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# East Europe Report

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17 OCTOBER 1986

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## AGRICULTURE, RELATED INDUSTRIES ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE CITED

East Berlin KOOPERATION in German Vol 20 No 2, Feb 86 pp 81-83

[Article by Werner Schulz: "On the Development of the Interdependent Relationship of Agriculture and Other Economic Fields"]

[Text] Agricultural production--as a firm component of the national economy--is totally bound up with the process of transition to comprehensive intensification. Objectively, this requires that the interdependence of agriculture with other sectors of the national economy and the cooperation of all branches during the production, utilization and processing of agricultural raw materials with high value for society be made ever more effective. (1)

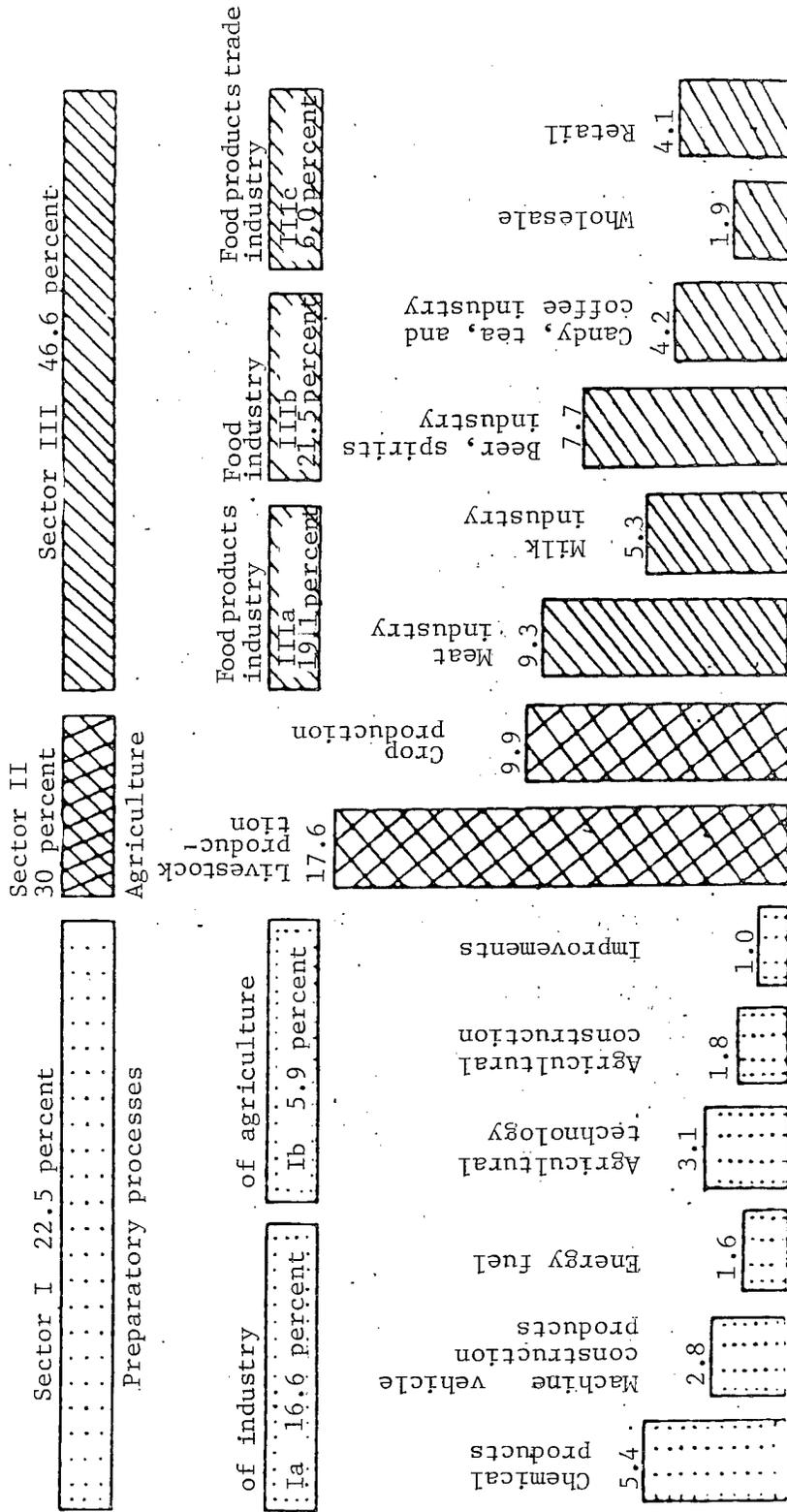
The food industry complex consists of all of the economically, organizationally and in part technologically interrelated branches of industry, or its parts, which through preparation of, or direct participation in, the production of agricultural products take part in their processing to food items, in storage, transport and sale of these products. (2) The complex is divided into three sectors:

- I. Industrial and preparatory processes of agriculture which produce production means;
- II. Agriculture as the core of the food production complex;
- III. Food products industry, food industry and food products trade

The most important sectors are characterized by their share in the GNP (see graph below). Effective food products production requires orderly, mutually balanced cooperation of all interrelated sectors with the aim of giving permanent character to comprehensive intensification within the total reproduction process of the food industry complex.

Graph

Share in Food Industry Complex of GNP Produced in the Three Sectors (1984)



Interrelations pertain especially to qualitative, structural and quantitative aspects of the material-technical basis of agriculture. In the end, the degree of interrelation is based on the development of production forces, work assignments and the requirements that result from the further perfection of socialist production conditions. On this basis it becomes clear that the ways and means of interrelations must be developed according to the concrete historical effectiveness conditions of the laws of economics.

The food supply of the population will be realized in a stable way and on a high level from the international point of view as well.

Agriculture produces a material production volume of considerable importance for the national economy--about 65 percent of the primary raw materials sources of the GDR. Agricultural resources are the basis of many branches of industry, such as food products, textiles, leather goods, tobacco, cellulose and paper industry, chemical and pharmaceutical industry, wood crafts and arts. Agricultural products thus enter into the materials consumption of 75 percent of all production sectors of the national economy.

The interrelation of agriculture with other sectors characterizes at the same time the relationship between the working class and the class of collective farmers. Now, the important task consists of perfecting the historically developed interrelation according to the new conditions in order to achieve better control over the cooperation of all sectors of the food production complex. Important results will follow from the reproduction relations of the 80's and from the development of the reproduction process according to the new standards of intensification, and new challenges will arise to the relations between agriculture and the other sectors of the food products complex, and vice versa.

#### Some Requirements for Development of Interrelations

On the whole, interrelations must comply especially with the following standards in regard to the development of agriculture:

Through planned development of the production forces and through full utilization of the advantages of socialist production conditions, preconditions must gradually be perfected for ever better utilization of natural and economic production conditions with the most economical application of all resources.

Secondly, according to the resources available, the best possible increase in agricultural raw materials production per acreage unit and a better utilization of raw materials must be assured in order to guarantee meeting increasing quantitative and qualitative food requirements from domestic production.

Third, the reproduction of agricultural raw materials is of greater importance also for "industries not involved in food production". This involves the expansion of traditional fields of application as well as the better utilization of raw materials through modern biotechnical processes.

Fourth, work productivity must increase, and working and living conditions must be further improved. The subjective factor will be increasingly decisive for industrial growth.

Fifth, it is important to achieve a noticeable improvement in the ratio of expenditure and result through higher yields and achievements and through effective utilization of material, energy and basic funds, in certain particular cases also through an absolute lowering of productive consumption. The growth rate must be increased for: production for productive consumption, net product in relation to gross product, agricultural net products in relation to gross production.

Sixth, a faster increase must be assured in net products and work productivity in relation to basic funds increases.

The effects resulting from the scientific-technical revolution and from the development of production forces must constantly be better understood. It is therefore necessary to assert a timely and orderly influence on the new and higher developed basic tendencies of scientific-technical progress as they develop in the socialization process of production and labor (microelectronics, robot technology, bio-technology, microbiology, gene technology, information technology), especially on the interrelations connected with them. This is the more necessary since in general all branches of the national economy are faced with the task of utilizing the enormous effectiveness potential contained in the basic innovations and key technologies that are the basis of the scientific-technical revolution. In this process the time factor gains increasing importance for the organic connection of the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and for the full utilization of socialist planned economy.

From the introduction--presently in the beginning stages and extending into the 90's--of production control and management systems in agriculture and the food products industry, result qualitatively entirely new demands on the preparation of production means. Connected with this process is a further intensification of the relationship between agriculture and industry. On the basis of microelectronics and modern technological processes in sensing, measuring, allotting and distributing it will be possible to understand biological and technical processes better than before and to control them with computer technology. This will result in planned and economical utilization of feed, fertilizers, herbicides, technical energy, among others, and the level of yields and achievement as well as the quality of products will be essentially improved.

Well functioning interrelations must contribute, especially in agriculture, to controlling more effectively the development of production processes in order to bring the biological factor to full effect. Here, the application of key technologies is of increasing importance. "Just as the production process is a factor in the utilization of science, so science becomes a factor, a function so to speak, of the production process." (3)

Biotechnology calls for a new quality in the cooperation between science and production. Biotechnology has structural effects on the technical-technological basis and on the production range of many sectors. Even today the fact must be considered that the speed and application of biotechnology are connected with certain structural changes, e.g. in chemical plant construction, machine construction or electrotechnology/electronics. There are close interrelations between biotechnological equipment and plant construction and microelectronics, computer technology and communication technology. Meeting this challenge requires the establishment, in part, of new interrelations and their effective development.

#### On Utilized Resources, Some Development Tendencies in Food Products Complex

In 1984, the resources effective in the food products complex resulted in the production of 26.9 percent of the gross product and 23.3 percent of the net product of the national economy (see table).

The achievements made in agriculture since the beginning of the 80's express how the higher intensification standards for the realization of SED economic strategies are ever more effectively applied by collective farmers and farm workers.

Between 1980 and 1984 the net product within the total food products complex rose, with an average annual growth rate of 2.3 percent, faster than the gross product with 0.9 percent.

Production costs rose by 0.3 percent annually and the number of workers decreased to 98.4 percent. This means that in the food products complex the decrease of production costs as a source of growth of the net product in relation to the gross product was guaranteed. Thus, from 1981 to 1984 net product rose by 13.3 percent in relation to the average rise between 1976-79, gross product rose by 10.3 percent, and production costs rose by only 9.0 percent. These qualitative characteristics of intensive, expanded reproduction--as a type of reproduction adequate for the progress of developed socialist society--must be achieved on a constant basis. This is necessary because the faster increase of production in relation to production costs is the principle method of improving the relation between expenditure and result.

A considerable part of the basic funds in the producing sector of the national economy participates in food products production. In order to make this potential even more effective--in 1984 it amounted to M205 million or 26 percent of the producing sectors--essential progress is required in the improvement of basic fund economy. This includes their better utilization, more effective maintenance, and the use of investments primarily for modernisation by way of economizing.

Table: Important Indicators of the Food Products Complex in Relation to the GDR National Economy (1984) (1)

Indicator	National economy	Food products complex	Share in percent
Gross product billion mark	600.5	161.7	28.9
Net product billion mark	222.1	51.6	23.3
Basic funds 2) billion mark	794.0	209.2	25.8
Work force 2) million	6,480	2,005	30.9

1) source: "GDR Statistical Yearbook 1985" and own calculations

2) for producing sector of national economy

The fact that an increasing share of preparatory work for crop and livestock production comes from sector I shows the considerable influence of preparatory work on agriculture. It is also becoming clear that the material-technical basis has reached a level where the cooperation of many branches of the national economy has become an essential condition for growth and intensification of agriculture. This requires ever closer cooperation, especially in regard to the preparation of production means in both quantity and quality.

In the development of production means, questions of quality are becoming the focal point. At stake are solutions with high scientific-technical levels and parameters especially with regard to

- savings in energy and materials,
- development of a favorable ratio between mass and achievement,
- improved qualities of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides,
- greater allotment accuracy in output technology,
- decrease of soil pressure.

What is required, therefore, are production means which are appropriate to the special features of agriculture and which contribute to the increasingly more exact control of biological processes. New solutions in the scientific-technical progress are necessary, and better utilization of its results--and this, in turn, has the most lasting influence on available productive forces.

High effectiveness in perfecting the material-technical basis is increasingly the result of modern processing solutions and technologies. This conclusion is based on the fact that scientific-technical progress becomes production-related and effective primarily by way of technology.

Interrelations between preparatory work and agriculture must be perfected to the point where basic funds and investment volumes contribute ever better to

meeting the demand for production means for agriculture in each individual LPG in the necessary structure, quality and assortment. Focal point here is meeting the needs of appropriate machinery. This assumes that the long-range requirement developments of agriculture are known.

Perfection of the material-technical basis and the increase of its effectiveness are essentially determined by the development level of the construction of agricultural rationalization means. Its extent amounts at the present time to about 70 percent of of equipment investments for livestock production and 20 percent for crop production. In order to meet future demands, interrelations between the construction of agricultural rationalization means and industry are to be developed more effectively. A basic question here is the assortment balance between the agricultural machinery industry and the construction of agricultural rationalization means.

Transition to comprehensive intensification demands further increases in the degree of effectiveness of live labor. With the 30.9 percent (1984) of people employed in the producing sectors, the food products complex contains a work force potential of about 2 million full employment units. In 1970, 1.2 people were employed outside agriculture in the food products industry for each one agricultural worker. In 1984 the ration was 1:1.4.

A comparison with industry shows that the speed of growth in work productivity must increase. This increase is also necessary because agriculture is responsible for a certain amount of developmental and processing work. At the same time, work forces are to be freed for maintenance and the construction of rationalization means.

The effective development of interrelations that extend from production in agriculture all the way to the consumer, by way of the food products industry, food industry, wholesale and reatail trade, will to a high degree contribute to the implementation of SED economic strategy. This makes it necessary to make end products more supply-effective than before, e.g. through a more effective absorption and decrease of losses. In the end, the supply-effective quality level of food is always judged by the consumer.

Therefore, focal points in the gradual implementation of comprehensive intensification in the food products complex are loss-restricting processing and the utilization and greater improvement of all raw materials. The processing of agricultural products and the self-supplying in each district of fruits, vegetables and other produce is important in the country itself. It results in better supplies for the country population and the supply chain from producer to consumer is thereby completed without interruption. (4)

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## LONG DELAYS REPORTED IN DURRES HARBOR

AU261144 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Aug 86 p 2

[Sotirag Gjordeni article: "Long Delays for Ships at Durres Harbor"]

[Excerpts] Whereas last year 340-day delays for ships were reported at the harbor, this year up to 20 August alone about 500-day delays have been reported. Meeting after meeting has been held, but work cannot be put back on the right track by this means alone.

An unsatisfactory state of affairs has been created in the handling of ships at Durres Harbor. Every indicator, and every deadline has been broken. The "Shkodra" for example, arrived here on 12 July, and should have been unloaded by 24 July. A month has passed and still this work has not been done. On 25 July the "Durrresi" arrived, but she too remains waiting at the entrance of the port. This has happened to the "Dajti" too, which has been in port since 26 July. Many ships from the seagoing merchant fleet are not being dealt with in time. If last year Durres port recorded delays, or rather lost, 340 days in handling ships, the port lost 346 days in the first 5 months of this year alone. Add the days lost in June, July and August, and the figure comes to about 500. It is extraordinary to see small ships from our domestic seagoing fleet, like the "Apollonia," which according to the norm should be unloaded in 3 days, remain in port for 8 days the "Lezha" requires 1 day, but takes 10. The "Liria" and "6 Shkurti" require 2 days each, but wait for many days. Converting days lost into leks, the sum our ships have failed to contribute to the economy must be reckoned in millions.

Will this state of affairs improve? The port does not answer this question with much certainty. It is a more serious question now when there is a considerable stack of ships waiting. According to calculations, the harbor should have eight more working brigades at its disposal to cover the deficit, make up for time lost, and increase the pace of handling ships. Don't you see, harbor comrades, what a serious situation has been created? These brigades cover your shortcomings in working discipline, or management, and your indifferent attitudes. And, confronted with this, this is no time to hear now and then the opinion that "we have a labor shortage." There is no lack of workers, but the hours lost become days, the days lost bring in their wake artificially high work loads, which are then explained away by the size of the work force. Now there is a backlog of 1300 tons of goods belonging to enterprises of Durres District, and 3800 tons belonging to other districts. Goods are here that arrived in January, February, or March. This state of affairs in the handling of ships cannot be justified since the port used to clear large amounts of work with fewer resources and workers.

## BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CSSR --Tirana Sept 4 (CTK)--A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1987 between the Albanian and Czechoslovak governments was signed today in Tirana by Albanian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Patjim Ajazi and his Czechoslovak counterpart Jan Stracar. Compared with this year, the agreement provides for a 30 percent increase in mutual trade turnover. Czechoslovakia will export to Albania trucks, locomotives, bearings, hydraulic loaders, machine tools, tires, rolled materials, power-supply equipment, products of the chemical industry and consumer goods Ferronickel and chromium ores, asphalt, tobacco, cigarettes, vegetables and fruit will be imported to Czechoslovakia. The head of the Czechoslovak delegation was also received by Albanian Foreign Trade Minister Shane Korbeci. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 0130 GMT 5 Sep 86 LD] /12624

AWP VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMY--The socialist planning of the economy has given us the opportunity of developing all aspects of production in a harmonious and symmetrical way, without disruption and at a swift pace. The draft directives for the 9th AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan anticipate that industrial production in 1990 will be 29-31 percent higher than in 1985, within which increase it is planned that production tools will increase by 31-33 percent and consumer goods by 24-26 percent, while average annual agricultural production in the Eighth 5-Year Plan will increase by 34-36 percent in comparison with the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This will create the possibility of increased real incomes of 7-9 percent per capita in 1990, in comparison with 1985. The planned development of the economy has allowed the state to develop the economy in a balanced way, and to balance the budget, which not only does not know deficits, but closes the year 1986 with a surplus income of 50 million leks above expenditure. /By Sabah Hilmiya/ /Excerpts/ /Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Aug 86 pp 3-4 AU/ /12624

CSO: 2020/6

## STRUCTURAL CHANGES TERMED OF 'GREAT POLITICAL IMPORTANCE'

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 August 86 p 3

[Article by Karel Erbes, chief, CPC2 Central Committee Department:  
"Importance of Structural Changes"]

[Summary] The structural changes help in the realization of the scientific-technological development and innovation. They are one of the basic factors of the intensification process and must therefore become the basic element of development at all levels.

