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ADVISORY GROUP WHITE PAPER HITS UNDERINVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Warsaw WIES WSPOLCZESNA in Polish No 8 Aug 86 pp 120-124

[Article: "Documents of the Council on the Food Economy," opinion on "Hypotheses of the PZPR Central Committee Concerning the Tenth Party Congress," "Program Draft of the Polish United Workers Party," and the initial draft of the "National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-1990," following from the content of the plenary meeting of the RGZ [Council on the Food Economy] on 15 May 1986.]

[Text] 1. After reading and discussing the "Hypotheses of the PZPR Central Committee Concerning the Tenth Party Congress," the "Program Draft of the Polish United Workers Party," and the initial draft of the "National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-1998," the Council on the Food Economy finds that the documents which the PZPR Central Committee presented concerning agriculture and the food economy confirm the enduring nature of the principles of agricultural policy that were developed by the Ninth Party Congress and elaborated upon by the Eleventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee.

These documents emphasize the chief goals of agricultural policy: the satisfaction of the society's growing needs for food and the improvement of working and living conditions of the rural population. The documents also list the basic problems that must be resolved between 1986 and 1990. It is with particular satisfaction that the council accepts the fact that alongside the directions of actions essential to the modernization of Polish agriculture and the raising of production effectiveness, the documents devote a great deal of attention to issues related to making the standard of living and living conditions of the rural population equal to those of the urban population and to general improvement of farmers' working and living conditions in the name of cultural progress. The council considers it very important to keep agricultural production profitable and to insure farmers an income at socially recognized levels, that is, a level implied by the adopted principle of income parity. For this reason, these issues should gain their proper place in the final version of the documents.

In support of the program draft's statement concerning the assumption of PFZ land by users that can insure the best utilization of that land, the council thinks that multi-year leases should supplement more permanent land management, that is, through land sales.

The council supports the directions of action and solution of basic problems of the rural areas, agriculture, and the food economy presented in the above-mentioned PZPR documents.

2. The council has entered into thorough study and discussion of the initial draft of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-1990, which translates the political documents into concrete terms. The draft presented differs in a beneficial way from the type of document presented in the past, trying in particular to set the economy on a footing of scientific and technical progress and improved management, steps which the council considers to be the major opportunities for accelerating our development. It is also valuable that alongside the indexes that are often presented in terms of forecasting, the plan draft presents instruments for carrying out the plan, although internal cohesiveness among them is sometimes absent, as will be shown later in this discussion.

The draft plan corresponds to the assumptions contained in the second variant previously selected. The basic socioeconomic macroproportions for the country's development, especially the growth rate of national income and the ratios between consumption and accumulations, have been selected in keeping with findings gained in consultations with the society.

It is with satisfaction that the council concludes that the draft plan calls for accelerating the development of the food and agriculture industry, for an increase in the means of production for crop production, including production of nitrogen fertilizers and lime, and for an increase in outlays for reclamation projects. Although the progress envisioned does not satisfy the needs of the food economy, it is worth noting. The internal structure of the means allocated for the food economy corresponds basically to the hierarchy of urgent needs in this sector of the economy.

3. The Council on the Food Economy thinks that macroproportions in the realm of the creation and distribution of national income and the growth rate and structure of financial and material outlays will be the determining factors in the attainment of the basic goals set down in the draft plan, namely the following:

- Slowing the processes of obsolescence of fixed assets,
- Accelerating modernization of production capacity,
- Accelerating scientific and technical progress,
- Making better use of production capacity and labor resources,
- Accelerating structural changes in the economy,
- Restoring economic equilibrium.

4. Nonetheless, the draft plan departs from political provisions in the realm of investment and provides for an increase of 18.1 percent in investment outlays for the food complex (including an increase of about 12 percent for agriculture and of 45 percent for the food and agriculture industry), while investment outlays throughout the sphere of material production are to increase by nearly 30 percent. This inconsistency between the political guidelines and the draft plan cannot be accepted. The committee is decidedly of the position that the political documents previously accepted should be fully respected, because otherwise the society will take this as confusion in political principles and the implementation of policy and will lead to a situation where the production capacity of the food economy will increase less than had been envisioned earlier.

This divergence also applies to expenditures of assets in circulation, which are to be decisive for the growth of agricultural production and increased effectiveness of agriculture (this applies particularly to the level of application of artificial fertilizers and utilization of pesticides).

5. On the basis of an analysis of the past, the Council on the Food Economy find a glaring inconsistency between the points of the plan and its execution in the realm of the supplying agriculture with the means of production. In practice the difficulties of carrying out the plan, though universal, apply first of all and most forcefully to "weak" partners, agriculture being one of them. There are therefore justified fears that these bad practices can also occur during the present five year period.

For both political and economic reasons, the council considers it of primary importance to make political declarations consistent with the plan and its execution.

6. The Council on the Food Economy emphasizes that the draft plan's uneven growth rate of investment outlays for agriculture and other branches in the sphere of material production endangers the harmony of the development of the entire economy, not just that of agriculture alone or the food economy. Agriculture is too closely related to the whole economy with a large number of ties for the growing imbalances in development not to bring about upsets in overall economic growth. The council thinks that the draft plan should be monitored in terms of its internal consistency and the harmony of development of the whole economy, and this means over the long term.

Agriculture gained real priority only in 1981-1982, except for agricultural technology. Meanwhile, neglect of the process of modernizing its potential has accumulated over many decades, and long term investment efforts on the part of both the farmers and the government are needed in order to lessen it. In this situation any narrowing of the investment front brings about the danger not only of the loss of a certain material substance but also of a weakening of farmers' attitudes favoring production. Their positive orientation (which has recently been waning) needs to be supported. The plan

must not include steps that would weaken the farmers' orientation favoring production that so much effort has gone into fostering.

The Council on the Food Economy points out that there has been recent evidence agriculture is beginning to be unprofitable (as the result of the fact that the incentives set in motion during the first half of the 1980's have petered out). If this trend is further deepened by a weakening of the investment front, the situation could soon prove very difficult and socially complicated. Therefore, it is in the interest of the entire national economy to maintain and bolster developmental tendencies.

7. Emphasizing the need to maintain a favorable market outlook for agriculture and for the stability of the food market, the Council on the Food Economy considers it necessary to improve management effectiveness in agriculture and throughout the entire food complex. The council is very favorable with regard to the whole five-year plan's orientation to increased management effectiveness and structural changes. This is a new and very important factor in the draft plan being discussed, but the results of the structural changes will be determined by the material form of the means of production finding their way to agriculture and how modern they are. Meanwhile, an analysis of the whole draft plan shows that agriculture and the food economy will not be able to count very heavily on modern technology or highly effective means of production during this five-year period (agriculture accounts for 10.7 percent of the funds allocated for 1986-1990 to finance central investments). The projections for later years are not very optimistic either (agriculture's share of the centrally planned investment outlays for later years is barely 2.3 percent). The overwhelming share of resources is committed to further "replication" of old technologies, a practice which very much restricts possibilities for rational exploitation of materials and energy in the food complex.

The council considers the food economy to have the possibility of improving management effectiveness, but this will depend to a decisive degree on the extent to which it is given modern means of production permitting more thrifty use of materials, energy, and human labor. The draft plan does not indicate that there will be any real possibility of increasing the stream of modern technology flowing to agriculture during this five-year period.

8. The draft plan focuses on technical and technological problems of what is called "minor restructuring" at the enterprise level. Full value must be given to them, although material incentives for modernity during the next few years will be rather meager. Of far greater importance, however, is what is called "major restructuring," consisting of branch and sector changes in the structure of our economy.

9. The council finds that the draft plan will not lead to consistency between the instruments favoring improved management effectiveness and instruments leading to equilibrium. Proposals in each one of these

areas on its own are logical and reasonable, but altogether they are not internally cohesive. They should be examined again in terms of their internal consistency, so that enterprise actions to improve the effectiveness of outlays can also help attain equilibrium.

10. The ratios concerning the setting of prices should be thoroughly reviewed. They are inconsistent. There is a verbal declaration of flexibility in the process of setting prices and of the need to get away from a demand-supply formula, but at the same time there is a call for so much state intervention of such a basic nature that little is left of the original statement. The council thinks that the draft plan should anticipate gradual reductions in outside intervention and a return to the model anticipated by the reform.

The council is in favor of bringing into the plan those actions that will favor a reduction in food subsidies and solidify equilibrium on the food market, including the end of rationing of meat and meat products. It is important to improve the system of signing contracts as the major form of linking private peasant farming to the state plan. The plan for 1986-1990 should include fundamental decisions on this matter.

11. Given the country's raw materials resources, the technological gap, and the possibilities for finding a place for Polish industrial goods on foreign markets, it is necessary to adopt a strategy to insure that the food and agriculture industry has a high rank. The hierarchy of the country's socioeconomic goals also calls for such a strategy and for making the raw materials produced by this industry renewable.

The draft of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-1990 does not provide for bolstering the position of the food industry in our economy. This industry is to increase by 12.1 percent, which is at a rate one-quarter lower than that of industry as a whole. This means that in 1990 industrial food processing, although it will exceed the 1980 level by about 5.5 percent, will be about 2.5 percent lower per capita than that achieved at the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's. The planned growth of food industry production does not correspond to the growth rate envisioned for procurement (14 percent to 15.1 percent), nor does it take into account the possibilities for the expansion of processing created by curtailment of losses, greater processing, or technological progress.

The plan must not assume that there will be less than full use of agricultural production growth or that there will be a forced policy of exporting unprocessed raw materials to provide higher foreign exchange income. The situation regarding raw materials resources makes it possible to plan an increase in the production of the food and agriculture industry at a rate at least as high as that envisioned for Polish industry as a whole, that is, about 16.5 percent. Then it will be possible by 1990 to achieve nutrition levels equal to that of 1978-1980 and to increase food and agriculture exports by the amount planned in the draft of the national socioeconomic plan.

12. One of the conditions to maintaining a high rate of development for processing farm raw materials is an accelerated rate of investment in the food industry. Most of the food and agriculture processing branches, especially for milk and major crops, are technically outmoded and have a grave shortage of production capacity. These are areas where there has been great investment neglect both during the 1970's and from 1981 to 1985, and this means that they are areas of great development need for the current five-year period. There are also segments of the food economy in which a great increase in procurement is envisioned (for example, 16.7-23.3 percent for grains, 16.7 percent for sugar beets, 20 percent for potatoes, and 20 percent for fruits and vegetables).

The draft of the national socioeconomic plan provides for investment outlays in the food industry to increase in the 1986-1990 five year period by 45 percent in comparison to 1981-1985. This is a growth index about 11 percent higher than that for industry as a whole, but it is misleading. In 1982-1985 the increase in investment outlays in the food industry was only about 19.5 percent, compared to about 33 percent in industry as a whole. Thus, the planned investment acceleration in the food economy will not even make up for the delays of the past few years.

The program for the modernization and development of the food and agriculture industry adopted at the preplan stage set the minimum figure for investment outlays in this industry at more than 100 billion zloty per year (in 1983 prices). The 1986-1990 plan shows that these outlays will not exceed 70 billion zloty, which means that about 70 percent of the developmental needs of the food industry will be met.

13. The list of central investments includes investments for the food and agriculture industry amounting to a cost-estimate value of 35.4 billion zloty, including new investments valued at 26.1 billion. This is 1.1 percent of all central investments and 2.2 percent of new investments. On the other hand, the list of selected investment undertakings according to the major goals of socioeconomic development gives a value of 132 billion zloty (in 1984 prices) for investments of the food and agriculture industry for 1986-1990. This amount is only 1.3 percent of total outlays of the Polish economy and about 35 percent of the outlays for the development of the food industry.

Increasing the role of central investments will not, however, alter the fact that enterprise investments will be the basis of development of the food industry. Therefore appropriate economic instruments for their implementation will be an important matter. Experience from 1982 to 1985 shows that there is very little possibility for self-financing in the development of the food industry, owing to the fact that its production is not very profitable. For this reason the scope of conventional food prices should be expanded, and efforts should be made to make the food industry more profitable, a factor which is also related to the reduction of budget-financed subsidies.

14. Structural changes in agriculture will be made dependent on the migration of part of the labor force from agriculture to nonagricultural sectors of the economy. The draft of the national socioeconomic plan, however, does not anticipate any changes in the level of employment in agriculture to the year 1990. In taking into account the housing situation in the cities and towns, the development of plants processing farm raw materials and increases in nonagricultural material production in small towns and rural regions (small plants of rural cooperatives, labor cooperatives, crafts, and state industry) that could employ population previously employed in agriculture should be encouraged and anticipated.

15. The Council on the Food Economy realizes the great difficulty in finding optimal solutions for the plan for 1986-1990 in a situation in which there is a long list of socially important, reasonable goals and a shortage of funds. This situation particularly makes it necessary to respect those goals which without any doubt are of primary importance. After becoming familiar with the draft plan, the council cannot fail to notice that in the sphere pertaining to the development of agriculture and the food economy there is a clear inconsistency in the triangle encompassing the political program, the socioeconomic plan, and the execution of the plan. The highest ranking political documents, including the hypotheses for the Tenth Party Congress, the resolution of the Eleventh Joint Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the Main Board of the ZSL, and the resolution adopted by the Sejm in conjunction with the assessment of the level of implementation of the program for the development of agriculture and the food economy, clearly state that of greatest importance in this five-year period is the attainment of an increase in investments in the food economy complex at least as great as that envisioned for the entire sphere of material production.

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REPORT ON EXPLOSION AT DEVNYA CHEMICAL WORKS, AFTERMATH

Chemical Combine Breakdown

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 12 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by NARODEN STRAZH Correspondent Yordan Yordanov]

[Text] Self-control and courage, based on high professionalism, moral and psychological firmness and feeling of duty and responsibility.

Words are inadequate to describe the reality, as it was, during the first moments of the explosion which occurred as a result of a breakdown at the Plant for Chlorine, Vinyl Chloride and Polyvinyl Chloride No 2 of the Chemical Combine in Devnya.

Angel Georgiyev, chief of the rayon fire prevention service, was ready to come off duty. Suddenly, a cylindrical object on his desk tumbled down, the entire desk began to shake and, immediately after that, a sinister thunder indicating a powerful explosion, and the subsequent shock wave, tore off its hinges the door of the guard room. The captain rushed to the garage. The indescribable had happened. Initially, the officer thought of an earthquake. However, this experienced fire fighter quickly surmounted a brief feeling of stress and initial confusion. His intuition did not betray him. Something very dangerous had taken place. Self-control and firm efficiency made it possible to control the duty crew and to direct its activities.

Fast and energetic steps were taken. During such extreme situations, time is measured in seconds. Indeed, the fire engines quickly rushed to the place of the accident although the "enemy," i.e., the dislocation caused by the powerful explosion, had "broken up" the roads around plant No 2 and created obstacles. The forces of the service on duty, headed by Captain Angelov, mounted an uneven battle with a far superior "enemy." The main thing was to determine the decisive area and protect containers with vinyl chloride and eliminate prerequisites for new explosions.

The shock blocked the water system. This complicated the work but the fire fighters knew what to do under such circumstances. While they were cooling off with a powerful jet of water equipment which could explode or catch fire, located in the vicinity of the damaged plant, party member Mst Sgt Atanas

Vungev, member of the departmental militia on duty, had already given the alarm signal to the duty personnel and order, which made any panic impossible, had been established at the site of the accident. At one of the peak moments of the battle against the fire element, when a warning of grave danger was sounded a difficult situation arose, which could have caused panic. The fire fighters and the personnel of the departmental militia did not yield to such defeatist psychological stress and performed their duty properly.

The actions of the departmental militia ensured order and conditions for the successful struggle waged by the fire fighters. Only 25 minutes after the explosion, Major Denev, chief of the rayon fire fighting service, was at the site and assumed command of fire fighting activities. Subsequently, Major Ganev, Lieutenant Colonel Stefanov, Lieutenant Colonel Marchev and others arrived at the site of the accident. A command staff for putting the fire out was set up. The main sectors were outlined, and their commanders were appointed. The fire fighting okrug organization sent the necessary manpower and equipment help. By 8:30 am the fires were localized. The "enemy," to use military terminology, was stopped. However, the potential threat of new explosions remained. The fire fighters were on guard. By 10:30 am the destructive raids mounted by the fire had been controlled. The fire had been put out but the vigilance did not abate, for other treacherous events were possible....

The fire fighters and the people's militia fought a "war" for more than 3 hours together with the reinforcements sent by the okrug fire fighting organization, displaying their high professionalism, self-control and courage and awareness of duty and responsibility displayed by the MVR personnel. Without their energetic and self-sacrificing actions, thanks to which they were able to surround and localize the fire, something the consequences of which would have been difficult to assess, could have taken place.

It was precisely the people who had experienced this hell, and those whose lives were saved from death, who gave the highest rating to the fire fighting personnel and the people's militia. At the risk of their lives, aware of nothing but their great responsibility, fire fighters and militiamen proved that they are true sons of the people.

Eliminating Consequences

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by RABOTNICHESKO DELO Special Correspondent Yoto Patsov]

[Text] What is demanded is firm work at a normal pace, fast and energetic action in order to surmount the consequences of the accident.

Devnya, 9 November. The mornings are already cold and the early ice cracks like splintered glass under our footsteps. "We are hurting a great deal," says Stefan Lyutskanov, party committee secretary at the Devnya Chemical Combine. We are standing almost at the epicenter of the explosion which, on 1 November, took 19 human lives and turned two of the shops of the .pa Chlorvinylchloride and Polyvinylchloride Plant into heaps of ruins and fire-

blackened metal.

Crushed glass and broken and displaced panels of standing shops and administrative buildings are already being replaced and the paths are blocked by cranes, trucks, electric cars and worried people stepping hastily. One of them is Dimitur Yankulov, technologist at the polyvinylchloride shop. Our discussion turns to the morning of the explosion.

"I arrived at about 9 am. Those who had arrived before me were already actively engaged in rescue operations. I saw shop chief Georgi Chakurov, mechanic Nikolay Minchev, turner Georgi Tsvetkov, operators Rostislav Khaydarov and Stefan Vlaev and others. They were pulling out the casualties, insulating threatened systems and doing everything possible to help the specialized services which had immediately come to their aid. Toward noon many more people arrived...."

This is a difficult conversation, 9 days after the accident, and if we are conducting it, it is in order to draw from the undesired lesson of the Devnya accident the type of conclusions which will strengthen the guarantee that this will not be repeated. Everyone is drawing such conclusions privately, at open party meetings and in all combine collectives.

The truth is that now it is as though the people are more united, more efficient and more dedicated. On the day of the accident, many of them thought about their past and future lives. It is also true that they are unhesitatingly displaying selflessness and dedication and that they have joined in the common efforts to compensate for the disturbed production rhythm. However difficult it may be for the survivors to surmount the irreplaceable loss, the attention and concern shown by comrades and colleagues and by the party, trade union and administrative leaderships of the combine have not left them alone in their pain.

What are the dimensions of the accident? The following facts become clear from the answer given by Stoyan Eftimov, director of the Devnya Chemical Combine:

The accident affected mainly the two shops of the final stage of the technological cycle of the Chlorvinylchloride and Polyvinylchloride Plant. The remaining five shops were not affected and by the end of the month (the ambition is to do this even earlier!) they will resume production. No damages have taken place in the remaining 10 basic production facilities of the combine. The labor rhythm in them remained undisturbed.

The clearing of the wreckage and the survey of the installations in the two affected shops will continue until the end of the year. This is the deadline set for drafting a plan for rebuilding them on the basis of the latest equipment and the safest possible technology.

Naturally, the most important feature here as well are the people. Everyone with whom I spoke was quite satisfied by the fact that they did not allow themselves to yield to the pain and for the accident to deprive them of their strength. The workers in collectives having nothing to do with the damaged

plant are expressing the wish to work during their free days to rebuild it. Some collectives are pledging to convert to a 6-day work week.

Dimitrina Arsova, deputy secretary of the combine party committee, met and talked with all the hospitalized casualties.

"Everyone is asking me what is happening with the shop and with their comrades. One of the burned victims--Vasko Amzov--said: 'When I get well I will return to the shop!' Borislav Popov, whom I met in one of the surgical wards of the okrug hospital added: 'It is painful. I worked with those people for 10 years, I am referring to my shift, and those who died, and all of the sudden they are no longer there! I was the electrician on duty of that shift.... When I recover I will go back to work. I am 52 but I feel young...'" This tense day ended at the Devnya Obshtina Party Committee. There are daily meetings here by all agencies, departments and enterprises whose work could help in speeding up the restoration work. The sessions are headed by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the okrug BCP Committee, efficiently and without unnecessary discussions. The seriousness of the event is emphasized with a single sentence: "To us time is of a great importance!"

This is because of the variety of problems which must be solved immediately. The problems are indeed difficult, ranging from making the equipment safe, meeting the rebuilding schedule, providing social assistance to the victims, supplying the necessary equipment to those who clear the wreckage, surmounting some difficulties, ensuring additional commodities, preparing facilities for newly arrived workers, protecting the environment, etc. Most of the time is spent on the needs of the families of the dead. This is followed by a call to work at a normal pace, to work firmly, and to act quickly and energetically....

We must work. Today this is the meaning of everything undertaken by the okrug party committee and the combine leadership and the labor collective in Devnya. This is also the desire of everyone: to surmount difficulties without confusion!

5003
CSO:2200/22

POOR PERFORMANCE OF DENTAL UNITS, SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES OUTLINED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Lyuba Ignatova: "Dental Treatment...With Self-Service"]

[Text] Highly skilled stomatological cadres with equipment on the level of the "potter's wheel."

The patient enters the polyclinic and goes to the dentist, smiling shyly, for one of his front teeth is broken. "Please, doctor, help me!" The dentist answers: "I can, if you can get me a pin...."

Here is another situation: the patient needs a filling. However, there is no tip for the familiar dental drill. The dentist rushes to the neighboring office to "borrow" he colleague's still operating bit. The trouble is that it does not fit the drill....

Are you puzzled? There are 78 dentists at the wards of the 13th, 14th and 19th polyclinics practicing at the Blagoev Rayon in Sofia. Together with those at the branch of the First City Hospital, they total 103 people. According to official data, 85 percent have taken additional specialized courses and are specialists. The competitive systems makes it possible to select the best of the best. Nevertheless, the efficiency of dental treatment in the rayon remains low. About one-third of the personnel stand idle, sometimes for months on end, for lack of drills, root-canal fillers and anesthetics. Supplies of dental gypsum are extremely inadequate and irregular (this year 800 kilograms were delivered to the First City Hospital. At least 8 tons are needed to ensure the normal work of the dental offices). The maximally admissible standards for health-harming work are being exceeded by a factor of 2.5 and there have been cases of sick leave granted as a result of the use of substandard mechanized amalgam mixers. The technicians at the service center are not particularly fond of dealing with such equipment. According to the service shop chief Engineer Tashkov the reason is that the technicians are overworked: a technician is asked to service and maintain the equipment of 60 offices. This explains the situation only to a certain extent.

The rayon dentists are very concerned! However, it is as though this concern is not properly shared by the producers of Bulgarian-made units of the YuS-5

model and its "improved" YuS-5-M and YuS-7 versions. When one such model was put together in one of the offices of the 13th polyclinic, the dentists disappointedly realized that the unit was inoperative because of a deficient compressor. The light did not work also. To this day the machine is idle due to the lack of compressors.

Instead of being concerned by the total lack of reliability of machines they produce, the people at the Dental Equipment Enterprise (the former Medical Equipment Plant in Iliyantsi) are thinking of the fact that for some time now several consecutive decisions have been promulgated, according to which they must abandon their building which is to be taken over by the Farmakhim SO. In practical terms, this means stopping the production of items for dental offices. The enterprise will be moved to Gara Iskur, where no proper facilities for its operation exist.

Engineer Ch. Khristov, head of stomatological production, answers the reprimands of the consumers--in this case the dentists--with the claim that he is working on a cooperative basis with more than 80 other enterprises throughout the country, producing parts and assemblies for Bulgarian dental drills. Hence the irregular supply of spare parts and substandard items. It is paradoxical, however, that the specifications of such a modern machine (the producers at least claim that the machine is modern) do not include data on reliability. The consumer not only does not know how long will this expensive equipment last (a single bit costs 45 leva and the entire machine, some 6,000 leva!), but the fact is that even while under guarantee it is showing defects.

It is unnecessary to recall that the "object of influence" of dental equipment and medicines is people of all ages and that good dental services largely determine the overall health of the entire human body, as well as the fact that in this area omissions and "improperly done work" are inadmissible!

Therefore, the time has come:

For the State Pharmaceutical Administration, Sofia city branch, to consider the appointment of a dental specialist who will manage and direct supplies, taking into consideration the needs of the health establishments, and ensure the proper planning and rhythmical delivery of medicines;

For the management of the plant manufacturing Bulgarian dental machinery to take urgent steps: first, to eliminate defects by testing the parts before a mass produced series; second, to take steps to procure the necessary spare parts for use by the servicing personnel of health establishments;

For the service, in turn, to see to it that the servicing technicians immediately repair damages and provide repair guarantees.

5003
CSO:2200/22

FAILURES OF MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY CRITICIZED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Grigor Lilov: "Infarcts in the Economy"]

[Text] Machines with numerical program control in production: betrothal without marriage; customary rut: intelligent decisions but with mediocre quality; in the labyrinth of helplessness the entrance and the exit are...the same.

Two hundred machines worth several tens of millions of leva could yield hundreds of millions of losses instead of profits. The amount? It would be difficult to estimate accurately but it is high, excessively high....

A considerable share of the most modern metal-cutting machines in the country stand idle not hours or days or even months. They are precisely the part most accurately and briefly defined as the bearers of scientific and technical progress!

This is incredibly costly to society! It is a question of deadened intellect, labor and funds wasted, nonproduced goods, and time lost in catching up with the most advanced countries in the world.

Some may consider the expression "cemetery" exaggerated. To me, however, it is too weak. National wealth is being wasted and what is being drained off is nothing but the future! Although a great deal has been said on the subject at various "hierarchical" levels, it is as though they are just that, "levels," rather than people with their rights, their obligations and the responsibility of their positions!

1. The Disease

The Signal

It arrived while the RABOTNICHESKO DELO club was visiting Khaskovo Okrug, at the meeting with workers and specialists and economic managers of the Mlada Gvardiya Scientific Production Combine, on 25 April:

"We purchased a MS/032 processing center with numerical programming. The invoice issued by the Metal Cutting Machines Combine in Sofia, No 15-1194, was dated December 1984. To this day (more than 1 year) the machine has not been delivered!"

That meeting launched the investigation. For months on end we found unnatural repetitions of the fact: machines are not being delivered on time; when installed, they do not work; used, they frequently breakdown; breakdowns are not being repaired.... This leads to huge losses and equipment turns into memorial plaques--symbols of the lack of order, discipline and organization.

We repeat: this is not a fact but a phenomenon!

Sofia, G. Dimitrov Railroad Plant:

"In 1984 we purchased two SR 632-model lathes from the Mashstroy Combine in Troyan, worth 180,000 leva. We were hoping to use them to machine parts of great importance to traffic safety, and save on the labor of four to five turners. However, ever since they began operations in November 1984, factory defects have steadily showed up. Starting with June 1985 Mashstroy has refused to honor its guarantee obligations. We are losing 20,000 leva monthly."

Director: Dimitur Ganev

We Add: This is not a fact but a phenomenon!

