated. In determining costs we proceed on the basis of

the guidelines available for certain partial research processes and those applicable to technological magnitudes which tend to determine the production process following the introduction of the innovation.

In other words, it is not in the actual research process but rather in the area of effectivity determination as well that a certain risk must be accepted which is commensurate to the significance and the magnitude of the task.

To the extent to which the research process achieves a deepening and perfecting of findings or comes up with new ones, the effectivity data are to be verified or altered and, under certain circumstances, new decisions must be made.

Raising the effectivity, primarily the economic efficacy of basic research, is primarily a challenge to natural scientists in cooperation with the economic sphere. But only close cooperation between natural scientists and social scientists, chemists, engineers, and economists--and this is documented by the experiences at our institute--can assure necessary progress.

(CENTER)FOOTNOTES

1. K. Marx, "Grundrisse der Kritik der politischen Oekonomie" [Fundamentals of Criticism of the Political Economy], Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1953, p 592.
2. "Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED," reporter: E. Honecker, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1986, p 55.
3. See *ibid.*, p 56.
4. "Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 10th Party Congress of the SED," reporter: E. Honecker, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1981, p 49.
5. W. Scheler, "The Close Cooperation of Science and Practice," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 19 April 1986, p 5.
6. 10th Session of the Central Committee of the SED, E. Honecker, "On Preparations for the 11th Party Congress of the SED," Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1985, p 32.
7. W. Scheler, *op. cit.*
8. See W. Scheler, "Interrelation Between Basic Research and Production," EINHEIT, No 8, 1983, p 727.
9. "Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED," *op. cit.*, p 57.
10. The fact that the boundaries between individual task complexes are fluid must be taken into account.



11. Details on this problem were provided by S. Schiller which, basically, also influence the actions of our institute (see S. Schiller, "On the Introduction of New Principles in Production," EINHEIT, No 8, 1983, p 735).
12. "Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED," op. cit., p 58.
13. See R. Rompe and K. Werner, "How Much Science Must We Be Able To Afford?" SPECTRUM, No 6, 1985, p 17.
14. See S. Schiller, "Experiences and Observations...", op. cit., p 138.
15. See G. Kroeber and H. Laitko, "Basic Research and Intensification. Theoretical-Scientific Considerations Regarding a Topical Problem Area," collective of authors in "Innovation und Wissenschaft" [Innovation and Science], Akademie Verlag, Berlin, 1985, p 166.
16. The following data stem primarily from the work of H. Seickert who developed fundamental findings in this regard during the 1970's, based on Soviet sources (see H. Seickert, "Produktivkraft Wissenschaft im Sozialismus" [The Productive Force of Science Under Socialism], Akademie Verlag, Berlin, 1973).
17. W. Scheler, "Close Cooperation Between Science and Practice...", op. cit., p 5.
18. See "Directives on the Fundamentals for a Unified Approach to the Determination, Planning, and Recording of the Utility and Efficiency of the Measures of Scientific-Technical Progress--Utility Directive--Dated 19 December 1986," GESETZBLATT DER DDR, Part I, No 1, 1987.
19. R. Rompe and K. Werner, op. cit., p 17.

5911

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## INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS REQUIRE MULTIPLE SHIFTS, WORKERS' TRANSFERS

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 81, 16 Jul 87 pp 3-4

[Article by Dr Herbert Berteit, Economic Research Institute of the State Planning Commission: "Additional 80,000 Industrial Robots--a Great Potential in the National Accounts"]

[Text] The 11th SED Congress posed the task to produce and utilize 80,000 industrial robots in the period from 1986 to 1990, including 10,000 to 12,000 flexible robots. With them the technological level in the economy will further rise and production will become more efficient. At the same time the aims are a more efficient utilization of the fixed assets and improvement of the working conditions of the working people.

By the end of the first half of 1987, 73,000 industrial robots were in use in the GDR economy. The experiences gathered with this key technology indicate that high economic and social effects will be attained especially if comprehensive rationalization and automation accomplishments up to automated plant departments develop with the help of robotics. Thus modernized machines and equipment can also be included. This involves high responsibility for multishift working, coloration, assembling, transportation and transshipment to this technology.

Combines such as the VEB Magdeburg "Karl Marx Armature Works--Armature Combine; Cellulose and Paper Combine, Heidenau; "Kurt Buerger" Tiles and Plumbing Fixtures Combine did exemplary work in this field. They and also others were guided by the idea to plan the solutions and put them into operation so that in the case of parallel development of new processes and products several key technologies can be used as much as possible. This is all the better possible the more efficient one's own production of means of rationalization is with respect to its technical level as well as its production volume.