Our country cannot produce the entire range of products. The structural policy must therefore become an important part of our program of development of the intensification of our production. We must do away quickly with everything which is not efficient, irrational, etc. It will be a demanding process full of conflicts. It is one of the preconditions of our participation in the socialist economic integration.

The realization of structural changes is of great political importance as it is connected with transfer of financial, material and human resources and with basic changes of the management process. They must be uncompromisingly realized in support of those sectors in which we attain or may quickly attain world level, which in long-term perspective are the bearers of scientific-technical development, which are less demanding on materials and raw materials and which are based on efficient use of local raw material base or for which there are other advantageous conditions.

In this context the author talks about the development of our industry and especially of our engineering and quotes figures of its development in the 8th Five-Year Plan period (industry as a whole - increase 15%, engineering and electrical engineering 30%).

Special attention will be devoted to speedier development and production of micro-electronic elements, computer and automation technique.

Of great importance will be the creation of research, technical and information services for our industry. Their concentration is of prior importance.

In the energy-fuel sector we must concentrate on nuclear energy which represent our only possible energy increment.

Great asset to our scientific-technical development will remain our active participation in the Comprehensive Program of the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CMEA Countries.

The basic pre-condition of our progress and of our competitiveness will be much speedier application of all research and innovation results into practice. It is therefore necessary to start quickly in every sector with structural changes, electronization, innovation, etc. The innovation must follow the world trends but proceed in its own original way. The promising sectors, strategic trends and targets must receive all our support-financial, material etc.

Without new techniques and technologies we would come nowhere. All our efforts will lead nowhere without an active participation of the people who is the bearer of the progress.

Furthermore, it must be realized that of all tasks imposed by the State Plan the rate of growth of our national income is the most important one. It must become the center of attention of the management at all levels.

The national income is a synthesis of all results of the intensification process, it represents the accumulated resources for further reproduction and for social and personal consumption - for our living standard.

In line with the Main Trends this year's plan envisages much more progressive growth of our national income. It is a demanding task as its successful fulfillment is conditioned by simultaneous lower material consumption and lower costs. The results attained in the first half of this year show very unsatisfactory development. The permanent reduction of costs is an absolute necessity and condition of our competitiveness. It is even more important for our economy as a large proportion of our national income is realized in foreign trade. The effective use of the international division of labor is one of the basic factors of the lowering of social production costs. Our Government worked out rules and regulations for this activity and it is up to the individual organizations to make use of it.

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CSO: 2400/4

## CONSTRUCTION OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS DISCUSSED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Pavel Parai: "Program for Construction of New Hydroelectric Plants Approved"]

[Summary] In the past few days the Czechoslovak Government approved a comprehensive program of the construction of hydroelectric power stations with output above 10 MW up to the year 2000. The program strives for best possible use of the hydroelectric potential of Czechoslovak rivers exploited at present only to 36% - which ranks Czechoslovakia to one of the last places in Europe.

Distinct improvement is expected from the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Czechoslovak-Hungarian project. At present it is the only large hydro-electric power station under construction. The first of its eight turbines is to be put into operation in 1990, total output is planned at 720 MW of which Czechoslovak share will be 433 MW. Then the utilization of the hydroelectric potential of Czechoslovakia will rise to 54% but even then the country will be lagging behind advanced industrial countries of Europe.

The program approved by the Czechoslovak Government provides for the construction of two hydroelectric power stations on the Elbe River by the end of the century. One at Dolní Žleb, Decin District, to be built between 1996 - 2001 should have output of 21.5 MW and another at Male Brezno, Ústí and Labem District, is planned to be put into operation in 2004 (total output of five turbines 12 MW).

Three large hydroelectric power stations are planned to be built on the Váh River in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans: one at Žilina (88MW), another at Strecno (100 MW) and third at Sereď, Galanta District, (64 MW).

The program envisages costs of over 10,000 million Kcs but will be very cost-efficient: electricity generation in hydroelectric power stations is almost 50% cheaper than in thermal power stations and 30% cheaper than in nuclear power stations.

The importance of pumped-storage hydroelectric power stations is also rising with the development of nuclear power generation. Czechoslovakia has already

some of them (Dalesice - Trebic District, Cierny Vah - Liptovsky Mikulas District) and one is under construction (Dlouhe Strane, Bruntal District, to be completed in 1994). A large pumped storage plant is to be built at Krivoklat (output 1000 MW) in the next decade. In connection with the construction of large nuclear blocks at Temelin and other nuclear power stations, the construction of the Ipel 600 MW hydroelectric plant is envisaged. Efforts are made to achieve an agreement with Austria on cooperation in the construction of the Bratislava - Wolfsthal waterworks.

Besides serving as a source of power, new hydroelectric power stations will improve conditions for recreation and navigation and will raise water accumulation in Czechoslovakia from the existing 15% to 25% in the year 2000.

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CSO: 2400/4

## FINANCE MINISTER HETENYI ON IMPLICATIONS OF BANK REFORM

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 11 Sep 86 p 13

[Article by Istvan Hetenyi: "Economic Management and Bank Reform"]

[Text] Just as the potential of realizing economic policy goals depends significantly upon a viable management system that is capable of properly implementing economic objectives, the success of financial and credit policy depends upon the underlying institutional system, and notably upon its decisive element, the banking system. The inappropriate functioning of the institutional system affects not only the achievement of financial and credit objectives, but also sets back the accomplishment of larger economic policy goals. This interdependence however, sheds light upon one side of the issue only. It is at least of equal importance that the banking system and its functional mechanism be in harmony with the overall character of the economic mechanism.

#### Why This Became An Issue

Going back to the times when the provisions of the 1968 reform were being worked out, the fundamental purpose of the new economic mechanisms appeared to be the decentralization of economic decision-making, but only with respect to current economic activities. The 1968 provisions had fundamentally limited the decision-making capability of enterprises with respect to investments, to the maintenance of then current levels. The recission of a significant proportion of amortized funds accumulated within the enterprises and the subsequent central redistribution of these funds, had been based upon theoretical considerations suggesting that the planned economic structure may best be achieved under the detailed, direct management of the state, extending into each sub-sector, each unit of the economy, if necessary. As a result the horizontal, centralized structure of the banking system had survived also: the same central bank that issues currency also plays the role of commercial

banks. Commercial banks satisfy the credit needs, and manage the accounts of enterprises. They deal with the daily circulation of money. The existing banking system is suitable only for the parallel administration of credit accounts established for purposes of developing individual sectors of economic management, as defined in the people's economic plan, and is responsive to individual governmental decisions authorizing financing of individual accounts over and above the amounts that have been budgeted. At the same time, the system did not prove itself to be suitable as a relatively independent tool, the function of which would be to concentrate primarily on the flow of capital through credit activities, to stimulate voluntary savings through depository policies, and to enforce the necessary economic relationship between savings and credits. Thus, the primary governmental administrative features of the bank[ing system] had survived.

The need for a change in the banking system had been conceptualized only during the initial years of the 1980's in the framework of the complex future development of the economic management system. Why had the issue of banking reform surfaced precisely at that time? The answer can be found in intensified Hungarian concerns for increasing economic effectiveness during the second half of the 1970's, pinpointing a need for vastly increased freedom of action for individual units of the economy, and for the evolution of an effective and flexible economy. The use of profitability as a selection criterion, however, is merely an illusion in the absence of a commercially based lending system. A commercially based lending system cannot be expected to emerge from an existing system that concerns itself with centrally designated, geographically based income and capital re-groupings, even though programs designated to serve in the future would continue to play an important role.

It became clear that the establishment and maintenance of the internal and external balance of the economy requires a more clear and better organized form in which interests prevail--and this also bears on the better definition and enforcement of monetary interests in the framework of formulating economic policy management by objectives and in the context of the increased responsibility of banks in the administration of those policy objectives. Through the definition, regulation and stimulation of the money supply at the at the [national] people's economy level, the establishment of a central bank that is more independent than the central bank of today, and the evolution of several competing commercial banks would create more favorable conditions for the regulation of domestic demand, and through it, for an improved external and internal balance.

#### The Goals

Several experts involved in the continued development of the economic management system have for long debated the method and appropriate timing by which banking reform may be realized in the broader context of economic management system reform. It became clear that comprehensive reform can no longer be delayed in view of business enterprises that became even institutionally independent, especially as a result of new forms of enterprise management. And independent, cost-conscious enterprise system cannot evolve

in the absence of a viable banking system, and selection on the basis of enterprise responsiveness to market demands cannot occur either. At the same time a viable banking system requires development of other elements of the economic management system also, especially with respect to planning and income regulation. It is no coincidence that at the same time the issues of planned market development and of tax reform also emerged.

The series of steps that had been taken toward the renewal of enterprise management made it necessary to modernize the banking system so as to be helpful to enterprise. It became indispensable that the banking system assume a more effective role in the realization of economic policy goals; that its lending policies of a commercial nature broaden so as to observe profitability and the potential of recovery; that the expected competition between banks and financial institutions shall promote the flow of financial resources in the interest of the more effective stimulation of production; that in the regulation of purchase power the significance of the almost exclusive use of governmental tools shall decrease; and that the regulation of credit and of the money supply shall assume an increasing role. The various economic enterprises should indeed be able to establish relations with such commercial bank, institutions with which they can become partners in enterprise, and thus also share the risks. The standards of banking and financial services and advice should improve, the red tape related to banking transactions should be simplified, and the excessively hierarchical decision-making by banks should be reduced.

From the viewpoint of business management, the most important objective of banking reform is the commercialization of the bank credit system, and that by virtue of the reform, credit should be capable of enhancing profitable enterprises and of discouraging enterprises that are not profitable. The evolution of the commercialization of banking activities presumes the separation of the institutional functions of the central bank from those of the commercial banks. The reason: as long as an institutional separation does not take place, issues of individual responsibility will necessarily converge with the institution. A further indispensable condition of the evolution of commercial banking activities is that a number of independent, mixed-profile, competing, profit-oriented banks come into being.

Accordingly, though reform would create a two-tier banking system. In and of itself, the establishment of a two-tier system is not an objective of the reform. Rather, it is an indispensable condition of the effective functioning of the banking system. Only by having a two-tier system can the possibility be established for the central bank to execute monetary policies in a responsible manner, and that the central bank not be burdened by the functions of commercial credit banks, or, one might say, even with the the functions of enterprise management. The central bank must be freed from the responsibility of developing geographical areas, business and industrial sectors, and individual enterprises and of responsibility for natural processes. The central bank has often been forced to bear these responsibilities. The function of the central bank is to influence the economy by regulation through indirect means, particularly through the overall control of the money supply. The effects of monetary steps initiated by the central bank would first be felt by commercial credit banks. They, in turn, would convey these effects

through their own particular means to the various business and industrial organizations. This intermediary role may best be fulfilled if the commercial banks themselves operate as individual enterprises, on the basis of profitability: their expenses should be covered by income, and they too should be interested in increased profitability. It is important that financial liquidity become a life and death question for commercial credit banks. A very important consequence of this would be that financial liquidity would also become a life and death question for the client enterprises of commercial credit banks. In this way that the sense of financial responsibility of commercial credit banks would strengthen the sense of financial responsibility of enterprises, their interest in profitability and their inclination not to [unnecessarily] expend and to save money.

With respect to the banking system the increased independence of enterprise management demands that enterprises be enabled to freely choose the bank they want to deal with. Today's "one-sided" view of the banking system renders enterprises at the mercy of the banking system, and evokes authoritarian behavioural features on part banks. Once stripped of their authority, [in other words,] if commercial banks are not responsible for the development of sectors and areas, there no longer would be a need for the artificial, external structuring of the banking system. It is under these circumstances that competition among banks for deposits and for clients would evolve. Such competition would be based to a lesser extent on differences between interest rates, and to a larger extent on the quality of services rendered. And besides, competition would lead to the effective re-grouping of savings, and could reduce the expenditures incurred by banks. This, in turn would make the organization of the long-term obligation of financial resources more attractive and thus, in the end, would increase the rate of savings. I am convinced that considering today's circumstances, the significance of these features need not be explained.

#### The Conditions of Success

In order to give effect to the favorable consequences stemming from banking reform, changes in certain elements of economic management also become necessary. The success of banking reform is largely dependent upon the method of economic management, and upon the tasks of monetary policy in the framework of economic management. One of the conditions of this is the clear separation, and yet a principled, rational re-connection of the three spheres reflected in enterprise management, financial institutional management and regulatory management.

The successful functioning of the banking system requires a transformation of the economic role of the state also. This is so, because in the event that financial re-distribution through state budgetary means continues at a large scale, and thus requires a significant amount of credit resources, the availability of credit resources based upon competition, profitability and recovery would be reduced.

If monetary policies enjoy sufficient freedom of movement to allow independent action responsive to its own interests, then the banking system may assume

responsibility for the consequences for its business decisions. Profit motive in the context of credit activities can prevail only if the primary income distribution realized through the pricing system reflects actual market forces. In order to enable credit to bring about the re-grouping of resources to profitable areas, it is necessary to have a pricing system that is decisively responsive to market conditions, in which unjustified distortions that originate from monopolistic situations are significantly removed. This, in turn requires a strong developmental effort with respect to market conditions. This effort would find fertile ground in banking reform.

Aside from effectuating its own interests, credit policies could also give effect to other economic objectives, such as export promotion, energy saving, technological development and residential construction. The financial means needed for such efforts must be secured from the state, directly or indirectly through the central bank. Only in this way can the commercialization of credit activities be accomplished.

The changes enumerated would not occur instantly upon implementation of banking reform. The new system that will have its beginnings on January 1, 1987 should be viewed only as the first station of the reform process. This station is significant nevertheless, if we consider that stations are not the chief characteristics of railroads. It is the progress from one station to the next that characterizes railroad trains!

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CSO: 2500/6

## KUBICZEK HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SOVIET PLANNER LAKHTIN

LD182352 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sep--The economic talks held here between a Polish delegation, led by First Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek and a Soviet delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Vladimir P. Lakhtin, have come to a close.

Participants in the talks reviewed drafts of inter-governmental agreements to develop direct ties between Polish and Soviet enterprises and research institutes, to set up joint enterprises and to broaden exchange between home trade companies of both states.

The debaters examined the state of implementation of long-range issues of cooperation by ministries, enterprises and research institutes of both countries. The issues were defined by the central planning organs when coordinating Polish and Soviet plans for 1986-1990 and participants in the talks pointed to progress of the majority of work.

Representatives of foreign trade organs and economic ministries concerned reviewed the state of implementation of the agreement of 19 February 1985 on the Soviet credit share in the construction of production capacities in Poland.

Vice-ministers of economic ministries, members of the Polish delegation, met their Soviet partners to discuss the hitherto course of work to implement the jointly adopted time-tables to develop new forms of economic ties and conclusions stemming from decisions made by Polish and Soviet government teams to step up economic links in individual industrial branches.

Minister Franciszek Kubiczek was received by Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Vladimir Kamentsev.

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CSO: 2020/2

## KUBICZEK DESCRIBES 'SECOND STAGE' OF ECONOMIC REFORM

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Aug 86 pp 1,3

[Interview with Franciszek Kubiczek, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and Secretary of the Economic Reform Commission, by Ryszard Bilski]

[Text] Much has been said recently about the need for the economy to make a decisively quick and effective entry into the second stage of reform. What does this stage mean? In the foundations of reform--in its fifth year of operation--such a division was not anticipated.

Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers and secretary of the Economic Reform Commission, answers these and other questions in an interview with RZECZPOSPOLITA.

[Answer] In the foundations of reform, it was anticipated that it would be introduced in stages. The first, a two to three year stage, was to be a period of getting started, in which many temporary measures were permitted (i.e., state control of materials). It was assumed too optimistically that we would be able to achieve economic stability and that economic reform would be fully capable of entering a field thus prepared. In reality, the process of reaching stability has turned out to be much more difficult and prolonged.

In talking today about the second stage of reform, we are not thinking of a division into temporary and permanent solutions; we are looking into the future. We have a draft for a five year plan, the conditions for growth in the more distant future are also known and we have acquired much experience. The second stage? I would not make rigid divisions. In some cases the second stage will be just the beginning of reform (!), while in others it will be advancement and establishment of reform. The concern will also be the "coming together" of the mechanism of reform, simplifying many solutions and controls that are no doubt unduly complicated today. Undoubtedly, though, the second stage will mean the creation of economic constraint everywhere. Without it there will be no turning point in the efficacy of administration.

[Question] Exactly, this constraint is discussed but not put to use. It is no secret that many companies spend more than they earn and yet they are in good shape; they are not going bankrupt. Could it be that thrift accounting has closed one eye to them?

[Answer] It is not a question of eyes but the credibility of thrift accounting. For the financial product of a company depends not only on the work of its personnel, on its drive, initiative and productivity but also, to some degree, often a high degree, on the less than rational pricing system. Prices are simply distorted. Under these circumstances, can one say with a clear conscience that the plants that has incurred a loss, that reaches into the budget for subsidies, is really poorly managed?

Improving the pricing system is a difficult process. Think what would happen if we were to gradually make the price of coal and energy real. Everything would go up. It is necessary to work very cautiously, which does not mean non-radically. Above all the goal must be to change the relationship of prices, to eliminate subsidies which, as we know from experience, distort economic accounting.

The wage system is also faulty and lacks a true valuation of work. So making economic parameters real and perfecting the wage-price system is an important task during the second stage of reform.

[Question] Reform also means improving organizational structures in the economy. After rather strong discussion on the advisability of creating large economic organizations, among other things, the issue has subsided somewhat lately.

[Answer] First of all I will recall briefly what has been done. Several ministries were combined; unions were dissolved and associations emerged, some obligatory but most voluntary. What will happen in the second stage? Companies should enter and organize into associations more boldly on their own, but in an inter-disciplinary, inter-departmental kind of system--manufacturing and scientific resources, manufacturing and trade, manufacturing and transport, industry and construction. This will depend on the decisions of independent companies criteria of usefulness and thrift accounting. The "Center" intends to give some associations the role of consortiums. For example, some crucial program, let us say from the realm of restructurization, is being carried out in the economy and is aided by central resources. One could give it to a ministry, divide it among companies or give it to an association of companies that will undertake to carry out the task and then become a consortium at the same time.