Plovdiv. Georgi Kharalampiev, financial auditor, State Financial Control Directorate, and Khristo Razpopov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent:

"In August 1985 a processing center worth 302,408 leva was delivered to the Induction Motors Plant. The manufacturer was the Metal Cutting Machines Combine in Sofia. The center was installed by the combine's specialists. However, it was not completed and the machine is inoperative. Machines with numerical program controls, Shtu 322/21-model, were procured from Asenovgrad at a cost of 192,093 leva. To this day, however, they are "dead," lacking the special lubrication oils stipulated by the manufacturer, a total of 140 liters. However...

Amortization withholdings were deposited as budget revenue, totaling 38,247 leva for the first machine (until October--editors); about 2,000 parts for hundreds of motors for export were not produced. The Asenovgrad items failed to produce 6,000 shafts for another 6,000 motors."

Reminder: Not a Fact But a Phenomenon!

Kazanluk, Khidravlika Combine:

"By 10 June 48 machine units worth in excess of 6.2 million leva were inoperative. Twenty-two had been installed, but the Metal Processing Machines and Robots Economic Trust cannot commission them within the stipulated .pa deadlines. Another 26 machines broke down and are standing idle. There are

no spare parts, such as boards for numerical program control."

General director: Yanko Ortakchiyski

Warning: Not a Fact But a Phenomenon!

Chirpan, Budeshtnost Plant:

"Seven MS-032-model machine centers, worth 1,549,240 leva have not been commissioned. The reason is shortcomings in the ZIT-500M control systems. The defects cannot be corrected."

Stara Zagora Okrug State and People's Control Committee.

Summation: Not a Fact But a Phenomenon!

Sofia, Investmash Economic Trust:

"Twelve numerical programming control machines at the trust are inoperative. Three of them are still under guarantee. Two others have not been used at all."

Chairman: Dimitur Zegov.

No, it is simply impossible to say what must be said! Such facts could fill an entire newspaper page. We may have exaggerated by calling this a phenomenon. However, there is only one thing that is worse than writing about it and that is not writing about it at all!

It is difficult to define the situation. This is not a breakdown. This is a long-extant condition. We cannot speak of criminal negligence, for the situation is known, solutions are being sought and steps are being taken but...unsuccessfully.

2. Diagnosis

The figures on inoperative and damaged metal cutting machines with electronic controls fluctuate. The average figure, however, remains unchanged: one out of nine machines in the country is either not used or is standing idle.

The reasons may be summed up as follows:

The overwhelming share of the cases involves control systems;

The lack of spare parts is particularly acute;

Servicing is organized on worse than elementary and even primitive basis;

Another reason for the trouble is the unreliable type of elements used.

The study has indicated that the import of parts has decline sharply from thousands to several hundred foreign exchange leva per numerical program control. This is good. The bad part lies elsewhere. Every year the Metal Processing Machines and Robots Economic Trust returns to suppliers more than 4,500 boards (excluding those of the inoperative machines). The situation is so bad that plants in Sofia and Pazardzhik avoid installing Bulgarian control systems.

The lack of spare parts is striking. For example, the Tekhnotronika Combine in Sofia is unable to procure the 80 sets of boards requested. The repair groups cannibalize semi-adequate systems for the sake of making one or two machines operative.

The third reason is the service. The number of people engaged in services is, frankly, symbolic. No more than 10 are employed at the Mashstroy Combine in Troyan; until recently, this included two electronic technicians. Only two! Yet this is the largest Bulgarian producer of machinery with numerical program controls.

We could immediately start to criticize the management and shout: this is the culprit! But how can we, if in this enterprise (with a thousand workers), electronic technicians may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Few are available in Sofia and there is simply not a single one in Troyan. The service group in the combine in Sofia is large, 35 people. However, it is under the jurisdiction of the deputy director in charge of production problems and, consequently, of the plan. Let the client cope as best he can!

A new enterprise, "ZMM and Service" is currently being established. It will have 10 bases throughout the country and a personnel of 400 specialists. However, as you may have noticed yourself, all of this will be in the future while the machines are broken now.

Finally, we have problems with the elements. The elements are not consistent with the requirements of scientific and technical progress. Incoming control is well-organized but obviously insufficient. In Pazardzhik, for example, it takes 36 hours for the boards; nevertheless, in the course of the installation and tuning by the customers, the equipment refuses to work.

The only possible summation is that this is a total and comprehensive arrhythmia, along the entire production and marketing cycle of the items. Furthermore, it is coordinated! Which means that if there is a crack in an organization, the same crack runs through all plants!

3. Look at New Dimensions

The facts have been indicated and the reasons clarified. We could end this article now. But should we do so, if such problems exist in other sectors as well, such as robotics, computers, flexible systems, precision machine building....

No, these reasons are not the truth! The truth is found in the hundreds of lines that we wrote, but we can find it only by looking through the lens of the scientific and technical revolution.

The Border Zone

Service! There is service in production and in marketing. Service is an alloy of both, a part of today's strategy of economic management. But what is the attitude of managements and directors concerning services? It is that of the stepmother to the stepchild. The development of servicing is demanded by scientific and technical progress and by the approach to it. However, it is encountering its own difficult growing problems!

For example, where will the service enterprise hire its cadres? Plants pay better and prospects for advancement there are obvious and greater. Does a job in servicing have any "privileges?" The answer is yes: assignments, unnormed working day, no resting facilities and housing difficulties.

That is why I claim that service is not the point. It has no specialist, spare parts or adequate transportation facilities. However, it is not the point even if it had them! It is only a good solution. It is necessary, it is useful and has...some possibility of changing the situation. Its development (although belated) is like a medicine which does not heal but only suppresses the symptoms.

Servicing is an adaptation of order to disorder: breakdowns are increasing and so will the scale of activities related to them.

The Gap

The elements! Currently the Metal Processing Machines and Robots Trust is paying fines to its customers for the quality of its output. In turn, it receives fines paid by suppliers of boards and numerical-program controls. Who pays fines to them? No one! This is because control activities prove that the elements are of good quality whereas practical experience indicates that they are substandard.

We know that the elements are inconsistent with specifications. But let us ask what kind of specifications?

There are specifications for outer space, for the ocean and for the land. The quality requirements of consumer goods is different from that for computers.

It is claimed that Japanese control systems do not break down. This, however, does not apply to the Japanese elements they consist of. Throughout the world rigid control has been established: "incoming" control has been replaced by testing, practice runs and operational testing, from the element through the assembly and the end product. Defects are an inevitable companion of such procedures. However, only the parts which have passed the test are used.

You will agree that it is less expensive to write-off a chip which is worth a few pennies! But what if boards made of such chips, worth hundreds of leva

are worthless? Or else numerical programming control systems in which they are inserted and the price of which exceeds 10,000 leva? Finally, the combined machine, purchased for half-a-million leva breaks down? This is a machine which should yield output worth millions....

This type of organization would be an exception in the country. There is no norming standard which would call for it, stimulate it, organize it and standardize it. This helplessness is caused by the power and complexity of the scientific and technical revolution.

A policy consistent with the power and complexity of this revolution must be formulated for the strategic sectors, leading to the creation of a new production organization which would come out of its infancy and be consistent with our time.

5003

CSO:2200/22

HOOS VIEWS CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEBATE ON ECONOMIC TENSIONS

Budapest OTLET in Hungarian 4 Dec 86 pp 4-5

[Interview with Janos Hoos, state secretary of the National Planning Office and member of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, by correspondent Gabor Rejto: "After the Resolution;" date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] A rather intense interest preceded the November session of the Central Committee [CC]. The validity of this anticipation may be seen in the fact that the session had lasted for two days. How do you explain the increased interest?

[Answer] In my judgment [the interest may be credited to] the economic tension that had developed and to the fact that some important tasks are to be resolved. We must see to it that the economy follows the course charted by the 13th Congress and by the seventh 5-year plan. We are seriously interested in this, partly because we would not want to lag behind global developments, and partly because by staying on course we can improve our standard of living. This constitutes a serious responsibility.

[Question] The degree of participation at the CC session was greater than usual. This increased activity signals the fact that the Party's leading body is in accord with general public sentiment that expects change and favorable developments. Would you agree with this statement?

[Answer] Undoubtedly the CC wants change, but one cannot expect miracles. Based on our internal and external conditions we cannot promise a rapid, spectacular recovery. At the same time I would emphasize that the plans developed by the Congress and within the 5-year plan had taken these realities into consideration.

[Question] The following statement is part of the CC's resolution: "The invigoration of the economy demands the modernization of the productive structure, the acceleration of technological development, and the observance of the principles of selective development ..." These tasks may be found in earlier Party and state documents. For example the June 18, 1986 CC session and the resolutions of the 12th Congress [contain similar [language].

What are the chances that in the future these tasks will not be listed among the problems which must still be resolved?

[Answer] Modernization, and changing the structural features of the Hungarian economy are tasks that encompass several 5-year plans. We should not be surprised if these goals are repeatedly on the agenda and if we repeatedly urge their realization. The present CC resolution emphasizes the need to accelerate the positive changes that had taken place during the past few years, so that we can show some tangible results--but certainly, one or two years are not sufficient to accomplish these tasks. What concerns us is that modernization appears to be slow even in the context of existing possibilities. Thus we are unable to provide sufficient latitude to the good [companies] and we cannot sufficiently increase the efficiency of production, or alternately to retard the inefficiency of others.

[Question] Am I correct in saying that at the recent CC session a more radical stance has been adopted, as compared to the corresponding position taken by the 13th Congress?

[Answer] I would not say that it is more radical. The only difference is that quite understandably, the resolution stresses the need to realize goals. The primary meaning of this is that the relatively modest achievements of the first two years [of the 5-year plan] must be broadened and enriched. I do recognize that on the basis of the goals established by the 13th Congress, we are furthest behind in the area of structural transformation. Even though, economic conditions have undoubtedly become less favorable since then.

[Question] In the CC's view, certain economic decisions were taken late. Continuing the thought, the resolution says that "the executive bodies of the CC and the government are responsible for inconsistencies in execution and control." This kind of assignment of responsibility appears to be a new feature in documents intended for public consumption. How should we treat this type of approach?

[Answer] Among other things, this part of the resolution refers to the fact that we were unable to respond appropriately, that is in a timely and sufficiently concrete manner, to those world market and other changes that have affected the Hungarian economy and its external activities. This applies primarily to the system of objectives and methods of structural transformation. The managers of the economy can be blamed for this.

[Question] Could [some of this] responsibility be assigned to the micro-economy--to enterprise management?

[Answer] Even under the changed, more stringent circumstances substantially more could have been done within the micro-economy. An illusion according to which enterprise activities may be insulated from global economic effects continues to persist. There still persists an endeavour [by enterprises] to solve most of their problems by using state funds, through preferential treatment by the state. It is unfortunate that ultimately it is central economic management that can be blamed for providing real opportunities to enterprises to take such "evasive maneuvers." In this way the enterprises were able to secure funds without any creditable production.

[Question] This is not at all a new phenomenon and may be linked to the increase in non-normative, "manual direction" of the economy to the detriment of regulation relying on market forces...

[Answer] The way we see it today, the extent of "manual direction," in terms of budgeted state and other forms of support was larger than necessary. This, among other things, resulted in enterprises not having accomplished even the level of production which could have been realized otherwise by virtue of selectively stringent regulations. On the other hand one cannot simply rule out the possibility of direct governmental interference in economic policy, together with its ripple effects.

[Question] What kind of guarantee do you see for realizing this more stringent economic regulatory posture by government?

[Answer] This issue has many aspects. We have no alternative, on the one hand-by now the assumption of this posture has become a life and death question. On the other hand, however, the assumption of this posture is conditioned by the existence of a society-wide consensus that supports this type of conflict-ridden economic policy--one that understands and accepts the fact that we are unable to find a solution by which certain enterprises, and certain collectives would not be disadvantaged. It would be desirable, of course that this [approach to economic management] affect only those who are truly unable to "negotiate the curve".

[Question] The CC directive suggests that the requisite of "negotiating the curve" applies beyond the sphere of enterprises.

[Answer] Of course. Expectations and consequences, in case expectations are not met, must be felt not only at the micro-economic level, but also at the macro-economic level.

[Question] How should we interpret that part of the CC resolution which deals with the 1987 standard of living and with living conditions, and especially with "stabilizing the 1985-86 standard of living"?

[Answer] If one views standard of living on the basis of the seventh 5-year plan we find that in terms of income outflow the plan had been more than fulfilled. At the same time, however, compared to this outflow, the formation of resources has fallen behind. Taken together, these two factors suggest that we adjust our anticipations for 1987 to account for this excess utilization of resources during 1985-86. Accordingly, if our expectations are realized, in 1987 we will have achieved what the seventh 5-year plan had called for in 1986. Diminishing resources will indirectly force us to realize a more differentiated policy with respect to standard of living. Those who do more in the interest of increasing our national income shall receive a larger share. Those who contribute less should feel the consequences of that fact.

[Question] But a policy with respect to standard of living means more than just the regulation of wages. Social policy is part of it also. How much increase in "efficiency" can be anticipated in this respect--meaning a mechanism that is more focused, more sensitive to realities?

[Answer] Wages play the most important role with respect to standard of living. Unfortunately it will be impossible to substantively expand the normative elements of our social policy. This has been defined already in the seventh 5-year plan. Automatic [increases in social projects] already signal a larger rate of increase than what we find with respect to wages. Having taken this into consideration the concept of need will be emphasized. In other words: in the event of an expansion of resources those having the greatest need should enjoy priority. These include young families, retired persons with low pensions, and other socially disadvantaged persons.

[Question] There is an increasing emphasis on selectivity with respect to solving our social and economic problems. This is so, because our resources had increased at a slower rate than before. With respect to economic policy it is my impression that those who use the term "selectivity" attribute different meanings to it. Selective industrial development, the transformation of the production mechanism, both can be understood as the realization of a conscious central will, or as an active posture by enterprises that is responsive to market needs.

[Answer] The initiative belongs to the state in cases where the solution has outgrown the enterprise's sphere of interest. Nowhere in the world could you expect to see exclusive action by enterprises--actions that are based exclusively upon the play of market forces--in situations where, for instance, there is a substantial structural transformation. On the other hand, government has a significant function with respect to the preferential, central assurance of resources for enterprises that hold the key to the future, where one considers long-term returns, or where returns are conditioned by significant international connections. The governmental role may be that of the initiator, catalyst, supplement provider, the invigorator, the innovator. We implement this role in a combined fashion. The state discovers these tendencies and changes. Alternatively, if the enterprise discovers these tendencies and changes, the state provides support commensurate with developmental priorities, to accelerate the evolutionary process. This has been, and is being realized with respect to the development of the electronics and the pharmaceutical industries.

[Question] Put bluntly, does Hungarian economic leadership view the direction of, and the approach taken by the domestic economy as resolved?

[Answer] The system of objectives has been fundamentally set. But we are still behind in establishing specific methods and means of implementation. By this I mean the question of how we could establish better foundations for international activities in Hungary, by what combination of means we could enhance [our international posture]--and I have in mind a combination of credit, enterprise resources, bonds, etc--as well as in what form all this should take place. A further task deals with the issue of what kind of scientific and professional support should be ordered, and the question of when, how and who should direct such efforts programmatically. At present the emphasis is on specificity, and I believe that the CC's criticism pertained to related accomplishments to date. I believe that the method of implementation should have been worked out in more detail.

[Question] Do you view this as a necessary imperfection?

[Answer] Insofar as the relatively low level of our entire economic and production culture is concerned, there are certain consequences. Some of these could have been avoided. But differences in viewpoint with respect to selective development hindered the avoidance of these consequences. The delineation of roles and tasks within the new mechanism are by far more complex than they were in the days of plan directives. And the absence of uniform views with respect to practice creates procrastination and insecurity. A question of this nature pertained to the respective roles of the state and of enterprises in realizing selective development.

[Question] Could these views now be considered to be uniform?

[Answer] There is a uniform view as to what has to be done. Whether implementation will be uniform also awaits to be seen. Only following the realization of these programs will we be able to tell.

[Question] The CC also criticized the transition to reform. Its statement appears to be an indirect endorsement of the consistent continuation of reform. What factors necessitated this [indirect endorsement]?

[Answer] Reform constitutes a very substantial change. It means a fundamental change not only in conceptual approach, but also in economic practice. We are talking about a transformation of the system of values espoused by enterprises. And it seems that this transition takes longer than we had expected. And it is precisely this time element that we have to radically shorten because demands so dictate. It is just natural that a change of this caliber which takes place within a known environment, will evoke different views. One should not be surprised about such differences, in fact the opposite would be cause for surprise. But it is now that we must answer the questions, and we must not be afraid to continuously analyze the real processes and to reassess certain steps. We must avoid, however, to permit the situation to be dominated by constant debates which would act as a brake on positive activities. Following appropriate debate there is a need for a uniform situation assessment, an assignment of tasks, and for the consistent implementation of these tasks.

[Question] During the past year or two, many have used the expression "crisis of confidence." They were referring to the conflict between economic management and the enterprises. What is your opinion in this respect?

[Answer] I find this to be an overstatement. Differences of opinion between economic management and enterprises are a necessity. It is equally necessary that such differences become pronounced from time to time, with respect to various issues. It is a mistake to magnify [the significance] of these debates. The solution would be to surface these differences in interests and to find, and to work out compromises that serve the long-term interests and conditions of economic and social development. It would be naive to believe
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[Question] It would seem that the CC's resolution assigns an increased role to party organs and organizations in the economy. Should we understand this to mean that in the future local party organizations will have increased responsibilities in economic management?

[Answer] It is a fundamental [prerequisite] that the Party support its own economic policy even more consistently, and even if in a given field this may be unpopular. Local conflicts will inevitably evolve in our world of selective structural transformation. In cases like this the party organizations have a gigantic task, because they are capable of preventing the deterioration of situations, and can become involved in creating favorable public opinion that accepts the Party's economic policy decisions. Let us not forget that it is the success or failure of work in the field of economics that decisively determines opportunities in other spheres of social [policy]. I wish to emphasize that party organizations are not about to take over the task of economic and enterprise management. Their main task is to establish political conditions in which the economic policy can be realized. This requires the courage to take positions, a preparedness to debate and a greater degree of involvement than before.

[Question] Whenever difficult, complicated situations arise one begins to have confidence once he sees the end of the tunnel, the way out.

[Answer] I am convinced that the 13th Congress and the seventh 5-year plan have designated the path that leads out [of the present situation]. But in order to stay on this path, in order to enable us to proceed on this path it is indispensable to have purposeful, efficiently organized, cultured [and] disciplined work that stringently follows the distribution of accomplishments, with respect to all of our social activities, with respect to direction, and to an initiative enterprise management. I venture to say that if we succeed in realizing our goals in 1987, we will stay on course, and public confidence in getting out of the present situation will be solidified. We must realize that similar problems had faced almost every nation, and nowhere has it been easy to find answers to economic tensions and to challenges presented by the global economy. We should not be lulled into illusions that our case is going to be different. We must act, and we must openly accept the tensions that come with this situation so that we prevent the fatal accumulation of these tensions blocking the way to recovery.

12995
CSO: 2500/101

NEED FOR EXPORT DEVELOPMENT BANK EXPLAINED, DEFENDED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "It's Not Just a Matter of Credit"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /The announcement of the creation of an Export Development Bank is sometimes dismissed with the comment: "Well, our other banks cannot get credit anywhere, so we thought up something new." This opinion is basically false because the new institution is not supposed to be a substitute source for obtaining convertible currency for Poland (which will not prevent it, however, from conducting various types of convertible currency operations). The goal is primarily to promote growth of exports./

The recently published report on Poland's foreign debt clearly shows, the /fundamental problem for our economy is not so much the size of the debt as our very low level of exports, which are incommensurate with the size of the national income./ As regards the quantity of exports per capita we are last in Europe.

To pay off the accursed debt, it is necessary to /introduce significant structural changes in the economy, especially by developing production in sectors that are or can become Polish export specialties in the future./

The so-called small export-oriented restructuring of the economy was supposed to serve this purpose. On the basis of Decree No 17 of the minister of finance and foreign trade and the president of the National Bank of Poland of February 1985, a special fund has been created that is financed by dividends due the state treasury from foreign trade partnerships and especially from a portion of the income tax paid by foreign trade units. This fund is to provide credits for investments undertaken to increase the country's convertible-currency income.

After the creation of the Export Development Bank, it will administer this fund. The sum in question is on the order of 10 billion zloty annually.

The fund for the small restructuring will not be the only instrument in the Bank's hands. /It will also have its own resources from stock capitalization and interest bearing contributions of socialized enterprises, bonds, and the

National Bank of Poland's refinancing credits./ As Marian Minkiewicz, plenipotentiary of the minister of foreign trade for organizational issues of the Export Development Bank, recently explained (RZECZPOSPOLITA 11 July 1986), the stock capitalization of the bank is 5 billion zloty (20,000 shares at 250,000 zloty). The division of the stock is as follows: /the state treasury represented by the ministers of foreign trade and finance, 51 percent; the National Bank of Poland 10 percent, the remaining three banks (Bank of Commerce, Food Industry Bank, Polish Security Bank), 3 percent, and socialized enterprises can purchase the remaining 29 percent by public subscription./

As is known, export-oriented investments require the import of machinery and equipment, so the new bank must be able to provide convertible-currency credits. It will raise the currency needed for this purpose, through an allocation from the central convertible currency pool, by obtaining credits abroad, deposits from abroad, and voluntary deposits by Polish firms that have an ownership title to retained earnings accounts for convertible currency. The bank will be entitled to control the accounts of export-import transactions of investments for which it provides credits.

The Bank's ability to create credits will increase from year to year and at the end of the current 5-year plan, it should exceed 100 billion zloty, which should be a significant "shot in the arm" for the enterprises undertaking export-oriented investments. Since other banks will continue to support exports, this is all the more true.

The basic innovation in the operation of the Export Development Bank, in comparison with the existing situation, is that, while promoting exports is only one of the activities of the current banks, the new bank will occupy itself exclusively with financing export-oriented enterprises.

Previous activities in this area were rather dispersed. The Food Industry Bank, for example, financed exports in agriculture, forestry, the food industry, and the lumber industry; the Bank of Commerce supported foreign trade enterprises; the National Bank of Poland financed export-oriented investments in the remainder of the economy.

Convertible currency credits were provided by the Bank of Commerce and (among others, in the case of the private sector) by the Polish Security Bank.

/After the creation of the Export Development Bank the current branch criterium will no longer be binding. The new bank will finance investments regardless of whether a critical industry or whether other branches, cooperatives, or even State Farms undertake them. It will only appraise the export performance./

As the organizers have stated, the bank's operations, as a stock company, will be based on commercial principles. The stock holders deposit their capital in the Export Development Bank, expecting that they will earn appropriate dividends. This means that the bank will finance only those undertakings that it can reasonably expect to repay the credits with export income.

Given this situation, evaluation of applications for credit will play a key role. In the near future, the ministry of foreign trade intends to form a specialized consulting enterprise that is to cooperate closely with the Bank in evaluating the applications and conduct detailed studies of the productivity of the proposed investments.

/The Export Development Bank is thus a specialized unit whose purpose is to provide the economy with a more export-oriented character than before./ It is essential that the operations be conducted in a manner fully in accord with the principles of the economic reform. Credits will be given to particular enterprises for particular investment purposes, and not, as in the past, to ministries or subjects.

The new bank will come into existence before the end of the current year. Understandably, some time must elapse from the moment of the decision by the Council of Ministers to the moment when its first customers come in the door. Its organizers predict, however, that operations will begin "on the fly." The potential customers can begin to draw up the first application today. The resources are available; it is only a question of distributing them in a way that agrees with the export-oriented strategy that underlies the banks operations.

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CRITICAL REMARKS OF READER ON DEBT REPORT ANSWERED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Andrzej Leszczynski: "Debts and Then What?: A Response to a Letter"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /In this newspaper not long ago, I answered the doubts of one of our readers, Katarzyna Janda of Lubicz, about certification of workers' positions. (Footnote 1) ("Certification, Does It Make Sense?," TRYBUNA LUDU, 19 Dec 86) Shortly afterwards, I received a second letter from her (K. Janda writes, "I am very interested in economic issues.") on the published report on Poland's foreign debt and ways to overcome it./

"The last report is generally fairly good. But it is only silly," writes the author of the letter, "to shift the blame for our debt onto the Western creditors and Reagan's restrictions." Excuse me, but this is not in the report.

Responsibility for the Restrictions

The authors of the document do not claim that Reagan is the cause of our indebtedness (when we began to draw credits, he was not in office yet). The criticism of the American administration and other states that have yielded to its pressures applies to the restrictions against Poland. /Restrictions contradict the basic standards accepted in international relations in world trade./

We Poles do not need to be shown what blocking the previously agreed credits for the purchase of grain and fodder meant. We experienced it in the meat stores, in lines for bread, butter, etc. Moreover, breaking off contracts, withdrawing Most-Favored-Nation status (which contrary to its name only affirms equal treatment with other states) from one day to the next are not normal behavior.

These and other forms of restrictions led to the thesis in the report that /the Western countries had adopted a policy directed against our basic economic interests, that they had contributed to the worsening of Poland's balance of payments./ The losses caused have been estimated at \$15 billion.

Thus the criticism of the American administration applies not to the responsibility for our indebtedness as our reader thinks, but to the use of the restrictions to obstruct repayment of the credits.

Debtor and Creditor

But our reader also asks in her letter: "When you loan someone money, can he later require you to help him pay the debt?" Placing relations between people and the relations into which states enter leads to oversimplification. However, I will attempt to answer the question in its present form.

If I think realistically about the repayment of a loan to a friend, then I certainly will /not harm my debtor./ It would not be in my interest to block his efforts to gain a well-paid position or a bank loan. This is logical economic thinking.

But the American administration is not following this logic because it was never pursuing economic goals. It wants, with the aid of economic blackmail, to force political and social changes in Poland.

Criticism of the Western restrictions, however, does not substitute for or prevent an appraisal of our policy of drawing credits and their use in past years. The report leaves no doubts about this point. It ignores neither the fact that in the 1970's the safe boundary of indebtedness was greatly exceeded (the costs of repaying the debt should not exceed 25 percent of the income from exports) nor the fact that there was no real appraisal of our ability to repay or of reorienting the economy toward exports.

We are coming to recognize better the essence of our mistakes in economic policy in the 1970's, and the report on our indebtedness adds considerably to this recognition. It allows us to spot not only our own mistakes but also the losses the Western restrictions inflicted on the Polish economy after 1981. It helps /to spread a realistic understanding of the past and a sober view of the future in society./ Let's admit frankly that this arena requires much work.

Like many of our compatriots, our reader has her own conception of how to pay off the debts. It rests on two pillars. "It is logical," writes K. Janda, "to turn to one's friends for help in paying the debts and not to one's enemies. This enemy (the NATO countries) is not interested in helping improve the economies of the countries of the opposing bloc. Naturally, we must pay the debt, but we should get help from the USSR and the other socialist countries." This is the first element of her understanding.

How to Get Out of Debt?

Well, /it is worth remembering that the fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, came to our aid in our moment of difficulty. They gave aid in the form of immediate relief, partly in the form of

disinterested shipments of marketable articles, grain, raw materials, and materials./ An expression of this support for our economy is our continuing negative balance of trade with the Soviet Union since 1981. This means we are importing more from there than we are exporting. One must also mention the financial support we received on favorable terms (5 billion transfer rubles).