The great flexibility of the production and the specifics of the respective production require consistent utilization of the production of one's own means of rationalization and their use in technological solutions for the production of robotics and its application in technological solutions. Even now over 80 percent of the industrial robots used are created in the combines' production of means of rationalization. Thus, e.g., the VEB Steel and Chill-casting

Works, Boesdorf, a plant of the state-owned Lignite Installation Building Combine, was able to automate the production of forming tools for briquetting plants by interlinking of individual machines with robots and increasing productivity by 250 percent. At the same time the working and living conditions of the working people were improved. In several combines, especially of the fields of coal and energy as well as electrical engineering and electronics, more than three workers were set free for other tasks per industrial robot used.

During this 5-year plan period over 20 percent of the planned increase in labor productivity is to be achieved by applying industrial robotics, which thus is and will be a principal source for increasing labor productivity. Thus it is possible to obtain manpower especially for the production of means of rationalization, for multishift utilization of capital assets and for consumer goods production. By 1990 there are predicted to be over 100,000 workmen thus made available. At the same time it is important to improve the working conditions for 150,000 working people in this manner.

Thus this key technology proves to be an important link for increasing the technological level of production. Its application under socialist conditions is an expression of rationalization with and for the people, its higher efficiency serves the individual as well as the economy as a whole.

12356

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## MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY CITES FURTHER APPLICATION OF CAD/CAM

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 86, 28 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Dr Manfred Thaelmann, deputy minister for machine-tool and processing-machine building: "CAD/CAM Solutions Are a Step on the Road to Flexible Automation"]

[Text] A vital task in the implementation of the SED's economic strategy consists in decisively raising the level of CAD/CAM application and the economic effectiveness of this key technology. Considerable efforts are required in this connection in the plants and combines of machine-tool and processing-machine building. It is especially important, based on the creative power of the collectives in the combines, to utilize with greater effects than heretofore the CAD/CAM technology already being used and at the same time create prerequisites for new CAD/CAM work stations. Greater effectiveness above all requires broader application for the continued rationalization of the processes in management, planning and accounting, designing, technology, and production as well as greater continuity from preparation to carrying out of the production.

CAD/CAM technology is a step along the road to flexible automation. This includes ensuring the adaptability of modules of flexible automation to user-specific solutions with different expansion and automation stages. Therefrom develops a great obligation for our field of industry as the one responsible for flexible automation in the GDR metal-working industry. In close coordination with other branches of industry and the users, the automation projects in the current 5-year plan period and beyond must be purposefully implemented.

#### Effectively Utilize the Great Potential

In machine-tool and processing machine building a total of 190 projects of CAD/CAM application are being put into effect in the 1987 plan year. This involves the new utilization of over 1,400 CAD/CAM work stations, so that by the end of 1987 almost 4,000 such work stations will be available--a big potential which must be effectively utilized. However, high economic results cannot be achieved if CAD/CAM technology is grafted on to existing technologies and work processes. It is above all important to create the prerequisites for proper application by qualified solutions to problems and

organizational processes. Especially the new work contents are to be determined in time for the working people concerned and necessary further training measures are to be carried out. It is beneficial to include the users in the preparations for using CAD/CAM technology, as is the practice in the VEB "Fritz Heckert" Machine-tool Combine, Karl Marx Stadt, and in the "Werner Lamberz" Printing Combine, Leipzig. Here it pays to establish industrywide work groups.

Such experiences are also put into effect in the specialized process of software development, in which all combines of the branch of industry participate. To support this process, a development and user group was established in the entire branch of machine-tool and processing-machine building. The experiences of the most advanced plants testify to the fact that timely creation of plant capacities is indispensable for adaptation, maintenance and care and also for the development of plant-specific software to attain a high utilization in terms of time of the CAD/CAM technology.

The combines of our branch of industry in recent years have developed software on a wide scale and have largely made it available for comprehensive utilization of nonpatented scientific and technical achievements in the entire economy. The Research Center of Machine-tool Building has a great share in that. Solutions for machine programming of NC machines, e.g., are applied by over 200 enterprises.

#### Requirements Are Growing

New requirements are made with the 16-bit and 32-bit microcomputer technology from the VEB Robotron Combine. To master it the collective in the Research Center for machine-tool Building is assigned the task, e.g., to develop generally valid, and thus broadly reusable, user software and to look after it constantly. Furthermore in all enterprises with a work force of over 500, decentralized software capacities are being increasingly developed which take on the required plant adaptation work for reusable software and expansions. At the same time standardization for CAD/CAM solutions is to be expanded. The central offices for standardization in the combines play a decisive role in this respect. The research centers of the combines are assigned control functions specific to a given field. Moreover the combines strengthen their cooperation with the technical universities of Dresden and Karl Marx Stadt as well as with institutes of the GDR Academy of Sciences. All this forms a solid basis for the fulfillment of the tasks which were posed by the 11th SED Congress to our branch of industry.