The organization of companies into various structures on their own--partnerships, consortiums, unions, syndicates, research and manufacturing centers, perhaps industrial trade houses--creation of a unique network of connections among themselves, permits independent resolution of many problems much faster and more easily, including the most difficult ones today--supplies problems--without help from the "Center." Unfortunately, today this process is moving very slowly. Hence the desire to push it along "from above."

[Question] Economic constraint is also increasing accountability and independence for companies. But can one talk about this independence--this question is heard often--since there is a producer goods tap, for example.

[Answer] I do not agree with such a pattern--give me everything, then I will be independent. This leads to such attitudes as independence for me, for others even a directive is alright. Independence can occur under any circumstances and should appear above all in the active conquest of difficulties, in solving complex problems. I am afraid that a company that now has a guaranteed appropriation and after suspension of allocations does not push its way to the supply of producer goods will again say that it has limited independence.

Elimination of allocations and obligatory intervention into the supply cycle is an important task in the second stage of reform. State control, controlled sales, allocations--all these have their own justification. But they always create unnecessary barriers and cause artificial demand and hoarding. Starting next year we are deleting 58 supply positions which are now centrally controlled in some way, so that about 40 percent of raw materials are being released into deep water, and the results could vary. In the beginning the one who should win will not always win, because, among other things, as I have already said, a true pricing system is not yet in operation. So for some time not only prices will decide who buys what, but penetrating power too, not always economic power.

This "marketizing" of the supply sphere will be carried out consistently and by 1990 controlled allocations will involve just a few strategic raw materials.

In the future, contractual price, inventory reduction and the money market will find their way into producer goods supplies.

[Question] Producers know only one direction for active pricing policy--upward! And their monopolist position supports them in this. Can the monopolies, which are driving inflation along, be weakened in the second stage of reform, and how?

[Answer] First a few words from history. Monopolies emerged here with a good purpose, not to spite the public interest. The point was to concentrate production and bigger, cheaper series. Under the old directive economic system, the monopolist producers did not bother anyone, but today they have found themselves, to put it mildly, in a privileged position.

The most important thing is not to permit the monopolies to grow and consolidate. I am also counting on the emergence of new, competitive plants. In carrying out real import policy, one can also compel monopolies to care more for customers, quality, example-setting, service and ultimately for lowering prices.

[Question] What happens in a company depends to the greatest extent on the director. But it is rather commonly felt that the director's position today is weak. That ultimately he is insignificant, except for what he earns.

[Answer] It would be hard for me to deny that. But that should change. The Planning Commission, on the recommendation of the PZPR's Politburo and

Presidium, has prepared a package of proposals for strengthening the director's position.

[Question] How is it intended that this goal be reached?

[Answer] First the concern is to specify precisely and mark the limits of authority of the workers and the director, especially decision-making power, and here I want to stress immediately, not at the expense of limiting rights of independents thus far. Secondly, strengthening the director's material position, in connection with increased demands of course. In other words, encouragement and the rate of risk for the director must have their value. The leader of a company should live under pressure, that he stands to have much and can gain even more, but also stands to lose a great deal. Then he will not be a mediocre director.

In order to keep a director in top condition and competence, we will propose a system of continual education. Every so often the director will have to renew his "license."

[Question] For some time one has encountered the notion that there is hidden unemployment in Poland. Poor work organization and low productivity mean that more people than necessary are working in the factories. Do you agree with this?

[Answer] Hidden unemployment? Let's call it by its right name because this is not the same thing. In many units of the economy there is excessive, irrational employment. Because it is not as though in the factory halls there are people sitting around who really have nothing to do. Everyone in a factory or office is doing something! Often they work very hard. Except that the results of that effort are sometimes minimal. And the reason is the low level of organization of work and production processes. I am referring to the entire technological flow, servicing work stations, internal transport, etc. Scientific work organization, unfortunately, has not come into the economy. It is constantly knocking at the gates of factories and offices.

The present introduction of certification of organizational structures and job positions is encouragement toward rapid improvement of the organization of production or, generally, economic life. I would compare this to the once fashionable analysis of the value of goods, which unfortunately was not put to good use.

[Question] How can one be sure now that the results of the current review of positions will be put to use? Won't the companies treat the certification like another action to be written off?

[Answer] I have similar fears, but also more optimism than ever. Because certification is being carried out at the same time in the entire economy. So there will be no instances where I uncover employment reserves while my neighbor is overlooked for the time being. It also coincides with setting the system of wages and prices in order. The process of modernization is gathering speed. And all of us are impatient with tolerating disorder, poor production, losses, inefficiency, incompetence and feigned activity. It is in our .pa

interest that this great task, initiated at the 10th Congress by First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, not go to waste.

Opponents of economic reform are already circulating the idea that as a result of certification and economic constraint, hundreds of thousands of people will lose their jobs. At the beginning of reform, we were also scared by unemployment. The economy prematurely lost many experts at that time because of early retirement.

In reality, in many manufacturing and service companies there is truly a shortage of employees. When we visit factories during the second or third shift, expensive manufacturing property sleeps. It is not producing a profit.

I do not deny that many people will have to change departments, companies, perhaps even their professions, but it is hard to see a threat to the constitutionally guaranteed right to work.

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## JOB CERTIFICATION PROCESS AFFIRMED AS 'INTEGRAL TO REFORM'

Warsaw TRYBUNA IUDU in Polish 15 Aug 86 pp 1,2

[Article by Andrzej Leszczynski: "Review of Organizational Structures--Support for Reform"]

[Text] The working session of economic secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee, which took place 14 August, was devoted to preparations for the review of organizational structures in the economy and administration. The director of the Central Committee Economics Division, Marek Holdakowski, chaired the meeting. Jozef Barecki, director of the Propaganda Division, also participated.

During the meeting, Wlodzimierz Hausner, assistant director of the Economic Division, outlined the goals and purposes of the review, worked out at the 10th Congress and developed at the Second Plenum. This undertaking initiates modernization of state management and administration, improvement in the economy's operation, raising the level of employment, improvement of citizens' services and limitation of bureaucratic phenomena.

In the numerous areas in which the review will take place, said Hausner, various methods and approaches must be used. For if the modification of central governmental bodies is to be carried out by the staffing system, then improvement in economic structures, especially in a plant, must take place in connection with job positions, based on the evaluations of experts, researchers and workers.

The review cannot be reduced to a hasty action, but must become a long-term process of modernization of organization and administration. This notion came up repeatedly at the meeting. It was brought up by Jerzy Szreter of the Central Committee Economic Division, who devoted his talk to the certification of job positions as a form of review at a company's foundations. The success of certification, he said, depends on whether complete documentation--standards, modern models--will be gathered in the companies. In this matter, there can be no haste.

The point is to compare the state of every job position with optimal domestic and foreign solutions. Only on this objectivized basis can a program of .pa changes be created. But this program must take financial and technological

circumstances into account, for otherwise it will be suspended in midair.

Let us not be deluded that certification can be accomplished in a hurry, said Wlodzimierz Kocinski, secretary of the Provincial Committee in Radom, during the discussion. In Radoskora, the first plant in Poland to undertake certification, one half of the positions have been evaluated. Deliberation and mature reflection must accompany this plan.

And three additional important were raised at the meeting.

Certification, it was said, is not a troublesome obligation, but rather a chance to improve organization, leading to higher productivity. It must pay off. Secondly, the review is not action against reform or in place of reform, but an integral part of it. It was also noted that certification paves the way for newer, more productive forms of employment, such as brigade types of work.

At the meeting's conclusion, Marek Holdakowski spoke, defining the tasks of party units and organizations in preparing for this significant economic undertaking.

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CSO: 2600/682

## STATUS OF WORKER PARTNERSHIPS AT MIDYEAR 1986

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Aug 86 p 3

[Article: "Necessary and Profitable Work: Machine Repair and Maintenance, Spare Parts Production, Seasonal Work"]

[Text] Worker partnerships are operating in 540 companies in Poland, according to the Central Office of Statistics. Their development has surpassed expectations, thanks to the fact that they are usually emerging in the most threatened and crucial links in manufacturing. Alongside consumer goods production, they are undertaking production of scarce spare parts, often taking the place of suppliers who do not meet their deliveries and repairing and maintaining machines and tools.

Through midyear most partnerships operated in industry, electromechanical as well as metallurgical, and in second place is the food industry, followed by wood and paper, mineral and chemical industries. The partnerships have found their way into all the provinces, without exception, but they are developing in an unequal way, even by geographical cross-section. Among the large cities, Warsaw and Katowice lead. In Krakow, Wroclaw and Szczecin provinces, the number and growth of partnerships is more moderate. As far as the smaller provinces are concerned, among them are those where the number of partnerships does not exceed the number of fingers on one hand, where this form of supplemental organization of production was modest last year, yet has gained significantly in popularity in the first half of this year. As is apparent from a survey conducted by a RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter, Tarnow and Krosno provinces are good examples.

In Tarnow Province, as Zofia Wojcik, director of the Provincial Employment Office, said, the number of worker partnerships in the second quarter of this year rose by two-thirds compared to the first quarter, to include 63 groups. It is mostly people permanently employed in the plants working in them, with pensioners and mothers on maternity leave to a lesser degree.

A partnership member earned an average of almost 10,000 zloty monthly by virtue of extra work; that is, 2600 zloty more than in the first quarter. The range of compensation is considerable, from 4400 to 13,000 zloty monthly, except that the partnerships that usually do contract and custom repair work achieve the highest earnings. As an example, one could mention the Erg

Plastics Works in Pustkowa or Stomil in Debiec, where the group repaired and modernized presses and an engine and one of the partnerships installed precision alarm circuits in 10 locomotives.

In Krosno Province, as we were told by the assistant director of the Provincial Employment Office, Marian Bis, the number of companies organizing partnerships doubled (37 units) in the second quarter. The groups' activity centered on repairs, maintenance and production of spare parts for machines and finished goods. Doing this kind of work were the Naftomet Glass Works in Krosno and Autosan and the District Dairy Cooperative in Sanok, where the groups, among many other tasks, connected a deep water well. In the Refining Works in Jaslo, in addition to manufacturing spare parts, the partnerships installed a water and sewer system, while at Gomret-Erg in Jaslo they provided an entire arsenal of spare machine parts and performed numerous installations in the Jaslo Construction Company as well as in Krosno's Polmo.

The examples given above prompt the conclusion that the partnerships often counteract the depreciation of fixed assets, contributing to keeping them in good condition. In addition, many partnerships are also involved in work associated with the summer season and the production of carbonated water, loading and unloading of flour, work in breweries, bakeries and butcher shops, especially in tourist districts.

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## NAVAL MINESWEEPER SHIPS DESCRIBED

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 26, 1986 (signed to press 23 Jun 86)  
p 8

[Article by Comdr Hans Mehl: "The Navy's Mine Countermeasure Forces"]

[Text] In the 30-year history of the development of the naval forces of the NVA [National People's Army], in addition to the buildup of strike forces--consisting of coastal defense ships, fast rocket and torpedo patrol boats--appropriate attention has also been paid to the continuous development of mine countermeasure forces. The units, which at first were called mine detecting and sweeping forces, did in fact come into being at the beginning of the 1950's. The then People's Police-Sea had to assume maritime defense tasks along the GDR's coasts and participate in clearing the compulsory channels, lanes and approaches of various kinds of sea mines from the time of World War II. In order to fulfill these tasks the Soviet Union gave the People's Police-Sea six minesweepers from the former fascist German navy. These type-R 218 smooth deck boats which were built using composite construction (steel frames, wood skin) had a displacement when full of 148.2 tons and were equipped with 4 20-mm 38 antiaircraft guns. Their equipment made it possible to remove contact and command-fired mines. After completing special training the boats were used for live sweeping and for training young socialist naval and engineer officers.

With their minesweeping operations the crews of the 511-516 R-boats (from 1955 on: 811-816) made an important contribution to reestablishing merchant shipping in mine-free waters. Beyond that, they were ever ready together with the minesweeping forces of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet and the Polish navy to effectively counter new aggressive uses of mines against the socialist countries.

Habicht and Habicht-Long

Starting in 1953, the still-young GDR shipbuilding industry guaranteed the urgently needed increase in minesweeping capacity by means of the new small Schwalbe type minesweeper. The first six vessels of the type of boat which was classified as sweeper pinnace (Rpi) were produced by the VEB Ernst Thaelmann People's Shipyard in Brandenburg on the Havel River. Additional vessels of a somewhat modified type subsequently came from the VEB Yacht

Shipyard, Berlin. In all, 48 minesweepers of this type in 3 designs were produced and added to navy units one after the other until 1957. The crews of the vessels which were characterized as the "worker bees of the Baltic Sea" assumed the major part of eliminating the danger of mines in the GDR's coastal waters. After being replaced by more modern minesweepers, a rather large number of these boats was used for many years as training vessels, torpedo intercepting boats and beacon control boats for the Maritime Hydrographic Service (SHD). In the meantime more efficient mine laying and sweeping ships (MLR) of the Habricht type had been designed; the first six of them were built by the People's Shipyard in Stralsund. In addition to minesweeping operations the crews were given new tasks to secure the GDR's sea borders. For this purpose, among other things, the ships were equipped with light artillery armament and depth charge projectors. Six additional ships of this type have since been built with enlarged dimensions at the VEB Peene Shipyard, Wolgast. These ships which are designated as Habicht-Long were armed with a model 90 K 85-mm bow gun. For drive units these ships used 2 type 6 KVD 43 four-stroke diesel engines with an output of 919 kW each, enabling the ships to reach a speed of 18 kn/hr.

#### Krake and MSR [Mine Search and Sweepers]

Based on the experiences with the Habicht type MLR ships the VEB Peene Shipyard, Wolgast, starting in 1956, built 10 more Krake type MLR ships (construction numbers 3001 to 3010). The basic design of the hull and the drive unit were retained, the superstructures were modified and expanded in keeping with functions. For their main task the ships had extensive minesweeping equipment, including magnet skid devices which could be dragged behind. By means of a hinged spar which was attached at the bow it was also possible to carry a self-defense device against mines. With an 85-mm gun and 10 25-mm antiaircraft guns the ships had substantial artillery. For the first time ships in GDR series production had a type KS IB radar station.

The crews constantly perfected their knowledge and skills in minesweeping operations. In addition, the ships were regularly used for scouting and in outpost service. After awarding the honorary name People's Navy to the NVA's naval forces all Krake ships also were given names of GDR bezirk cities. After being replaced by a new generation of mine countermeasure vessels three of these ships were used for a rather long period of time as training vessels at the navy's Walter Steffen fleet school.

Prior to reaching the limit of MLR ship utilization, construction began at the end of the 1960's on a new series of modern mine countermeasure ships. A pre-production and test ship of these vessels which originally were classified as MSR's was launched on 6 June 1968 at the VEB Peene Shipyard, Wolgast. After extensive testing a first series was built using an improved design. As in the case of the Habichts a second series with enlarged primary dimensions followed for which unofficially the classification MSR-Long became established. Both series of ships likewise have extensive minesweeping equipment which was subject to ongoing modernization.

For self-defense the ships were equipped with 25-mm weapons of the proven Soviet type 2-M-3. Some vessels of the first construction series (MSR-Short) have been used for some time as border defense vessels. Other vessels for the People's Navy have also been built using the base design of this ship series. These include, among others, torpedo intercepting boats, a surveying ship for the SHD and the motor yacht Ostseeland.

In close cooperation with the mine countermeasure forces of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet and the Polish navy, the crews of the MAW [mine countermeasure] ships of the People's Navy repeatedly proved their know-how and their high level of operational readiness.

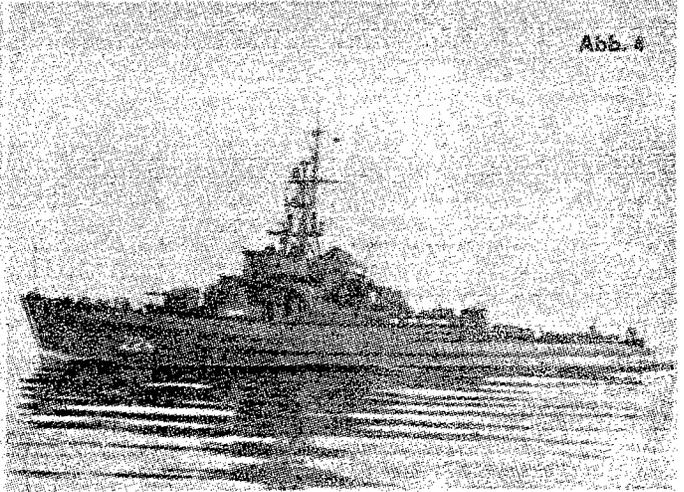
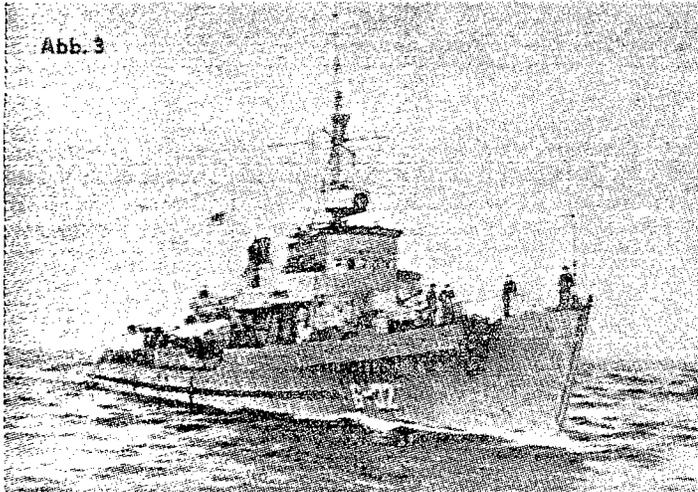
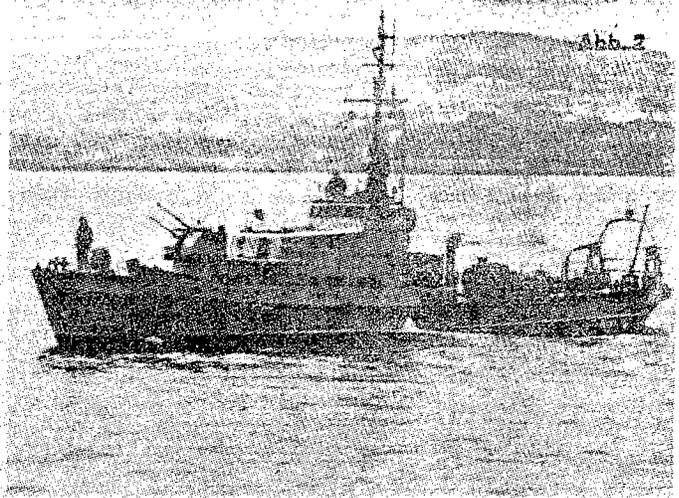
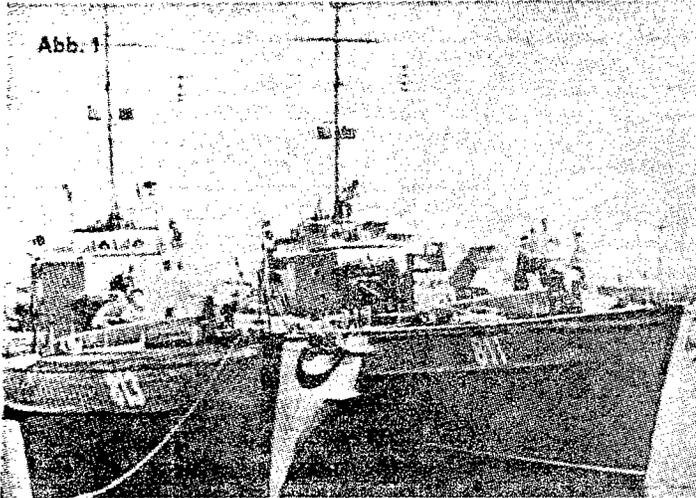


PHOTO CAPTIONS

30 Years of NVA Technology

1. Docked minesweepers of the People's Police-Sea
2. Schwalbe-type minesweeper
3. Habicht type MLR ship, first construction design
4. Krake type MLR ship
5. Fleet mine countermeasure ship of the People's Navy

12124/12948

CSO: 2300/474

## AWP JOURNAL VIEWS HOXHA ON YOUTH QUESTIONS

AU211511 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 7, Jul 86 pp 64-72

[Nexhat Myftiu article: "He Who Has Youth on His Side Ensures the Brilliant Present and Future of the People" -- "Studying the 49th Volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Works"]

[Excerpts] Whenever a new volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Works comes off the presses, we are naturally interested and see the problems tackled by the leader of the party during that particular period, his and the party's preoccupations at the time, and what ideas and teachings of great theoretical and practical value are to be found in a particular volume, in order to have them as a guide for action in our daily work.