/However, the major point is the opportunity with which socialist economic integration presents the Polish economy./ Tightening our collaboration and cooperation will be a source of technical advancement, of overcoming the barriers erected by the Western countries--technological, trade, and scientific.

/But socialist integration does not mean we are breaking our contacts with the rest of the world./ We are joined to it by traditional bonds of mutually beneficial exchange in the past. /And it is no small matter, for our most important creditors are in the West./ It is not a question of their help understood as philanthropy, as our reader writes, but /mutually profitable exchange, which can create conditions for improving our balance of payments and their regaining the money they paid out with interest./

Is It Enough to Tighten Our Belts?

The second premise, our reader adopts, appears in the following sentence: "Radically cut the state expenditures but not social spending (and there is something to cut)."

There can be no doubt that we must learn to live frugally. This applies equally to the citizens, the enterprises, and the state. But it is hard to divide spending into social and other. For are the subsidies and payments, which make a major portion of the state budget, not essentially social spending? They limit excessive price increases for food and necessities.

I believe, however, that /overcoming the debt depends on supplementing the apt postulate of economizing with another: Society must give greater recognition than before to exports as a source of funds for developing the economy and paying our foreign debt. However, to develop exports not only must we make timely sales offers, but we must be free of any restrictions in world markets./

Here the circle of our logic closes on itself.

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GDR PLANNING OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION PROSPECTS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 86 p 6

[Interview with Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, by Jerzy Weber: "Poland--GDR, With Cooperation, on a Lower Level"; first paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] Berlin--TRYBUNA LUDU asked Dr Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission for an interview on current problems in economic and scientific cooperation between Poland and the GDR.

[Question] While visiting the Polish exhibit at the fall Leipzig Fair Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee, gave a positive evaluation of the development of economic cooperation between our countries. He also said that the present level of cooperation makes it possible to develop cooperation and specialization between Poland and the GDR more rapidly. Could you elaborate on this statement.

[Answer] I wish to emphasize that the secretary general of our party is traditionally very interested in developing cooperation between our country and fraternal Poland, and we feel this directly in our work. Every meeting of the leaders of our parties, the SED and the PZPR, leads to a new task for us. In this respect the adoption of the long-term program for cooperation between Poland and the GDR to the year 2000, signed by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski in December 1985, has fundamental significance. This program has become a solid basis for coordinating the socio-economic plans of both countries, and deepening and expanding the bilateral trade, development of specialization and economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

[Question] The impasse in economic relations between our countries, which appeared at the beginning of the 1980's, has been broken. Can we now speak of a constant, developing trend?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. Since 1983 we have noticed an annual increase in the total volume of trade on the order of 9-13 percent. During the current year the increase will probably exceed 15 percent. We believe that this year the total value of trade will exceed 2 billion rubles by 200-300 million.

[Question] To my knowledge, Poland has expressed a certain uneasiness with the contract for this year's shipment of certain machines from the GDR, particularly textile machinery?

[Answer] I would say the issue is broader. We believe that our side should make greater efforts to ensure that the contracted shipments arrive systematically throughout the year and are not concentrated in the last quarter. In this respect this year has been particularly bad. We have already drawn the proper conclusions. I understand that the Polish side has also taken steps to ensure the continuity of shipments to the GDR, particularly of raw materials like coal and coke, which are so important to our economy. The contract for the coming year will be effectively completed in November.

[Question] The production of textile machinery is also part of the program for economic cooperation between Poland and the GDR. In particular, will the development of this form of cooperation contribute to the improvement of bilateral shipments of high precision machinery and equipment?

[Answer] We have devoted much time to this issue. I am not betraying a secret, if I say that it will also be one of the major topic of the coming visit by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, to the GDR. The framework program to the year 2000 which I mentioned includes 210 items. Their common thread is mutual support by our economies to improve economic efficiency. This includes, for example, cooperation in more efficient energy use and energy sources, rational production techniques and technology, improving processing of chemical raw materials, developing cooperation in the food, construction, and building materials industries. Today 240 research institutes in both countries are engaged in direct cooperation. We have signed 129 cooperative agreements. More than 20 percent of the bilateral turnover derives from production within these agreements. By 1990 we want to achieve a level of 30 percent in bilateral shipments.

I wish to emphasize that in November of this year we want to sign a new agreement on cooperation with Polish enterprises.

[Question] What could accelerate these integration process which benefit both countries?

[Answer] Primarily the long-term agreement must be more rapidly transformed into commercial contracts, not just between branches but directly between factories. This applies especially to the proposed plan for developing cooperation in machine building. I also think that without such concrete agreements to cooperate and specialize based on direct cooperation between factories or plants, we will not achieve a long-term solution to problems in bilateral shipments of spare parts.

[Question] What are the prospects for developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between our countries?

[Answer] We can point with pride to our cooperative achievements to date. For specialists, the fact that presently 36 percent of our bilateral shipments are production machinery and equipment speaks for itself. It is proof of the complementary nature of our economies and also objectively expresses how intertwined they are. This process will deepen, in accord with the decisions of our parties and governments and in accord with the logic of economic development in both countries. Today our mutual needs are much greater than each partner can provide.

More importantly, the level of contacts between ministries, enterprises, research institutes, technical and professional organizations is continuing. Our commission meets at least once each quarter. The document on cooperation to the year 2000 has generated intense work, in which both sides are actively participating. The visit of the Polish premier in the GDR holds great significance for the results of this work.

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TRADE BOOST SOUGHT AT POZNAN SMALL BUSINESS FAIR

Officials Kick Off 'Kooperacja 86'

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 21 Oct 86 pp 1,2.

[Article by [rog]: "3rd International Small Business Fair Opens -- To Fully Exploit Export and Cooperative Trade Opportunities"]

[Text] For the 7th time, the gates to the Poznan International Fair have opened, this time for the 3rd International Small Business Fair, a cooperation fair which is uncommonly important to our economy. Specialized and cooperative ties have now become a challenge that our economy must face.

In one opinion, the fair exposition services to promote and activate export trade for small businesses and to create or broaden cooperation with national industries and with foreign partners. The fair's motto is "Cooperation 86". "That is why the pro-export crafts salon, Center For Market Studies and the representatives of 10 states and of West Berlin are participating," said Mayor Andrzej Wituski greeting guests to the opening of the "Cooperation 86 3rd International Small Business Fair.

Also present were Vice-Chairman of the Council of State Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Domestic Trade Minister Jerzy Jozwiak and the representatives of several departments. Others attending were First Secretary of the Poznan Provincial PZPR Committee Edward Lukasik, Chairman of the ZSL Provincial Committee Marian Krol, Chairman of the Provincial SD Committee Alojzy Bryl and Poznan Provincial Governor Bronislaw Steplowski. There was also an economic delegation from the USSR and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kazimierz Kleka spoke about the importance of the fair and the hopes placed on it and stressed the fact that it will be an annual event in the international trade calendar. Small businesses represent a serious amount of production potential. These businesses also have considerable opportunities for cooperative trade with both foreign and domestic partners. The participation of foreign exhibitors should be an

inspiration to our businesses and provide a positive impulse favorable to international cooperation and domestic activity.

The "Cooperation 86" exposition was located in 5 pavilions at the fairgrounds and covers an area of nearly 16,000 square meters. There are 450 exhibitors, 26 of which are foreign firms from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Holland, Liechtenstein, the German Federal Republic, Switzerland, Hungary, Great Britain and West Berlin.

The Polish exhibitors are the Foreign Trade Exchange, Cometalex, Coopexim, Elektromet, Inco-Veritas, Inex, Pocetex, Renex, Spolem and Varimex.

The largest group of fair participants is the craftsmen whose exhibits cover more than 12,000 square meters and three pavilions. These exhibits contain offerings from more than 100 craft cooperatives and individual exhibitors and cover production services in the manufacture of parts and spare parts, automotive parts and components, assemblies and finished parts for the electrical industry, services of tailors and wallet makers as well as a wide assortment of other finished products.

Aside from the craft guilds, other participants were the Central Union of Labor Cooperatives, the Central Union of Invalid's Cooperatives, Central Union of Blind Cooperatives and 10 foreign Polonia firms.

Minister J. Jozwiak Receives Foreign Exhibitors

Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Jerzy Jozwiak, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kazimierz Kleka and Undersecretaries of State in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services Andrzej Malinowski and Marcin Nurowski received a visit from foreign exhibitors participating in the "Cooperation 86" 3rd International Small Business Fair.

During this meeting, possibilities for broadening cooperation with Poland were discussed within the context of the current fair. Minister Jozwiak characterized the Polish offerings as our proposition for cooperation from the small business sector.

The visitors were also informed about Polish legal and financial regulations that make it possible for foreign firms to form partnerships with Polish businesses. At the same time, there were also discussed the possibilities for broadening mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

Poor Showing by Socialized Cooperatives

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 23 Oct 86 pp 1,3

[Article by [rog]: "The 3rd International Small Business Fair -- Too Weak for Greater Participation in the Fair, Too Serious for 'Cooperation 86'?"]

[Text] In yesterday's report, I mentioned a problem which has come up in numerous discussions during the current "Cooperation 86" 3rd International Small Business Fair. There is no way of hiding the fact that this problem is the crafts fairs. Socialized small businesses have not taken them too seriously. In this regard, nothing critical can be said about the Central Union of Cooperatives for the Blind or the Central Union of Invalid's Cooperatives but on the other hand, the Central Union of Labor Cooperatives [CZSP] deserves to be strongly reproached.

The socialized cooperatives felt that too few profits could be gained from attending the Poznan fair so they did nothing more than arrange a very poorly organized information booth that could not be expected to do anything worthwhile for activating export trade for the CZSP.

With surprising frankness, this was admitted by one of the union's leaders at J. Jozwiak's conference. I wonder whether it would be more appropriate to call this impudence rather than sincerity.

At a time when the entire country is talking about exports and the highest tribunals are encouraging the growth of international trade, the labor cooperative is turning a deaf ear. It might seem as if the cooperative had already achieved something in the field of export and cooperative trade. At the same time, the value of the entire amount of trade in such a powerful segment of our national economy is barely 20-40 million dollars, a very modest percent of the potential amount.

One is inclined to ask just how the CZSP intends to promote foreign trade. At the Poznan International Fair, there is little more space for this branch than for any self-respecting foreign firm. To put it simply, when they had the opportunity to show their possibilities, they turned it down and that is all that can be said about the matter.

At the minister's conference, the union chairman said that in the last two years, the CZSP has gained nothing from these fairs. This means that he has a very poor understanding of the possibilities offered by new fairs that must spend many years "ripening" before they become part of the world fair calendar. He also seems to not understand that the foreign partners that come to Poznan evaluate every fair as an exhibit of the Polish economy. It is more than just my own opinion that the decision made by the chairman of the CZSP was a harmful one for our economy.

The foreign Polonia firms can also be criticized. Interpolcom did nothing to either promote or participate in the fair. Out of a total of 800 Polonia firms, only 10 came to Poznan. Can this be regarded as any measure of interest in foreign trade?

Cooperation With Key Industries

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 24 Oct 86 pp 1,3

[Article by [rog]: "Cooperation 86 -- One Can Talk With the Locals"]

[Text] The soon-to-close "Cooperation 86" 3rd International Small Business Fair is principally an international event aimed at contacting foreign partners. However, these contacts are not always easy to establish. That is the second aspect of this fair, the offer of cooperation with domestic producers holding the key to both export and domestic production.

It must be said that the interest shown by the economic potentates has been somehow greater. This can be seen not only from the exhibits set up by scores of serious firms that are themselves looking for contractors and parts producers. In turn, 60 other factories from key industries are offering small businesses the materials, machines and equipment that they themselves do not need for various reasons and much of that surplus can be shown in Poznan and out to good use.

The fair's results so far have shown that the "little guys" can do a great job of supplementing the work of the big companies. For example, the Transportation Equipment Manufacturing Plant in Swidnik intends to subcontract craft guilds to fulfill orders for metal and rubber helicopter parts. Ursus, the tractor giant, wants to purchase springs from craft guilds while the Bobrek Mining Company is seeking various types of stoppers.

The Poznan Metalworker's Cooperative Craft Guild is causing a real anti-import sensation with its gas valves. It has sold them to Czechoslovakia and other foreign buyers are standing in line to buy more. The vice-mayor of Warsaw bothered himself to come and see them and he did not leave empty-handed.

Interest in cooperation with small business has also been shown by the Warsaw Dairy Works, the Pollena-Lechia Plant in Poznan, the Turek Machine Works and the Wyszkowo Furniture Factory. Many times in the past, these firms have had to look for foreign partners. It has now turned out to be the case that what they need can be produced in Poland by our underestimated small industries.

Therefore, the 3rd International Small Business Fair has a bright future if more is done to promote it, especially abroad.

Success requires two things: well-prepared Polish offerings and active advertising. Our experience so far in the first three years of the fair has shown that the economy has much to gain from this event.

Foreign Trade Deals Reported

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 25-26 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Article by [rog]: "The 'Cooperation 86' Fair -- Important Are Contacts and Still More Important Contacts"]

[Text] The "Cooperation 86" 3rd International Small Business Fair was held for 5 days on the grounds of the Poznan International Trade Fair and this was event which stirred great hopes and expectations. Up to now, socialized and nonsocialized small businesses have taken little part in export and cooperative trade and the meetings in Poznan should help to improve the discouraging ratios although it is necessary to understand that it is still too early to expect any real breakthroughs from a relatively young event in the international calendar of fairs and expositions.

Nevertheless, the results of the fair should be seen as encouraging, above all because of the contacts made and the chance to present Polish trade offers. Some contracts were signed in Poznan but only a small number of them had actually been initiated during the fair while most had been negotiated beforehand.

Among the most interesting contracts were two signed by Varimex with different partners in the German Federal Republic. The first contract was for 3,000,000 Deutschmarks worth of steel structures and the other was for the export of 500,000 Deutschmarks worth of refined export.

Remex signed an entire package of contracts, one of the more noteworthy of which was an agreement with the West Berlin firm of Handelsagentur D. Bluhm for 10 million zlotys worth of automobile accident repair work. In another contract, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade Exchange agreed to purchase through Remex 6 million zlotys worth of tools while the Austrian firm of Schergendorf signed an agreement to buy nearly four million zlotys worth of car antennas. The firm of Fortschritt Landmaschinen from the GDR purchased 8.8 million zlotys worth of [wafarki] and the Danish firm of Pinetta signed a contract for 20 million zlotys worth of garment alteration and improvement.

I have presented these varied contracts to show the wide profile and opportunities for contracts offered by this event. I oppose the suggestions of some of the fair's organizers to change its name. In the business world, an old and familiar name is respected and the name of "Cooperation" is already in its third year of use and is therefore known to a large number of potential partners. Instead of changing the fair's name, it would be better to more actively promote it and attract more participants. To be brief, we must let it be known that "Cooperation" is only a name and that the fair has a practically unlimited number of offerings and contract opportunities.

I do not have the time to give any deeper analysis of the fair but I would like to say that it was not a disappointment to anyone who took part in it.

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UNION OBJECTIONS TO ANNUAL PLAN ANSWERED BY PLANNERS

Bialystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA in Polish 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Jerzy Godula: "Unionists Talk About the Plan: Who Is Exaggerating?"]

[Text] Are these union people not exaggerating? They are criticizing all the time. As is their duty, the planners prepared the targets for the Central Annual Plan for 1987, and the unionists are making a fuss. They are saying that it is only to a minor extent that such a plan can only change the trends in the development of the economy. And can we be satisfied with what is happening in the economy? Of course not.

The OPZZ Executive Committee has already taken a very critical stand on the targets of next year's plan. This opinion was recently confirmed by the various Voivodship Trade Union Agreement leaders. They said that this year's plan will not meet social expectations, if it follows the planners' targets. It is not making any changes in the structure of the economy, and this will be the second year now of executing the five-year plan.

The unionists' reservations concern, among other things, the projected improvement in the nation's standard of nutrition and improved supply of industrial consumer goods. The indexes of 1.3 percent and 3.3 percent are not large, are nearly imperceptible, and cannot bring about any serious changes in the market situation. Next, the unionists do not agree at all with the planners' proposal for the number of dwelling units to be built next year. The figure is simply too small.

In answer to all this, the planners say that the plan cannot be a wish list. It must be based on projections of real possibilities. It will not get over the tight balance-sheet of materials and energy. Additional hands will not suddenly be found to do the work. The reason that more apartments will not be built is that there is a shortage of building materials. First we must see that the production of materials is increased. Meanwhile we cannot think about a radical increase in the number of apartments to be built until after 1990. Besides, we must not forget that we must at least repay the interest on our foreign debt. We only have the goal of keeping the debt from increasing between now and the end of the five-year period.

The planners and unionists do not bother me. Instead I am glad that things got to the point of this disagreement. I am glad, because surely nothing bad for us will come out of such a discussion. On the contrary, because I believe that the planners have taken into account all the objective conditions for the development of the economy, but after all what today appears to be a barrier to development may be a factor contributing to development tomorrow. Here is a simple example: Everyone knows that next year we cannot count on any increase in labor resources, but one can therefore count on the next results from job surveys. And then the directors can stop shouting so loud about how things would be better were it not for the fact that there are too few employees.

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'COMINEX' COOP AIDS INVENTORS IN NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Krakow ECHO KRAKOWA in Polish 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Adam Rymont: "Patron of Faulty Inventions"]

[Text] Cominex, a cooperative that came into existence 4 years ago, has an unusual department, called the "special production department." No, it has nothing to do with tanks or guns. It shoots only insofar as it waits for an idea which turns out to be a technical and commercial "straight shot" that is on target.

The heads of Cominex thought that wandering around in the world are a large number of people who "wear themselves out" over something: people with hobbies, undiscovered geniuses, people filled with monumental inventions, tremendous innovators intent on improving things. Not many have the good fortune of Engineer Kowalski from Torun, the famous "Polonaise-turbine" inventor. Most people do not manage to get their ideas through the wall of indifference and fear of risk and trouble. These are just the sort of people the Cominex special production section is seeking.

The principles of cooperation are clear. At the cooperative, the inventor finds financial, technical, material, and moral assistance permitting him to turn his idea into a tested prototype, into verified technology. He can count on the benefits an inventor deserves. He obtains a firm to represent him in the world, seeking people to handle the necessary details. When Mr Nowak comes to a large mill asking to have a necessary component cast, people laugh at him, but when a socialized enterprise asks for the same thing, the order is treated in a completely different way.

What sort of incentives guide the cooperative? First of all, the hope of doing good business. It becomes the owner of any resultant patents, after all.

Cominex does not want to be a patron to all comers, and it cannot. There are two criteria for the initial selection here: the anticipated profitability of the enterprise and the execution capacity of a small firm without a specialized array of machinery. Because of the latter factor, the cooperative has had to reject a very interesting and lucrative proposal

to undertake the restoration of worn thermal pipeline valves, involving large heavy components requiring appropriate machinery.

The technology of producing natural ethereal oils is far more promising. For example, Poland's only producer, a factory in Pinczow, makes an extraction of only 140 kilograms each year from pine needles, but the demand in the country is far greater, to say nothing of the lovely prospects for exports.

Closest to execution is a project proposed by one of the employees of the Agricultural Academy for a device to dampen vibration in mechanical saws used in forestry and the timber industry. The prototype of the device has come through the tests with flying colors. The Japanese and the Danes have already expressed the desire to buy the licensing for its production.

Ryszard Klosak, president of Cominex, says: "The director of a large, stable state enterprise does not trust new things. If things go wrong, he could lose his position, but if he is successful, the most he can expect is orders. Is it worth the risk? We are not afraid of risk, because we make a choice between the danger of losing an office and -- there is no hiding it -- the hope of lots of higher earnings. Of course we will not invest 100 million in an uncertain venture, but 300,000 we will. We will be satisfied if for every ten times we misfire we come out with one success. Even a small one."

One of his coworkers adds: "Dr Starowicz has already said that good business is not necessarily big business."

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RISING MANUFACTURER PRICES, FEWER IRREGULARITIES REPORTED

Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by H. Jelec: "Prices: Higher, But According to Regulations"]

[Text] It is true that we have unfortunately become accustomed to a continual increase in prices and wages, the whole package of inflationary phenomena, but some new prices still surprise us and lead us to suspect that this price-setting business is not governed by any rules. This fact is enhanced by the experience of years past, comprehensively covered, for example, in the mass media. In the past factories did not begin to avail themselves of their authority to set prices independently for sales of their products. Back 2 or 3 years ago the control bodies questioned the propriety of the calculation of about one out of every three prices checked on goods from Opole producers. It turns out that such cases are increasingly less frequent.

For example, during the first half of this year, inspectors of the Opole Treasury Chamber monitored the propriety of price-setting and price increases for a total of 803 prices in 44 enterprises. During these audits only 48 prices were questioned as to whether they were correct and justified. This figure represents about 6 percent of the items audited. On the one hand, we can be glad that there is so little abuse, that there is no cause for it, but on the other hand, we are all the more disturbed by the fact that the expensive prices meet the regulations and are therefore sanctioned by law. But this is a separate broader problem that concerns the operating mechanisms of the whole economy.

In the opinion of experts at the treasury chamber, the above-mentioned greater consistency between the price calculations and pricing regulations is largely the result the fact that the appropriate enterprises services have a better knowledge of these regulations, for example, as the result of training. Where improprieties have been revealed (for example, at the Jedlice Glassworks, it was found that prices had been raised 20 grosz on sets of jars, and at Opole's Metalchemia the prices on three typical items had been increased several percent, and so on), the reason was usually serious errors or misunderstanding regarding the regulations. In industry, on the other hand, a wider range of these causes is found in construction, where the

Treasury Chamber has been recently increasing its audits. An example is the practices sued by the WZGS Construction Plant in Strzelce Opolskie, where, for example, the chamber found increases in the costs of labor and the costs of buying mass materials, along with the improper application of charges for additional work. It turned out that there had not been much previous monitoring of prices on construction and installation work. This fact may account for the occurrence of a particularly large number of cases of impropriety, but it may also be that errors are harder to detect here. Surely part of the reason also lies in the fact that in construction there are literally scores of various complicated regulations which are not always clear and frequently prove to be at odds with one another and open to divergent interpretations, but auditing practice shows that the construction people themselves add to the confusion.

There is still one other reason why clear improvement has generally been noted in the way the setting of prices has come into conformity with the law: When audits turn up such price increases, the producer is obliged not only to pay back the injured customer (commercial enterprise, partner in trade) the amount improperly obtained, but to also to pay a fine into the state budget. Up until recently this fine was the amount of the ill-gotten gain from the customer buying the goods, but now it is a whole 150 percent of this amount. It is true that audits do not occur on a daily basis, but the risk associated with impropriety in setting prices is already great enough to keep such improprieties from being worthwhile.

But how is it that producers manage to raise the prices of their goods higher than would seem from so-called "causes independent of the enterprise" (increases in the prices of raw materials, transportation, and the like)? Other research conducted by the Opole Treasury Chamber shows that the plants do this largely with the thought of increasing their planned profit, so these amounts are not used for wages to any great extent but rather go mainly to increase the development fund. It is difficult to consider these efforts reprehensible, when one considers the mere way profits are distributed.

The customer, especially the individual one who pays for a given item out of his own pocket in the shop, is not very interested in the motives of the producer who raises the prices on these goods, unless we are talking about the enterprise in which that customer is employed. Nonetheless, impropriety in the calculations remains an impropriety, and no motives can justify it.

Sometimes the price increase is hidden, being in the form a decline in the quality of the goods. For example, at Otmeta an audit revealed improper pricing had occurred in the sales of footwear which had been classified as "seconds." PSS food stores in Nysa sold luncheon meats (from their own plant) of a lower quality not reflected by the prices. And so it goes.

In the list of prices along with those that rise from year to year it is worth noting kitchenware sets, which have clearly come down in

price, both in terms of the average price and the extremes. The market is simply saturated with kitchen ceramics. The economic reform promised us that prices would be shaped by the market demand for given products. Unfortunately the kitchenware sets still fall in the realm of the exception rather than the rule.

10790

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FOREIGN FIRM ON TRIAL FOR EXPORT IRREGULARITIES

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 25 Sep p 4

[Article by J. Nowakowski: "'Interagra' in the Defendant's Chair : Business Was Mushrooming"]

[Text] When on 18 March of this year officials from the Department of Motor Traffic of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Poznan stopped a TIR loaded with barrels of mushrooms on the side for export to the Netherlands, nobody supposed this to be the beginning of a multimillion affair over tariffs and duty. The truck was stopped, because the officer noticed that it was overloaded, and he decided to weigh the whole load again. His effort paid off, because it turned out that the weight of the mushrooms was way over that claimed in the manifest and customs declaration, by exactly 13 kilograms per barrel.

In these last few days the WSUW investigation of the matter under the supervision of the Poznan voivodship prosecutor has come to a close. The indictment has been sent to the regional court in Poznan. It charges five people and includes material on a sixth person, who played an insignificant role, and this part has been removed for a separate case, but let us get back to the story.

Operating in Poznan is the "Interagra" foreign enterprise belonging to Dutch businessman Berthold Van Doorn. In October of 1982 the enterprise began operations consisting of what is called the "blanching" of mushrooms designated for export. This process consisted of subjecting the mushrooms to steam at a temperature of 90 degrees Celsius. Then, after drying, the mushrooms were loaded into plastic barrels and sent to foreign customers. "Interagra" did not have a permit for independent export sales, however, because Andrzej C., the owner's plenipotentiary, signed an export service agreement with the Warsaw foreign trade firm "Dynamo." At the same time, acting this time as the plenipotentiary for the owner of the Dutch firm "Phidelt" of Rotterdam, Andrzej C. signed his first contract with "Dynamo" for deliveries of mushrooms.

This firm obtained the proper permit for export, because mushroom export is a state monopoly. Exporting them in trade exempts them from duties, but the duty on mushrooms sent in noncommercial turnover is 300

percent of their domestic value.

The Warsaw firm handled the mushroom exporting, but it basically only acted as a figure-head for the whole activity and made corresponding provisions for this. In reality it was "Interagra" that bore the responsibility for preparing them for export, for the transportation, and for handling the documentation and the financial end of the transaction.

Since 1982 a total of five contracts for mushroom deliveries were entered into with two Dutch firms, the above mentioned "Phidelt" and OCD, but as the investigation revealed, they were only intermediaries. The real customer for a substantial share of the mushrooms was another Dutch firm, but part of the mushrooms were sent on, for example, to Italy. In the Netherlands they just changed the labels with the weight on them. The main share holder and director of the Dutch firms importing the mushrooms from "Interagra" was also its owner, B. Van Doorn.

The facts given here are important to understand the charges the prosecutor is making against "Interagra's" owner and employees. The investigation showed that from the beginning of the export operation the barrels were filled with more mushrooms than the manifests showed. This procedure was backed by the company's owner, its plenipotentiary Andrzej C., and the director of the enterprise, Marian G. It has been worked out that in this way 616,532 kilograms of mushrooms worth more than 70 million zloty left Poland "under the table." In this connection Andrzej C and Marian C are charged with causing customs to lose revenues of 211 million zloty, but this is only the first point of the indictment.