The development in the next 10-15 years will lead to several stages by partial solutions and automation islands in the material and information field to the automated production facility, to the automated plant. Automation islands play an essential part in this connection. They may be CAD/CAM systems, flexible production and assembly lines, and automated transfer lines, automated lines, industrial robot complexes or automated transport and storage systems. Included are also computer-supported groups of manual work stations grouped according to technological or organizational aspects. But one fundamental condition applies to all of them: The old and the new, which will exist side by side for some time, is to be linked wisely for an effective result.

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## CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, VARIOUS MINERALS RECOVERED FROM SLAG

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 78, 9 Jul 87 pp 3-4

[Article by Werner Scheer, director general of the VEB Quality and Fine-Steel Combine, Brandenburg: "Important Raw Materials From the Waste Dumps"]

[Text] In pig-iron and raw-steel production slag inevitably accumulates. For decades this residual material mostly went to the waste dump, components containing iron were recovered only to a small extent, nor was slag in furnaces or in construction further processed.

The waste dumps of GDR metallurgy comprise hundreds of millions tons of residual materials. The latter include slag, iron, refractory waste materials, rubble, sands, slurry, and other industrial residues. Economic reason dictates not to permit these waste dumps to keep on growing through the creation of closed material cycles and to transform their materials by beneficiation into secondary raw materials. Research collectives of our combine investigated with partners in other fields efficient possibilities for use for ferrous metallurgical slag, and developed the required beneficiation technologies based on findings of modern science and technology.

Thus available resources can be utilized and at the same time additional expenses for the operation of waste dumps can be avoided. No additional areas for dumping grounds and waste dumps are required.

## Three Million Tons of Waste Products Processed

Since 1981 a processing plant for slag and refractory waste materials has been in operation in the parent plant of the VEB Quality and Fine-steel Combine, Brandenburg. With its high level of automation it is one of the most modern installations in Europe, operates with a completely new technology of waste product utilization in GDR ferrous metallurgy. Removal and transportation of the waste dump material were automated and thus good working conditions for the working people were created. Now they perform primarily control and inspection work. The individual jobs are linked by radio. The accumulator shunting locomotives which move the one-side dump cars to the installation or move them away from there again empty, are also equipped with radio control.

Magnetic separation facilities, crushing plants, jigging sieves and sizing machines remove ferriferous material, nonferrous metal parts, refractory material, and foreign substances from the slag to recycle them separately as secondary raw materials. At the same time the processing of the slag itself for reuse takes place. A closed cycle is achieved.

High-grade scrap metal residues are delivered to the steelmill, iron concentrates to the blast furnace plants of Maxhuetten and of the Ferrous Metallurgy Combine. Nonferrous metals are delivered to the Metal Processing Combine if the metals are not used as alloy elements in the enterprise's own steelmills. The processed slag is an important road-building material and serves as a manganese, lime, and iron support for the pig-iron process. Numerous components from the refractory waste material are also reusable. For furnace building whole bricks and half bricks are removed therefrom, fire-clay and magnesite breakage after crushing are used as initial material for the refractory industry or for repair purposes. Thus far the Plant for Slag and Refractory Material has processed nearly 3 million tons of waste products of raw steel production of the Brandenburg Combine.

#### New Building Material Has Stood the Test

Wet-mix macadam from Siemens-Martin slag, e.g., is a new high-grade road building material. At least 4.9 percent of the otherwise required quantity of cement, which corresponds to 24 kg per square meter, can thus be substituted. Almost 2 million tons have already been delivered from the Brandenburg waste dump and used in road building. This makes possible a saving of about 100,000 tons of cement and corresponding amounts of stone chips, pebble stones, and sands.

Wet-mix macadam can be applied for the most part with available operating material and without additional expenses in road building. Within only one year the Magdeburg Central Laboratory for the Highway System, jointly with Karl Marx University in Leipzig and the state-owned Land Improvement Combine in Potsdam created the scientific-technical preliminary work for the use of the new road-building material. The VEB Underground Engineering Combine, Berlin, meanwhile has used almost three-quarters of a million tons for road building, especially in the Marzahn residential section. The section of the Chamber of Technology of our combine made a significant contribution to the development and application of wet-mix macadam. Efforts are now being made to further improve the quality and to discover new fields of application.

The demand for wet-mix macadam is now far greater than the processing capacities. Therefore plans are to put processing installations for waste products, especially for slag, in operation in other steelmills, too. Such an installation in the Maxhuetten, Unterwellenborn, moreover could provide in addition secondary raw materials for use as fertilizer additives.

The Brandenburg Slag Processing Installation arouses growing international interest. Metallurgy and road-building specialists from several countries obtained information on know-how and operation. Development of new processing installations, optimizing the processes, and uncovering new fields of application is the subject of international cooperation and of constant exchange of experiences with partners from the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Polish People's Republic. An exchange of specialists in this field was agreed to with Soviet experts.

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