1. The Youth -- the Present and the Future of the Country, of Socialism

The problems of the revolutionary class education of the youth have always been at the center of attention of our party's work. Since its founding the party has looked and continues to look upon the youth as its inexhaustible militant reserve, its loyal ancillary, and undaunted fighter against the old and backward world and for the victory of what is progressive and new. "The young women and men of Albania, all the youth of our country" -- Comrade Enver Hoxha points out -- "constitute one of the most glorious units of the party and of the people" (Enver Hoxha, Works, vol 49, p 463).

At every stage, but particularly at the present stage of the development of our revolution, at a time when our economy is developing rapidly, when the problems and the tasks posed for solution are numerous and involved, and when the life of our society progresses with unprecedented dynamism, the problems of the youth, of its education and involvement in this process of unchecked revolutionary development and transformation assume particular importance. As Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, these problems must remain at the center of attention of the party, to which the organization of the youth, the road that it embarks on in life, and its contribution in the revolution and in socialist construction are of great importance.

What has been gained, achieved and built in our country under the party's leadership is enjoyed particularly by the younger generation. At the same time, these achievements also embody the work and efforts of the youth itself. Conscious of the fact that all that is being built in our country

is for socialism, for the youth, the latter is not waiting for these goods to come to it as a gift from previous generations, but is itself active in this constructive work, on the most difficult fronts of production, pouring its energies for the construction of socialism, on the road traced by previous generations, by the party.

But in the present conditions of the country's dynamic and complex development, as the party teaches us, it is not sufficient to merely talk about the place occupied and the role played by the youth, about its problems and requirements. What is important is that the youth itself should understand these problems properly and should work concretely to implement them in life. Conditions for this do exist. The young men and women of our country are daily affirming in practice their youth revolutionary ideals, each and every one of them striving to occupy a worthy place in life, to serve the people and socialism to the best of their ability, whenever the need arises. The present generation of our youth, which, as comrade Enver Hoxha has stated, has provided and continues to provide the country with vitality and the party with new blood, must be conscious that it is up to them, primarily, to carry the burden of the struggle for the country's socialist transformation. This is a patriotic duty of the youth. But is this understood as such by all young men and women? Is this being appreciated as an obligation on the part of the youth in accordance with its responsibilities and duties to society? How does youth conceive and place this in relation to personal interests? Are there young people who may view this from a narrow angle and who are inclined in the direction of easy ways? It is the duty of the basic party organs and organizations, of the youth organizations, of the family, and of all society to look at these problems and, in addition, to work to educate and to assist the youth, that it may understand the country's needs and its own position and obligations in furthering the revolution, as being organically linked.

## 2. Further Improving the Party's Work with the Youth

As is indicated in this volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Works, our party has always had and continues to have a broad and correct vision about the youth and about its own work with the youth. The party looks about the question of its attitude toward the youth as one of the most important principled question for a Marxist-Leninist party. It views the revolutionary education and tempering of the youth as a question of vital importance, because youth exerts a great influence in the life of a people and of a country. This is why our party properly appreciates the role of youth and the continuous effort that needs to be made for its education. As Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses: "he who educates the youth to be pure in heart and bold in action, brave in battle and knowledgeable in the construction of socialism, he has secured the country's present and its future. He who has not understood this and who is not working for the revolutionary education of the youth, is digging the country's grave" p 461). Guided by these teachings of permanent topical value,

the party directed recently once again that the patriotic and revolutionary traditions inherited by youth should never be allowed to rust, that these new virtues of socialist morality should under no circumstance be violated, that the fervor of youth should never be checked.

A decisive role in resolving this problem is played by the leadership provided by the party and youth organizations, the constant improvement in the party's method of work with youth. The party line on this question is also clearly defined. This line has been and remains at the foundation of the entire effort of the leading party organs and forums, in the districts and at the base. However, in the course of the practical implementation of this line, as well as of the party directives concerning work with youth, the most varied problems arise, whose successful tackling and solving requires the total commitment of the party organs and organizations, of all communists. It must be accepted that the gaps and shortcomings observed in the work of the youth organizations raise the need that the party organizations must also better tackle and direct their work with youth. This is because narrow, unilateral, and simplistic concepts about the youth and work with the youth are encountered in practice among cadres and communists.

Our young generation is growing up with pure sentiments and a broad socialist culture, and is living, working, and learning under socialism. The young generation is educated by society and the youth organization under the special solicitude and attention of the party. Under these conditions, our youth is developing and maturing more rapidly in all directions. This is indisputable. However, it is a requirement of our days that the communists and the party organizations should have a clear understanding of the fact that the rapid intellectual and moral development of youth is also accompanied by a perceptible growth of the political and ideological consciousness, the initiative, and the social activity of the youth. We cannot fail to take this fact into consideration. An understanding of these premises of the present-day development of our youth is important not only for the youth organization itself, that it may properly build up its organizational and educational work on the basis of these premises, but is also important with regard to the party's own work. This is because a correct treatment of the youth, the appreciation of its potential, but also respect for its requirements are closely linked with such an understanding. If these current traits of the young generation are not properly understood, then everything will be measured by the old yardsticks, conservatism will raise its head, and the impetus of the youth will be checked.

Work with the youth requires the most varied forms and means. Our pure and clear thinking youth has its say not only at meetings, but even more so in open discussions, and in close contacts with communists and cadres. Here people speak more freely, clarifications are grasped more quickly, and firm beliefs are created in the warm atmosphere of a free discussion or contact. The party's word falls on more fertile ground here. Therefore, in accordance with the specific characteristics of youth, the effort made

to work out the party's directives, the threshing of ideas about important ideological and political problems, become more fruitful when they are well-organized and carried out in varied and attractive forms, in struggle against manifestations of formalism and technocracy. Youth, by its very nature, cannot tolerate formalism and it works and struggles against everything that smells of formalism. A method of work according to which the party's general directives are transmitted to the youth in a mechanical manner is therefore insufficient. On the contrary, thought must be given to finding out ways to set the youth in action in order to implement these directives efficiently.

### 3. The Communist Education of Youth, in Struggle Against Alien Manifestations, is Not a Problem That Concerns Only the Union of Working Youth of Albania.

The question of the moral, political, class, and revolutionary education of youth has always been and remains at the center of the party's attention. As Comrade Enver stresses, although our youth is ideologically and politically pure, we must continually educate it, because the historic tasks confronting the party and the people in the country's socialist construction and the successful confrontation of the savage and comprehensive imperialist-revisionist encirclement require mature people who are tempered to be resolute revolutionaries, people who are equipped to a high degree with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and ethic, people who are able to successfully meet the pressure of the ideology of the exploiting classes. This requires a further deepening of the ideological struggle against all alien vestiges and manifestations in the consciousness of our people, particularly when we are concerned with the young generation.

Knowing the danger represented by these manifestations if they are not opposed effectively and at the proper time, the party has directed and continues to direct society as a whole, under the party's leadership, to think and act concretely and intensively for the education of youth. It is up to the communists, in the first place, wherever they militate and operate, to think seriously about the education of youth, because in this way they will be thinking about the future of the party itself. Everyone must consider this struggle against these manifestations, these vestiges, as an absolute necessity. No one can remain indifferent. All society is interested in making certain that the new shoots grow up healthy. The party therefore continually directs the young people themselves, primarily, but also everyone else, communists, cadres, and other working people, to react immediately in a political manner to all questions and to all nonsocialist behavior and attitude on the part of young men and women. The party's instruments, the mass organizations, the schools, and the family have a broad field of action and great tasks in all this, in order to create that powerful single front of all our society, which will be opposed to the activity and pressure of bourgeois and revisionist enemies, of the class enemies, who aim to and who operate actively to cause the degeneration of our people, and particularly the youth.

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CSO: 2020/5

## CHNOUPEK, POLAND'S ORZECZOWSKI DELIVER DINNER SPEECHES

AU090514 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK/VPL-signed report: "In the Spirit of the All-round Development of Czechoslovak-Polish Contacts"]

[Excerpt] On 5 September Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife gave a festive dinner in the Cernin Palace in honor of Marian Orzechoski and his spouse. It was also attended by Zbynek Zalman, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Federal Assembly; Jiri Jira, CSSR minister of Communications; Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of National Defense; and other representatives of our political and public life. The ambassadors of the two states, Jiri Divis and Andrzej Jedynek, were also present.

In the course of the dinner, the two ministers delivered speeches. Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that the visit is taking place at a time when the first phase of the offensive for fulfilling the demanding tasks defined by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress is underway in our two countries. "It is a time of great inspirations, literally charged with a creative atmosphere of dynamic trends which emerged from the 27th CPSU Congress." As the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs then stated, the core of Czechoslovak-Polish relations lies in the constant consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist collaboration of our fraternal parties, central committees, and of Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski personally.

"In the course of our stimulating and highly constructive talks," Bohuslav Chnoupek states, "we affirmed to each other the absolute concurrence in all issues of the current complicated international situation. We attribute primary significance to the further cementing of the unity of socialist countries and to the systematic intensification of the coordination of their foreign-political course within the framework of the Warsaw Pact as elaborated at the Sofia Session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries and further enriched at this highest forum of our allied organization in Budapest."

The Czechoslovak minister then stated that in the current complicated international situation there is no place for a psychology of helpless pessimism. Everyday facts show that Poland and Czechoslovakia are contributing all in their power to the common peace offensive of socialism with the aim of achieving a lasting peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Bohuslav Chnoupek declared: "We appraise very highly the repeated prolongation of the validity of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions up to the end of this year. The flexibility and maneuvering ability of Soviet foreign policy thus reaffirm the truth that a sensible mutually advantageous compromise is the air without which no constructive diplomacy can exist in a nuclear era. We support the Budapest appeal to conclude an agreement on strikingly limiting all components of ground troops and tactical air forces in Europe and on cutting down, in parallel, nuclear operational-tactical armament. It is thus a project which undoubtedly represents the new page of history courageously written by the socialist countries."

We are prepared, he continued, to contribute all we can to the success of the approaching Vienna meeting which, as we want to believe, will aid the so greatly needed revival of the all-European process, particularly in the sphere of disarmament and broad economic cooperation. We trust that at the Stockholm conference, too, it will become possible to achieve concrete positive results this month.

We are also perseveringly promoting the liquidation of hotbeds of international tension via negotiations, and we condemn Washington's threats against Libya and Nicaragua. We also welcome the Eighth Summit Conference of nonaligned countries in Harare which, as we hope, will particularly contribute to maintaining world peace, enthroning more just relations between states, developing broad international cooperation without any and every discrimination, and supporting the national liberating forces in Southern Africa.

Marian Orzechoski began his speech by expressing thanks for the hospitable reception accorded him and his wife in fraternal Czechoslovakia.

He then stated that Czechoslovakia's people are granting full support to the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and are actively sharing in their realization and in the implementation of the CSSR National Front program. The contribution of socialist Czechoslovakia to the nations' fight for socialism, peace, and social progress in the world is significant, Marian Orzechowski said.

In the same way, new and responsible tasks are facing the Polish communists and the entire nation. The recent 10th PZPR Congress adopted the program of further consolidating the socialist state, developing new forms of the people's power, and accelerating the rate of growth and the basic enhancement of economic efficiency.

The all-round development which in recent years characterized Polish-Czechoslovak relations was possible thanks to the close and fruitful cooperation of our Marxist-Leninist parties, bodies of representatives, and all links of sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life of our states. Marian Orzechowski stated with gratification that Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation had achieved an unprecedented level almost in all spheres.

We are in doubt, he said, that the remaining issues will also be successfully resolved. Our endeavors, the Polish minister of Foreign Affairs said, simultaneously serve the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the entire community of socialist states and the constant improvement of the mechanisms of its operation. Cooperation within the framework of this community was and will remain the guarantee of successful development and undisruptable security.

In dealing with the international situation, Marian Orzechowski stated: We reaffirmed the unbreakable will of our nations, together with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, to energetically act for the benefit of preserving peace and ensuring international security against all attempts to cast doubts on territorial and political realities, against propaganda aggression, and against discrimination in economic, technical, and commercial spheres.

The common denominator of all our efforts is the endeavor to limit the use of force and gradually to remove it from international relations. This is the basic prerequisite for saving mankind from a general nuclear catastrophe. At the same time, it is the main condition for reorganizing international relations; their imperative must not be forced, but the will for peaceful coexistence. The deep purpose of our common class interest and of the historical mission of socialism has found its full expression in the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the 10th PZPR Congress, the 17th CPCZ Congress, and the congresses of other fraternal parties.

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CSO: 2020/1

## REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

## Holds Press Conference

LD122104 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 12 (CTK)--The policies of the USA, Britain and the FRG are the main obstacle to the elimination of apartheid in South Africa, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin William Mkapa told Czechoslovak journalists here today.

He said the governments of these states are apartheid's allies and refuse to use against it comprehensive mandatory sanctions as the only form of peaceful pressure.

Referring to the recent conference of the nonaligned in Harare, the minister expressed the conviction that "The Harare summit will expedite the process of dismantling apartheid in South African and the restoration of peace, democracy and justice in this part of Africa", and stressed that "the member states of the Nonaligned Movement have pledged bilaterally as well as collectively to assist the frontline states to withstand all forms of pressure from South Africa".

Asked as a representative of a member country of the so-called Delhi Six what is the main obstacle to the positive response to its call for a complete ban on nuclear tests, the Tanzanian minister said it is mainly the difference in the "responses we have received to our appeal. We have had a favorable response from the USSR. This response has not been matched from the United States. Now the United States say they have genuine concerns about whether the time is ripe for a nuclear test ban", he said.

He further said his talks he held with Czechoslovak representatives in Prague these days were very beneficial. "I came with two objectives in view -- firstly, to reaffirm the close political and governmental relations that exist between our two countries. Secondly, I came to reaffirm the importance which we attach to the economic relationship between our two countries and in particular to Czechoslovakia's involvement in the economic development of my country, especially at this time when we are embarking upon a three to five year economic recovery program".

Speaking about different approaches of the socialist and the capitalist countries to trade contacts with the developing states, the foreign minister said that while the West offers credits to increase consumption, the socialist countries grant to the developing states credits for investments which will strengthen their national economies.

Chnoupek, Mkapa Talks

AU171049 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "In the Spirit of the Traditions of Czechoslovak-Tanzanian Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) CSSR President Gustav Husak received Benjamin William Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, at Prague Castle on Thursday [11 September].

On the same day the two foreign ministers conducted negotiations in Cernin Palace.

At the beginning of the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, B. Chnoupek stressed that his Tanzanian colleague's visit to Czechoslovakia is regarded as proof of the very good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the 25th anniversary of which we are recalling this year. Both sides stated that the governments of the two countries are devoting great attention to systematically developing bilateral relations. Both sides concurred that the progressive orientation of the United Republic of Tanzania and Czechoslovakia's socialist road, as well as the concurrence or proximity of both countries' stands on key international issues, are the main prerequisite for expanding the political dialogue as the firm foundation for developing mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of common interest.

In this connection, the useful and increasingly intensifying contacts between the leading political forces -- the CPCZ and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) -- which have been becoming increasingly stable and regular, particularly in the recent period were described as significant. Ministers Chnoupek and Mkapa also exchanged opinions on the further development of contacts between parliaments; Ministries of Foreign Affairs; social organizations -- especially concerning youth affairs; and cooperative, trade union, and women's union organizations. As regards the sphere of economic contacts, it was stated that they had been increasingly activated since 1984; this is particularly enhanced by the conclusion of the new trade agreement, and of the agreement on all-round cooperation of May 1986. At the same time the existing reserves and efficient methods for utilizing them were pointed out. B. Chnoupek stressed the preparedness of Czechoslovak enterprises to participate in the Tanzanian extraction industry, its food industry, agriculture, and certain branches of light industry. The two ministers also discussed mutual cooperation along the lines of cultural, educational, scientific, and medical care contacts, as well as in the sphere of mass communications media, and assessed suggestions for their further intensification.