During the investigation there came to light a matter which would seem to cast down on the commercial qualifications of the "Interagra" bosses. The Dutch did not pay the Polish enterprise a single penny for the additional amounts of the mushrooms exported. What is more, in violation of the contracts, they were allowed to regrade the mushrooms from higher grades to lower ones, but the reasons for these extremely unprofitable practices are simple. Although the owner of the firm incurred greater costs in Poland, he reduced his own foreign exchange costs in the Netherlands, and because the Dutch florin is of greater value than the zloty, we cannot be surprised at his willingness to do this, because this way he received a larger profit. The state treasury incurred losses, however, and this is why the foreign enterprises are obliged to resell it a certain amount of foreign exchange gained from export. "Interagra" was not paid for the mushrooms sold "under the table," so the state treasury did not receive foreign exchange. For this reason the next point in the indictment against Andrzej C. and Marian G. also charges B. Van Door as an accomplice in depriving the state treasury of the possibility of buying 636,802 Dutch florins, valued at over 27 million zloty, and 57,951 florins, valued at nearly 2.5 million zloty, owing to the fact that the mushrooms exported had their quality grade reduced. The company's officials are also charged with circumventing the tax due on the

firm's operations, amounting to more than 116 million zloty. The higher income than that shown is what made possible the mushroom deals that increased the firm's operating costs. The indictment also names Malgorzata K., director of the export and import department at "Interagra." Upon instructions from her superiors, she falsified the mushroom manifests. Also at the defendants' table will be Elzbieta J. and Jadwiga K. The latter is charged that, as director of export and import at "Interagra" and as mother of Andrzej C. "in civilian life," she gave Elzbieta J., a "Dynamo" employee, a bribe of 80,000 zloty to handle the export of the mushrooms coming from "Interagra" in violation of the provisions of the contract.

The case runs a dozen and some volumes. Material concerning B. Van Doorn has been taken out for a separate case, because he has not been seen in our country recently. During a search of the apartment of Andrzej C, 8 million zloty and 17,000 dollars were found, hidden away for possible future fines. Besides the prosecutor's investigation, the Treasury Chamber in Poznan will conduct separate treasury investigations against "Interagra." There are also proceedings in process to cancel the firm's permit to do business.

10790

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VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION EXPORT TO GDR VIEWED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Oct 86 p 7

[PAP correspondent Edmund Kieszkowski report: "An Important Source of Foreign Exchange: Polish Builders in the GDR"; passages enclosed in slant-lines printed in boldface]

[Text] Berlin (C)--PAP correspondent Edmund Kieszkowski writes: /Poland is the largest exporter of building and assembling services to the GDR. Our crews are working on more than 150 construction sites in the republic./

Our compatriots' opinions about these exports are divided. Some bluntly state that it hampers the completion of our own housing construction. /But specialists' are of the opposite opinion./ "The mutual exchange of technology and building equipment and the experience in organizing work is a major help for our builders," says Edmund Czerny, director of the Budimex Foreign Trade Agency in Berlin. /"Moreover, the export of building and assembly services to this market is a major source of foreign exchange for the economy of our entire country."/

He anticipates that this income will reach about 220 million rubles. For these funds we import many articles sought after in Poland from the GDR, including items needed by the construction industry. Among them are machine tools, tar paper, pharmaceuticals, household appliances, cleaning products, products for protecting plants, and spare parts for machines produced by the GDR.

The largest Polish construction sites in the GDR are the nuclear power plant at Lubmin and the Jaenschwalde power plant. Each of these employs about 4,500 Polish workers, technicians, and engineers. The East German investors value their work highly.

An example of this is the large number of industrial projects built according to Polish designs. Increasingly investments in the GDR are turn-key projects. This form of export is extremely favorable to our balance of payments and will be further developed.

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MINISTER DISCUSSES MODERNIZATION PLANS AT LENIN STEELWORKS

Krakow DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 9 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Modernization of the Steelworks--A Necessity"]

[Text] From our correspondent--Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and machine tools, first visited a few of the divisions of the Lenin Steelworks, including the slab mill, hot and cold, and the coke plant. This was not the first time he had visited the plant. He spoke to its workers. Later in the afternoon he met with representatives of the economic management of the Lenin Steelworks and its political and civic organizations.

Since the most important topic of yesterday's meeting was the modernization of the steelworks--including the reduction of its effects on the environment and thus on us all--Jozef Gajewicz, first secretary of the PZPR Krakow Committee, and Tadeusz Salwa, president of Krakow, participated in the discussion.

Eugeniusz Pustowka, the chief director of the Lenin Steelworks, described its current situation. Briefly, the steelworks, now more than 30 years old, have become technologically antiquated. At the middle of 1986 the machinery and equipment of the works were declared to be 83.3 percent decapitalized. Further, about 4,000 experienced workers have also taken early retirements. And so today, the workforce is about 7,000 people below the maximum and 2,500 below the minimum.

Thirty months ago, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers was shown the critical situation of the steelworks in Krakow, and in its directive resolution (no 71/84) on the development of the 5-year plan for 1986-90, it recognized the need for a general modernization of the Krakow steelworks. This applies not only to the technological side but also to environmental protection and social areas.

In fact, Director Pustowka and Stanislaw Baranik, first secretary of the PZPR Factory Committee of the Lenin Steelworks, said that today 4,000 employees are still waiting for housing of their own, and about 2,000, for improvement in their detestable housing conditions. And housing could be a magnet to attract badly needed employees to the Lenin Steelworks.

In his comments, Jozef Gajewicz, first secretary of the PZPR Krakow Committee, emphasized environmental protection. In any case our people frequently ask, "And what about the steelworks?" In modernizing it, the amount of solid air pollutants must be reduced by at least half and the working conditions improved, which today, for example, in the agglomerating plant are very difficult. The implementation of the government resolution of spring 1984 should produce visible results in 1988. But it is essential that the construction enterprise created for servicing the investment in and modernization of the Lenin Steelworks actually complete its tasks there in the steelworks.

Minister Janusz Maciejewicz emphasized the importance of the Lenin Steelworks for Polish Metallurgy. One-third of the entire ferrous metallurgy and 100 percent of many items are produced there. The Steelworks are technically antiquated, and the existing situation must be eliminated. A modernization program to 1990 that includes the most important needs and takes into account the technical capacity to implement them has been outlined. The program will cost not quite 71 billion zloty, and this sum was included in the National Socio-Economic Plan for the present 5-year period that has been presented to the Sejm. If the Plan is passed, the needed funds for the steelworks will be available.

But the implementation of the modernization plan is the critical task, and its execution will surely present the most difficult of the problems. At present, the Lenin Steelworks is meeting and exceeding its production plans at great cost to its employees and excessive exploitation of its equipment. The general impression from yesterday's meeting is that the leadership in the ministry thoroughly understands that modernization of our Steelworks cannot and should not be put off. All the participants in this objective discussion, which affects not only the Steelworks but all of us, agreed on this point.

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METALLURGICAL PLANT MODERNIZES, PLANS INCREASED EXPORTS

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 9 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Krystyna Matoszko: "Exports In a New Style"]

[Excerpts] At the Kielce Office of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, everyone immediately mentions the contract of the Stalowowolsk Steelworks with Harvester that led to the caterpillar tractor TD-40 in response to questions about the most profitable export contract. Last December, the tractor received second prize from the minister of metallurgy and the machine tool industry. The tractor has also been awarded the highest quality prize, Q, and has been called the best by Dresser Co.

There are no competitors in its class as the parameters in comparative tables show, and in the field, for example at the site of the nuclear power plant in Temelina in Czechoslovakia, our neighbors to the South say that the TD-40 is better than the tractors built by Caterpillar, which so far have been without peer.

"The best" has appeared on lists of orders. The first tractors of this type have been exported to the United States, a market previously totally dominated by Caterpillar.

The Stalowowolsk Steelworks was one of the few in Poland that announced its willingness to participate in partnerships with foreign firms, especially with partners from socialist countries. Together with the Soviet Union it will produce a new generation of drive units in the near future. The Soviet side will provide funds and some of the materials, the Stalowowolsk Steelworks the productive capacity. Cooperation with Dresser will be conducted in the same manner.

This will further strengthen our position on world markets so essential to the steelworks and Poland, whose level of indebtedness is very high. Debt service will weigh on the country's development for a long time yet. In this situation the only way out is to intensify our exports, as the Stalowowolsk Steelworks is doing. Plans to the year 2000 call for a tripling of exports to the first payments area (up to 500 million rubles) and a quadrupling of exports to the second payments area (\$200 million).

A significant expansion. In order to reach this goal, it will be necessary to increase the production of the machinery most sought after on foreign markets. The plan approved by the self management of the Steelworks calls for the doubling of exports of loaders to 3,000 annually during the present 5-year period. The production of caterpillar equipment will also be doubled (bulldozers, tractors, pipe layers). The supplies of drive units, transmissions, drive axles, and cardan shafts will also be increased. Some of the present products will be replaced by new ones. In two or three years the present transmission will be replaced by a more efficient one. Similar changes will be made in the components for Soviet buyers.

Implementation of the plans requires extensive changes in the works themselves by increasing labor productivity, technical advancement, automation, and computerization. Simply, intensive economic development. Modernization of the productive capacity is already in progress.

Jan Juchno, deputy director for exports at the Stalowowolsk Steelworks, comments: "Robotization is not an empty slogan here. The purchase of processing centers is expensive but essential. When the previous standard of exactness to 0.001 mm has become insufficient, it is essential just as is computerization, which is beginning to develop here, too. By the end of the current year there are to be 100 microcomputers."

A significant dose of technology. Further investments have become necessary, and the Stalowowolsk Steelworks has already received several billion in credits. The reform made all this possible. Exports helped, for payments of the same sum (without interest) will be made from income from exports. There are plenty of orders. During this 5-year period the steelworks should receive 1.65 million rubles and \$500 million from exports. It will not only pay for the loans but will save funds for further development toward the technology of the 21st century.

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BYDGOSZCZ COMPUTER STORE SALES DETAILED

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 23 Oct 86 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Domar Sells Too"]

[Excerpt] "When we opened our store four months ago," said Zdzislaw Skowronski, manager of the Domar store on Swierczewski Street in Bydgoszcz that sells microcomputers and equipment for them, "we did not expect such great interest and sales. They have exceeded our boldest plans." Indeed, the store in the course of these few months has become widely known not only in Bydgoszcz and its surroundings but elsewhere, too. Clients arrive from all over Poland to buy and sell.

Interest in microcomputers is intense. There are few private customers in the store on Swierczewski because they prefer to buy at markets where the turnover is cheaper, untested equipment is in the millions. The clientele consists mostly of enterprises, offices, scientific institutes. The Bydgoszcz universities like the Technical-Agricultural Academy, and the Medical Academy buy quite a bit. The voivodship libraries in Bydgoszcz and Torun have also bought microcomputers.

On the shelves is equipment of nearly all the important microcomputer firms. There are items from Schneider, Atari, Commodore (various models), and Sinclair-Spectrum. Among the most expensive sold in the Bydgoszcz Domar store are IBM microcomputers with complete peripherals that have sold for 6.7 to 14 million zloty. But they are in the highest professional class. Many people are interested in the cheaper Amstrad-Schneider CPC-6128 which is also used for professional purposes. With a color monitor they cost about 1 million zloty in Bydgoszcz, while competitors, like the Warsaw Work Cooperative of Graduates of Higher Institutions, sell them for 1.45 million zloty.

Among the cheaper models the Atari 800XL, that costs about 100,000 zloty, is popular. There are more programs for them and peripherals are available. The cheapest is the Commodore 16 which costs 80,000-90,000 zloty (with the tape drive). These computers are most popular among private users, who also seek programs for them.

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SOVIET INVESTMENT IN PLASTICS PLANT

Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 23 Oct 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Zory Will Become a Potentate in the Production of Veneer Thanks to Soviet Aid Investment Renewal"]

[Text] The economic difficulties of Poland at the beginning of the 1980's halted a number of investments almost immediately. Many of them were to supply raw materials for cooperative efforts essential to various areas of our economy. This was also the case in the construction of the Artificial Materials Plant Krywald-ERG in Zory.

In the 1970's the first stage of the plant, the PCV pipe division, was completed. In 1979-80 construction of the next division, the PCV calender veneer division, was to begin. The investment was never begun. As a result there was a shortage of such veneer for industry, especially the furniture industry, and for the market. It has even been necessary to import veneer.

Thanks to Soviet aid this important investment will begin again after a few years. During the recent visit to Poland by the Soviet Premier Nikolaj Ryzhkov, among others, a protocol on cooperation on the completion of the construction of the Artificial Materials Plant Krywald-ERG in Zory was signed.

The document calls for Soviet credits for 50 percent of the cost of the investment. These credits, a few million dollars and about 6 million rubles, will be used to purchase special equipment. The credits will be paid with finished products.

Present plans estimate the total costs at 3.2 billion zloty. A basic production shop with a surface area of 8,100 m² and a number of other structures will be built. Modern production equipment from the GDR will be installed there from the second payments area. A portion of the machinery, i.e. two calender lines, were purchased a few years ago.

Currently the construction site is being prepared and municipal services installed. Construction of the production room is underway. In the coming months the other structures will be built. The investment cycle should be 33 months. The initial work is being done by the Bielsk Industrial Construction Enterprise.

Start-up of the production equipment is anticipated in 1989. The new division will produce 8,000 tons of various types of furniture veneer and pressed foil for market sales. The value of the annual production in current prices is 3.5 billion zloty. It is worth emphasizing that in a few years the completion of the investment will not only meet domestic needs for this chemical-industry product but will also make exports of veneer to other countries possible.

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHES SHORTAGE EXAMINED

Warsaw KURIER POLSKI in Polish 23 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Krystyna Doliniak: "Curing the Hiccups with Mustard"]

[Excerpts] Rarely do statistics reflect the market accurately. The usual sin in this area is to substitute a statistical summary for market research (which nearly no one conducts). But changes in consumption habits and the income structure, price elasticity and the substitutability of some goods cannot always be measured.

Thus market forecasts come true about as often as weather forecasts. Based on partial information they frequently cause false evaluations and decisions.

Antipathy

The most vivid example of planning errors is the market in children's goods. Although it has been under special protection for a number of years (first the operational programs, then government commissions), shortages are usually greater than in the market for adults.

Since the beginning of the year the stores had not yet received goods valued at more than 7 billion zloty, of which 6 billion zloty worth were shoes, undergarments, and clothing for the youngest. These proportions speak for themselves. The producers still do not want to sew for children, and they explain their antipathy differently each time.

A year ago the regulated prices were to blame, that made the labor intensive and costly production unprofitable. Today when the price system has been changed, the factories cannot deal with their personnel and raw material problems. To the end of August 1986 slightly more than half of the clothing, outer garments, and underwear for children and youths 15 and under had reached the stores.

The mystery remains how the planned production level for adults was exceeded during this same period. Support for the market will come from the import of 2.7 million items of children's underclothing from China. For adults the contract with our eastern partner calls for the import of 4.8 million units of thermal underwear and 11.9 million regular units this year.

The list of items in short supply includes pantyhose, socks and knee socks for children to age 11. Nothing in this area suggests improvement, for the warehouses are bursting with an oversupply of pantyhose and socks for adults. In some voivodships retail stores have declined previously ordered shipments of goods, and stocking products are increasingly ending up on discount tables. These worrying disproportions are inexplicable.

The Shadow of Failure

Last years troubles with children's shoes have returned. In the spring it was already noticeable that the best known producers were resigning from this area and the shortfall was then estimated at 5.7 million pair. The decisions made then, including raising profit margins to 50 percent, produced no results as the Poznan autumn shoe fair showed. Thus it is hard to be surprised by proposals to return shoes to government commissions in 1987. This decision, however, probably came too late.

This area is, in any case, not the only one in which retail stores have abandoned their earlier positions. Similarly clothing for adults, which was generally available, has again fallen under the shadow of failure. The modest imports of 140,000 overcoats and jackets from China, Hungary, and Yugoslavia will not satisfy the clients' appetites. The factories say there is a shortage of material and that orders for the second half of the year were signed too late, in February and March.

This year the list of goods under control included 57 items; next year the list is to include only 27 items. The government commissions will also apply to a narrower range, so the reform is much bolder; now it is entering the market. But the fear caused by these retail hiccups that show that not all forecasts come true in practice, however, is unsettling. And as yet there is no early warning system in our market, making the delayed decisions, taken after the goods have disappeared from the stores nothing other than the proverbial mustard after dinner. And mustard, as you know, is not the best medicine for the hiccups.

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GREATER FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR TOURISM PLANNED

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PRIGLED in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by T. Kapetanic]

[Excerpts] Miodrag Mirovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Tourism, announced that it is necessary to support efforts of the tourism economy in an organized and more systematic manner in order to realize the projected 3.2 billion dollars by 1990. This year's foreign currency profits, as expected, will net 1.3 billion dollars, although this is nowhere near our potential. Mirovic said that the development of tourism must be supported and aided by foreign loans, despite the fact that such thinking is somewhat unusual at the moment.

The occasion for speaking with the chairman of the Federal Committee for Tourism was the opening of the exhibition "Lorist-86" in Novi Sad. Here he announced that the FEC is working intensively on conceptualization of a strategy for a program of long-term development of tourism. The Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly submitted to the FEC a joint program of Yugoslav tourism from 1986 to 1990. It is expected that this program should be accepted as soon as possible in order that it may gradually be implemented even in the coming year. What is happening with this program and what are the real chances for the investment of the predicted 430 billion dollars?

Together--more foreign currency

"The joint tourism export program is the product of a Croatian proposal, however, it is simultaneously verified by the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia," Mirovic said. "It served as the basis for program development for the Federal Committee for Tourism, which is obligated to present to the FEC Long-range Development Commission a concept for development of tourism in our country. What is demanded is completely realistic in view of the foreign currency influx and investment in increasing that influx. Why is that? First of all, on the Yugoslav level in this economic moment we feel that through tourism we can influence the solution of economic problems of the national economy; above all, influence the balance of goods and payments. This is logical, for it works on the economic branch which extends into the world market, ensuring the greatest foreign currency effect, primarily on the convertible market at that. It is logical that our official economic policy is intended for intensive tourism development."

We feel that by the end of the year, perhaps earlier, we will establish an official FEC position for handling tourism as an export economy subdivision. I still cannot speak of concrete actions, but in any case, the process of ensuring to a greater degree the treatment of tourism as a subdivision of the export economy has begun, that is, the equalization and approximation of tourism to the classic export of goods and services. This part of the approach is contained in Croatia's export program. Another aspect of the question is in the domain of economic measures--here taxation policy is problematic, and for solution, we may say, are the stimulative demands for increasing employment and employing.

It is well known that our roads are a barrier to further development of tourism, especially transit tourism. And let's not talk about the amenities on these roads or the level of services on the main conduits of the flow of tourists across our country. Along with modern technology, these roads must have points which can realize a profit. They do not exist today. There are still not enough modern motels, high-quality filling stations, suitable service stations, etc. We must expand our use of resources on waterways, especially the Danube, which we can provide with suitable points for tourists' foreign currency spending.

Joint Investment--a factor in development

To the especially interesting question about the possibilities of investment by means of sources of financing about 440 billion dinars for the tourist economy, which in reality represents a value of about a billion dollars, Miodrag Mirovic said that at the Yugoslav level definite realities exist for sources of financing of the tourist economy.

"First is the accommodation of credit policy of the regular banking services, under advantageous conditions and credit term periods. Second, an affirmation of the motive for investing labor and resources. In our country there is capital in dinars which can be directed toward tourism, on the condition that there exists an interested coalition; and, above all, that a foreign currency motivation is the linchpin in the element of the coalition. The stimulus for such investment comes into play here. We have the Law on Joint Investment and the Law on Time Leasing (Zakon o vremenskom zakupu]. I think we have perfected neither, especially joint investment. It will probably come to some modification from the point of view of greater motivation of foreign sources for investment in Yugoslavia, and we rightly expect investment from other sources, above all from the association of world banks, especially speaking of the World Bank and similar financial institutions which we will engage for the development of tourism.

"As for how much we earned from tourism this year is concerned, we cannot yet report an exact figure, because we don't have exact evidence of the influx of tourism. This delay is for obvious reasons, above all, because according to international strictures we must wait up to 90 days for reimbursement. Thus, a busy tourist September could be repaid only after 40, 60, or 90 days. Only fairly realistic estimates can be considered--about \$1,300,000,000. I feel that this figure is realistic, taking into consideration the methodology of

evidence of foreign currency income, increased by that portion of the foreign currency influx earned from transportation. It is absurd, incidentally, that the foreign currency earnings of charter companies are not represented in the foreign currency influx of the tourist trade, because it is tourist transport. And we don't itemize everything else that functions as foreign currency income.

"We feel that today's methodology of registration of the foreign currency influx is unrealistic for more reasons--above all, because tourist spending is much greater on the Yugoslav territory than is shown. This is confirmed by the data which show that the foreign currency savings of our citizens at home are growing, while, at the same time, the foreign currency savings of citizens temporarily working abroad are falling." Finally the Chairman of the Federal Committee for Tourism, Miodrag Mirovic, said that the foreign currency influx will be expressed in the exchange rate even from 1 January of next year.

13187/12379
CSO: 2800/48

DEFENSE MINISTRY BUDGET, FINANCE UNIT HOLDS MEETING

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 31 Oct-2 Nov 86 pp 1,2

[Article by Marek Sieniawski: "Meeting of the Defense Ministry Council on Economic and Defense Affairs"]

[Text] Problems in the finance management of military units, the functioning of the system for planning and supplying the armed forces with equipment and commonly-used materials and the application of standards for the consumption of electrical energy and water at military facilities were the subjects of a meeting of the Defense Ministry Council on Economic and Defense Affairs. The meeting was chaired by the deputy chief and the Polish Army General Staff, Brigadier General Jan Wojtala.

The council learned about intended organizational and systems changes in planning and implementing the defense budget. On the basis of an experiment conducted in one tactical formation, it was proposed that management units formations be given greater freedom in their use of allotted finances. The council members gave a positive opinion about the Defense Ministry Finance Department's plans in this regard. It was acknowledged that the management unit's independence in budget activities could affect running expenses associated with the purchase of equipment and several materials, troop maintenance, training, the operation of weapons and fixed assets and their connected expenses.

This proposal can possibly be realized soon in spite of certain market conditions and the country's economic situation. The financial independence of management units would make it possible for their commanders to maneuver credits in relation to the given tasks, needs and local conditions and this would be in keeping with actions taken throughout the country under the economic reform.

These are solutions that were proposed during the 13th Central Conference on Efficient Management in the Armed Forces.

The council analyzed the functioning of the system for planning and supplying troops with commonly-used equipment. During the discussions there were presented some directions for improving the central supply of certain groups of materials and these generally involved the right to purchase and distribute articles covered by central planning and supply in relation to the changes taking place in the national economy and army.

During the meeting, the participants also discussed the efficiency of the management of funds earmarked for communal expenses in the army and the norms for consumption of electrical energy and water were specified. The setting of these norms relative to the nature of the given unit will serve to provide better control of consumption and favor efficient management. The council also set its schedule for work and meetings for the coming year.

12261

CSO: 2600/180

IMPACT OF ADVANCED WEAPONRY ON TROOP MORALE

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29 Oct 86 pp 1,5

[Article by [RY]: "Academic Conference at the Military Political Academy"]

[Text] (Own information) Means of psychologically hardening troops against the effects of new weapons were the subject of an academic conference on 28 October at the Feliks Dzierzynski Military Political Academy in Warsaw. The meeting was chaired by First Deputy Chief of the Polish Army Chief Political Directorate, Rear Admiral Ludwik Dutkowski.

Also present were: the assistant representative of the Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces Supreme Command to the Polish Army, Lieutenant General Vladimir Sharygin, a representative of the Chief Political Directorate of the German People's Army, Major General Rajmund Kokott and the deputy chief of the Polish Army Chief Political Directorate, Brigadier General Tadeusz Kojder.

The conference was organized in cooperation with the General Staff Academy of the Polish Army, the Military Medical Academy and the Military Technical Academy and the participants represented central institutions of the Defense Ministry, various military districts and branches of the armed forces and academies, institutes and higher officer schools.

Reports read at the conference described new weapons including precision attack systems, their developmental trends and the consequences of their use on the modern battlefield. The very small amount of time allowed to neutralize these weapons has had a fundamental influence over the planning and organization of tactical and operational actions and has made it necessary to introduce new methods and means of defense within the individual armed forces.

New military technology and continuous scientific and technical progress have produced newer and more effective weapons of greater power and range and these can adversely affect the troops' psychological resistance and increase their combat anxieties. It is therefore necessary to conduct the required ideological education and training activities and enrich them with new ideas that can effectively harden troops against the psychological influence of the

enemy and reduce their fear of these new weapons. A special role in these measures is played by party and political organs.

Experiences in party work to prepare soldiers for combat with these new weapons were discussed by representatives of the Northern Group of Forces of the Soviet Army and the German National People's Army.

To summarize the conference, the first deputy chief of the Polish Army Chief Political Directorate said that the reports and communiques presented there and the subsequent discussions allowed participants to become more familiar with the possibilities and methods for psychologically hardening soldiers. Strengthened troop morale requires efficient party and political activity, ideological education and innovative measures to increase discipline and enhance the defensive abilities of our armed forces.

12261

CSO: 2600/180

ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSING FOILED

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by Ireneusz Bieniecki: "Illegal Border Crossing Foiled"]

[Text] (Own information) It is an October Sunday, a day of rest for most working people. Some take walks, some get together with their families and still others take advantage of the seacoast region's many cultural facilities. Meanwhile, two amateur travellers bored with the grind of everyday life in Poland decided to pay a visit to some foreign countries and they tried this without passports because, after all, who really pays any heed to these silly formalities?

One of the border patrols that came out this very day to protect the marine borders of our state included Staff Sergeant Adam Leszczynski and Sergeant Marian Lawniczak who are both members of a unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ryszard Palec. Before noon, they were sent off by the guardpost's duty officer, Corporal Jaroslaw Oczkowicz and their task was to guard trucks waiting for a ferry that was supposed to arrive the next day and this was the very spot that the two fellows headed off their vacation showed up.

At about 1:00 p.m., the driver of one of the waiting trucks went to the commander of the unit doing border duty because he had noticed a wet stain under his truck. They decided to check the whole truck and its locks. While this was being done, Staff Sergeant Adam Leszczynski found on the right side of the trailer a cut in the canvas that could have been made from outside. Was someone hiding inside?

Everyone's suspicions were confirmed by something they remembered from their training. This type of trailer has a ventilation hole in the front which is normally closed. If the cover is removed, one can reach into the trailer. They checked and found two people inside. It was confirmed that these two were trying to cross the border illegally and thanks to the conscientious performance of their duties, the border guards foiled this criminal attempt.

12261
CSO: 2600/180

MILITARY LECTURE CIRCUIT TARGETS YOUTH

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by [zp]: "Military Lecturers Among Youth"]

[Text] (Own information) Since May, there has already been a second military lecture campaign among youth and this time the theme was "Strengthening national defenses -- the patriotic and civil duty of every Pole". This series of lectures was received with great interest in the Pomeranian Military District by pupils and students and the speakers were all received very warmly.

Lecturing officers of the Pomeranian Military District held 1986 meetings, 56 of which were at schools of higher learning. More than 130,000 pupils and students attended these lectures along with nearly 3000 teachers. Furthermore, there were 450 meetings between military units and youth and a special occasion for such meetings was offered by Polish Army Day. There were also organized 130 school trips to army units and their commemorative halls while military artistic ensembles presented 145 concerts in schools. Reserve and active officers participated in this campaign along with officer cadets from lecture teams of the higher officer schools. PZPR provincial committees and the provincial educational administrations were also actively involved. In Gdansk Province, students met with lecturers from the Pomeranian Military District and the Navy. At the invitation of the Konin Provincial PZPR Committee, a group of 25 lecturers from the Pomeranian Military District's command was received by the province's schools.