B. Chnoupek and B. W. Mkapa stated with satisfaction that concurrent or very close stands also exist in the two countries' assessment of topical international issues. They highly appraised the Soviet Union's further prolongation of the moratorium on nuclear explosions and stated concurrently that were the United States to also join it, this would mean a significant step on the road toward concluding a treaty on the total and general banning of nuclear arms tests. Minister Chnoupek briefed his Tanzanian colleague on the socialist countries' joint proposal to establish a comprehensive system of international security, submitted for the agenda of the 41st UN General Assembly Session. This project encompasses all spheres of world politics, and envisages that material, political-legal, and moral-psychological guarantees would ensure the project and exclude the use of force in inter-state relations.

Minister Mkapa briefed his colleague on the results of the Eighth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare. He stressed the significance of the participating countries' appeal to the top USSR and U.S. representatives to make their approaching meeting productive, so that it would contribute toward banning nuclear arms tests. The Tanzanian guest elaborated on the movement's basic approaches to topical issues of the fight against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid, particularly in implementing effective sanctions against the Pretoria regime; approaches to the political solution of Namibia's independence on the basis of UN resolutions; to overcoming backwardness and resolving the depressing socioeconomic problems of the developing countries; and to implementing the new international economic order. The two ministers resolutely condemned the policy of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa and its attempts at a neocolonialist solution of the Namibian problem, as well as its aggressive attacks against neighboring countries.

B. Chnoupek stressed that the CSSR highly appraises the fact that the Eighth Summit Session of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare again documented the fact that the nonaligned countries are resolved to develop the progressive trend in their policy and to react responsibly to the topical problems of the present world.

The ministers also exchanged views on the development of the situation in hotbeds of tension and conflicts, and spoke in favor their peaceful and just settlement. As regards the Middle East, B. Chnoupek supported the USSR proposal to set up a preparatory group, consisting of permanent members of the UN Security Council who would establish specific conditions for convening an international conference on Mideast problems.

#### Joint Communique Issued

AU171331 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Joint Czechoslovak-Tanzanian Communique" issued on the visit of Tanzania's Foreign Minister Mkapa to the CSSR on 10-14 September]

[Text] Benjamin William Mkapa, minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania was received by Gustav Husak, CSSR President, and by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR Premier.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier on Zizkov Hill. During his stay the Tanzanian guest acquainted himself with the results achieved in building the mature socialist society in the CSSR and also visited various industrial and agricultural plants and historic sites in Czechoslovakia.

During the negotiations, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the ministers discussed issues of bilateral relations and topical international problems. In evaluating the development of cooperation between the CSSR and the United Republic of Tanzania in the past period, the two ministers stated with satisfaction that relations between the two countries have further consolidated. They affirmed that the intensification of mutual contacts in the political sphere, including contacts and the exchange of delegations between social organizations, have favorably influenced the trend toward developing cooperation in the economic and commercial spheres, and also in the sector of culture and education. At the same time, they expressed bilateral interest in the further expansion of this cooperation and the firm conviction that the relations of friendship will continue to develop and deepen in all spheres.

The Czechoslovak side expressed high appreciation for the significant successes achieved by the United Republic of Tanzania in the political, economic, and social spheres; and again expressed the CSSR's solidarity with and support for the United Republic of Tanzania in its fight against all the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and for the further progressive development of the country. It underscored the significant role played by the United Republic of Tanzania in the grouping of frontline states and also in the international field.

The Tanzanian side stressed the significance of the further development of friendly relations between the two countries and expressed appreciation for the support granted by the CSSR to the United Republic of Tanzania. It expressed high appreciation of the CSSR's peace foreign policy and of its activity in the just, comprehensive solution of international problems.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the necessary normalization of the international situation -- which remains tense through the fault of imperialism -- can take place solely on the basis of respect for the principles of the self-determination, independence, and equal rights of nations, national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of force and of the threat of force in interstate relations, and recognition of the right of all nations to freely choose their own political, economic, and social system. The essential need for the unity of all forces in the fight against imperialism, which is openly violating these principles by its policy of neoglobalism, was underscored.

The two sides pointed out that the most important place in the current disarmament negotiations must be held by issues connected with averting the danger of a nuclear war, halting feverish armament on earth, preventing it from spreading into outer space, and going over to specific measures

in the disarmament sector. They spoke in favor of immediately realizing the program of liquidating arms of mass destruction, especially nuclear ones. In this connection they welcomed the declaration made by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, on 15 January 1986.

The Czechoslovak minister supplied detailed information on the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Proceeding from the realities of the nuclear and space age, and two sides stressed the need for active efforts to establish a comprehensive system of international security. The Tanzanian side was briefed on the proposal submitted by the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact states, through the UN Secretary General, for discussion at the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly.

The two sides condemned any and all attempts aimed at the militarization of outer space, and pointed out the importance of organically linking the process of nuclear disarmament with the development of cooperation in the peaceful utilization of space.

They spoke emphatically in favor of immediately halting nuclear tests as an inevitable step toward improving the international atmosphere and eliminating nuclear arms. In this connection they highly appreciate the Soviet Union's decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions up to 1 January 1987, a decision which opens the path toward and accelerated elaboration and signing of a treaty on the general and total banning of nuclear arms tests.

They also attach great significance to the Mexican Declaration, which on behalf of the leading representatives of six states again appeals for a halt to all nuclear explosions.

They support the creation of nuclear-free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world and the conducting of appropriate negotiations on these issues. In this connection they stressed the essential need to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation, and spoke in favor of speedily convening a conference on this issue.

They maintain the view that the new proposals submitted by the socialist countries on the problems of chemical arms make it possible to sign, next year at the latest, an agreement on banning chemical arms and eliminating their stocks, including the industrial base for their production.

They expressed the wish that progress be achieved in the sphere of conventional weapons. In this context they pointed out the importance of the proposal to reduce the strengths of the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. The realization of this proposal would contribute toward consolidating security on the European continent and would establish better prerequisites for an all-round development of the Helsinki process; this would also positively affect the overall improvement of the international situation.

They attach great significance to holding an international conference on the interrelation between disarmament and development. They underscored the importance of having this conference deal directly with issues of releasing sufficient means from those acquired by armament for the needs of economic and social development, also in the developing countries.

The CSSR and the United Republic of Tanzania resolutely oppose the attempts undertaken by the present American Administration to turn southern Africa into the stage of a global political and military confrontation and also imperialism's claims to incorporate the African continent or some of its areas into the sphere of so-called vital interests.

The CSSR and the United Republic of Tanzania expressed serious concern over the fact that progressive transformations on the African continent are meeting with a persistent resistance on the part of the imperialist states, which are enhancing their policy of pressure and gross meddling in the internal affairs of the African countries, above all those which are pursuing an independent foreign policy and taking the road of progressive social and economic development.

In this connection the two representatives expressed high appreciation for the activities conducted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the process of definitely eliminating the vestiges of colonialism and racism and of consolidating the independence of African states and their cohesion and cooperation in the fight against imperialism and neocolonialism, and in the struggle for security and peace in the world. The Czechoslovak side expressed particular appreciation for the active contribution made by the United Republic of Tanzania to the African peoples' struggle against racism and colonialism.

The two sides consider it particularly urgent to succeed in having Africa change into a continent of peace and international stability without nuclear arms.

The CSSR and the United Republic of Tanzania expressed serious concern about the persisting tense situation in southern Africa, which is being caused by the aggressive racist policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, supported by imperialist countries, which include in particular the United States, Great Britain, and France. They declared that the hotbed of tension in southern Africa cannot be removed without the consistent liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism and racism in this subregion.

The two representatives reaffirmed unchangeable solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people in southern Africa for the elimination of the inhuman system of apartheid; and appealed to all states to impose total mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. They expressed resolute support for the UN Security Council in adopting such measures.

The two sides emphatically condemned the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa; and they demand that the Namibian people be immediately granted independence on the basis of the comprehensive UN decisions on this issue, above all Security Council Resolution No 435/78. They reject any and all attempts at linking the issue of Namibia's decolonialization with any and all unconnected issues or further demands. They are opposed to all attempts made by the Republic of South Africa to achieve a neocolonialist solution of the Namibian problem outside the framework of the United Nations and without the participation of the South West African People's Organization, the sole real and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The two sides condemned the state of emergency as a new reprisal method used by the racist regime against the population of the Republic of South Africa.

In discussing issues connected with the situation in various parts of the world, the two sides spoke in favor of speedily removing all present hotbeds of tension by peaceful means.

In assessing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides agreed that responsibility for the continuing crisis, for this dangerous hotbed of world tension, lies with Israel which is supported by the United States and which is denying the Arab people of Palestine occupying their national territory, and which has unlawfully annexed the Golan Heights and the eastern part of Jerusalem. The two sides supported the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East under UN patronage and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, this sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. They see the international conference as the most effective way to achieve a general, just, and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

The CSSR and the United Republic of Tanzania expressed concern about the continuing Iranian-Iraqi conflict. They spoke in favor of immediately halting the fighting and of resolving mutual disputes by political means.

The two sides expressed appreciation for the growing importance of the Nonaligned Countries Movement in the struggle to avert the danger of war and eliminate the existing hotbeds of tension in various areas, for the independence and sovereignty of states, and for the establishment of a just economic order. They stressed the significance of the movement in the fight against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid. They expressed the conviction that the results of the Eighth Summit of the movement will be a serious contribution toward improving the political and economic situation in the world and toward resolving the basic problems in international life.

The two sides highly appraised the course and results of their mutual negotiations and expressed the conviction that they will contribute toward further developing and consolidating friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the United Republic of Tanzania. Benjamin William Mkapa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, expressed thanks for the hospitality and warm reception granted to him during the official friendly visit to the CSSR and invited Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, for an official friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

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CSO: 2020/1

## INDRA, DELEGATION HOLD TALKS IN AUSTRIA

LD091001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra, its chairman and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Vienna today on an official visit. Our special correspondent, Jindrich Malota, reports on the 1st day of the visit:

[Malota] The talks between the delegation of the highest representative bodies of the two countries was opened in the Austrian Parliament building at 1100. In a 2-hour talk the two sides exchanged views on the main problems of the current situation in the world, discussed the current status and further prospects of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and paid particular attention to the contribution that the contacts of the two parliaments make to their further development.

At the start of the talks Comrade Alois Indra noted the need for speedily resolving the most important issue of our days, the preservation and strengthening of peace. For this the achievement of progress in the sphere of halting armament and of disarmament is of great importance. Comrade Indra highly praised the important Soviet peace initiatives made by Mikhail Gorbachev, the highest Soviet party representative, and stressed the exceptional importance of the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. On the other hand he described as very dangerous the current plans of the present U.S. Administration to militarize outer space.

In the next part of the talks the two sides agreed that it is necessary to strive for advancing the process of detente in accordance with the content of the CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki. They also referred to the importance of the approaching meeting of this conference that is to start in a few weeks here in Vienna.

During the morning talks the current standard of mutual Czechoslovak-Austrian relations was positively assessed. In their formation the contacts between the two parliaments play a very constructive part. They also indicated further possibilities that have still not been fully exploited especially with regard to economic relations. Among them is, for example, the further expansion of forms of cooperation, including cooperation in third markets.

At the end of the talks Comrade Alois Indra invited Anton Benya, chairman of the Austrian Parliament, to visit Czechoslovakia.

In the afternoon Comrade Alois Indra and Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky held a meeting. The two officials expressed interest in the development of good-neighborly contacts and mutually advantageous cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria that serves not only to benefit the people of the two countries but also helps to create positive political atmosphere in Europe.

[Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak at 1930 GMT on 8 September adds: "At a dinner hosted by Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky they stressed in their brief toasts that the two neighboring countries must jointly intensify the effort at safeguarding peace and security in Europe."]

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CSO: 2400/6

## DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH NIGERIAN COUNTERPART

AU150858 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Possibilities of Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague -- Colonel-General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, and Domkat Yah Bali, minister of defense of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and his entourage yesterday [9 September] continued their talks in Prague.

The Nigerian minister expressed gratification with the current course of his visit to Czechoslovakia, which is contributing toward developing mutual cooperation. The two representatives then assessed the possibilities of deepening further contacts between Czechoslovak and Nigerian armies. The deliberations were attended by Frantisek Langer, CSSR's first deputy minister of foreign trade; Musa Otigba, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the CSSR, was also present.

Sternberk -- Yesterday [9 September] Domkat Yah Bali and his entourage inspected the operations and workshops of the Repai Plant 026 in Sternberk. He acquainted himself there with repair activities and the production of teaching aids, technical training stimulators, and other equipment.

In the assembly workshop Major-General Domkat Yah Bali signed the annals of the Socialist Labor Brigade compiled by Frantisek Holub, automobile mechanic. The Nigerian guests concluded their visit by inspecting the special tuition premises for training tank and automobile experts.

The Nigerian minister was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Vladimir Smakal, CSSR's deputy minister of national defense.

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CSO: 2400/6

## BILAK SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN DPRK

LD171730 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang Sept 17 (CTK correspondent) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government support steps taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful reunification of Korea on democratic basis, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak said at Chinnampo today.

Speaking at a meeting of Caechoslovak-Korean friendship, he said: "We take the view that the country's reunification is primarily an affair of the Korean people. We resolutely denounce foreign interference which goes against their interests. We give full support to the just demand of the DPRK for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea."

The significant proposal of People's Korea to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace is motivated by the worrying stockpiling of nuclear and conventional weapons in South Korea. Realization of this proposal would be valuable help in strengthening security and stopping the accumulation of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific area. The Korean initiative is also an appeal for the activation of peace forces in the region, Vasil Bilak said.

The Soviet initiatives concerning Asia and the Pacific area are an extensive peace program to strengthen security and cooperation in the region. An important contribution from this point of view are the initiatives of People's Korea, Mongolia and the Indochinese countries, Vasil Bilak said and added that the dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula can be eased by a serious dialogue as suggested by the DPRK.

In another part of his speech, Vasil Bilak stressed Czechoslovakia's support for Soviet proposals aimed at the liquidation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. These proposals are also in full harmony with the aspirations of Asian nations.

He welcomed the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, supported also by the Czechoslovak people, and said that it was now up to the United States to respond, not with words but with deeds, to the Soviet proposals.

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CSO: 2400/6

## HUSAK ADDRESSES ALGERIAN PARLIAMENT

AU220810 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, to deputies of the Algerian National People's Assembly in Algiers on 16 September]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman, esteemed deputies, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great honor for me to have the opportunity to have a meeting with you, members of the supreme representative body of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [DPRA]. I am delighted to take this rare opportunity to convey to you and, through you, to the heroic people of your beautiful country fraternal greetings from the people of Socialist Czechoslovakia. At the same time I would like to express thanks for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded to me on your soil, for the manifestations of sincere friendship that links our two states, which -- albeit distant geographically -- are so close by dint of their fates, aspirations, and longings.

Czechs and Slovaks, too, had to wage for centuries a fierce struggle against foreign oppression for the right to national existence and state independence. In World War II, they made painful sacrifices in the struggle against fascism. That is why from the very beginning we sided with your just struggle. We followed with warm sympathy and gave political, moral, as well as material backing to your heroic long struggle for national freedom and independence. We consider this struggle to have been one of the supreme landmarks in the history of the struggle against colonial domination. We respectfully bow to the memory of the 1.5 million patriots who sacrificed their lives for a free Algeria.

Your revolution of national liberation became the starting point of an unusual upswing of creative energy and moral vigor of your nation in overcoming the unpropitious heritage of the past and building a new life. Within a short period of time you have managed to carry out important social transformations, score major successes in the development of the economy, culture, and education, and lay reliable foundations for the further dynamic development of your country and improving the life of the people.

Algeria's peaceful foreign policy, its participation in the efforts for a constructive solution of the most pressing international problems in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, and its support for the struggle of nations against imperialism, have rightly earned the country high and well-deserved prestige in the world. I would like to stress, in particular, the exceptional authority enjoyed in the international public, and also in our country, by Chadli Bendjedid, DPRA president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front [NLF] party.

The Czechoslovak people follow with genuine sympathies your efforts to build a strong, prosperous, and modern Algeria, heading towards the construction of a society which, to use the words of Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, is "governed by social justice, progress, and prosperity, on the basis of a fair distribution of the national wealth." We sincerely congratulate you on the results you have achieved. We wish you new successes in implementing the bold and challenging targets laid down by your people under the leadership of the NLF party, in harmony with the experiences, traditions, and needs of your country in building socialism.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, esteemed deputies,

Our official talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian representatives opened this morning. We were deeply satisfied to be able to note that the traditional friendly relations between our countries and peoples, based on mutual respect, equality, and mutual advantage, develop successfully. We highly appreciated the fruitful political dialogue held between us at all levels and contributing to better mutual knowledge, understanding, and cooperation. We also expressed appreciation for the existing relations between parliaments, governments, and social and other organizations and voiced support for their further expansion. We stressed the special importance of relations between the NLF party and the CPCZ, which are an important factor in strengthening Czechoslovak-Algerian friendship.

In our talks we also agreed on a positive assessment of our cooperation in the economic sphere, which is yielding fruit for the benefit of both countries. We want to create the necessary conditions by joint effort for a fuller utilization of existing possibilities in the interest of a further balanced growth and richer forms of our economic cooperation on the basis of common interest and mutual advantage. We want to build on the positive results achieved thus far also in our cooperation in the scientific-technical, cultural, and other spheres, and in the training of specialists. We are pleased that the work of our experts in your country meets with a favorable response.

I would like to stress that we ascribe exceptional importance to the development of Czechoslovak-Algerian friendship, mutual relations, and long-term cooperation in various spheres and that our side will do everything it can to promote them. We are convinced that these relations have good prospects and that they will always enrich the life of our peoples, promote their endeavors, and contribute to the cause of peace and progress in the world. I trust that our current visit will provide a new and important impetus for this.

As far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, owing to the socialist system, which was the outcome of the long struggle of our people for national and social liberation, it has achieved significant progress in the last 4 decades. It is an economically and culturally advanced and politically stable socialist state, which ensures an extensive system of social security and life guarantees for its working people.

Because of these successes, we were able to formulate challenging new targets at the 17th CPCZ Congress -- to accelerate the dynamism of socioeconomic growth, become conversant with the main directions of the scientific-technical revolution, improve the material and cultural conditions of people's life, and further deepen socialist democracy. In the interest of achieving these targets, we now focus attention on further perfecting the socialist society, streamlining the management of the economy, and seeking effective solutions to the new tasks which the present era places before us.

Mr Chairman, esteemed deputies, ladies and gentlemen,

Algeria and Czechoslovakia implement the plans of their development in a complex international situation. The struggle for a more equitable world in peace is running up against the resistance of reactionary imperialist forces, which forcibly impose upon mankind the arms race and misuse progress in science and technology to develop and produce increasingly destructive weapons. Their policy of confrontation and exacerbating international tension is to blame for the escalation of the danger of war, which would pose a threat to the entire human civilization.

I would like to assure you that the states of the socialist community, of which Czechoslovakia is a firm link, fully realize their responsibility for the future of mankind. Mindful of the fact that the nuclear and space age raises the question of the very survival of mankind and in line with the profound humanism of their conviction, they seek the elimination of wars from the life of nations, for peace and detente, peaceful coexistence, and constructive international cooperation to become a permanent and universal condition of their existence.

The peace proposals of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and socialist countries aimed at a turn toward detente in international relations, at disarmament, and at the formation of a comprehensive system of international security that would provide a lasting guarantee of a peaceful and free development for all nations, big and small alike, consistently proceed from the essential need to remove the danger hovering over mankind.

Among the major initiatives of this peace policy, which is encountering an ever greater response in the world, is the gradual liquidation of mass destruction weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, up to the end of this century and the termination of all nuclear tests as the first step on the road toward this target. Displaying initiative, the Soviet Union has already taken this step -- for more than 400 days it has not carried out

a single nuclear explosion and recently it extended the validity of its one-sided moratorium for the fourth time. We view this decision as a proof of the readiness and political will of the Soviet Union to put an end to the dangerous arms race. We are of the opinion that the conclusion of an agreement banning nuclear tests could be one of the concrete results of the contemplated summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Czechoslovakia, which lies in the heart of Europe, naturally devotes special attention to ensuring peace on the European continent, where the concentration of troops and, hence, also the risk of a conflict are the greatest. The socialist countries' call for a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional armament from the Atlantic to the Urals confirms their genuine interest and will to generously approach non-nuclear disarmament as well. We also seek the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe and the withdrawal of all intermediate-range missiles from the European zone. At the same time we attach great importance to the creation of nuclear-free zones also in other parts of the world.

We link the efforts to halt the arms race, which uses up immense resources, with the solution of pressing global problems facing mankind such as poverty, famine, and privation in many parts of the developing world. We support the efforts for the introduction of a new, just international economic order, for ensuring international security.

We followed with great interest and sympathies the course of the eighth conference of the movement of nonaligned countries at Harare. We regard this movement as an important positive factor in international relations. We appreciate the positions of the movement condemning the policy of imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid. We welcome its calls for a halt to the arms race, for support for the moratorium on nuclear explosions, for a just solution of the economic and social problems of the developing states.

We fully share the concern of the international public caused by the existence of numerous hotbeds of tension, for example in the Middle East, Southern Africa, Latin America, and other parts of the world, for which the main responsibility is borne by the imperialist policy of diktat, by attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of nations and to deny them the right to a free choice of the path of their development. The pernicious consequences of this policy are manifested in a particularly dangerous form in the Middle East where Israel, relying on the full support of its strategic ally, continues its aggressive and expansive policy.

The postwar development has shown convincingly that the Arab nations can regard Socialist Czechoslovakia as a good friend. In this spirit we consistently support the struggle for a just and lasting solution of problems of this region, which constitute a serious threat to peace in the world. This solution must include the ensuring of the legitimate rights of the

Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, to an independent state of their own. No separate accords or talks can lead to this goal. Developments so far show that the most realistic path to this can be an international conference with the participation of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. Setting up a preparatory committee for the conference, composed of permanent members of the UN Security Council and the parties immediately involved, is an idea that could set in motion this mechanism of solution, a mechanism whose expediency and usefulness is increasingly recognized by the interested parties and circles.

The tension in the Mediterranean and the acts of aggression undertaken by U.S. militarism against sovereign states in this region arouse our joint anxiety. We support initiatives aimed at turning the Mediterranean into a zone of security, peace, and cooperation, as required by the interests of the nations of the region and the needs of enhancing international security.

We fully share the indignation over the disgraceful regime of colonialism, racism, and apartheid in South Africa and resolutely back the adoption of effective sanctions against it, in support of the national liberation struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia. We vigorously back the demand for an expeditious solution of the Namibia issue in keeping with the relevant UN resolution.

All obstacles and risks of the present world notwithstanding, we look into the future with optimism and trust that the peace-loving forces, in the ranks of which our nations hold their firm place, will succeed through active and joint efforts in defending a happy and peaceful future for mankind.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, esteemed deputies,

My visit to your country and the talks with President Chadli Bendjedid today follow up on the fruitful results of our talks during his visit to Czechoslovakia 2 years ago, which left a profound impression in us and brought major progress in mutual relations. I believe that our present meeting, too, will further deepen our friendship and will provide an important impetus to the development of our dialogue and to the intensification of our cooperation.

I wish the supreme legislative body of the DPRA, all of you, and all Algerian people many success in work for the prosperity and well-being of your homeland.

I thank you once again for the warm reception accorded to me in the National People's Assembly, for the opportunity to meet you, and for the hospitality with which I and my entourage are received in your country.

Long live the DPRA!

Long live Czechoslovak-Algerian friendship!

May peace and cooperation among nations grow in strength!

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CSO: 2400/6

## FOTJIK ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCES

6 Sep in Plzen

AU090551 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 86 p 5

[CTK report: "Ideological Conference of the Plzen CPCZ Regional Committee; To Speed Up Economic and Social Development"]

[Text] Plzen (CTK) -- The CPCZ's Regional Committee in Plzen organized on Saturday [6 September] an ideological conference; it was attended by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary.

The conference emphasized the key task of the present: to imbue the minds and practical activity, above all of Communists, leading economic staff; and gradually also all working people, with the essential need for new and more efficient approaches which would accelerate the economic and social development of our society. The report of the CPCZ Regional Committee Presidium submitted by Secretary Inocenc Sarman stressed that it is necessary to organize ideological work in a way that will lead to the people grasping the 17th CPCZ Congress program and identifying themselves with it; that will help shape new thinking corresponding to the present reality; and that will motivate the leading staff, the collectives, and individuals to adopt needed attitudes and to establish a creative and responsible atmosphere in all working places. The party attaches extraordinary significance to working collectives, which should not only fulfill their production function, but also an upbringing function, evoking in man an interest in all social affairs and skillfully leading him to actively participate in their solution. The communists are expected to master and adopt the strategic line, to take their place at the head of collectives, and to overcome together with them the force of inertia and the deeply-rooted habit to work according to old methods.

Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, spoke in the discussion. He began by stressing that the main task of the ideological front is to contribute to the maximum to implementing the strategic line which was adopted at the 17th party congress, the line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our society. He recalled that the congress confronted the ideological front with two tasks in one: the task of helping to establish an exacting creative atmosphere for the creative and responsible stand of Communists and all citizens on the

problems of socialist construction and, at the same time, of pointing out the linkage of our own efforts with international events. In the current historical epoch, when socialism is fulfilling a significant mission in the struggle against imperialism for peace and social progress and for saving life on earth, this is particularly important.

Comrade Fojtik then pointed out that neither pragmatism nor dogmatism may have a place in ideological work. One must put an end to such and similar deformations of Leninist principles, and one must orient oneself toward activating the human factor, the creative and enterprising activity of working collectives, responsible officials, and all organizations and institutions of the socialist society. He dealt in detail with the extent to which the strategic line of the congress is being reflected in the results of plan fulfillment for the last 8 months of the year; with the issues of changes in the people's psychology; and with the overcoming of stereotypes and habits that are valid in extensive economy and that are considerably hampering our development. But the changes in the people's psychology can be achieved solely via changes in the economic mechanism and other measures which would create the necessary scope for the people's initiative and activity, as well as for the rational behavior of the enterprise sphere. Jan Fojtik concluded his statement by repeating that the intensification turn in our economy must become the axis of all ideological work.

12 Sep in Kosice

AU161149 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Marta Husakova Kosice dispatch: "Let Us Be More demanding in Implementing the Strategy of Acceleration"]

[Text] Kosice--A regional ideological conference was held in Kosice yesterday in connection with the opening of a new year of party education. The conference, which dealt with current propaganda tasks, was attended by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the CPSL East Slovakia Regional Committee.

Comrade Jan Fojtik spoke about the main directions of party work after the 17th CPCZ Congress. In his speech, he focused attention on some important issues of the party's current ideological struggle and of the struggle of progressive forces for peace. He said that the wealth of the CPSU's experiences represents a source of inspiration for us. He termed the need to eliminate inertia from thinking an important prerequisite of implementing the strategic line of the 17th CPCZ Congress -- the line of accelerating socioeconomic development. In this connection he said: "We rightly speak about the essential need for a new mode of thinking. We only have to be careful not to let this requirement become an empty cliché and make sure that everyone fully understands what is meant by new thinking,

what it entails. The reason we place emphasis today on new thinking and on changes in people's psychology is that we demand that people renounce the ideas, stereotypes, and habits that used to generate day by day the extensive type of economy, an economy that frequently placed upside down the criteria for evaluating the activity of enterprises and the entire economic sphere and, in the final analysis, also the criteria for evaluating man's social conduct.

"Let us take a look at the main principle of socialism -- remuneration according to work (not according to merit, as some people occasionally say), according to its results, quantity, and quality. How much has already been written about the importance of this principle! How many measures have been adopted for this principle to be introduced into practical life! In spite of this, we bear witness to constant violations, underestimation, and deviations from the application of this principle. We continue to come across egalitarianism and cases of people receiving speculative, unearned income. To set this right, it is inevitable to consistently comply with the law of value, which must be enshrined in the economic mechanism. However, for this to happen it is also necessary to overcome notions that represent a psychological barrier to the implementation of the principle of remuneration according to work done. These notions are rooted in the distant past as well as in the tendency to set up a society of social equality without any regard for the role played by people in the production process. Unjust remuneration that is not based on evaluation of man according to the results of his work weakens or paralyzes incentives and motivation, which determine the degree of initiative and involvement with which man works or participates in the solution of public affairs.

"The trend toward mediocrity is currently one of the most harmful tendencies in our society. Socialism must be backed by people's work performance, it must provide incentives for top-level performance, promote talent, and must not tolerate any forms of down-leveling [nivelizace]. In the struggle for new thinking and for a change in people's psychology, we must thus consistently stamp out all manifestations of egalitarianism, all tendencies toward the middle of the road in our life. In this era of scientific-technical revolution and historical confrontation of socialism with capitalism -- which speculates with the superiority of its technology, with an edge in the development of science and technology -- the contentment with the average and orientation toward the mediocre are among our greatest political enemies."

He went on to say that it is necessary to work out the information system in a special way, to think to the end what the principle of "glasnost" [openness, Russian term used] means in the broad sense and how to implement it in our country. Here, too, we cannot mechanically take over that which exists in the USSR. We have our own tradition and our own experiences. However, at the same time we have a joint responsibility; to do political and ideological work so as to make it clear to everyone that we have nothing to hide from the people, that our policy is an honest one. That is why also our propaganda must be truthful. This is the basic and crucial demand that we place on it.

Comrade Fojtik said that systematic attention must be devoted to developing criticism and to ensuring that criticism is followed by deeds that show that we know what we want and which direction our policy takes. Our overriding concern in ideological work must be to make people comprehend the purpose of our policy and to make them capable of clarifying on the basis of their own thoughts the facts which they encounter in everyday life. In other words, they must be capable of correctly orienting themselves in events. That is why it is necessary to create and enhance in people the firm and immune conviction that our policy is correct and has good prospects.

Rudolf Blaho, secretary of the CPSL East Slovakia Regional Committee, spoke about the specific political-organizational aspects of the forthcoming year of party education. He stressed, above all, the need for attractiveness, comprehensibility, and argumentative precision in the lecturers' propaganda and agitation work. Only such an approach will find in the broad masses of party members and working people a fertile soil for the application of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. At the same time he drew attention to the need to remind people, also in party education, that the accelerated intensification of our national economy will not be brought about by words alone, but primarily by deeds.

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CSO: 2400/6

## KORCAK OPENS PRAGUE HYDROGEOLOGY CONFERENCE

LD081401 Prague CTK in English 1232 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 8 (CTK)--The use of soil in connection with the protection of underground waters and the establishment of these waters' protection zones will be discussed in the next four days by some 350 experts from 36 countries of the whole world who are in Karlovy Vary, West Bohemia, for the 19th Congress of the International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH) which opened today.

The congress takes place under the auspices of the Czech Government, the United Nations, UNESCO and other organizations.

Speaking in the opening ceremony, Czech Premier Josef Korcak stressed that Czechoslovakia devotes great attention to soil protection, rational use of soil and water, and to the creation of a most efficient system of comprehensive protection of natural resources and the living environment. Technical measures and legislation have helped improve the protection of underground waters from pollution, he said and mentioned last year's government document on the principles of the state conception of the creation and protection of the living environment and rational use of natural resources up to the year 2000.

Josef Korcak went on to say that "The basic objective of our socio-economy strategy is the incorporation of ecological knowledge into planning and management. We regard the current and the next five-year plan period as periods of ecology. Our state policy is guided by the principle that no social target of our society can be reached at the cost of upsetting ecological balance and worsening the living environment."

In the 1986-1990 period, Czechoslovakia has earmarked 17,500 million crowns for ecological projects, mainly for air, soil and water protection, he said and stressed that these complicated problems can be solved only in broad international cooperation in a peaceful world and in an atmosphere of security and confidence.

Several IAH commissions will hold sessions during the congress, for instance, the commissions for the hydrogeological map of Europe, Asia and Africa, for toxic and waste substances and their influence on the living environment, and for hydrogeology in volcanic regions. The latter will discuss inter alia the causes and tragic consequences of the recent escape of poisonous gases from the crater of the Nios volcano in Cameroon.

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CSO: 2020/1

## CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE OFFICIAL ON CHURCHES

AU062008 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Defense of Peace -- a Primary Task; Secretary General of the Christian Peace Conference on the Churches' Mission in the Fight for Peace"]

[Text] Prague -- Dr. Lubomir Mirejovsky, secretary general of the Christian Peace Conference, dealt at his press conference in Prague yesterday [2 September] with the mission of churches in the effort to preserve peace. He recalled the current ideological struggle in the sphere of religious life and the work of the Christian Peace Conference which is aimed against the abuse of religion in resolving mankind's future.

In this connection he pointed out the ecumenical meetings organized this year by the Christian Peace Conference within the framework of the International Year of Peace -- the meeting for the Asian area in Bombay, India; for the African Continent in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; and for the countries of Latin America in Quito, Ecuador. The deliberations at these meetings recalled the primary duty of the churches to serve as an instrument of peace in all parts of the world. In their declaration they called the danger to mankind from a nuclear war, which would destroy all life on Earth, the global problem of our times. This danger is escalated by the Principle of the intimidating nuclear force maintained by the United States, which is counting on the militarization of space. The key to the elimination of many current problems is to halt the armament race. The gatherings stressed that without disarmament one cannot resolve such issues as, above all, the social issues of the developing countries, the hunger in the world, and the increasingly urgent ecological difficulties. The developing countries, exploited by supranational monopolies, are suffering from the unjust economic order. That is why the participants in all the sessions demand the destruction of the nuclear arsenal even before the end of this century, as well as a ban on nuclear tests, the nonrealization of the plan to militarize space, and the transfer of means spent for these purposes to the financing of social development for the benefit of the peoples of the world.

The defense of peace, and particularly the share of churches in the effort to prevent the militarization of space, will also be the main topic at the European continental conference of the Christian Peace Conference which is to be held in October 1986 in Beienrode, FRG.

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CSO: 2400/6

## FREEDOM SAID FULLY REALIZABLE 'ONLY' UNDER SOCIALISM

AU101342 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 86 p 4

[Article by Frantisek Mikulka, lecturer of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party, in the "On a Topical Theoretical Theme" column: "Freedom, Democracy, and the Ideological Struggle"]

[Excerpts] The goal and purpose of mankind's history was and is the endeavor to achieve a free development and the fullest possible expression of all manifestations of human life; to achieve only the highest harmony and true integrity.

## Freedom -- the Ability To Decide Knowledgeably

Friedrich Engels' well-known thought, expressed in the subhead, can be realized to the full only in a socialist society, which is capable of giving freedom and democracy their truly humane form, and of giving man his personal dignity and the possibility to assert himself most comprehensively throughout the society. In a socialist society freedom confronts man with the possibility of "making decisions knowledgeably"; it provides him with increasingly varied possibilities of self-realization within the largest social dimensions. But this process of man's self-realization is neither unambiguous nor rectilinear. Several negative factors and attitudes toward work we quite frequently see -- apart from the strikingly prevailing constructive and committed approach -- certain petit bourgeois utilitarian ambitions. A negative influence is also exerted by such phenomena as certain people seeing the purpose of their life and self-realization in the accumulation of things. Things begin to rule man, and not vice versa. Such and similar features frequently occur among the people. They were also pointed out by the basic documents of the 17th CPCZ Congress, as well as by certain statements in the congress discussion.

The issue of interhuman relations under socialism, of freedom and democracy, have for some time been in the center of western propaganda's attention in its ideological struggle against socialism.

Since the times of the emergence of Marxism, and particularly later, in the period of the emergence and existence of the first socialist state in the world, the bourgeois philosophy and ideology have been belittling the

possibility of achieving freedoms under socialism. Such artificial claims are also applied to current events in the socialist society. Allegedly, under socialism the individual succumbs to the "totality of the influence of masses," of the ruling class. Allegedly, man has not sufficient strength and courage to penetrate beyond the "mass" barrier, and the scope of his ability to choose and act is defined in advance and both delimited and limited.

Other claims of bourgeois propaganda also lack justification: that, allegedly, freedom under socialism is fettered by some kind of "economic iron bands." The freedom of an individual, of a collective, of the society, they say, are measured -- as are man's values -- by the amount of values produced. According to these propositions man can present and realize his qualities solely within a production process.