The army's important role in society was stressed along with its achievements in aiding the national economy. Contacts with military units were discussed and the army's help in giving our youth its patriotic and defense training was described.

Both the May and October meetings were recognized as a permanent form of cooperation between the army and school administrations. These campaigns will therefore be continued next year but it was also concluded that next year's meetings should include more army visits to rural schools and that folders, photo-brochures and other propaganda materials about the armed forces should be sent at an earlier date to the schools that lack them.

BRIEFS

LOCAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES MEET—Problems in improving the efficiency of the management of this year's harvests and in preventing waste were the subject of provincial defense committee meetings in Ciechanow and Torun. It was recommended that the institutions responsible for purchasing agricultural raw materials strengthen and streamline activities connected with protecting agricultural products during their winter storage. [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 31 Oct-2 Nov 86 p 7] 12261

CSO: 2600/180

SLOW SOCIAL PROGRESS BLAMED FOR LACK OF INVOLVEMENT

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech 17 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Miroslav Rendl: "Near and Distant Goals"]

[Text] Let us ask ourselves a question: How is it possible that some people in a socialist society (and this includes even members of the party) today fall victim to individualistic and consumerist psychology and morals? Some even feel that this is occurring more frequently than was the case during the times when the "birthmarks" of capitalism appeared to be more clearly in the consciousness of people than they are today. How is it that some people find the "bureaucratic covering" of their own stands more to their liking than matters pertaining to the working class or the interests of society? How is it that they operate in a style which causes many people to shake their heads in disbelief?

We are familiar with the methods of bourgeois thinking and the psychological causes for such actions: This is essentially a flight into privacy, a resignation from playing an active part in the life of society, whose prospects are seen to be gloomy or are considered to be uninteresting. But why does this happen? The causes cannot be sought in psychological characteristics--this is perhaps possible only in individual cases. That is, insofar as we do not slide into the non-Marxist concept regarding "natural material characteristics of man" provided him by nature....

I believe that the deeper reason must be seen in the slower pace of socioeconomic development of society. (An unsatisfactory pace was also a finding made by the congresses of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which simultaneously analyzed the reasons for this state of affairs.)

It would seem that during times when society is developing at an excessively slow pace in a number of areas, some people cease to link their personal prospects with the prospects of society. If it is not discernible, year after year, that all are again living better than was the case last year, thanks to the higher quality of work and the development of society as a whole, many people begin to be primarily concerned with how they are living--without regard to the development of society and, sometimes, even involving the use of antisocial means. There is the generally logical historical fact that the

prospects of society transcend the framework of the life goals of the individual with respect to time, that personal time is at variance with historical time. A slowing down in the pace of social development intensifies this objective conflict: changes in society are far too slow for an individual to connect them with the changes he is planning for himself.

One could object: for example, officials of the worker movement during the previous century "had no prospects" that the ideals for which they were fighting would become a reality during their lifetime. And yet they connected their personal lives with these ideals. Yes, that is true, but it is not the whole truth. Primarily, this was true only of the most mature revolutionaries, but not of worker parties as a whole and not at all true of the working class as a whole. That which can be demanded of leaders cannot be expected as a matter of course from the entire party and class. On the class level, it was also necessary to fight for the practical goals of the day and of tomorrow and not only for the goals of the distant future. If the revolutionaries did not pay heed to this principle, they were sentencing themselves to be sectarians whom no one followed. And further: It was precisely the apparent distance of the goal, or rather the disbelief in its proximity, which caused a number of leaders to forego it in a revisionist manner and precipitated the opportunistic policies which killed the Second International. And on the other hand, the laying out of the goal involving the overthrow of those holding power, the seizure of power by the proletariat, the concrete preparations and systematic creation of organizational conditions immediately rather than at some distant time in the future--this was one of the factors which acted as the cement and the motive force for the entire party of the Bolsheviks and for the Russian proletariat.

The loss of dynamics in development can, even today, lead to negative phenomena in the consciousness and actions of people: this is, in the final analysis, also the factor which regressively further slows the pace of development. However, today we also know ways of solving this problem: a transformation of societal relationships as a prerequisite for the attainment of the goals of speeding up socioeconomic development. This is an offer made primarily to young people--but not only to them; it is a process which will have fundamental political and psychological effects. However, this will only occur to the extent that this process will enjoy broad participation on the part of the workers and to the extent that the above trend will actually be fulfilled under the systematic leadership of the party.

"We see the main purpose in our efforts primarily in attaining a further rise in the standard of living for the people and in strengthening their social security," stated Comrade G. Husak in the Political Report of the Central Committee of the CPCZ to the 17th Congress of the CPCZ. "This is a matter of creating conditions for the satisfaction of new and qualitatively higher needs of the citizenry, for the harmonious development of the personality and for deepening the socialist way of life. We must keep in mind that a rise in the material and cultural level of the workers is directly dependent upon the growth of their active participation in the creation of social wealth."

Socialism opens up extraordinary sources of human creative activity. For the first time in history, a working person has the opportunity of being able to decide his own fate--to become a manager in his own country. To work for himself in the best meaning of the word.

Is this not a sufficient challenge to fulfill the tasks of "tomorrow" and those which are yet in the long-term future?

5911

CSO: 2400/109

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY OF DANUBE DAM INITIATED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Dec 86 p 5

[Article: "Protecting the Danubian Lowlands"]

[Text] In close cooperation between Czechoslovak and Hungarian scientists, joint research pertaining to the Danubian Lowlands in connection with the creation of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros dam project has been ongoing since 1981. The goal is not only to contribute to the anticipated national economic effects resulting from the water management project, but to reduce to the lowest possible level the disruptive influence of the project upon the natural environment and the countryside.

During the period 1981-1985, scientists from the Slovak and the Hungarian Academies of Science concentrated on solving a number of research tasks having to do with hydrological, soil science, botanical, zoological, but also ecological, limnological, and geological conditions and characteristics of the area involved. The coordination of research was assured by annual meetings of specialists, meeting alternately in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia. Results achieved provide analytical documentation for synthetic processing and their application in practice with the intent of lowering the unfavorable influences of creating the set of water management projects upon the natural and living environment.

At the last joint session, representatives of both academies of science agreed to find solutions for the principal problem areas in the years 1988-1990 by using the form of a joint goal-oriented plan. Its purpose is to reflect the results obtained in the proposal for measures governing the functional arrangement of the territory which is the object of interest for both sides. Realization of the design plan is supposed to contribute to seeing to it that the technical solution of the water management project was in agreement with the biological-ecologic character of the area. Even natural objects will be considered for inclusion in the network of protected areas in which a substantial part of the original flora and fauna will be represented and which will, simultaneously, also function as central points for renewing any territory disrupted by the construction. At the same time study areas will be created here where it will be possible to follow changes in the living and nonliving components of nature for a long period after the water management projects are built and, on the basis of these study areas, the necessary corrections in proposed solutions pertaining to biological-ecologic problems will be made possible.

AXEN STATEMENT ON SED-SPD NUCLEAR FREE ZONE CONCEPT

Bonn VORWAERTS in German No 43, 25 Oct 86 pp 32-33

[Article by Hermann Axen, SED CC Politburo member, SED CC secretary for International Relations: "Peace Must Come Out of Europe"]

[Text] For a second time SED representatives have the opportunity, together with SPD representatives, of presenting a new, extraordinarily significant disarmament policy initiative to the general public here in Bonn through a federal press conference.

I am giving away no secret by calling attention to the fact that this important result has been achieved even though the two parties represent different political and ideological positions. The two parties act in states with different social systems; each is a reliable partner in its respective alliance.

In our time--in this there is basic agreement between the SED and the SPD, and not between them alone--there is nothing more important than assuring the survival of the human race and taking concrete action for peace.

The nuclear sword of Damocles, which swings over the globe, over our common house of Europe, and over both German nations, recognizes neither geographical nor ideological boundaries. To reduce this threat and to finally remove it from us forever--that is the categorical imperative of responsible political negotiation in our time. It cannot and must not be the business of the superpowers alone. To determine our own fate or to decide it in conjunction with others is more than our right. It is our responsibility toward our own people and toward all others, toward present and future generations.

The unique new disarmament proposals of the USSR in Reykjavik have opened the historical possibility of freeing Europe and the entire world from nuclear weapons. All peoples, all nations, even small and middle-sized ones, are called upon to help the voice of reason and realism break through into world politics.

Especially in central Europe, where the two alliance systems stand facing each other directly in close quarters, it is essential to waste no more time.

This region is crammed full of weapons systems of all types, especially nuclear weapons of various ranges, including even short range weapons. A military incident, deliberate or caused by human or technical error, would immediately have the most catastrophic consequences here. All life in Europe would be snuffed out in short order.

Never again must a war originate in Europe, especially in German territory, but rather only peace. The difficult reconstruction after 1945 must not have been for naught. Peace for us, for our children, and for our descendants, a stable peace with increasingly fewer weapons--that is in our estimation not merely a goal worthy of effort, but rather an achievable goal. Peaceful coexistence is the only alternative to a war of extermination.

The GDR has worked and continues to work steadfastly toward the improvement of the situation in Europe and in the world through its policy of objective, results-oriented dialog and multilateral cooperation. As Erich Honecker recently stressed and evidences through his foreign affairs initiatives, our republic never broke off dialog even during periods of silence and was not discouraged by setbacks. The GDR has been and remains willing to take substantive steps toward guaranteeing peace with all those who let realism and reason prevail.

For years the GDR has repeatedly turned to the Federal Republic of Germany with the proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone. Since 1972 it has urged full implementation of Article 5 of the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG, which provides for constructive cooperation for arms limitation and disarmament, especially with regard to nuclear and other mass extermination weapons.

On 27 January 1983 the government of the GDR responded positively to the Palme Commission Proposal officially tendered by the Swedish government for the creation of a tactical nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. It clarified its willingness, based on the principle of parity and mutual security, to make its entire territory available for a nuclear-free corridor.

Only a few days later, on 4 February 1983, SED CC General Secretary and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker wrote a letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl proposing support for the corridor proposal. Regrettably, his reaction remained negative for a long time.

However, the SED still considered the Palme Commission Proposal to be extremely significant for peace and security in Europe. Thus it was altogether natural that the outcome of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt on 19 September 1985 in Berlin was an agreement to have a joint group of specialists from the two parties thoroughly study the Palme Proposal in terms of its feasibility weighing all circumstances and points of view.

Today we are presenting you with the results of six discussions of this working group, which were certified by the SED CC and the SPD presidium. They are the "Principles for a Nuclear-Free Corridor in Central Europe" and the "Joint Communique."

The "Principles" clearly show what can be achieved as a result of negotiations of the governments of the GDR, the FRG, and the CSR as well as other affected European governments.

Their major content consists of:

1. Part I, the political preamble, clarifies that this new initiative falls within the process of global and European efforts at arms limitation and disarmament. It hopes to create more trust, more security, in central Europe without raising the issue of the participants' alliance affiliation.

2. Part II defines the objective of the "Principles":

Along the boundary between the two alliances in central Europe a nuclear-free corridor is to be created. It includes portions of the territory of the GDR, the FRG, and the CSR in an initial width of 150 kilometers on each side, i.e., of 300 kilometers in all. In GDR territory it would run roughly along the Stralsund-Berlin-Wittenberg-Dresden line; in CSR territory, along a line which is yet to be determined; and in FRG territory, along the Cuxhaven-Bremen-Bielefeld-Siegen-Mannheim-Ansbach-Munich line. We consider this the first step.

Three years after the corridor goes into effect, the governments will negotiate concerning expansion of the corridor into a central European nuclear-free zone. This process will consider the experience gained in the interim as well as the overall development of East-West relations. Naturally, an agreement on removal of all medium-range missiles from Europe, along with our proposal, would open the prospect of freeing our entire continent from nuclear weapons forever.

3. Part III specifies the weapons to be removed from the corridor or zone. It would include all carrier systems capable of using nuclear ammunition, as well as this ammunition itself, including nuclear mines. Because it has become impossible to make a positive distinction between nuclear and nonnuclear weapons systems due to the development of modern weapons technology, all dual application weapons systems will be classified under the nuclear weapons category. This includes artillery, aircraft, and missiles. This is at the same time a first important contribution to conventional disarmament.

4. Part IV states the obligations of the participating nations, including those who have stationed nuclear weapons on corridor territory.

5. Part V contains comprehensive definitions of national and international controls which are fully suited to guaranteeing reliable compliance with a future international treaty.

Additional measures considered by the SED-SPD working group included:

1. The creation of an early warning system for nuclear incidents of all types, under consideration of the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
2. the creation of databases related to establishment of the nuclear-free corridor and monitoring strict preservation of its status;
3. annual treaty conferences;
4. identification of the communities belonging to the corridor, for example, through a different color for place name signs or an additional marker.

The "Principles" refer to weapons systems in central Europe which are not currently under negotiation either in Geneva or in Vienna. It is precisely these weapons systems which would keep the nuclear threshold very low in a military incident. Their definition in an international treaty and its implementation would hurt no one, but benefit everyone.

Our initiative is based on the fact that even in the wake of the Reykjavik meeting the Soviet Union and the United States must have a common interest in reducing the extremely high weapons concentration in central Europe.

The reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear weapons would substantially reduce the danger of a war of aggression.

The dismantling of the extremely dangerous weapons systems in central Europe corresponds fully with the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Agreement. More security, more trust would facilitate cooperation and coexistence of peoples and nations.

Increasingly fewer weapons, in the wake of Reykjavik that should be a process that becomes a tangible, pleasant reality for the citizens of the two German nations and of Europe.

Already with their joint initiative for the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe the SED and the SPD have furnished proof that with reason, realism, and good will disarmament policy decisions are possible without abandoning ideological positions and without endangering the security interests of any of those involved. As you know, this joint initiative led to negotiations between governmental representatives. It is already having an effect beyond Europe all the way into the American Congress. It has encouraged efforts toward a global chemical weapon ban.

We are confident that today we are able to present an extremely far-reaching, concrete plan for peace and security in Europe. We are convinced that the "Principles for the Creation of a Nuclear-Free Corridor in Central Europe" will contribute substantially to the process of bringing disarmament, nuclear as well as conventional, to our continent. To that end we will continue the fruitful dialog begun between the SED and the SPD on the issues of arms limitations and disarmament.

Permit me to thank our Social Democrat partners in the talks, especially our colleague Egon Bahr, for their results-oriented cooperation, their constructive spirit, and their critical expertise in the field. It has again been confirmed that wherever new ideas and negotiations dealing with the nuclear era prevail, solutions in the interest of mankind are possible.

Please allow me to urge our colleagues in the media to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the content of these significant documents and to inform the general public about them correctly through factual reporting.

12666

CSO: 2300/84

NEW HOUSING ASSIGNMENT LAW'S IMPLEMENTATION EXAMINED

East Berlin STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 35 No 10, Oct 86 (signed to press 28 Aug 86) pp 768-775

[Article by Dr Karl-Heinz Kuehnau, of the SED Central Committee's "Karl Marx" Party College: "Aspects of Socialist Democracy's Development in the Assignment of Living Space"]

[Text] In the SED Central Committee Report to the Eleventh SED Congress, Erich Honecker described the unity of economic and social policy as our chief battlefield, a policy destined to continue being pursued.(1) The settlement of the housing issue as a social problem by 1990 is an element in this tested and successful strategy. It is designed to realize an old established goal of the revolutionary workers movement. The struggle against the lack of housing for the working people in the cities as well as the countryside was always of major importance in the proletariat's struggle against exploitation and oppression and for a decent life. Marx said, "the more complete the centralization of the means of production...the more miserable the housing conditions of the workers."(2) This dictum has lost none of its topical force even at the present time. Millions of people inhabit enormous slums on the outskirts of cities, shelters for the homeless and other indecent quarters, each night populate railroad depots, subway stations, bus shelters or park benches. "The only way to put an end to the need for housing is this: To altogether abolish the exploitation and oppression of the working class by the ruling class."(3) Because, as Engels said elsewhere, "it will need the settlement of the social issue, in other words the abolition of the capitalist method of production, to make possible the solution of the housing problem."(4)

We in the GDR also have learned from experience that the socialist social system alone is able to convert economic into social progress and the first to settle the housing issue as a social problem. The housing construction program worked out in implementation of the Eighth SED Party Congress resolutions--the core of the sociopolitical program--was determinedly pursued, despite many difficulties, unforeseen problems and imperialist disruption. In Karl-Marx-Stadt on 4 June 1986 Erich Honecker was therefore able to hand over to a worker family the 2.5 millionth apartment constructed or modernized since 1971. The Eleventh SED Party Congress resolved to construct or modernize another 1,064,000 housing units in the current 5-year plan period. "By so

doing, some 3.5 million apartments will have been constructed or modernized in the last 20 years--a very short time in terms of history. This will have improved housing conditions for almost 10.5 million people...Every citizen will have adequate living space at his disposal."(5) From the historical aspect this is a great and bold undertaking. For us to manage it, we must better exploit all the advantages and potentials of our socialist society and make them serve greater economic and social efficacy. In the field of housing policy and housing management this particularly involves the necessity to perceive and more comprehensively use the social motive forces inherent in socialist democracy. After all, the coincidence between personal and social interests is guaranteed and directly perceptible for the individual citizen by the fact that he is living in a home consonant with socialist conditions, in an attractive environment and with the appropriate transportation facilities. This in turn stimulates the individual's commitment of his knowledge, abilities, skills and needs to the benefit of society and his own profit. These interrelations are particularly evident in the unprecedented surge in the performance of the state owned construction enterprises,(6) cooperative and private craftsmen, the workers construction cooperatives (AWG's), mass organizations, social organs, work collectives and citizens as well as in their challenging obligations. They all focus on the task with the greatest possible efficiency to achieve the targets set in the SED program. "It is intended on the basis of long-term plans so to link new housing construction with the reconstruction and renewal of residential districts as well as the maintenance and modernization of residential buildings as to preserve as far as possible the historic cultural values and progressive features of the structure and appearance of our cities and create increasingly favorable conditions for the further development of the socialist lifestyle."(7)

For the realization of these plans we will need even better by way of comprehensive intensification and socialist rationalization as well as the improvement of the economic efficacy of science and technology to handle the proportions between new construction, reconstruction, modernization and maintenance in order to arrive at the efficiency necessary for our entire housing policy and housing management. We must heed the fact that the directive to the 5-year plan states the sequence of the various elements in the housing program as follows: Preservation of the housing stock, its modernization and reconstruction as well as new construction. District and kreis councils must manage and plan these various elements in all their complexity.(8) The local state organs must, moreover, affect the efficiency of our housing policy and management by many other actions. Significant progress has been achieved, for example, in fully recording all existing housing and exactly assess its actual condition, appropriately use it and distribute it consonant with social justice. The local councils are increasingly successful in more completely bringing to bear the productive potentials inherent in socialist democracy, practicing a popular and result oriented style of work as well as encouraging and organizing citizen cooperation. This tried and tested working method continues to be purposefully pursued.

The socially just distribution of homes offers a most suitable starting point and a wide as well as promising field of operations.(9) Housing assignment gives rise to many economic, social and ideological effects. The democratic

method of housing allocation contributes to the efficient use of the housing stock, redistributes it in response to changing social conditions, encourages the belief in the justice of social conditions in socialism and thus further deepens the citizens' confidence in their state organs. In consideration of this notion, local councils have increasingly made public the distribution of housing in recent years. They have done so by debating distribution in public and informing the citizens of the outcome. At the same time the authorities are organizing social checks on the implementation of the assignment plans.(10) The decree on the management of housing space (WLVO) has converted this tested experience to a mandatory principle of operations.(11)

Local councils have begun in conjunction with the housing committees to work out their respective housing allocation plan as per Article 8 Paragraph 2 WLVO. They also include the residential district committees of the National Front in their deliberations. It has been found useful in practice to recruit for this voluntary work expert citizens such as construction specialists or structural engineers and representatives from the permanent committees on housing policy/housing management. Consequently, social forces are directly involved as early as the phase of the preparation of the allocation plan and not merely informed post facto. The respective housing allocation plan is thus subject to broad public checks right from the start, and this allows for the quick reaction of social forces and individual citizens to new or unfamiliar facts. Confidence in the understanding, the sense of justice and the political decisionmaking ability of the citizens acts as a stimulus to the further development of socialist democracy.

According to the principle of democratic centralism, the state manager decides on the assignment of housing space. After democratic preparation and discussion, the city or village council passes a resolution on the allocation plan as per Article 8 Paragraph 1 WLVO, and the people's representation confirms it. The plan is thereby equipped with the highest state authority and acquires mandatory effect.

In addition to providing advice to individuals and reviewing housing applications in preparation of their registration and with the involvement of social forces in the working out of the assignment plan, the local councils were able also to acquire useful experiences by means of public discussions in villages or at the level of urban residential districts. In general the following procedure has been found useful: Citizens seeking housing were invited to a talk. At a joint meeting with the permanent committee on housing policy/housing management and the housing committee, the housing situation was described and explanations provided as to how many and which of the urgent cases can actually be settled in the following year. After examination of the respective housing conditions, the families to be included in the assignment plan were nominated. In the subsequent sober and frank discussion, all those present backed this procedure and described the decisions as just because everybody perceived that the review was thorough, and that everything was being done to help everyone. All those present were invited together with their state organ to reflect once more on the potential available and to compare their own situation with that of other people so as to recognize priorities. The citizen's comprehension of the problems' complexity represents the basis of their confidence in the personnel of the state organs

and their decisions. We find confirmed the experience gained by many work collectives in the course of the discussions on plan documents and by mayors at residents' meetings: The complexity of the processes involves certainly does not impair, let alone preclude joint discussions with the working people; on the contrary, such discussions are even more necessary. The greater consciousness of our citizens, their varied expertise and sense of responsibility for the settlement of social problems thereby become effective for the improvement of state management and reinforce the unity of party, government and people. This stimulates the willingness with work collectives, villages and urban residential districts as well as specific groups of the public to discuss important problems, challenge thoughts and ideas and discover possible solutions. Government decisions are thus objectified and oriented to the citizens' immediate interests.

Nor should we underestimate the fact that the public handling of housing questions inspires many citizens to seek possibilities for the improvement of their own or other citizens' housing conditions. This impulse does not usually arise spontaneously. Indeed, it needs to be attended to and purposefully pursued in the preparatory phase of the assignment plan. I think that the local councils in conjunction with the housing committees, work collectives and citizens could well achieve even better results in this matter. However, the indispensable prerequisite is an accurate survey of the housing stock and its condition.

The allocation of homes proceeds strictly by the plan. In larger cities assignment panels--composed of representatives of the housing policy department and its branch offices, members of labor union and local housing committees and the AWG--discuss the allocations. This helps to better take into account the potentials of the entire city--not simply those in the area of the respective housing committee--, and several problems are solved by a single housing assignment. Another reserve may be found in the inclusion of the villages and settlements located in the immediate vicinity of the city, because the housing problem has already been solved in many villages.(13)

Many city councils break down housing assignment plans to residential districts. As a result, each residential district committee of the National Front knows which family, for what reason and in what time is to be assigned another home, and what this should look like. In that case the social forces and the citizens concerned support the government decision, and this lends the assignment plan the greatest possible social authority and strengthens the citizens' confidence in their council, especially in this difficult field of living space allocation. Sometimes the respective organs object that such a broad public working out, implementation and supervision of the respective assignment plan takes too much time and hinders them from doing their "proper" job. Itg seems important to me to make it clear to all personnel of the housing policy departments that work closely involving the public is the "proper" task of state organs in our socialist society. The description of the socialist state power as a "power accessible to everyone, doing everything in full sight of the masses,"(14) applies to all organs of the socialist state power, not only--though chiefly and indispensably--to the representational organs. The experiences gathered in the GDR in all spheres of social life emphatically confirm that a state manager achieves lasting success only if he

discusses and accomplishes his tasks jointly with the citizens and their social organs. Every staffer in the housing policy/housing management departments of the local councils must therefore operate as a political functionary of the workers and farmers state, whose attitude and work results are assessed by the citizen. This is the yardstick for the unity of word and deed. Of course it takes a lot of time to work closely with the public. But it is the only way of alerting the citizens to understand the need for and be ready to achieve greater social and economic efficiency. This in turn makes it possible for the personnel of the government apparatus to devote more time to conceptual and analytical work.

It is also possible to save time by more purposefully and efficiently using the already available or growing regional data banks as well as other modern office equipment. This reduces routine operations, improves decisionmaking and facilitates a more flexible response to changes.

The rules on urgency criteria to be worked out by the bezirk councils represent an important basis for the preparation of assignment plans.(15) Exact urgency criteria for the inclusion of the registered housing application in the assignment plan make it possible in conjunction with consideration for local circumstances to apply uniform standards, make objectively warranted priorities the basis of decisions and concentrate all forces on the settlement of the key issues listed in the criteria. However, this procedure should not be unduly rigid. In addition to the criteria defined by the bezirk council, a kreis with largely rural settlements obviously needs to apply other standards than an urban kreis in the same district. In other words, the urgency criteria to be established by the bezirk council include the basic directive (such as the accommodation of normal or single parent families with three or more children, young couples without their own living space), while it is up to the kreis or city council to supplement this basic directive by criteria responding to local conditions (such as the accommodation of families living in buildings to be demolished or of shift workers).

The homes' equipment with amenities such as inside toilets, baths or showers still varies widely, though significant improvements have been recorded and more are provided for in the 5-year plan.(16) It is therefore not possible to immediately meet every wish for a home with inside toilet and bath or shower. The local councils endeavor not only to reconstruct old buildings and make them safe, dry and warm; by organizing the cooperation of citizens, work collectives, enterprises, leisure time brigades and other social forces, they also strive to have additional sanitary facilities built in. As a result old buildings are adapted to socialist needs in addition to the plan. Still, in small and medium size towns, in particular, such initiatives are subject to some objective limits, because pipelines for water and the sewage system are inadequate to modern requirements. This capitalist legacy, too, can be dealt with only gradually. The Eleventh SED Party Congress therefore stated that it was one of our future tasks to improve the urban infrastructure as the precondition for modernizing homes, and to raise its capacity, reliability and efficiency as well as concentrate resources and manpower "on those regional key points where it is both imperative and possible to effectively improve our citizens' living conditions."(17)

Local councils and housing committees have welcomed the legal provision of Article 11 Paragraph 2 WLVO. According to this the application of the citizen is included in the target plan for the following year or stricken from the target plan if that citizen had repeatedly rejected a reasonable housing assignment. Admittedly, the terms "repeated" and "reasonable" may not always be interpreted in the same way. It is certain, though, that both need to be present in every case. In my opinion, for example, it is not enough for a home to be safe, dry and warm. These are indispensable conditions. I think that distance from the work place and transportation facilities or the location of the apartment on an upper floor need to be taken into account as well. Something that is quite reasonable for a healthy person may well not be reasonable for a severely handicapped individual. It is obviously impossible to work out a perfect plan at the central level. However, recommendations should be issued to the local councils in order to guarantee the uniform application of the law. The crucial point is a politically warranted decision, based on understanding of individual needs. Furthermore, any decision as per Article 11 Paragraph 2 WLVO--a matter entirely for the city, city district or village council and always to be arrived at collectively--should be subject to prior scrutiny by the pertinent housing committee and a hearing involving the particular citizen.