If it is impossible to reduce freedom merely to the sphere of an individual as envisaged by the bourgeois philosophy, in the same way its reduction to the production sphere and to economic indexes is unjustified according to Marxism-Leninism. Both tendencies are extremes; moreover, they are unrealizable in social practice and alien to the Marxist-Leninist understanding of man and his social essence.

From the time of its emergence, but particularly in the present period, the bourgeois system has been arguing that it is the only one prepared to realize real freedom and democracy. One of its arguments is so-called political pluralism.

Possibility of a Political Choice?

Allegedly, the existence of a larger number of political parties provides one with possibilities of selecting the best and most acceptable alternative. But in reality the much praised political pluralism never was, and is not today, anything but an illusion of democracy and freedom -- an expression of the effort to break up and atomize the workers movement and the progressive social forces. Such and similar endeavors appeared in our country toward the sixties. Endeavors to "humanize" socialism and Marxism were aimed solely at restoring the bourgeois political system.

The bourgeois political system merely declares the forms of freedom: the freedom of the press, of expression, of movement, and so forth. It intentionally sees freedom and democracy in their partial and fictitious forms. But in reality this system cannot ensure, is incapable of ensuring, the basic things: man's right to work, his right to a peaceful existence, which would provide him with social certainties and guarantees of getting rid of fear of the future.

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CSO: 2400/6

## NUCLEAR PHYSICIST DISCUSSES IPPNW'S PEACE LINE

AU160936 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 36,10 Sep 86 p 6

[Interview given by Professor Zdenek Dienstbier of the Prague Institute of Biophysics and Nuclear Medicine to Vaclav Sebor: "Eclipse of the Sun; Physicians Speak Up Against Nuclear War"]

[Excerpts] Cologne on the Rhine (from our correspondent) -- The program of the second day of the IPPNW (Movement of International Physicians for the prevention of Nuclear War) World Congress was filled with a number of experts' lectures and discussions in specialized forums ... Professor Zdenek Dienstbier, doctor of sciences and director of the Prague Institute of Biophysics and Nuclear Medicine attached to Charles University, dealt with the long-term consequences of a nuclear war. He acquainted the listeners with the results of research carried out by a team of physicians-scientists in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Professor Dienstbier personally took part in the work of his team... (RUDE PRAVO 31 May 1986).

[Sebor] Comrade Professor, as member of our delegation you were one of the 3,000 participants from 53 countries attending the congress. As an active member of this movement, which rallies more than 154,000 physicians how do you regard a possible nuclear war?

[Dienstbier] Above all, one must realize that currently any reflections on some kind of local conflict are totally naive. Should a confrontation with the use of nuclear arsenal take place, it would be a global catastrophe. There was a time when other illusions cropped up, namely that this world nuclear conflagration could take place in the northern hemisphere, so that the southern part of our planet would be spared genocide, the destruction of all life on earth. But these speculations were done for by the IPPNW's Helsinki Congress in 1984.

[Sebor] Warning against a total catastrophe and the destruction of mankind is obviously not the only purpose of the physicians' peace initiative. What are the other aspects of this movement's activity?

[Dienstbier] For instance, we are pointing out a certain discrepancy. Arms expenditures today amount to far more than \$600 billion. As the Budapest congress indicated in 1985, and as was fully underscored during this year's

negotiations in Cologne, the mere achievement of a ban on experimental nuclear explosions would yield immense financial means for the benefit of mankind.

[Sebor] The Czechoslovak medical staff was involved in the IPPNW from the very beginning. How is their contribution to it expressed?

[Dienstbier] Above all it is expressed in the fact that it absolutely identifies itself with the purpose of the movement. Which means with the fight against the existence of nuclear arms. With Einstein's idea that a parallel existence of mankind and nuclear arsenal is totally impossible.

As regards our own specific contribution, we would have to analyze the results of each of the six congresses held to date. However, I think that the main deed will be the European regional IPPNW symposium, which we will organize next year, in November 1987, in Prague. Even today we are proposing that it should deal in its individual agenda topics with such significant issues as the establishment of atom-free nuclear zones [bezatomova jaderna pasma]; the position and possibilities of physicians in the fight for averting a nuclear conflict; or the possibilities of cooperation between medical care staff within the framework of the movement. I am convinced that it will be in Prague that the physicians' voice will resound with particular urgency and emphasis.

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## DAILY CALLS FOR ELIMINATION OF ALL TERRORISM

AU121548 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 86 p 7

[Mirsolav Courton commentary in the "Note" column: "Terrorism Cannot Be Justified"]

[Text] According to more specific data, 20 persons were killed and 125 injured in the hijacking of the Boeing 747 aircraft of the American PAN AM airline at Karachi airport in Pakistan. This happened on Friday [5 September]. On Saturday [6 September] a group of terrorists invaded the synagogue in Istanbul where they murdered 23 people and injured 10. On Monday [8 September] the post office on the premises of the Paris Town Hall became the stage of a bomb attack that cost one woman her life and injured 18 other persons. As can be seen, the acts of terrorism took place on premises which are bound up with the everyday civil life of current human society.

Although the instances cited here differ in a number of aspects, they have one thing in common: They are the coarsest acts of terrorism possible. What is more, they are crimes which aim at pouring oil on the fire of conflicts, both inside a certain country and also internationally. And, in fact it is not to be excluded that they contain a definite intention on the part of political forces of a quite suspicious origin. Actually, exactly such acts of terrorism were perpetrated time and again in the past, as a pretext for justifying aggression or for undermining international relations. This was also confirmed by India's Prime Minister R. Gandhi at his press conference in Harare. He stated that on several occasions in the past, the Indian organs had also been confronted with aircraft hijackings. On one such occasion they found that the perpetrators were armed with weapons of which their foreign producer had declared that they had been originally sold to the Pakistani police...

A terrorist who kills is a murderer, no matter what garb he chooses to don. He is a murderer who is all the more worthy of condemnation since his victims are innocent people. Terrorism cannot be justified. There can be no exceptions to this, even though the reactionary circles in the West are attempting to justify terrorism in certain instances. We in Czechoslovakia have the moral right to recall to memory the well-known case of the hijacking of our aircraft to the FRG in June 1972, during which pilot Jan Micica was murdered. Or here is another shocking fact: In 1972, during

the hijacking of a Soviet aircraft flying on the Baumi-Sukhumi line to Turkey, the hijackers murdered the young stewardess N. Kucherenko. In both instances the FRG and Turkish Governments -- and later also the United States -- refused to release the murderers for just punishment in the states on whose territories they had perpetrated their crimes; and the punishments meted out to them, if the courts did not release them outright, were at best merely symbolic. Thus they objectively encouraged further potential criminals.

International terrorism must be measured with the same yardstick; it must be resolutely faced and terminated. That is why the Soviet Union proposed to other countries to adopt joint, urgent measures against terrorism. For the fact is that cooperation by all countries in the interests of elaborating such efficient methods for averting international terrorism is essential. It is the prerequisite for warding off terrorism is essential. It is the prerequisite for warding off terrorism in any and all places, and with utter consistency.

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## DAILY SEES CLOSENESS OF NONALIGNED, SOCIALIST GOALS

AU161417 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Nonaligned Countries' Relay"]

[Text] The summit of the movement of the nonaligned countries, this most important democratic international association of the nonaligned countries, held last week for already the eighth-time (this time in Zimbabwe's capital, Harare), would note with every justification that the movement had been able to achieve important and tangible results on its road upwards.

The movement has been making a meritorious and marked contribution to the preservation of peace, averting the threat of global nuclear catastrophe, and the historic struggle against colonialism and imperialist domination, for independent development.

At the same time, however, the today's complex world demands of the nonaligned movement even greater effort and commitment, unity and capability of action to assert the mentioned objectives in the spirit of the world's progressive transformation.

The CSSR has always stood by the side of the nonaligned countries in their struggle against world imperialism, colonialism, racism for the liberation of subjugated nations, and for the consolidation of their independence. The CSSR actively supports their endeavor aimed at establishing more just relations among states on an equal and democratic foundation, and at creating a new international economic order, as the message sent to the conference by Comrade Gustav Husak stressed.

The period between the last conference in Delhi in 1983 and the current one in Harare was not an easy one for the world as an entity, or for the developing countries, of which the nonaligned movement is to an overwhelming extent made up. To this day, international relations have not recovered from the treacherous blows of destabilization inflicted by imperialism on the policy of detente. The escalation of the arms buildup, for which international imperialism is solely responsible, caused the measure of security of the whole of mankind to fall.

The crisis in the capitalist world and the instinct to profit from the exploitation of others, which is intrinsic to capitalism, have caused

economic conditions throughout the world to deteriorate. The developing countries are suffering in an unprecedented way from the crushing pressure of this. The insolence and aggressiveness of the bearers of social revenge for the successes of the national liberation movement have increased. The situation, particularly in southern Africa, but also in the Middle East, in Latin America, and the Caribbean has become aggravated. Numerous regions still remain in colonial subjugation. The historic objectives facing mankind, which the nonaligned movement has also inscribed on its banner, are still waiting to be fought out.

The conference in Harare concentrated, above all, on the most important issue of the today's world, that is averting nuclear war. Whatever part of our planet the heads of state and government came from, whatever the difficult problems with which they are grappling in their countries, ensuring and consolidating peace were the principal concerns and tasks in their speeches. Criticism of the arms race and also of the attempt to drag the arms buildup into outer space cropped up at a summit meeting for the first time. It was an open and sharp criticism of the U.S. Government's policy.

On the other hand, the policy of the USSR Government and its peace initiatives could be and actually were appreciated at the conference. The extensive chapter of the political declaration called disarmament and International Security provides a convincing picture of how practically identical are the positions of the socialist and the developing countries on the general problem of disarmament. That applies to the wide range of the most important topical demands, from the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests all the way to a total and final halt to them, nuclear disarmament, a ban on chemical weapons, and the reduction of conventional forces. The socialist countries have shown their responsible determination to achieve all this, as is evidenced by their peace initiatives, especially the recent ones.

It is natural that the deliberations of the Harare conference were considerably marked by the geographical vicinity of the huge current battlefield, which the empire of slavery -- the Republic of South Africa is to an ever increasing degree becoming, and of Namibia, which is being swallowed by racists. In the opinion of the movement and all other honorable people, apartheid is the intrinsic root of the conflict situation in the region, which not only endangers peace and security there, but also international peace and security.

The conclusions of the conference, related to the assistance to the people of southern Africa and Namibia, are marked by concreteness and boldness. The movement pledged to implement sanctions vis-a-vis the republic of South Africa, and set up a fund to help the frontline states, whom -- as it is expected -- will bear the full brunt of the repressive revenge of the racists in the economic, and obviously also in the military respect. Should the stubbornness of the racists continue, as well as the assistance provided to them by international imperialism, the current region of crisis could be transformed into a region of commotion and explosions in the future.

Especially in these spheres of the struggle for peace and national liberation in South Africa, but also in the Middle East and Latin America, in Harare the nonaligned movement revealed new aspects of its orientation of anti-imperialism. Despite attempts by the United States and the NATO countries to make the movement abandon this road and suppress its anti-imperialist spirit, precisely the contrary has been happening. The White House's open criticism of the movement has revealed the United States to be an opponent of the nonaligned movement and of its goals.

Another thing that is no coincidence is the fact that, precisely at the time of the conference, the United States reduced its foreign aid to Zimbabwe, which will be the movement's chairman for the next 3-year period. In Harare, there was an opportunity to find out what pressure the United States, Britain, and other countries are developing on a tiny country such as the Pacific Vanuatu, in order to influence its foreign political and economic relations and shape them to their liking. Nicaraguan President D. Ortega spoke in Zimbabwe's capital about the way the United States threatens some members of the movement with sanctions should they support Nicaragua's candidacy to host the next summit conference.

In this situation, attempts both at the conference and outside it to propagate the theory of so-called equidistance, that is, of the nonaligned movement from the two main big powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- could not succeed. This was expressed at the conference by the President of Madagascar, D. Ratsiraka, who said that one cannot have the same attitude to a state which is against apartheid as to a state which supports apartheid.

The state of health of the world economy and their development-related problems are of vital importance to the developing countries. Therefore these issues, many of which have assumed almost a drastic form -- because of the capitalist crisis, colonial legacy, and cunning forms of neocolonial exploitation -- are for them literally vitally important. Therefore the nonaligned movement is again urgently pressing for global deliberations, for the introduction of a new international economic order, and the development of cooperation among member-states. The conference in Harare paid considerable attention to this economic cooperation and worked out a 15-point program of specific measures.

Naturally, the extensive and comprehensive debate also did not avoid the question of the activity of the movement itself. In this connection, speakers stressed the necessity of a greater concreteness and action-capability. The term "action" in connection with activity was one of the most used during the deliberations. The approach to the task of helping the people of the republic of South Africa to eliminate the crime of apartheid obviously deserves such emphasis. There were also intimations of possible greater institutionalization of the movement. The conference, for example, set up an economic committee of ministers. One spoke about the need to establish a permanent secretariat of the movement.

In Harare, India handed over the relay baton of the nonaligned movement to Zimbabwe. India's presidency in the person of Indira Gandhi and her successor Rajiv Gandhi, was valued highly and with gratitude as having made a good contribution there is no doubt that India led the nonaligned movement with an overview, responsibly, and wisely.

And now this grave responsibility has been passed on to Zimbabwe, a young, independent African state, and to its Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe. A man, who, by a valiant and ably organized struggle, brought that country to independence, and who in a country until then tossed about by the racial intolerance of a dictatorial white minority, has ensured harmony for coexistence and, on the whole, a good development. There is no doubt that Zimbabwe will fulfill the important tasks that the nonaligned movement has included in its program for the coming period in the struggle for peace, security, and development in the tried progressive spirit.

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## OFFICIAL VIEWS RECONCILIATORY PLO TALKS IN PRAGUE

AU181028 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 86 p 7

[Interview given by Sami Isma'il 'Abd Al-Fattah, "extraordinary representative of the PLO in the CSSR," to RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Milan Madr: "Along the Path of Strengthening Unity;" date and place of interview not specified; opening paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Talks by representatives of major Palestinian organizations on ways of strengthening the unity of the entire resistance movement were held in Prague a few days ago. We have asked Sami Isma'il 'Abd Al-Fattah, extraordinary representative of the PLO in the CSSR, for details of the meeting and its outcome.

[Madr] What is the content of the political declaration which the talks produced?

[Al-Fattah] The political declaration formulated by three leading factions of the Palestinian national liberation movement -- the Fatah movement, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Palestinian Communist Party -- during their talks in Prague from 1 to 5 September 86 represents a preliminary agreement aimed at bringing about unity. For other patriotic Palestinian organizations, which did not have the opportunity to participate in this meeting, it represents a possible common platform and positive new opportunity for an assessment of the present Palestinian reality. It also provides the chance for a new regrouping [of the PLO], one that would accommodate the needs of the Palestinian people in their struggle against the imperialist and Zionist threat and for thwarting the unabating efforts to liquidate their rights by eliminating the PLO as such. The declaration consists of 11 points, which we regard to be a suitable foundation for further dialogue on Palestinian unity. Their contents can be summed up as follows:

1. To maintain unity of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people, to abide by its political program, and to reject any replacement for it;
2. To reject all concepts and forms of an American solution, whether separate or partial, including the Camp David accords, the Reagan plan,

the plan for self-administration of for division of functions in the West Bank and in Gaza, and Security Council Resolution No 242, which ignores our inalienable national rights to return, to self-determination, and to the creation of an independent state of our own on Palestinian soil;

3. To seek the holding of an international conference on the Middle East that would have full legal powers and in which the PLO would participate as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, just as independently and with the same rights as the other participants;

4. The PLO intends to continue to look after its relations with Syria on the basis of the common goals of struggle against Imperialism and Zionism, solidarity, equality, and mutual respect.

[Madr] Wherein do you see the significance of these principles?

[Al-Fattah] I believe that these points -- which can be expanded in accordance with the further development of the dialogue [between individual PLO factions] -- form a preliminary point of departure for reunification within the framework of the PLO. We hope that the dialogue will ultimately result in an all-Palestinian agreement, on the basis of which it will be possible to hold a new session of the Palestinian National Council that would work out a comprehensive basis for unity.

[Madr] Is the accord of Amman still valid?

[Al-Fattah] The joint statement stipulates that the accord of Amman (between King Husayn of Jordan and Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO executive committee -- RUDE PRAVO editorial note) no longer represents the foundation of the PLO's policy. This question will be decided once and for all once we reach an agreement that will satisfy all factions. This agreement will be discussed within the Palestinian movement, within its legal institutions, including the Palestinian National Council. The suspension of the operative-ness [pusobnost] of the Amman accord was necessary in order to affirm the independence and priority of Palestinian stands.

[Madr] Wherein do you see the overall significance of the Prague meeting?

[Al-Fattah] As I have already said, we have defined the preliminary foundations of a dialogue. As the views of broad circles expressed thus far demonstrate, we have arrived on our long way at necessary and useful positions. However, the ideas contained in the declaration need enough time to be operative [pusobit] at bilateral and multilateral meetings and to be worked into proposals in accordance with the dialogue that will develop. We believe that the meeting of the three organizations and the issuing of a joint statement are in themselves an important step in the development of Palestinian national relations. This is the case, in particular, because the statement was issued at a time of mounting efforts to hold an international conference from which the PLO would be excluded and to create

a puppet institution that would replace the PLO. We are fully in favor of the Soviet concept of an international conference on the Middle East because only such a conference guarantees a just settlement.

At this moment we are not in a position to guess what others think. However, we will strive consistently to achieve a common stand. We are making every effort to achieve this goal and firmly hope that the others will approach it with the same measure of responsibility.

[Madr] Thank you for the interview.

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## WIVES OF PERSECUTED MUSICIANS WRITE TO AUTHORITIES

LDI92025 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] In its 555th report, the Committee for the Defence of Unjustly Persecuted informs about the arrest of the officials from Jazz Section of the Musician's Union, Prague Branch.

The report says that on 2 September 1986 the State Security Corps searched the homes of seven officials of the Jazz Section, as well as their work places and the rooms in the section, and accused Karel Srp, Josef Skalnik, Tomas Krivanek, Vladimir Kouril, Cestmir Hunat, members of the Jazz Section Committee, and Milos Drda, the section treasurer, and his nephew Vlastimil Drda of the crime of carrying out a nonpermitted enterprise.