The assignment of housing evidently confirms that the present and future government official is able to accomplish his challenging tasks with the greatest possible political, economic, social and ideological efficacy only if he tackles them together with the social organs and the public, collaborates with them on comradely terms, respects their input and decides accordingly. By treating them as full and equal partners, the parties concerned gain self-respect, and this in turn improves initiative and activism that should be directed to the key points of state targets. The release of all potentials inherent in the social organs represents an important direction of the further development and perfection of socialist democracy and the improvement of state management and planning. It is a significant politico-ideological tasks of SED basic organizations in the state organs to make sure that each government official loyally cooperates with the social organs active in his sphere of responsibility, and that he always guarantees their ability to operate. This means that the council member responsible for the residential district or village should select and recruit suitable citizens for the housing committee in cooperation with the residential SED party organization and the residential district committee of the National Front. There is definitely room for a more purposeful link-up with the interests of young citizens especially.

It is up to the councils to set up housing committees. This task may not be assigned the committees of the National Front. National Front committees may propose members who are then appointed by the council chairman. We must remember that the housing committees are voluntary organs carrying out government tasks. This means that the competent government officials are responsible for providing the material prerequisites for the work of the housing committees, regularly instructing and training the members as well as inviting the committees to special events--such as the handing over of homes, construction site reports, council meetings, and so on.

As you see, even the first experiences gained by local state organs with regard to housing assignments on the basis of the WLVO provide us with a good deal of inspiration for the further evolution of socialist democracy and the more perfect development of its effective driving force. No doubt the new insights relating to the maintenance of homes and their planned preventive repairs, the government organized exchange of homes, new construction and modernization measures also offer new starting points for empirical studies and their theoretical generalization.

FOOTNOTES

1. See "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den XI. Parteitag der SED. Berichterstatter: Genosse Erich Honecker" [SED CC Report to the Eleventh SED Congress. Reporter: Comrade Erich Honecker], Berlin 1986, p 26.
2. See K.Marx/F.Engels, Collected Works, Vol 23, Berlin 1962. p 687.
3. K.Marx/F.Engels, Collected Works, Vol 18, Berlin 1962, p 213.
4. Ibid, p 243.
5. "SED CC Report...", as before, p 35.
6. See the speeches by F.J.Luedke and K.-D.Krohn at the Eleventh SED Congress, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 19 April 1986, pp 10,13.
7. "Programm der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands" [SED Program], Berlin 1976, p 23.
8. See "Direktive des XI.Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahrenm 1986 bis 1990. Berichterstatter: Genosse Guenter Mittag" [Eleventh SED Party Congress Directive to the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy. Reporter: Comrade Guenter Mittag], Berlin 1986, pp 119f.
9. See S.Bergmann/H.Pohl/K.Zieger, "Just Distribution and Efficient Use of the Housing Space," STAAT UND RECHT, 1986, p 206.
10. See W.Leupold, "With the Housing Committees Toward the Better Quality of Work," ORGANISATION, 1985, No 3, pp 24ff.
11. See Article 8 of the Decree on the Control of Housing Space--WLVO--of 16 October 1985, GBl I pp 301ff.
12. See H.Pohl, "The Efficient Use and Sociopolitically Effective Assignment of Housing Space," ORGANISATION, 1986, No 1, pp 18f.

13. See the speech by I.Ziegler at the Eleventh SED Party Congress, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 19 April 1986, p 13.
14. See V.I.Lenin, Collected Works, Vol 31, Berlin 1959, p 344.
15. See WLVO Article 5 Paragraph 2. In this connection let us remember that these urgency criteria are part and parcel of the tasks (decided upon by the district assembly) for the control and management of housing space. Forecasts on population development, based on computer calculations, are an indispensable basis of the criteria. Such calculations relating to the population as a whole and important age groups are available at national, district and kreis level (see D.Stempell, "Population Forecast for Berlin Residential Districts," ORGANISATION, 1986, No 3, pp 28ff).
16. See "SED CC Report....," as before, pp 35f.
17. See speech by W.Junker at the Eleventh SED Party Congress, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 21 April 1986, p 4.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL LEADERS EYE POST-CONGRESS POLICY THEMES

Editorial Introduction

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 9, Sep 86 p 7

[Introduction to a set of statements by military-political leaders, signed "The Editorial Board"]

[Text] Adopting and translating into specific tasks the abundant achievements and significant resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress proceeds in the armed forces, as well as in the entire party, and in our country. Main avenues of activity have already been outlined in the schedule of party, political, ideological and indoctrination work. These avenues will be supplemented by specifics at all organizational levels in the course of the reports-and-elections campaign currently getting underway, at party conferences and meetings of basic party organizations. We believe that the statements by members of the GZP WP [Main Political Directorate, Polish Army] leadership published below will provide good guidance for this intellectual and organizational endeavor.

Szacilo on Military Role in Stabilization

Warsaw WOJSKO POLSKIE in Polish No 9, Sep 86 pp 7-11

[Statement by Gen. Div. Dr Tadeusz Szacilo, PZPR CC member, chief of the Main Political Directorate, Polish Army; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] We should stress at the very beginning that not only specific provisions and obligations made in the resolution, but also our profound contemplation of the congress itself--the atmosphere permeating it, particular features of the proceedings, the methods of analyzing the situation and solving problems--should provide a point of departure for planning the entirety of post-congress activities, both for the immediate future and for the entire term. In a word, the essence, spirit, and fundamental premises of the congress should be this point of departure.

The time since the adjournment of the 10th Congress has increasingly reinforced our conviction that this was an event which will be permanently

and are capable of using the latest achievements of scientific thought and modern technologies.

Second, /restructuring the economy/ through the use of investment preferences, economic and legal and organizational mechanisms for the branches of industry which utilize materials and energy better, produce high quality goods and build up export capability. Sectors such as electronics, electrical engineering, monitoring equipment and sensors, pharmaceuticals, and fine chemical technology should be the driving force in accelerating structural shifts.

Third, /increased efficiency/ of management on the basis of:

- new and modernized technical facilities, efficient links between science and economic practice;

- better and more complete utilization of labor reserves, overcoming the still common phenomena of poor organization and labor discipline and erratic supply and subcontractor deliveries associated with them;

- appropriate assignment of the large pool of skilled cadres in the process of production. This should be effected by comprehensive certification of positions aimed at bringing about a situation whereby "in every element, as many people as needed and with the needed skills are employed; responsibilities do not overlap; there is no official formal justification for feigning activity and for useless actions, so that every day, every position and every person employed in it contribute to progress."

Fourth, /embarking on a qualitatively new second stage of economic reform./ Reinforcing central management and planning with a simultaneous consolidation of enterprise autonomy, self-government and accountability is the essence of this stage. Economic coercion and the principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work will be the basic device for promoting the efficiency of management.

Therefore, the congress expressly emphasized that for our country there is no alternative to banking on the involvement of people, efficiency of operations, rigorous and persistent implementation of bold new solutions, without which progress in socio-economic activities is out of the question.

The 10th Congress did not only confirm, but also developed and modified the line of understanding and struggle adopted by the 9th Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Where the previous congress emphasized political understanding, the present one broadened the ground for it, assigning priority to cooperation in the socio-economic sphere by virtue of national responsibility for taking advantage of the historical opportunity for the Poles created by the program of the party. Simultaneously, the front of struggle was broadened and expanded to areas which impede our progress, hamper struggle against old customs, paralyze the will to act and social involvement.

It is evident that the ongoing process of stabilization reduces the leeway for actions by domestic adversaries and their external principals, that their base

completely disciplined in carrying out the resolutions and obligations assumed. We will increase our requirements for party members with regard to service and outside it, we will mold the personality of our comrades in such a way that they treat party membership not as a privilege, but as a duty, as a way to the involved life of a social activist. This is the best way to build up the prestige of the party and win for it the best from among the non-party members. These very issues should be the focus of the reports-and-elections campaign in party organizations of the armed forces. Its purpose is to prepare specific and ambitious action programs on the basis of congress resolutions, and to elect comrades who can guarantee the persistent implementation of these programs to positions of authority in the party.

/Streamlining ideological and indoctrination activities, connecting them to the essence and resolutions of the congress./ Once again, I will refer in this instance to the words of the first secretary of PZPR CC, who said in summation of the congress: "A comprehensive turnaround towards efficiency in the economy, science and technology, education and culture will be faster if it is supported by the necessary changes in social awareness, in the thinking and attitude of people." Therefore, the propaganda and indoctrination front of the armed forces should strongly support this comprehensive turnaround in the ideological, political, moral and psychological aspects.

We are subordinating all forms of educational and indoctrination activities in the armed forces, i.e. comprehensive political and party training, lectures, agitation and information activities, to performing this task. We do not seek a mechanical relay and simple interpretation of the achievements and resolutions of the congress, but rather explaining in-depth the problems of our development, inculcating Marxist--Leninist ideology, molding the skill of class interpretation of contemporary socio-political, economic and international processes based on the substantive and methodological inspiration of the congress. Proceeding from that, we seek to enhance and enrich the patriotic and professional incentives for exemplary service and work, to shape high morale and political involvement among the troops--a main factor in combat readiness.

In this matter, mass media have an important role to play. Through clear language, convincing arguments and attractive form, they should increasingly better inculcate socialist, patriotic and internationalist values, propagate the cult of honest work, interest in innovation and scientific-technical progress, and enrich the knowledge of political and military problems of the contemporary world.

/Development and increased importance of culture and education in the armed forces./ Culture and education, in their particular way, by appealing to the intellect, imagination and feelings, mold the attitudes and behavior of people, meet and enrich their spiritual needs, inculcate the values of socialist humanism. We are incorporating the ideas of the congress and the recommendations of its resolution into the program of promoting culture in the armed forces included in the plan for 1986 through 1990. We are striving to use the increased funds allocated for building and equipping military centers of culture and education better and more efficiently. We will introduce increasingly wider circles of soldiers to participation in cultural events,

of support is shrinking. However, we should not have the illusion that the process of renewal and acceleration of the socio-economic development of the country will still go on through the flames of class confrontations, even with a possibility of a temporary increase in tension. After all, antagonistic contradictions in our country still have not disappeared; there are forces of militant and belligerent anticommunism, prepared to betray the fundamental interest of the state and the people in favor of aliens. They cannot be neglected, because they draw on the support of the most extremist circles of international capitalism, which do not want to give up their interference in the internal affairs of Poland. In a broader view, it is the primary cause of the arms race and political and military strains in international relations.

Therefore, vital interests of our people and of humanity at large impel us to support vigorously the global and partial initiatives of the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons, bringing the arms spiral to a halt, disarmament on the basis of equal security of both parties, overcoming the impasse of confrontation, and returning to the policy of detente. Our initiatives also have the same goals, as exemplified by the "Declaration of the 10th Congress on Security and Cooperation in Europe," as well as specific undertakings associated with the proposals of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact on quantitative reductions of conventional armed forces put forth at the Budapest meeting.

/The socialist state/ is a real foundation for the national existence of Poles and sovereignty of our motherland. The power, modern character, and efficiency of this state allow the society to live safely and to take care of internal affairs in peace. Therefore, the congress made reinforcing the state the first priority among the political tasks, stressing that only a state which is governed by law and is democratic, on the one hand, and has a high level of civic awareness and social discipline, on the other hand, can be genuinely healthy and strong.

We have already accomplished a lot in this sphere, but many tasks are yet to be tackled. First of all, it is necessary to consolidate the role and streamline the operation of representative organs, especially of people's councils and self-government of the urban and rural populace, in which, it should be recalled, many representatives of the armed forces take part. These institutions should be a practical school of socialist democracy; they must provide an opportunity for fostering social initiative and participation by citizens in decision-making in practically all fields of social, economic and cultural life.

Ensuring greater efficiency of operations of state administration organs is also an important task, especially with regard to the relationship between the office and the citizen: combatting manifestations of bureaucratism, foot-dragging, and a formalistic approach to the concerns of people. With a view to reinforcing the protection of the interests of the populace, the congress initiated creating the institution of social advocates of civil rights, nominated by people's councils. On the other hand, the congress emphasized the need for comprehensive civic and legal education of our society, which is necessary to reinforce the rule of socialist law and civil discipline.

etched in the history of the party, people and state. Its significance owes to the domestic economic and socio-political situation and its international background. In a way, it occurred at the junction of two epochs. It amounted to a particular turning point, which, /on the one hand,/ brings to a close a complex and dramatic period of struggle in defense of socialist foundations in our country, for regaining strength and authority by "the same, yet different" party and consolidating its positions. /On the other hand,/ the congress confirmed our entry into a stage of normalcy, making up lost time, and marching at a quickened pace into the 21st century. It was an ordinary congress, because it was held in a relatively stabilized situation. Yet, it was at the same time extraordinary due to the still numerous difficulties which we must overcome through collective and innovative effort. It was a continuation of the line of the 9th Congress, but it was enriched by new realities and new mechanisms of action which should bring about a turnaround in implementing this line.

The entire party contributed to the achievements of the congress. The fundamental documents adopted in the course of the proceedings--the PZPR Program, the resolution, the amended statute--resulted from consultations on an unprecedented scale. Hundreds of thousands of party members took part in consultations, but also non-party member aktiv from almost all political, social and economic organizations operating in our country. The nature of the congressional discussion resembled that of a working council. It was marked by objectivity, receptiveness to innovative ideas and practical proposals. I stress this general involvement, additionally reinforced by the Congress Initiative, because it shows that members of the party and non-party members at large may feel like coauthors of the program premises adopted by the congress and identify with them. This provides a good ideological and psychological foundation for implementation activities. Only such activities and the persistence with which the entire party will translate the resolutions made into reality will prevent this from becoming a congress of lost opportunities.

The fact that the congress decidedly made economic issues its first priority, while treating all basic problems of the country in dialectical unity and mutual interdependence, is a specific feature of the 10th Congress. Let us note, however, that this emphasis on the economy was not a peculiarity of our congress alone. It is broader in scope and extends to the entire socialist community. The 27th CPSU Congress and congresses of communists of other socialist states had the same orientation. It shows that a transition to intensive and highly efficient forms of management is an objective historic necessity for the states of real socialism at the current stage of development. For Poland, it is the only way enabling us to ultimately overcome the crisis and gradually accelerate the pace of socialist construction.

The congress has marked the way. It laid down a clear, realistic and inspiring strategy and tactics of socio-economic development. Briefly, they provide for:

First, /modernizing the economy/ on the basis of scientific-technical progress. Stable development of the sectors which promote such modernization

/The People's Armed Forces of Poland,/ one of the main organs of the state, play an important role in furthering stability. The congress praised highly the historic and contemporary achievements of our armed forces in their service to the people. It stressed their responsible execution of the tasks during the state of war and expressed its most profound respect for the self-sacrificing cadres and to all soldiers. This evaluation makes us duty-bound to constantly reinforce the defense and social functions and prestige of the armed forces by:

firstly, discharging in an exemplary fashion our basic duty, which consists of everyday toil of the soldier and enhancing fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Army and armies of the Warsaw Pact in the interest of reliable national and alliance security;

secondly, vigorous participation in the economic life of the country, concentration of efforts on socially important pursuits where the potential of the armed forces can yield maximum effects, as well as contribution to scientific-technical progress; thirdly, indoctrination and upbringing activities preparing young people for active civil and professional participation; molding militant ideological and political attitudes and creating a plentiful reservoir for the growth of party ranks.

Therefore, now is the time to act diligently and persistently, with good organization and proceeding from the most rational concepts, competence and courage in innovation. As somebody graphically put it, in this action, there should be no fans, but only players, since, as PZPR CC First Secretary Gen. Army Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his closing speech at the congress, "it is deeds rather than words that will remove from the agenda the issues yet unresolved (...). The persistence with which we implement the resolutions made will be decisive."

A ministry-level document, adopted by the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defense and containing the set of tasks to be performed in the armed forces in the immediate future and until the year 1990, was prepared on the basis of ideological, political, topical and methodological guidance of the congress and the 2nd PZPR CC Plenum as well as the army-wide discussion. These tasks were classified into a dozen topical groups such as, for example, party and political work, training and mobilization activities, streamlining the structures of the armed forces, modernizing technical materiel, improving economic management in the armed forces, and many others.

In post-congress party and political work aimed at persistent implementation of the congress resolution, we will mainly concentrate on the following key directions.

/Reinforcing the position and impact of party activities, especially of its basic organizations./ We will increase their prestige in their community and influence on all aspects of life in this community. Party organizations should reinforce the principle of one-person command, increase its quality through example and consultation, and at the same time see to it that decisions of superiors are executed in an exemplary manner. We will require party organizations and echelons to be more persistent in their actions, to be

strengthen the ties of the armed forces with the artistic community, and present our achievements to the society at large. On our part, we will also resolutely counteract the penetration of cultural life by antisocialist forces, transforming it into an arena of ideological struggle against the interests of the socialist state and our people;

/Organization of scientific support for ideological indoctrination, cultural and educational activities in the units. Centers of social studies in academies and higher officers' schools have a leading role to play./ They have respectable achievements in the field of humanities, economic and social sciences, history, Marxist philosophy, sociology, psychology and education. We should help make this potential of substantive knowledge and methodological experience an asset for the entire armed forces. Our Ministry of Defense Publishing House and military magazines, including WOJSKO LUDOWE, have an important role to play. In bringing up a modern soldier and citizen, we must proceed from a verified scientific foundation. We must target primarily the young people to whom the ideas and decisions of the congress are mainly addressed, and for whom they provide an increasingly better outlook. Our task is to see to it that the young generation, not tainted by the inclination to shirk responsibility and routine, matures faster, combining its characteristic enthusiasm with the experience of the older people, displays bolder initiatives and persistently implements them. Young people are protected not in order to spoil them, but, on the contrary, to temper them for a fight with what obstructs and slows progress.

/The requirement of efficiency/ is "the synthesis of syntheses," the praxiological foundation for our post-congress activities. We view the problems of modernizing and raising the efficiency of military education in this light, bearing in mind at the same time that we are bringing up cadres for the future, which will achieve complete professional maturity at the turn of the 20th century. Therefore, we are gearing our schools to training and indoctrinating people receptive to modernity and innovation. In streamlining the organizational and mobilization structures within the framework of certification principles put forth by the congress, we are striving in particular to optimally use the pool of personnel by regrouping forces on priority tasks, and modernizing and equipping service and work stations. In military management, we are implementing the recommendations of the Conference on Rational Management. We will encourage savings of allocated materiel and funds through the use of economic mechanisms.

/To know more and understand better in order to act more efficiently/ is the fundamental directive of the 10th Congress for us. Party organizations and echelons, party members, especially in high service positions, should themselves possess, as well as promote and support in others, the courage to fight against the widespread and already outdated patterns in command activities, ideological and indoctrination work, organization of life, service and training of the troops. They should be oriented towards innovation, sometimes towards unconventional forms of work, towards achieving the objectives by the most efficient methods. They should bring up, respect, support, and reward highly qualified professionals, people with a broad mind, businesslike, bold, inquisitive and creative, people who are passionate innovators, and at the same time diligent and disciplined.

Only in this way can we rise to the tasks set for us by the historic 10th PZPR Congress.

Dutkowski Sees Reinvigorated PZPR

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 9, Sep 86 pp 11-14

[Statement by Rear Adm. Ludwik Dutkowski, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate, Polish Army]

[Excerpts] We have not spent the past years sleeping, especially the time between the 9th and 10th Congresses, which is correctly called a time of socialist renewal. On the contrary, the participation of the armed forces in this process is significant and commonly known. Party activities have picked up. We have gained many young people or "discovered" many of the previously largely unnoticed activists, who, having gained the confidence of their colleagues in dramatic times, have developed into party functionaries in their own right. Sincerity and soldierly straightforwardness are in the air. Even those who have served in the army for a short time know that today there are fewer and fewer showy gala days and less apple-polishing in the barracks. The pre-congress campaign, during which the draft PZPR program and congress theses were discussed, individual talks with all party members and candidates were held and various obligations and initiatives were started, showed many changes which have occurred in our community and in the life of the party. They consist of greater sincerity and openness in military collectives, democratization of intraparty activities, enhancing the bond between commands, party echelons and leadership elements with the mass of soldiers, employees of the armed forces, families, and young people. This is how the words "the same, yet different party" are becoming reality in our community. In a certain sense, this involves the life of the armed forces in its entirety.

This process goes on. Resolutions of the congress have given it new momentum. The program of implementing the tasks set by the 10th PZPR Congress in the armed forces, accepted by the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, obligates us, among other things, to consistently improve all elements on which the efficiency of everyday activities hinges. In our party and service discussions, we should constantly design these activities with a view to the following objective--how we can work /better, more economically, more functionally and efficiently./

The world changes, as do the people. Today's recruit coming to the armed forces differs from his older colleagues. Sometimes he is physically weaker. Often times, his psychological resilience leaves a lot to be desired. It happens that his attitude towards the service is negative, because he has been under the influence of propaganda hostile to us and practiced primarily by foreign radio stations, and also by the centers of antisocialist opposition inside the country, the remnants of the so-called "underground," various "organizations" bandying demagogical arguments about military service being unnecessary. It is known that these opinions, views and attitudes, as well as physical and psychological condition, undergo changes in the barracks.

Frequently, changes into the exact opposite take place, which is shown by sociological research, to say nothing of common observation.

We are now aware of the resolutions of the congress. Also, we have a great many (perhaps, too many?) generally good documents, plans, intentions of a lower level regarding various aspects of military, social, party, youth or cultural activity. Many of them look very appealing, they are printed or typed on coated paper, sometimes even hardbound.

Is this bad? I do not think so. However, these plans should not just delight the eye of a superior, inspector or journalist, who can see them when they show up in the subunit, unit, party committee or a military office, not just serve as a sample for drawing up similar documents towards the end of this year valid for the next one. They should absolutely be implemented!

Political and party support for the certification of positions, especially at headquarters' offices, is an urgent task. The goal of this action is simple: these offices should be made as functional, integrated and responsive to the units as possible. At all times, we should remember not only their programming and control functions, but also their service function with regard to the troops. In view of this, we should perhaps take care of making the good old initiative, Days of Soldiers' Meetings, shine again. Representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, headed by the minister, have set a good example in the matter, frequently visiting units, groups, training grounds, spending time with the soldiers.

Comrades working in the mass media and cultural facilities yet have a lot to do. We should check whether, for example, the soldier eagerly reaches for the [military] district newspaper, and if not, we should find out why. What should be done in order to change this situation? What should we do, which forms of work should be used in order for the soldier to go to his club eagerly and spend time there pleasantly?

As is known, the cadres decide everything. Those ensuring execution determine what will change in the style of our work and what we would like to change. Political officers have a particularly important role to play. Being a political officer is a calling. Somebody who prefers administrative methods, feels no need to be among people and to talk to them, who simply does not like people, cannot be a political officer. This must be an intelligent, cultured, well-read person, well-disposed towards those around him. Courage in thinking and action, and persistence in carrying out the tasks assigned should be his traits. He should be mindful of his supporting function with regard to the soldier. He should remain with the soldiers in their spare time. Many political, propaganda, and cultural events should be shifted to the time off.

Changing our style is a continuous process. We are constantly improving it, adjusting it to the changing people and situations, and looking up to the best. Now, we should change the process so as to achieve better results without extra work, so as to satisfy those working diligently and honestly. Let these who are not keeping pace through a fault of their own, due to poor involvement, have pangs of conscience. Let their fellow servicemen and superiors give them a critical evaluation.

PZPR Ranks in Military Growing

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 9, Sep 86 pp 14-16

[Statement by Gen. Bde. Tadeusz Kojder, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate, Polish Army, chief of the Organizational Department]

[Excerpts] In general, an answer to the question of what the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress in the armed forces means, may be reduced to the following statement: the point is to /consolidate the position and authority of the party,/ and especially of its basic organizations, so that it can better support the process of commanding and strengthening all aspects of combat readiness.

Development of the party in the armed forces is a stable and growing trend. This statement can be supported by the following examples from recent years: in 1985, 30 percent more candidates joined than in 1984; over the first 8 months of this year, the number of admissions grew by over 33 percent compared to the similar period of last year. Only in the period directly preceding the congress (in June of this year), the ranks of party members in the armed forces increased by 1,122 candidates. An overwhelming majority of basic party organizations conduct efficient activities in this field. The average number of admissions per one basic party organization came up to 2.68 in 1985 (in .pa 1984--2.07). The above phenomena and trends confirm the statement on the reinforcement of the party and the growth of its authority among soldiers.

However, along with successes, we can also see further opportunities. They involve, for example, the positioning of party members and candidates in individual organizational elements of the armed forces. There still are military collectives (squads, platoons, companies) with no party comrades in them. However, these same collectives include ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] activists, meritorious trainees, dedicated people discharging their service responsibilities in an exemplary fashion. When we ask them whether they have been approached about joining the party or whether that possibility has been considered, silence is quite frequently the answer. Some, fortunately few, comrades even think that people "have got to mature into" joining the party on their own, that they should seek to join themselves. This position is difficult to accept, and we should counteract it resolutely, especially where soldiers in basic service are involved, whose reaching out to the secretary of the basic organization is often hampered by shyness or simple indecision. We cannot overlook this phenomenon if we are to successfully prepare young for active social life and mold their ideological and political attitudes.

The aforementioned opportunities, discussed openly and unreservedly in the course of the pre-congress campaign, were not discovered this year. This is all the more reason for the basic party organizations to be aware of them on the eve of the reports-and-elections campaign.

In preparing action programs for the new term in office, we should consider both the ideological and political achievements of the pre-congress campaign

as a foundation for carrying out qualitatively new tasks, as well as aspects of our work which require particular attention and care. While looking towards the future, we should learn the lessons of the past.

Finally, there is yet another problem worthy of attention in the course of the present reports-and-elections campaign. It involves /views on the forms of displaying social activity by soldiers./ The number of well-known forms which have been used for years is great, as has often been pointed out in the discussion. Suffice it to mention "The Instruction on Meritorious Service and Mutual Competition in the Armed Forces of the PRP." Due to this, a segment of the comrades believe that "it is enough to use the old ones, as long as they are good ones." This is correct, but only in part. Old forms are good, but this does not relieve us from searching for new, more efficient forms which better fit the mentality of contemporary young people.

This is attempted in many military units, e.g. in one of the districts "The League of the Thrifty" was set up, and in another one a campaign under the slogan "Zlotys for Thinking" is being developed and propagated. These initiatives serve to streamline the system of rational management in the armed forces. Some of them, e.g. the ones carried out not so long ago, "Youth Relays for the 40th Anniversary of the People's Armed Forces of Poland," "For This Land Dearer Than Others," (in honor of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland), "Safeguarding the Victory of Our Fathers" (in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory), or "The Green Monument to the 40 years of Victory," fully deserve to be acknowledged as permanent, officially sanctioned forms of activity by soldiers, due to their wide scope and response among soldiers.

Many innovative and highly efficient approaches are only known at this moment in narrow circles, such as small units, units and military departments. The lack of organized exchange of experience often hampers their wider application. Therefore, this is a field for action by party echelons and organizations, party and political organs, and commands of all organizational levels. Especially at issue is the propagation of such forms which will be received and accepted not only by party and ZSMP members, but also (and, perhaps primarily) by soldiers without an organizational affiliation, who are, after all, an appreciable segment of our community.

/Creating favorable conditions for the practical implementation of proposed initiatives/ is another important matter. The centerpiece of party and service activities in this field should include not only moral support for innovative arrangements, but also specific help and persistence in implementing the ones recognized to be justified and useful.

Better Indoctrination for Future Draftees

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 9, Sep 86 pp 16-18

[Statement by Gen. Bde. Prof Dr Leslaw Wojtasik, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate, Polish Army, chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation]

[Excerpts] Accelerating the pace of further socialist development requires, along with economic actions, reconstructing the way we think and act, shaping a new mentality in line with the requirements of the time in which we live and will live in the near future. However, socialist mentality does not develop spontaneously. It calls for a planned educational process, a unified ideological and indoctrination system, and persistence in our actions.

This is a task following from both the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and social necessity, the imperative of the moment. After all, the mentality of a socialist society amounts to an authentic force on which the quality of the material life of the people hinges. Among other things, it is due to this that such a mentality is subjected to furious subversive attacks, and psychological pressure by our adversary.

The adversary has no intention to lay down his arms in this battle. On the contrary, all signs indicate that we are still going to draw the fire of external and domestic class adversaries. We are already hearing their promises of stepping up further the propaganda aggression, of introducing new forms and techniques to serve its ends. They did not come as a surprise to us. We will counteract them resolutely and efficiently.

These and other conditions suggest a question to us: what kind of a man do we want to develop in order for him to stand up to the challenge of history, the requirements of marching at a quick pace into the 21st century?

Documents of the congress bring up a vision of the character of a Pole at the turn of this century, a man strong in his socialist convictions. He must be aware of the true picture of the historical past of our country and have extensive knowledge of the applicable economic laws, of the status, conditions and prospects of development of the national economy; he should have the ideological and moral motivation to work well. This man must also be convinced that the socialist state is the supreme value in our national existence and that a conscientious attitude towards civil rights and duties is the litmus test of contemporary patriotism. He must understand the need to subordinate the differences in worldview to the common goals of the working people, being at the same time aware of the cognitive and moral advantages of scientific worldview.

Backward tendencies, anachronistic political concepts, obsession with myths and obscurantism, petty bourgeois egoism, the tendency to neglect economic laws and to restore the high-handedness of the nobility, harmful ideas about the antagonistic division between the state and the populace, manifestations of nationalism should be eliminated from the consciousness of the Pole, as should be relapses of political and behavioral clericalism, which create an environment of intolerance and retard our culture compared to those of modern societies.

The Pole of the turn of the century should be characterized by a comprehensive internationalist attitude, a profound awareness of benefits to us resulting from multifaceted cooperation with socialist countries, the conviction that the future of the socialist motherland is closely tied to the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

This particular pattern of sorts of the future Pole should be designed so that our ambitious plans are not left up in the air, so that slogans and appeals are translated into life and become reality. This will only occur when people stop being inadequately involved in the developing processes of socialist renewal in the country, if they manage to summon up creative potential, energy and professional initiative.

It makes a difference for the armed forces which young people reinforce the ranks of the military, what they bring to the barracks, which values have been inculcated in them by the family, the school, the youth organization and the enterprise. Our interest in young people of pre-recruiting age follows from, among other things, the fact that their better preparation in civilian life for military service is very significant for faster adjustment of the young people in the community of soldiers and for achieving better results in training and indoctrination.

A military educator does not select his charges. He works with the ones whom life offers him. When he gets charges who are properly brought up, he will primarily get involved in improving the character of the citizen--soldier rather than molding it from the very beginning. In this case, he can concentrate his entire educational effort on promoting profound appreciation by the young people of what they are to defend, how and against whom, and on inculcating in them necessary soldierly values and virtues.

Meanwhile, we will participate with great vigor in molding a socially desirable model of the character of a Pole. We have good conditions for this and a proven system of ideological and indoctrination influence. Military service provides a unique opportunity to review the personality traits of young people and to revise their attitudes and views.

Heads of political education groups, lecturers and agitators, working selflessly and with total dedication, have a particularly important role to play in this matter. Undoubtedly, no one else talks as they do to the young people entering their adult life through the armed forces, learning, within the ranks, to be responsible for their own actions. No one else talks to the young people as they do about major and minor issues of our reality.

This is neither simple nor easy. This is well-known to those who have at least once faced a group of inquisitive young people. This calls for extensive and continually perfected knowledge, great discretion, and precision with words, optimism and educator's patience. Military educators possess these traits, hence their achievements in indoctrination, which are gaining broad social acceptance and approval.

The press of military districts and service arms should give much greater support to their ideological and indoctrination work than has been the case to date. These newspapers must change their format and become more soldierly, closely tied to the reality of this community. The pages of this press should be made more available to young people's collectives, filled with authentic life and problems of concern to young people in the armed forces.

Worldview formation is an integral, inseparable part of this work. We have considerable success in this field as well; however, opportunities are, perhaps, even greater. This is a particularly sensitive and very delicate sphere of human consciousness, the one that calls for both tact and forbearance in our actions. We see further opportunities for indoctrination in indirect actions, in sincere and bold presentation of the problem.

Thus far, we have mainly projected our indoctrination effort inward, into the armed forces, concentrating on ideological, moral and political molding of the soldier. However, at present we cannot be involved only in educating the soldier. The time has come to change the stereotype and go out far into the foreground. Young people affiliated with the ZHP [Polish Scout Union], high school students, young people of pre-recruitment age should be within the domain of our actions. An expanded system of civic, patriotic, and defense education of young people will make it possible to prepare them better than before for military service and work for the country.

These actions will be an integral part of the enhanced process of further reinforcing the bond between the armed forces and the people. The prestige the armed forces enjoy in our society is very high. That is because they are people's armed forces not only in name. We will enhance this integration in a planned and persistent fashion, by enriching the variety of the forms of cooperation to date, opening the gates of barracks for the populace, while at the same time making them air-tight as far as ideological and propaganda subversion is concerned.

Ethical, Moral Training in Military

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 9, Sep 86 pp 18-21

[Statement by Gen. Bde. Albin Zyto, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate, Polish Army, chief of the Department of Culture and Education]

[Excerpts] The resolution of the 10th PZPR Congress and an in-depth analysis of the current status of cultural development in the armed forces should be the point of departure for outlining the main directions for post-congress cultural and educational activities. Fortunately, we have such an analysis summing up our achievements in the past 5 years. We have also carried out a review of military cultural centers, which has yielded many interesting observations and recommendations. Rich factual material suggests that the tasks included in the schedule of activities for 1981 through 1985 were carried out successfully, bringing tangible results, despite difficulties and much adversity. We made some progress or held our own in all spheres of culture. As a result, the quality of participation by the military community in creating and absorbing cultural values has improved.

Shaping a moral culture for the military community remains an especially important and still current issue. This culture is reflected in the views and attitude of the cadres, their families and soldiers in basic service, in their identification with the socialist ideals, ethical and moral values and norms of behavior. High morale of the soldiers, their dedication to service and work, preparedness for exertion and sacrifice in the name of reinforcing the

defense capability of our country testify to the level of this culture. It is also expressed through the attitudes affirming patriotism and internationalism, great sensitivity and awareness of the subversion activity of antisocialist forces and resistance to hostile propaganda. As an entity, the military community has proven itself in many political, social, propaganda, and cultural actions, attesting in this way to its maturity and high morale.

This is not to say that absolute harmony prevails in the military community, that everything ticks as it should and no improvement is in order. On the contrary, despite the generally favorable evaluation of its attitude, there are still many reproachable manifestations in the moral sphere, associated primarily with interpersonal relations between junior and senior year soldiers, youth subculture with its informal relations, inculcating sobriety, strengthening informal links, and preserving good morals by soldiers in contacts with civilian population.

Most of the deviations, irregularities, and negative phenomena affect the culture of everyday life, the mode of behavior and activities. This involves single individuals or small groups; it is marginal compared to the positive side, and yet it reduces the level of culture. Therefore, we must work more efficiently in this field. We should look for new forms and methods of work and for ways of applying cultural means which will eliminate everything that obstructs progress. A certain remedy for this sickness should be found in work on the fundamentals, targeting specific groups in the community rather than an anonymous recipient, hitting the weakest points, tearing down harmful barriers, and creating a new quality of cultural life.

The order of the moment is creating conditions for harmonious development of all spheres of culture in the armed forces and further social activation of the community, undertaking actions encouraging initiative and innovation, setting in motion the motor of progress and diligent work, introducing factors increasing the influx of works of a high ideological and artistic value, and elevating interpersonal relations, while thwarting attempts to smuggle in muck and trash.

Role of Military Schools, Academies

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 9, Sep 86 pp 21-23

[Statement by Col. Prof Dr Mieczyslaw Michalik, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate, Polish Army, for military education]

[Excerpts] Military education is the present and the future of the armed forces. As is known, the army means permanent training of soldiers, continuous improvement of skills and concern for the intellectual and cultural level of career cadres. This is what contemporary military technology calls for; this is also what the present conditions on an eventual battlefield require. High and difficult goals in training and R&D work are the result of this.

However, one can justifiably ask: does the military education system adequately fulfill its present tasks, all its strengths notwithstanding? Does it ensure the influx of an adequate number of fully-rated young cadres into the armed forces? Does it meet the requirements of the future, the proverbial science and technology, socio-political and military challenges of the late 20th and early 21st century? After all, it is obvious that current students and graduates of military academies will determine the outlook for the armed forces at that time.

Certainly, this system is not without many significant difficulties and shortcomings. The latter were the subject of extensive and objective party discussion in military education and research facilities in light of the topics, and resolutions adopted by the 24th PZPR CC Plenum and the 3rd Congress of Polish Science. As a result of these discussions, specific recommendations and tasks involving many affairs and fields in the sphere of science and military education, as well as plans for implementing them, were set forth. They were aimed at streamlining the process of instruction and indoctrination and the scientific and research effort. This includes strengthening the motivation of military school students to serve as career officers, the durability of knowledge acquired in school and the skill of using it in practical activities, as well as reinforcing the links between scientific and research activities and military instruction, indoctrination, organization, command and management practices.

Pre-congress and post-congress discussions have brought up new elements and problems in this field and have made it possible to put them in a general context and shed new light on them. Programs for implementing the resolution of the 10th PZPR Congress with regard to science and education, also incorporating the plans prepared subsequent to the 24th PZPR CC Plenum and the 3rd Congress of Science, were prepared in colleges, academies and research institutes. Likewise, a central program was prepared at the level of the Main Political Directorate of the Army. These programs embrace both extemporaneous and long-term tasks and undertakings concerning the dissemination and implementation of the resolutions adopted.

The tasks resulting from these resolutions may and should be taken directly and expressed in a concrete, specific, implementation-oriented form. However,

they may also be expressed in a synthetic fashion, describing the thrust of the course and resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress, general directions for the arrangements adopted. These should be treated as a methodological foundation of sorts for specific arrangements, as defined in this publication by the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army.

Bigger Budget Needed for Educational Aids, Materials

Warsaw WOJSKO POLSKIE in Polish No 9, Sep 86 pp 23-25

[Statement by Col. Leon Morawski, M.A., chief of the Department of Publications, Printing and Supply of the Main Political Directorate, Polish Army; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] The above directions for activities, translated into practice, apply to the functions and tasks with which the Department of Publications, Printing and Supply of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army is charged regarding publishing and printing enterprises, and supplying the political apparatus of the armed forces with technical means of propaganda and materials, especially paper and photographic products.

The guiding concept of comprehensive operations of the department in its capacity of the central supply organ is /to support efficiently programs of specialized combat and political training carried out in the armed forces and propaganda, agitation, cultural and educational work./ This is accomplished both by newspapers, magazines, books and the increasingly modern stationary (indoor) technical means of propaganda, as well as those adapted to field conditions and mounted on vehicles. In principle, this is carried out persistently.

In recent years, we have had numerous achievements. Military units and institutions, especially the academies, higher officer schools, training centers and facilities, and military cultural centers currently have at their disposal a respectable quantity of adequately modern technical equipment, especially audiovisual. /However, the needs of the political apparatus also grow, outstripping our financial and material possibilities./ This is the case primarily with video equipment, micro-computers, and game equipment. Moreover, this equipment is expensive; only a part of it is produced in our country.

/Rational and thrifty management of available funds, equipment and materials/ is essential to planning, supply, production, and operation activities. This is primarily expressed through plans such as:

to keep persistently to the equipment schedules in effect for the technical means of propaganda and consumption norms for materials, spare parts, energy and liquid fuels;

to select, where possible, radio, television and sound equipment consuming less electric power. In using special equipment (propaganda, public address and field printing plants), we recommend tapping the power grid where possible

instead of all-purpose electric generators, which use proportionately more liquid fuel,

to give preference to purchases of equipment and materials at sales and wholesale prices, i.e. directly from industrial enterprises and wholesale trade organizations;

to streamline the operation of the technical means of propaganda in military units and institutions through, among other things, systematic reviews and maintenance, planned repairs, setting up full-time and part-time workshops and repair facilities and streamlining their operations, expanding the scope and improving the level of training for specialists.

This is the first group of issues influencing the results of material and technical supply operations. The other, much more complicated group, includes the entire sphere of properly using in the process of instruction and indoctrination the technical means already installed in our lecture halls and rooms, as well as thrifty management of the available equipment.

It should be stressed that psychological barriers which professors, lecturers and heads of political indoctrination groups have with regard to using technical means and audiovisual materials in training are in general easily overcome. Therefore, these aids are becoming an integral part of their work. However, still too many expensive appliances and too much equipment are for display only. This is why some classrooms and auditoria, especially in military schools, are more like museum halls. Every chief, head, or lecturer desires to have absolutely everything for himself, for his chair, for his topical group or specialty training class.

This bears directly on the management of available assets. At issue is the most feasible distribution of equipment among military units and institutions. We should also see to it that this equipment is in good repair and operated duly and in a professional manner. Therefore, we have to deal with the entire cycle of operation and repairs, on which proper use of equipment in the process of instruction and indoctrination hinges.

Preventing damage to and loss of the assets of the political apparatus occupies an important place in the system of pro-efficiency and economizing actions. Prevention is what is needed, which mainly consists of: carrying out requisite educational actions through, among other things, visual propaganda, ensuring proper accounting and reporting in the ZARYS information system, classifying the equipment properly and organizing its retirement efficiently in cases when it /indeed/ cannot be operated further. Disposing of retired equipment properly, especially in the case of its sale, is a separate issue. In cases when, despite everything, losses or damage have occurred, they should be taken care of efficiently, without improvised arrangements which are still resorted to on occasion. Therefore, there is a need for party and youth organizations and echelons to also get involved from time to time in these matters as the need arises. Many of them do undertake such activities; they are a part of the consciousness of an appreciable segment of the party and youth organization aktiv.

Judging from my experience of many years, I believe that the armed forces have a well-established tradition for rational and at the same time economical management, though the scope of rational management is different. The results obtained likewise vary. /Every career serviceman, especially commanders and political officers, should begin rational and, therefore, economical management /in his own command, in his unit, or institution./ After all, we cannot agree with the view, still quite commonly held, that we indeed must economize, but not in my unit, not at my expense. Usually, at this point calculations begin of where and how much can be saved if only... Therefore, we should do everything possible in order to change this line of reasoning.

These dangers were also brought up at the Central Conference on Rational Management in the Armed Forces held on 8 January 1986. "Party echelons and organizations must become the main social advocate and promoter of savings and streamlining endeavors, of overcoming particularism and insensitivity to poor management of every description"--said Minister of National Defense Gen. Arms Florian Siwicki in his closing statement.

9761

CSO:2600/217

DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETINGS NOTED

National Defense Committee Meets

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The National Defense Committee met on 13 November. The meeting was chaired by General of Armies Wojciech Jaruzelski.

It was stated that for the good of Polish security, it is important to maintain with the other Warsaw Pact states a joint policy for peace and international detente. Full support was expressed for the initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union to limit the arms race and achieve nuclear disarmament.

The National Defense Committee evaluated the activities of organs and institutions participating in the process of patriotic indoctrination and defense training of the public and especially of youth and also outlined further actions that need to be taken in this area.

The committee also evaluated and set tasks that the government and civil defense authorities must fulfill to increase means of fighting contamination of man's natural environment.

Zielona Gora Meeting

Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 27 Nov 86 pp 1,4

[Article by [sz]: "Meeting of the Zielona Gora Provincial Defense Committee -- Protecting Cultural Values -- Civilian Protection -- the State of Public Order"]

[Text] At yesterday's meeting of the Zielona Gora Provincial Defense Committee, there was a detailed discussion of plans for protecting culture and art, architectural monuments, archives, etc. in the event of war. These are tasks that would have to be fulfilled by units of the Civil Defense of the province which are prepared for this type of activity.

The meeting also reviewed information and assessments of the Civil Defense organization's ability to respond to general emergencies and especially natural catastrophes, serious industrial accidents and railway, airline or highway accidents. Under varying circumstances, specific tasks will be carried out by Civil Defense units in village administrators' offices, towns and cities and specialized tasks will be handled in the province's places of employment.

Information was presented about postponement of military service, early army discharges and associated tasks of government organs.

An evaluation of the state of public order and security in the province was presented. In the first 10 months of this year, the number of common and economic crimes dropped 6 percent from the figure reached in the same period of last year. However, the amount of detected crimes rose by an absolute number of 260. Traffic accidents have increased at an alarming rate. There have been 400 accidents over a period of 10 months, the number of accidents victims has risen and the material costs have also increased. Every week, 30-40 driver's licenses are revoked for drunken driving. It was stipulated that the severest penalties of law be applied to drunken drivers.

The defense committee meeting was chaired by Governor Zbyszko Piwonski.

Gorzow Defense Committee Meeting

Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 28 Nov 86 pp 1,2

[Article by [sc]: "Meeting of the Gorzow Provincial Defense Committee -- Fighting Social Pathology -- the Construction Situation"]

[Text] The Provincial Defense Committee in Gorzow was informed about the realization of recommendations for fighting social pathology that were submitted in February of this year.

According to information provided by the directors of economic units and institutions as well as by the Curatorium for Education and Child-Raising, progress has been achieved in preventing and limiting cases of poor management, waste of public property and violation of law and public order. This is the result of organizational, preventive and educational actions as well as the arrest of persons responsible for violations of law and public regulations. Basic directions for further measures to limit crime in Gorzow Province were outlined.

The defense committee also received information about realization of the housing construction plan over the first 9 months of this year. The chief cause of delays and poor rhythm of construction work were found to be the poor supply of construction materials as well as persistently poor labor productivity. The committee ordered the directors of construction enterprises

to take the necessary measures to complete the open possible number of new homes and public buildings.

The committee reviewed and approved a plan for defense training and the province's party members.

The meeting was chaired by Governor Stanislaw Nowak.

12261

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POLITICIANS' WIVES PROVIDE INSIGHT TO HUSBANDS' LIVES

Poznan WPROST in Polish no 51-52, 21-28 Dec 86 pp 13-16, 19-20, 27-28, 31

[Interviews with ministers' wives Teresa Kiszczak, Barbara Bobrowska-Krawczuk, Halina Domeracka, Jolanta Kwasniewska and Elzbieta Kepinska by Piotr Grochmalski, Piotr Andrzejewski and Krzysztof Golata: "They Do Not Lead Celibate Lives"]

[Text] "My wife is not a menagerie that I show off," said one of our native politicians, quoting the words of a certain writer. That was his terse reply to a journalist's request to photograph him together with his wife. It might seem that this had taken place in "past pluperfect". If we use a "political tense", then the politician's reply was given in the middle of the 1960's. That was still a time of strict rules for the public presentation of politicians, what Roger Caillois referred to as the charismatic style. Obviously, no one has ever formulated any principles for presenting political figures but it was always common knowledge in the press that if you present a politician, he must always be at an official event, dressed in a suit and with a martial demeanor. Photographers well knew all of the taboos and instinctively avoided shooting a picture of a politician while he was straightening his tie, scratching his ear or face or smiling.

The basic ingredient of the public personality of a politician was what we could call the "official celibate". Regardless of what is officially said about the role of women in political life, until only recently our politicians always made "solo" public appearances. That is why it is not surprising that the first attempt to deformatize the image of politicians in Roman Wionczek and Ryszard Frelek's film "A Question of Choice" struck us as artificial and contrived. Unfortunately, Zofia Gomulka will be remembered as a figure serving tea to her husband and listening to his domestic speeches.

Let us leave it to the political scientists and sociologists to explain why we created and for so many years duplicated such a silhouette for our politicians.

In Polish tradition, Christmas is the most family-oriented holiday and now that this holiday is again approaching, we wished to interview the wives of some well-known political figures. We asked to interview the wives of politicians that are especially well-known and involved with important social and political problems. In two cases, we were decidedly refused an interview and another conversation could not be arranged because the individual concerned was abroad. We think that the 5 interviews included in this article, conversations in which we wanted to portray as broadly as possible the everyday lives of the subjects, may stimulate much thought and perhaps even confirm some of the reader's opinions about politicians' wives.

Interview with Teresa Kiszczak, academic teacher and wife of General Czeslaw Kiszczak [Internal Affairs Minister], by Piotr Grochmalski.

[Question] Why are you professionally employed?

[Answer] I am an academic teacher at the Institute of Teacher Training. I feel that it is the responsibility of every adult to be professionally employed. Besides, I really like my work and can say that I cannot imagine life without working. There is a very good and friendly atmosphere on my job.

[Question] Did you study pedagogy?

[Answer] I have a master's degree in economics and pedagogy is my second profession.

[Question] How did your pedagogical career get started?

[Answer] For 15 years, I taught economic subjects at a middle school of economics. At the same time, for 7 years I was the inspector for the teaching of economics. At the present time, I am involved in the post-graduate training of economics teachers. I am also working on my doctoral dissertation because I think that in these times, it is necessary for a person to continually improve their knowledge and skills and develop their personality.

[Question] Could you give us an example of some pleasant experiences from your professional employment?

[Answer] There are many. I really liked working with young people and miss it now. A recent pleasant experience was being awarded a good cross of merit.

[Question] Does your husband help you in your career?

[Answer] Despite the fact that he has held a position of leadership for so long, he has never helped me and I never asked for help because I have my own professional ambitions. I have done everything on my own efforts.

[Question] Are you an independent woman?

[Answer] Within the limits of compromises dictated by life itself. my husband never demanded that I sit at home and just watch the children. He also believes that an adult should work, even if it is his wife.

[Question] Is he just as tolerant with household affairs?

[Answer] Not always. He says he is the head of the family and I am the neck that turns the head but I am not so sure that is the case. However, there are certain areas in which we make our own decisions, such as how the house is arranged.

[Question] Do you remember the first time you met him?

[Answer] Of course. I was walking on the platform at the railway station in Andrychow where I had been gathering information from factories to use in my master's thesis. I did not notice that someone was watching me carefully. As a poor student I had a second-class ticket. When I got onto the train, I was followed by a thin, well-dressed man with a suntan. I cannot say that I liked him just then. he asked me a little awkwardly if I was coming back to Andrychow the next day.

[Question] And so your husband captured you?

[Answer] In the beginning I looked at that as just an episode in my life. The next day, he waited for me at the station and had bought me a first-class ticket. We sat down together and started to talk and over the two weeks of his vacation, we got to know each other. Actually, we only had that two weeks to become acquainted before we got married and I think I must have been very brave to marry someone I had known for such a short amount of time.

[Question] Do you think you were careless?

[Answer] Perhaps.

[Question] You look at life from a completely different professional perspective than your husband. Do you ever talk about that with him?

[Answer] Yes and we sometimes even quarrel a little. However, we do not really have much time to ourselves because of the nature of my husband's work. He usually comes home late and is quite tired. We settle much of our business over the phone.

[Question] You have two children.

[Answer] Yes, Ewa just finished studying German and Jarek, who is younger than her, is studying at the Officer's Higher Automotive School.

[Question] One of your hobbies is your garden. What is you favorite flower?

[Answer] I like all flowers, both the autumn and spring flowers. I planted early tulips in front of our house and they are now blooming while snow lies on the ground. It is a beautiful sight and I really like it.

[Question] How do you and your husband spend free time?

[Answer] My husband likes to hunt, of course. Sometimes I go with him because I can get out in the woods and breath fresh air. But I do not hunt and do not find it an interesting sport.

[Question] Did you every think of going into politics?

[Answer] The idea never attracted me. I think that women in such work lose much of their femininity (with the exception of Stefania Harper). Above all, I have always wanted to be a woman.

[Question] Are you not impressed by Margaret Thatcher?

[Answer] I like interesting personalities and beyond doubt, that is just what the present prime minister of Great Britain is but I do not identify with her.

[Question] Do you think you would be a better leader than your husband?

[Answer] Certainly not in his particular ministry.

[Question] Which of the men closest to you do you most like?

[Answer] My husband, of course.

[Question] Aside from him?

[Answer] I really like General Jaruzelski. I appreciate him for his enormous amount of tact, his culture, impressive knowledge, industry, good manners, sincerity and individuality.

[Question] What kind of women do you like?

[Answer] I like women who are honest, sincere, open, intelligent ambitious and interesting.

[Question] If your husband is in a bad mood, what do you do?

[Answer] We just shut ourselves up in our own rooms until it passes.

[Question] Do you like adventure?

[Answer] Oh, yes! I think that is why I love sports. I ski, I am a good swimmer, run and like to dance.

[Question] Do you do these things with your husband?

[Answer] He used to ski well but gave it up almost overnight. I think he hates the sport ever since he once fell head first into a snowdrift and could not get out. Unfortunately, he does not swim as well as I do. He does not like to dance although he does so rather well.

[Question] They say you once used to go to the mountains a lot.

[Answer] Until he became internal affairs minister, we used to spend every Christmas in Zakopane and spent everyday walking in the Tatra Mountains "counting" valleys and passes.

[Question] what is your greatest dream?

[Answer] To get to know the world a little better. I would really like to visit Greece, Italy, France and India. However, ever since I was a child, I have learned about Poland and visited Polish historical buildings and cultural monuments. These are the things most important to me.

[Question] Does your husband have a sense of humor?

[Answer] Yes and he sometimes tells me jokes.

[Question] Can he laugh about himself?

[Answer] I used to tell friends jokes about him in his very presence.

[Question] Do you remember the joke?

[Answer] It was close to All-Saints Day [1 November]. In a very serious voice, I asked our friends if they had heard that my husband had forbidden people to walk on graves on All-Saints Day. Everyone looked at me and my husband quite surprised. One lady asked indignantly why and I said: "So people will not come into contact with the underground". Everyone really liked the joke and so did my husband.

[Question] What things irritate you most in our everyday life?

[Answer] Many things but what gripes me most is the devastation of property, and mediocrity, dullness and dirt. Often, it would be enough to take a broom, brush, water, wash powder and a little inventiveness and desire to clean up.

[Question] Are you interested in history?

[Answer] I think that a knowledge of history helps us to better understand the present. For the same reason, I would like to know as much as possible about architecture and art. All of these things come together to form an unbreakable entity and make up our environment. They make us what we are.

[Question] I noticed that your home library has a lot of books about battle paintings.

[Answer] Yes, after all, my husband is an officer. I am not interested in the subject.

[Question] What sort of films does your husband like?

[Answer] Strong, men's films. He loves westerns.

[Question] How did you spend the night of 12-13 December 1981?

[Answer] That is a long story. Just before martial law, my husband was very busy at work. He would only come home once I was already in bed. He has his own room. For several days, we had barely seen one another. In the early morning hours of 13 December the telephone rang and by the sound of the signal, I knew it was a government call and so I knew it was for my husband. I waited for him to get up and answer the phone but it just kept ringing. I became worried that maybe something had happened to him and I ran to his room where I found the bed undisturbed and realized that he had not even been home. I went to the phone which had just kept ringing and when I picked it up I heard my husband's voice. He just told me to turn on the radio and listen. That was at 6:00 a.m. and I turned on the radio. I heard a speech by General Jaruzelski announcing martial law. After a while, my husband called and asked me what I thought.

[Question] What did you say?

[Answer] I said I was shocked and even scared but a little relieved.

[Question] How did you spend your last Christmas?

[Answer] At home with the family.

[Question] What will you wish your husband for Christmas this year?

[Answer] Good health and a sense of humor.

Interview With Barbara Bobrowska-Krawczuk, historical librarian and wife of the minister of culture and art, by Piotr Grochmalski.

[Question] When did you first meet your husband?

[Answer] When I was a student in my first year of historical studies. My husband came to the group as a substitute teacher and caused a panic when he began to ask us about all of the Pharaohnic dynasties of ancient Egypt.

[Question] And did you receive a bad grade that day?

[Answer] Fortunately, I was not asked and after 20 minutes, he told us we could all go to the movie theater and I breathed a sigh of relief.

[Question] Who swept whom away?

[Answer] That is our own little secret. Anyway, we got married once I finished school.

[Question] What did you think of your husband's being appointed minister of art and culture?

[Answer] When he was first approached for the job, I was definitely against it and I am still alarmed by it. I do not know where this will lead. I never imagined my husband in such a role. For that reason, I am lukewarm to the whole thing.

[Question] Did your husband take long to make up his mind?

[Answer] It all began in July and he mulled it over until September.

[Question] Who runs the house?

[Answer] To a certain extent, we have an old-fashioned household.

[Question] Do you feel like a slave?

[Answer] Let us say that all of the things I do at home allow my husband to function and do what he feels a passion for.

[Question] But you probably have means of getting your own way.

[Answer] My husband believes in the old Athenian principles of democracy. If I give him a good reason, he usually goes along.

[Question] What did your friends think when you became the wife of a minister?

[Answer] I think they wished me the best of luck.

[Question] If your husband is in a bad mood, what do you do?

[Answer] My husband is a very patient man and has a great sense of humor. And basically, he is a lightning rod.

[Question] What is the greatest joke he played on you?

[Answer] Becoming a minister.

[Question] What do you most like to read?

[Answer] I am enchanted by Kusniewicz's "Mixtures of Customs" [Mieszaninami obyczajowymi].

[Question] Which minister do you like the most?

[Answer] I do not know any of them personally and I can only recognize a few by face.

[Question] Are you avoiding an answer?

[Answer] I think that after my husband, the premier is the most masculine.

[Question] They say that your husband often calls you from Warsaw.

[Answer] Every day, late at night when he returns to his hotel, he calls us. He wants to know what is happening at home.

[Question] And does he tell you how his work is going?

[Answer] He shares his impressions with me. For a long time now, we have not been able to get away long enough to go to the theater, let alone the opera but just recently, my husband had to sit through Moniuszko's "Halka" four times in a row. He says that if this keeps up, he will become an expert on Miss Foltyn.

[Question] What would you change in your husband's personality?

[Answer] Nothing because a lot would be lost.

[Question] Have you often had to nurse him back to health?

[Answer] He cannot stand to be sick. I cannot think of one time in our 24 years of marriage that he went to bed because he was sick.

[Question] What are his favorite foods?

[Answer] He likes pickle soup and mushroom soup with rice followed by a breaded veal cutlet with salad and potatoes. He really likes strawberry compote and just loves lemon pie.

[Question] And his favorite poison?

[Answer] If you push him hard enough, he will always order a little glass of good cognac.

[Question] Do you both like to sleep?

[Answer] I love it! Maybe that's because I never get to sleep enough. As for my husband, he has always had a very orderly lifestyle. He went to bed early, never later than 10:00, and usually got up after 7.

[Question] Do you watch the news?

[Answer] Ever since my husband became minister, I do that regularly. Before that, I did not see the news so often but we did tend to look at television around that time. The television stands in the kitchen and that was something we tended to do at dinner. What I most like now is the Teleexpress. It is very lively and is made without too much jabber which is unfortunately not what one can say about the television news.

[Question] Have you kept up with Isaura?

[Answer] I like these shows and think that many women feel the same and see them as a break in the day. My husband and I both watched "Return to Eden" and enjoyed it enormously despite the fact that our eyes and ears fairly ached from all the critics said about how this serial had no higher values at all. Are we supposed to be a nation of sadsacks that cannot have fun for the simple sake of fun?

[Question] What about your husband most impresses you?

[Answer] His easy-going nature, liveliness and the fact that he always feels young.

[Question] You have two sons.

[Answer] The older one, Wojciech, finished studying Scandinavian languages and is in his fourth year of history. He has just begun to work at the Polonia Institute at Jagiellonian University. The younger son, Marcin, is getting ready to graduate from secondary school.

[Question] How did you spend last Christmas?

[Answer] We had a quiet evening before the fireplace, just like every other Christmas. I try to keep that a tradition in our family. For many years I lived with my mother-in-law and she also keeps a very traditional home.

[Question] What are you going to wish your husband for the new year?

[Answer] That he be a good patron of Polish culture rather than an administrator and that he continue to hold his head high.

Interview with Halina Domeracka, pedagogue and wife of the justice minister [Lech Domeracki], by Piotr Grochmalski.

[Question] Are you ambitious?

[Answer] Very, but I consider it a fault.

[Question] What does your husband say?

[Answer] I think he likes it because he is also ambitious.

[Question] Are you equal partners?

[Answer] I do not feel inferior to my husband.

[Question] Have you compared your IQ's?

[Answer] We once did it for fun when a friend of mine was figuring out our biorhythms. It turned out that our IQ's are nearly equal. We also learned that we have very similar biorhythms.

[Question] So you have your crises at very nearly the same time. That must cause frequent tensions.

[Answer] Are you asking whether we quarrel? Of course we do, like all normal people. But we respect each other enough to try to avoid going to far.

[Question] Every couple spends years working out ways of defusing household crises. How do you do it?

[Answer] We are very good at that and will soon celebrate our 31st anniversary.

[Question] Do you remember the first time you met your husband?

[Answer] I think it was at a student dance. I was sitting alone in the corner and feeling rather bored when this fellow comes up and drags me out to dance. It was banal.

[Question] Does that mean that he just picked you up?

[Answer] No, because I am the one who took over the initiative. What he started, I finished.

[Question] Did you study law with your husband?

[Answer] I studied mathematics at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan and then I spent the next 20 years as a school teacher.

[Question] Were you a popular teacher?

[Answer] What am I supposed to do, brag? I think I was an untypical teacher and what interested me most were the students that people call problem children. That was not due to anything strange about myself. It is just that

as long as I can remember, I was always impassioned about all the things that complicate and destroy people's lives. I liked it when someone trusted me enough to confide in me and ask advice. I think that is also why I worked for a telephone hotline. For 12 years now, I have also worked at the Family Diagnostic and Consultation Center.

[Question] Do you often feel helpless at your work?

[Answer] Most often when a divorced father comes and says that his ex-wife will not allow him to see the children. There are very many such cases and it is always a terrible situation because there is nothing you can advise. Even the law has nothing to say about that. Of course, you can name a ward to take the children to visit the father but that always leaves a lasting mark on the child's personality.

[Question] Indeed. You deal everyday with the realities in which we live. At the same time, your husband sees the same things from the high position he holds so are there not times at which your differing points of view come into conflict?

[Answer] I can assure you that my husband is a realist with his feet on the ground.

[Question] Yes, but I would think he rides rather than walks.

[Answer] Whenever he gets the time, he gets out of his official car to walk around town a little.

[Question] Have you ever gotten a traffic ticket?

[Answer] I regret that I haven't, despite the fact that I have driven for years. A policeman once wanted to give me one for breaking the speed limit. He was surprised that I was really glad to get one. I told him that I would show it to my husband to make him quit saying that I am such a slow driver but the policeman never issued me the citation.

[Question] Is your husband thrifty?

[Answer] If he were not so good with money, we would be in bad shape because I think that I am too good at spending money so my husband keeps the checkbook.

[Question] And do you take money?

[Answer] I have my allowance. My husband's salary goes for bills and expenses and then we split what I earn so that each of us does what he pleases with his half.

[Question] And what do you do with your money?

[Answer] Hmm...My husband spends his on trips abroad and I prefer to buy clothes.

[Question] Do you visit the markets?

[Answer] No, but I never pass a boutique by. I love to look at new clothes and love to buy them even more.

[Question] How many times have you been in love?

[Answer] Many times. I loved men.

[Question] What sort of man steals your heart?

[Answer] I am impressed by intelligent, decisive and well-dressed men.

[Question] Are you and your husband gloomy spirits?

[Answer] Do I look like one? I think we know how to laugh even when things are not going well. However, my husband is so overburdened with responsibilities that he is not as carefree as he once was.

[Question] Is your husband fair?

[Answer] I think he has that "fault".

[Question] How did you react to the birth of your son?

[Answer] He was tickled pink. The first thing he did when he came to the clinic was take a look at Jacek. He later said that he did not like the way he looked and was surprised at his appearance. He never wanted to have any more children.

[Question] What were you doing on the night of 12-13 December 1981?

[Answer] As you probably know, we lived in Poznan then. My husband was the director of the Provincial Court. On the evening of 12 December, we visited another couple to play bridge. We spent several hours sitting at the table listening to the radio. Radio Baden Baden interrupted its music at one in the morning to announce the incident at the Olivia Hall in Gdansk. An hour later it repeated the communique with the commentary that events had led to a confrontation in Poland. On the way home, we noticed that everything was quiet in Poznan.

[Question] You used to have a lively social life but now?

[Answer] The only thing I can get my husband to do now is go to the theater. We try to go often. We have stopped going out dancing. I miss it a little, We used to enjoy it.

[Question] How did you spend your last Christmas?

[Answer] We spent it with my son's family at the Mazurian Lakes.

[Question] What will you wish your husband for the new year?

[Answer] That he stay with me as long as he can because I am not all that sweet.

Interview with Jolanta Kwasniewska, business director of a firm and wife of the youth affairs minister [Aleksandr Kwasniewski] by Piotr Grochmalski.

[Question] Who stole whose heart?

[Answer] My husband stole mine, of course, and he had a heavy fight to win me. He worked up a real sweat to get his ring on my finger. When I met him, I already had a boyfriend who was very handsome and nice but it was Olek's attributes that won out in the end.

[Question] How do your friends react when you became the wife of a minister?

[Answer] Very nicely. We received many congratulations from our friends but most of all, it was a big surprise for them and for our parents as well. The first few days after he was nominated for the position, the phone kept ringing and we were asked whether Olek had anything in common with the other minister, Aleksandr Kwasniewski.

[Question] Of course, you must have been very pleased at your husband's advancement.

[Answer] I think that the ones who have least enjoyed the change are myself and our daughter Olenka. When Aleksandr was the editor of ITD and SZTANDAR MLODYCH, he usually got home very late at night. After two years of this work, he finally managed to control his schedule enough to make it home by 7. I knew that his nomination for minister would mean the start of the next round of drudgery from dawn til midnight and I was not wrong.

[Question] Hasn't his career turned his head around?

[Answer] I don't think so. Recently, on 23 November, we celebrated our 7th anniversary. I recollected what sort of person Olek used to be and it seemed to me that over the 9 years I have known him. he has not changed much. He is still himself.

[Question] When he is in a bad mood, what do you do to improve things?

[Answer] Our house seems to be the last place in which someone could be in a bad mood.

[Question] But people say he is an irascible person. Is that so?

[Answer] He does get mad sometimes. However, that does not happen very often at all. I can really remember only two such moments. The first such moment was the hardest time in our marriage and we almost got divorced.

[Question] Were you having political differences of opinion?

[Answer] Not really. My hair once hung down to my waist and I cut it without asking him and got a very fashionable hair-do. I thought that once he saw me, it would take his breath but it really just shocked him.

[Question] You finished school with very good grades. Did you think about remaining in the academic world?

[Answer] Yes and very seriously. I even received a few job offers. But Olek had moved for good to Warsaw and I wanted to be with him. Every woman will face the same choice sooner or later and unfortunately, I too had to change my life's plans to be with him. In Warsaw, I did try to get into the university but it did not work out. I spent three years of maternity leave with Olenka and the dishes and then I told myself that I had had enough.

[Question] Where do you work?

[Answer] For three years now, I am the business director for a certain firm. We make inexpensive women's jewelry.

[Question] Which of the ministers do you know?

[Answer] We are neighbors of Minister Kubiak and his wife and I also know Minister Klos and his wife. We are just not invited to that many social events.

[Question] Do you have a large apartment?

[Answer] This year, after waiting for 6 years, we have finally received an apartment with 80 square meters of living space.

[Question] What kind of car do you have?

[Answer] A little Polish Fiat.

[Question] Are you going to the rock festival in Jarocin?

[Answer] Olek feels that it is too important an event in youth subculture to miss and for that reason, he usually goes. I never seem to get a chance to go with him but I would like to see it with my own eyes.

[Question] Does the minister for youth affairs wear a coat and tie?

[Answer] Olek always felt best wearing jeans and casual wear so once he became a minister, it was a big problem for me to find a suit for him. The wedding suit was already getting a little threadbare. I spent weeks looking around in shops with no luck. Olek was mad that he couldn't get a stupid suit and I asked him why he ever became a minister.

[Question] What is your husband's greatest achievement?

[Answer] He says it is Olenka and myself.

[Question] They say your husband has friends in high places.

[Answer] Just after we married, I heard various rumors and I was told about different daddies, some of whom were supposed to be in really high places. It seems to be part of the Polish mentality that people just cannot believe that a 30-year old man could make his own way to the top.

[Question] They say that your husband is a great soccer fan.

[Answer] He always feels better as soon as he can get away to the stadium at Lazienkowska to see the League play. He gets together with all of his friends and has his own permanent bench. Olek's sister is very like him in this regard and they both got it from their father. They used to go to out-of-town games together. My father-in-law was a fan of the Lechia team from Poznan.

[Question] How did you spend your last Christmas?

[Answer] We were then living in a rented 4-room apartment that belonged to some friends who were out of the country and we invited the entire family over. These were the type of holidays that my sisters and I dreamed about when we were still teenagers. We used to say that we would sit down together around a big Christmas dinner table.

[Question] What will you wish your husband for the new year?

[Answer] For him to grow stronger from life and not doubt what he is doing.

Interview with Elzbieta Kepinska, actress of the General Theater in Warsaw and wife of Mieczyslaw Rakowski, by Piotr Andrzejewski and Krzysztof Golata.

[Question] What are the everyday feelings the wife of a politician has about herself?

[Answer] Not the best.

[Question] When did you meet your husband and how?

[Answer] Many, many years ago at a New Year's ball at POLITYKA.

[Question] Do you take any part in his professional life?

[Answer] Of course I participate in all of his perplexities, problems, doubts and joys but whenever I can, I avoid taking any part in his public life.

[Question] Do you give him any professional advice?

[Answer] I would never call it that. We just talk with each other about all of the problems and sometimes my observations as an individual are accepted by my husband as correct.

[Question] So your husband sometimes follow your advice?

[Answer] If he accepts it he does.

[Question] Do you talk about politics at home or is it more of an oasis?

[Answer] Unfortunately, there is no such oasis from political problems.

[Question] How much time do you spend together every day?

[Answer] Very little, too little.

[Question] Do you get involved with your husband's appearance by choosing his shirts, ties and suits?

[Answer] Yes, yes, yes.

[Question] How do you usually spend your free time together?

[Answer] My husband sits at his desk and writes and I sit on a couch in the other room and don't like it. Sometimes I drag him out for a walk in Lazienki Gardens and we spend our summers in our little house at the Mazurian Lakes.

[Question] What is your favorite reading?

[Answer] My husband loves to read history, biographies, autobiographies and memoirs. I read a lot but it all depends on my mood. Sometimes I reread books that I like a lot. I love sagas but lately, my husband has inclined me to pull books from his shelf much more.

[Question] Does your husband help you around the house?

[Answer] Yes, he does an excellent job washing dishes but doesn't straighten things up as well.

[Question] What is his favorite food?

[Answer] The different salads I make. He always says that no one can make a salad the way I do.

[Question] Do you have a traditional Christmas?

[Answer] For a pair of atheists, it was very traditional.

[Question] What are you going to give him for Christmas?

[Answer] What a question! That is supposed to be a surprise!

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WORKPLACE CRIME GROWTH NOTED, EXAMINED

Warsaw WALKA MŁODYCH in Polish no 48, 30 Nov 86 pp 8,9

[Interview with Colonel Tadeusz Strzalinski, director, Office of Combatting Economic Crime, National Headquarters of Citizens' Militia, by Bozena Olesiuk-Lemm: "Where Is the Five Billion?"]

[Text] [Question] From the Czestochowa Ceba Factory, enough kilometers of cotton to circle the equator disappeared without a trace. At the Ostroga meat-packing plant, entire hogs were disappearing under secret circumstances revealed only under investigation. At the Bydgoszcz Romet Plant, far less bicycles were leaving the production line than expected. Instead of going into storage, the missing bicycles were taken in parts off of the factory grounds. This is only a small percentage of cases about which the National Headquarters of the Citizens' Militia [MO] Office of Combating Economic Crime is informed everyday. Theft at factories is most often committed by employees. Goods are also stolen from freight trains, construction sites and storehouses. If we add the goods also lost due to thoughtless waste we have the incomparably sad and real picture of what our economy and therefore all of us lose every day.

[Answer] Indeed, the data on economic crime in our country has already become quite alarming. Up to September and therefore just the first 9 months of this year, 80,000 economic crimes were revealed and theft made up the largest percent of that figure. About 30,000 thefts have already been detected this year. More than one-half of these were committed by employees at their jobs.

[Question] Therefore, aside from the Seventh Commandment, is there no other ethical consideration that might stop people from stealing?

[Answer] Not at all.

[Question] What has caused such a high rate in recent years of theft in factories, from transport, on construction sites, in stores and in general everywhere where something can be taken?

[Answer] This is an immeasurably complex problem. First of all, the cause is demoralization and this leads directly to an incomprehensible public tolerance of people that steal state property. If someone takes state property, the public does not say he is stealing because that is an ugly word. They say he is clever, has a head on his shoulders and knows how to get what he wants. In the end, he is not regarded as a thief. He only comes to be regarded as such if he takes someone's private property but he takes state property which means no one's. Theft is also encouraged by our market situation or more strictly speaking, by the shortage of some goods. That is why economic crime is the biggest danger to the establishment producing hard-to-get goods and this includes meat-packing plants, the automotive industry, railway transport, gasoline stations, construction sites and construction warehouses. These are the branches of the economy most severely plagued by theft.

[Question] Are the other branches also affected to some degree by theft?

[Answer] To answer the question of what is stolen most often, the best and shortest answer is to say that everything is stolen that a potential thief can get into. The most theft occurs whenever it is possible to cover up the loss in some way and that can be quite simple. For example, in a meat-packing plant, you can add water to the sausage. In the production of construction materials, you can add as much cement as the technology requires and not more.

[Question] You said that today, almost everything is stolen that can be carried off. If that is the case, what is being done by the guards, monitors, accountants and the managers at the factories with the biggest theft problem?

[Answer] Since September of this year, we have recorded about 14,000 cases of employee theft, more than 6000 of which were reported to us by institutions and factories. We were notified of more than 1600 of these thefts by citizens. Only little more than 200 of the thefts were revealed by any factory security.

[Question] But that is what the guards and monitors are there for!

[Answer] Theoretically that is true but the monitors are most often involved with checking invoices and if all the documents are in order and a dishonest accountant is responsible for them, then according to those who have investigated the problem, no crime has occurred. I mentioned methods of dealing with illegal surpluses by lowering the product quality. If the employees take such surpluses and sell them on the black market, then as long as the books balance, nothing is wrong. And what do the guards, bookkeepers and directors do? We have already said that more than half of the thefts of state property are committed by employees at their places of work. One out of every 8 persons suspected of such theft is the director of a section, chief bookkeeper, director or vice-director. And I think that is the simplest way to answer your question.

[Question] Is not the law on special criminal responsibility which places heavy fines and punishments on the perpetrators of economic crimes not enough to reduce the rate of theft?

[Answer] This year, we have noted a drop in petty thefts.

[Question] A drop in actual thefts or in the number reported?

[Answer] The number of undetected crimes is for obvious reasons unknown. However, we can assume that the number of petty thefts has indeed dropped. At the same time, however, the number of crimes large enough to be organized by groups of criminals within their places of work has grown at an alarming rate.

[Question] Because of the much greater material losses involved, such crimes are far more dangerous.

[Answer] That is true because we are no longer talking about a box of chocolate, a pair of stockings or some sausage snuck out under someone's overcoat but crimes significant enough to bring enormous profits to the thieves and cause great economic losses to the rest of us. Often, there is no way these losses can be made good again.

[Question] So now we have come around to losses.

[Answer] Right. In the first 9 months of this year, all of the detected thefts, cases of waste and ordinary allowed closing shortages in cash registers have cost us 5 billion zlotys. To put it briefly, 5 billion zlotys worth of goods have been either stolen or wasted. Please remember that we are only talking about the revealed crimes and that we still have another three months worth of losses this year to add.

[Question] You often mention the problem of waste. However, over the last few years, the number of criminal court procedures instituted for waste has been relatively low. One might therefore assume that waste just lies somewhere on the fringes of this class of crimes. On the other hand, we constantly hear that goods are wasted, broken, destroyed or improperly used.

[Answer] That is true. the courts often acquit the accused because the crime is not considered harmful to the public. In many cases, court actions of this sort are really surprising. At the same time, in cases of bad management of goods or waste, it can be maddeningly difficult to determine who is guilty. Directors change jobs and the losses caused by neglect may take years to reveal. Who is guilty? The first, second or third director?

[Question] Often, in the case of property being wasted, we feel helpless. We see what is being done and justify our indifference by saying that we are not at fault.

[Answer] That is typical. It is quite characteristic of society for the average person to feel that there is nothing they can do to stop the waste of property and to expect the government alone to take action. But in our situation, such an attitude will never do any good.

[Question] Are the losses caused by waste of property that high?

[Answer] Last year, we lost almost 700 million zlotys to poor handling of goods.

[Question] And this year?

[Answer] So far, they amount to nearly 600 million zlotys. We lose many things this way. At a farm belonging to the Cooperative of Agricultural Circles in Bukowiec, 300 head of sheep were lost to malnutrition. This amounted to a loss of nearly two million zlotys. In this case, the farm director was sentenced to three years of jail. And here is another case of thoughtlessness. The employees of the Regional Horticultural and Apiary Cooperative in Jedrzejow bought 900 tons of parsley and then did not know what to do with it and left it to spoil. This caused a loss of 11 million zlotys. And so forth...

[Question] Colonel, these losses are enough to make anyone dizzy. With our present market conditions in which sometimes even the most basic commodities seem attractive, the loss of 5 billion zlotys stolen or thrown away causes understandable protest. What measures are being taken by law enforcement organs to stop this?

[Answer] This year, we prevented almost 2000 thefts of state property and therefore saved the state budget about 270 million zlotys.

[Question] You prevented the crimes?

[Answer] We learned about planned thefts before they were carried out.

[Question] What is the police doing?

[Answer] The most important thing is crime prevention. In the first half of this year, we conducted more than 130,000 different investigations of the protection of state property, in other words, of industrial objects, storehouses and shops.

[Question] In spite of investigations, punishments and fines, the rate of theft is not falling.

[Answer] I have already said that petty theft is dropping. In this case, the law on special criminal responsibility has passed the test and in view of the potential punishment, petty theft is no longer worth the risk. The situation

is different with theft on a greater scale because if the crime goes undetected, the perpetrator makes enormous profits.

You asked how we can stop theft. I do not want to lecture but since economic crime has grown so alarmingly in Poland, we should all do something to stop it. We should all be sensitive to what is taking place where we work. We must all fight with this unfortunately widespread thoughtlessness, waste of equipment and materials and devastation. Most important, we must understand that anyone who steals state property is just a thief.

12261

CSO: 2600/256

BRIEFS

ACADEMIC ON SOCIALISM DEVELOPMENT—Professor Adolf Dobieszewski, prorector of the Social Sciences Academy: "The exhaustion of program concepts for building socialism and of forms and methods of social growth is normal. The real concern is to find and seize the right moment to correct or change the program. At the same time, it is not just the government but all of us that are susceptible to ossification and habit. However, that which can be overlooked in individual behavior is unacceptable in social practice and in the life of the party. We must constantly monitor the government because those who control it also have their own interests and are tangled up in the interests of the various classes and social groups. This affects their decisions and attitudes. That is why it is so important to keep political life open and allow criticism". (In conversation with Hanna Swieszczakowska, SLOWO LUDU, 24 October). [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish no 47, 22 Nov 86 p 2] 12261

TRADITIONAL ANTI-RUSSIAN ATTITUDES EXAMINED--Wladyslaw Piasecki, lawyer and PAX activist: "The Polish educational tendency to emphasize the nation's history of uprisings is naturally connected with the spread of anti-Russian political thinking. This also goes hand-in-hand with neglecting or even making light of other forms of patriotic commitment in Poland since the 18th century. It was during this century that Poland found herself in a situation characterized by what was assumed to have been permanent elements. One of these was the location of a relatively weak Poland between stronger neighbors and for that reason, Poland's history, especially since the 18th century, has naturally been a teacher of political behavior. In whatever form history takes, it will be a good and wise teacher. It can also turn out that if history is presented in a one-sided manner, it will be a blind guide". (KULTURA-OSWIATA-NAUKA, no. 5-6, 1986). [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish no 47,22 Nov 86 p 2] 12261

PZPR CC EDUCATION COMMISSION MEETS--The chief directions for the work of the ministries of education and child-rising and science and higher education for the current school and academic year and preparation of a draft of the basic principles for the admissions system were the main subjects discussed at the preliminary organizational meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Commission on Science and Education on 12 November. The meeting was attended by invited guests and by members of the Central Committee who announced their participation in the work of the commission. The meeting was chaired by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Nov 86 p 2] 12261

ZSL ACADEMIC ACTIVISTS MEET--On 12 November in Warsaw, Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and Marshall of Sejm Roman Malinowski met the chairmen of the party's circles and school committees. This meeting was held to discuss the role of ZSL academic activists in establishing the didactic and educational process and in broadening the scientific functions of institutes of higher learning. Views on how to implement the new law on higher education were also exchanged. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Nov 86 p 2] 12261

CSO: 2600/273

DRUG USERS SENTENCED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Dec 86 p 2

[Article: "The Sentencing of Drug Users"]

[Text] Usti nad Labem (CTK)--The okres court in Usti nad Labem sentenced a group of seven perpetrators between the ages of 19 and 28 from Usti nad Labem particularly for criminal acts involving the prohibited manufacture and possession of narcotics.

The court took into account the societal danger of these criminal acts and sentenced the drug users to unconditional prison terms ranging from 12 to 30 months, according to the degree of their guilt, to be served in the first or second corrective group.

Furthermore, those sentenced were ordered to undergo preventive treatment against dependency on psychotropic substances, protective probation for 2 years following the carrying out of the sentence, and were prohibited from using drugs and psychotropic substances other than those which might be prescribed for them by a physician in case of illness.

The sentence has, thus far, not become effective.

5911

CSO: 2400/109

END