After a 2-day preliminary detainment, the prosecutor from Prague City Prosecutor's Office arrested all seven of them. Approximately, 800 books and several hundred magazines were confiscated from the rooms of the Jazz Section. The rest of the property of the Jazz Section remained in the ground floor of the house that was sealed. Also, all material that the accused could use for their defense was confiscated from the section committee members.

On 7 September 1986 the wives of the arrested sent the following letter to the office of President of the Republic at Prague Castle:

Mr President: Let us introduce ourselves. We are the wives of the unjustly accused and persecuted members of the Committee of the Jazz Section of the Musician's Union, Prague Branch, who along with 71-year-old Milos Draa and his nephew Vlastimil Drda are in detention awaiting trial. It is our duty to point out to you that they are not a gang of swindlers who tried to enrich themselves at the expense of the society, as the Prosecutor (?Wonsdorf) tries to prove, who has started a criminal proceedings against them according to Paragraph 11B Clause 12A of the Criminal Code. On the contrary, these people are extremely self-sacrificing and very courageous. They devoted most of their free time and an enormous amount of energy to activity that is very beneficial to our society and, quite inconceivably, their work was meeting with innumerable obstacles. In reward for this voluntary and disinterested work, they were not officially honored but instead were officially persecuted; especially recently they were interrogated, their houses were searched, and they were dismissed from their jobs.

It is not our intention to bore you with a list of everything valuable that the Jazz Section has done in its almost 15 years of existence, not only for its roughly 7,000 members throughout the republic, but also for thousands of other young people, whom it helped to learn more not only about modern music of all types but also about visual art, literature, and theater. We do not want to list all concerts it organized -- until it was stopped -- and we do not want to name all the publications it issued. The standard and value of many of them was highly praised by Czechoslovak and foreign experts.

It is not our intention and we also are not able to persuade you in this letter about the positive role of the Jazz Section. We only want to point out to you the fact that great injustice has been committed and that all this persecution culminated in the absurd accusation that is weighty also because it intentionally debase the work of the Jazz Section hitherto, and that in addition, these people cannot produce any concrete evidence for their defense as all documents that would bear witness to their favor were confiscated by the security forces during the searches of their homes and of the Jazz Section rooms.

Esteemed Mr President, we think we do not have to emphasize in what a difficult situation we, the wives of these unjustly persecuted people, have found ourselves. We are encountering more than enough problems, starting with the financial ones up to social degradation. In addition we, the mothers of children from 14 months to 15 years cannot leave out the influence of this dreadful situation on the mental state and development of our children.

Esteemed Mr President, how would your conscience answer the questions which we have put to you? How could you let such injustice take place? How could it happen that in our socialist republic so many people could be unjustly accused with the silent consent of our highest bodies that had continuous information from the Jazz Section about their situation without finding it necessary to answer or make a stance?

We believe in your wisdom and sensitivity. We believe that by the weight of your authority you will help us, our children, and above all, our husbands.

Signed by: Maria Sprova  
Jana Skaldnikova  
Dana Hunatova  
Rostislava Krivankova

Sent to the CPCZ Central Committee for its attention and response; also to the Office of the CSSR Federal Assembly, to the Office of the CSSR Federal Assembly, to the Ministry of Culture, CSSR Federal Ministry of Interior, and the Czech Women's Union.

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CSO: 2400/6

## BRIEFS

JOURNALISM PRIZES AWARDED--Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, presented the Jan Sverma Journalistic Prize to four leading journalists in Prague today. The prizes were awarded at the Czech Government's proposal by the Presidium of the Czech National Council. The recipients were Jirina Liskova, an editor of the RUDE PRAVO Saturday supplement HALO SOBOTA, in recognition of her many years of politically committed journalism work on RUDE PRAVO; Dusan Machacek, editor in chief of the Central Editorial Office of Czechoslovak Television's "Television Newsreel," in recognition of his important journalistic and organizational work in the field of television reporting; (Vaclav Polac), editor in chief of the political editorial office of the CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS AGENCY, CTK, in recognition of his outstanding results in the politically committed journalistic activity and organizational work; and Karel Stary, acting editor in chief of the Main Editorial Office of Current Affairs and Documentary Features of Czechoslovak Radio in Prague, in recognition of his politically committed journalistic activity and exceptional working results at Czechoslovak Radio. The ceremony was attended by Czech Premier Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other figures. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Sep 86 LD] /12624

ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL--Tawfiq Tubi, deputy secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, paid a brief working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. During a meeting at the CPCZ Central Committee, questions concerning the further intensification of relations between the two parties were discussed. The two sides reached full identity of views on problems concerning current developments in the Middle East and in the world. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 86 p 2 AU] /12624

SINGER'S DEFECTION TO U.S.---Under the title of Moral Downfall of a Singer, RUDE PRAVO prints a note about the decision of Waldemar Matuska to emigrate to the United States. As it says, we have found out from the Western communication media that the well-known Czechoslovak singer, Valdemar Matuska, with his wife, Olga Blechova, has asked for political asylum in the United States where he was on vacation. In the evening foreign broadcast of U.S. radio on 2 September, he was explaining this step by saying that in our

country he had no opportunity to entertain the people according to his own views, that he could not freely express his ideas before our public. Such explanation, RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, must evoke surprise among our readers, at the very least. For in our country there are relatively few singers who have so often performed in public, on television, on radio; who have recorded so many records and cassettes. Valdemar Matuska, no doubt, has gained popularity which, however, he put into question by his action. RUDE PRAVO writes in its note Moral Downfall of a singer. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD] /12624

VISIT OF ROMANIAN ACADEMIC--Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1986--Academician Radu Voinea, the president of the Romanian Academy, now visiting Czechoslovakia at the head of a delegation, upon the invitation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, was received by Joseph Havlin, Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The fine ties between the two academies were highlighted, which develop in the general framework of the friendly and cooperative ties between Romania and Czechoslovakia, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Czechoslovak summit meetings. The delegation of the Academy of Romania visited research and higher learning institutes, conducted talks with scientists from the friendly country. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1431 GMT 11 Sep 86 AU] /12624

IRISH COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN--Prague Sept 27 (CTK)--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno received visiting Irish Communist Party National Chairman Michael O'riordan here today. The two representatives exchanged information on their parties' activities after the 19th Congress of the Irish Communist Party and the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak communist Party, pointing out the importance of the cooperation of the two parties and stressing necessity to further extend it. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 17 Sep 86 LD] /12624

DANISH QUEEN HOSTS STROUGAL--Copenhagen Sept 16 (CTK correspondent)--Queen Margrethe II of Denmark gave a luncheon for Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the visiting Czechoslovak delegation at her summer residence at Fredensborg. Also present was Danish Premier Poul Schluter, at whose invitation Lubomir Strougal arrived yesterday, ministers and other Danish officials. In the afternoon, Lubomir Strougal laid a bouquet of roses and carnations at the tomb of Queen Dagmar, a daughter of Bohemian King Premysl Otakar I married to King Valdemar II of Denmark in the 13th Century. Bohemian-Danish relations date back to those days. For all the centuries, the Danish people have been honoring Queen Dagmar for her love of peace. Later today, Lubomir Strougal visited the town hall of Ringsted. Meanwhile, Czechoslovak Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman and other members of the delegation inspected a farm at Vejgaard. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 16 Sep 86 LD] /12624

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## HEALTHY AIDS ANTIBODY CARRIERS DISCLOSED

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 141, 12 Sep 86 p 1

[Article datelined IWE Berlin 12 Sep 86: "AIDS Antibody Carriers in the GDR"]

[Text] The East Berlin journal, MEDIZIN AKTUELL, has now admitted for the first time that there are in the GDR antibody carriers for the acquired immune deficiency, AIDS. After mass screening of persons at risk of AIDS, there was "a small number of healthy antibody carriers reported," wrote the head physician of the infectious disease clinic of East Berlin's Prenzlauer Berg Hospital, Dr Renate Baumgarten, in the physicians' magazine. In the GDR, however, there has been "no suspected case of clinically manifested disease confirmed up to now." Dr Baumgarten was not prepared to go into detail on the telephone. In the journal, she estimated the antibody carriers' risk on actually coming down with AIDS at 15 percent. She said the new infectious disease was not going to develop into a population scourge that GDR society would have to feel threatened by.

In past years, the GDR has taken extensive precautionary measures to prevent the possible spread of AIDS on its territory. In East Berlin's Ministry of Health, there is a special consultative group headed by the dermatologist, Prof Dr Niels Soennichsen. Midway through last year, a regulation went into effect requiring physicians to report suspected AIDS cases and indicated antibody carriers. Consultation offices responsible for investigating suspected cases occurring were set up in all GDR bezirks. Testing of all blood supplies and blood products for AIDS antibodies is being prepared, and is to be introduced routinely in the course of this year.

According to information from the Robert Koch Institute in West Berlin, there were 606 clinically manifested AIDS cases in the Federal Republic including West Berlin last week. The number of antibody carriers (still) showing no symptoms is not known: it is estimated to be 30 to 300 times as large.

/7051

CSO: 2300/7

## BRIEFS

**BARTENDERS' POLITICAL SCHOOLING STRESSED**--In the GDR even bartenders have to study Marx and Lenin in order to be armed for political discussions with customers in bars and night clubs. Waiters who are being trained as bartenders at the Trade School for Socialist Domestic Market Consumables in Karl Marx Stadt receive instruction in Marxism-Leninism in addition to other topics. As members of the Bartenders' Examining Commission explained in a professional publication, all theoretical study areas, thus including Marxism-Leninism, end with a written examination. In addition, the prospective bartenders must also take a practical test lasting five hours. One of the test requirements is to mix and describe a specified cocktail before the Examining Commission. The bartender's overall appearance is also graded. Since 1980, about 225 bartenders have been trained at the school, which is the only one of its type in the GDR. [Text] [West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 134,30 Aug 86 p 3] /7051

**LIBERAL PARTY MEMBERSHIP GROWS**--The Liberal Democratic Party of Germany (LDPD) is again gaining importance in the GDR. Since 1982, LDPD membership has risen by more than 30,000 to "100,000 now," stated the party's chairman, Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach. Additional comments by the party leadership indicate that young craftsmen, in particular, had joined the LDPD as a result of "carefully directed discussions." After a long period of membership decline, the LDPD now sees good chances of defining itself more clearly as a party of tradespeople and craftsmen. In the LDPD functionaries' magazine, reference was made to the advent of a new generation of craftsmen resulting from the state's policy of support and encouragement. Young workers joining the LDPD expect the party to provide "tangible support and assistance in solving professional problems and in relationships with organs of the state." In 1981, barely a quarter of the members were craftsmen and tradespeople. The LDPD was founded in July, 1945, in what was then the Soviet Zone of Occupation, and it quickly gained importance. In the 1946 elections for communal and district legislatures, it gained respectively 21 and 24 percent of the votes, thus becoming the second most numerous party after the SED. Initially, it tried to propagate liberal policies, but was soon brought into line, and as a so-called block party was more and more closely tied to the SED. According to its statutes, the LDPD today sees itself "as a democratic party functioning in and for socialism," helping to form developed socialist society under the leadership of the SED and in concert with the other parties united in the national front. [Text] [West Berlin] IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 138, 6 Sep 86 pp 1-2]] /7051

CSO: 2300/11

## JARUZELSKI'S ASIAN TOUR VIEWED BY PRESS

## TRYBUNA LUDU Sees Trip's 'Significance'

LD220254 Warsaw PAP in English 0120 GMT 22 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary on Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to Mongolia, the DPRK, and China TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, in part:

"We attach great importance to economic cooperation. Mongolia, the DPRK, and China, just like Poland, are states of huge--though on a different scale--economic and intellectual potentials, with enormous resources at their disposal. We already make use of those possibilities in economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, but undoubtedly both sides are convinced that there still are reserves to be used, all the more so as they will be growing along with the development of each of these countries. One can expect that I Wojciach Jaruzelski's talks in Ulaanbaatar, Pyongyang and Beijing will serve this goal."

"The visit will cover Asian states, already in the past, we had been making our contribution to the cause of peace on the Asian continent, including the Korean peninsula and Indochina. Poland, guided by the principle of inseparability of peace and interdependencies of all threats of war--in its activity on the international arena and in bilateral relations with individual states--continues to support all that serves the interest of peace and security of nations, both in Europe and Asia."

"This is going to be the first Polish visit to Korea and China at such a high political-state level in the history of relations with these countries and Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks in Beijing, covering key issues of contemporary world, will in a natural way gain significance which goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

## PAP Sums Up Second Day in Mongolia

LD232112 Warsaw PAP in English 1928 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 September--Today, the second day of the visit to Mongolia, PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and members of the Polish party and state delegation, visited the town of Darhan, 220 km north of Ulaanbaatar.

From the airport the Polish guests went to visit the town party committee. During the meeting first secretary of the Darhan MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] committee, bold, presented to the Polish delegation problems of the town and spoke about its development.

Next, Wojciech Jaruzelski and officials accompanying him visited the silicon brick manufacturing works. Cordially greeted by the crew he visited the brick production and shipment departments. The plant has been built in cooperation with Poland and is equipped with Polish machines.

Wojciech Jaruzelski visited also a furriery built in cooperation with Bulgaria.

After the return to Ulaanbaatar, the ceremony of signing a long-term programme of the development of economic, scientific-technological cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic till the year 2000 was held at the Ceremonial Hall of the Government Palace here this afternoon. The document was signed by leaders of the two states--Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh.

The two sides also signed a joint communique on the visit. The text of the communique will be published in the near future.

A rally of Polish-Mongolian friendship was held in the conference room of the building of the People's Great Hural this evening. MPRP CC Political Bureau member and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar MPRP committee Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel opened the rally.

Next, MPRP CC General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Jambyn Batmonh delivered a speech.

Next, warmly greeted by those gathered, PUWP CC First Secretary and Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor.

/12913  
CSO: 2020/4

## MESSNER MAKES 'VISIT OF FRIENDSHIP' TO HUNGARY

Speech at Budapest Dinner

AU081824 WARSAW TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 86 p 7

[Speech by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and PZPR Politburo member, at a dinner given in his honor in the Hunter's Hall of the Parliament building in Budapest on 4 September]

[Text] PAP--I express my sincere thanks for the cordial reception accorded me on Hungarian soil and for the warm words addressed to the PPR and the PZPR.

We are very pleased that these talks are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship, complete agreement, and uniformity of views.

For centuries generations of Poles and Hungarians have been enriching the many ties that link our nations. The agreements concluded between the Piast and Arpad dynasties at the dawn of statehood and the traditions of fighting for "Your freedom and Ours" on the barricades of the Spring of Nations form part of our common heritage. There are also many examples of mutual assistance being rendered at difficult times in recent history. In fact, it would not be possible to describe Poland's political, social, and economic history without taking into account the history of Polish-Hungarian relations.

"Our old friendship," as Comrade Janos Kadar put it, "was given a new dimension when, with the help of the Soviet people, we freed ourselves from the yoke of Hitlerite fascism and, having regained our freedom and independence, embarked upon the path of socialism." Although we often encountered problems and even suffered failures along this path, it has enabled us to attain a new level of development.

We are genuinely pleased at the successes of our fraternal Hungarian nation in carrying out the tasks set forth at the 13th MSZMP Congress, and at its achievements in the construction of socialism. The successful development of your economy and culture is continually creating better conditions for increasing the prosperity of working people and for social progress in general.

The 10th Congress of our party, which ended two months ago, set forth a program for strengthening our socialist state; developing new forms of democracy; accelerating growth; and effecting a fundamental improvement in economic performance. We began to implement this program immediately.

We note with satisfaction the systematic and comprehensive progress that is being made in Polish-Hungarian relations. The momentum behind this process is derived from active and close cooperation between the PZPR and MSZMP and meetings between our leaders, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar. These contacts enrich the content of bilateral cooperation and contribute to the development of the international communist and workers movement.

The scope and frequency of exchanges of experience in the political, economic, and social spheres is continually growing. These exchanges facilitate the process of linking national with internationalist interests and general laws governing socialist construction with the actual historical conditions that obtain in individual countries.

Today, the fabric of mutual relations is being primarily formed by the results of the work of millions of Poles and Hungarians, work that contributes to their prosperity and well-being. That is why we devote so much attention to issues concerning economic, scientific, technical, and technological cooperation.

Trade between Poland and Hungary is increasing, and plans for the upcoming years envisage a further significant increase in the level of trade. We believe that so far we have not exhausted all possibilities that exist for extending the range of goods that it covers. We are therefore enriching the offers made to one another.

However, the time has come for us to strive boldly for innovative solutions that are based on principles of mutual advantage and at the same time spur the economic growth of both partners. I am thinking of a fundamental expansion of industrial cooperation and direct production cooperation; the creation of new, joint enterprises; and an enlargement of the level of exchange of new techniques and technologies.

This is a realistic prospect. In our opinion, attaining a qualitatively new stage in mutual economic cooperation is a real possibility.

The high level of political and economic relations is being accompanied by increasingly extensive Polish-Hungarian cultural cooperation. The scope of contacts between our societies is expanding, and this serves to bring our two nations closer together and to enhance the friendship between them. We want this to develop further.

Poland and Hungary--two important elements in the community of socialist states--are united by active participation in a political and defensive alliance, the War Pact, and CEMA. In accordance with decisions that were made collectively, we are strengthening the unity and cohesion of our community and improving the mechanisms which determine its functioning. Cooperation within the CEMA framework ensures the realization of the ambitious development plans set forth at the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties. It is also a necessary condition for our security in a world full of conflicts.

In its striving to reverse the revolutionary changes that have occurred in the world, imperialism is counting on exhausting our states economically and on obtaining military superiority over us. These are vain hopes. Speaking from the rostrum of the 10th Congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that "socialism can be dealt a temporary setback but it cannot be defeated." Socialism will defend itself.

The removal of the threat of nuclear destruction is the greatest issue facing mankind. The initiatives launched by the Soviet Union, by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev personally, are designed to achieve this objective. We give these initiatives our full support, and we will make a contribution to their realization.

The interests of socialism are inseparably bound up with peace, detente, and active international dialog. We are opposed to a further escalation of the arms race and efforts to transfer it to space, and we oppose the pursuit of a policy of confrontation toward socialist states and attempts to draw distinctions between them. Our opposition is also aroused by those trends in the FRG--an accompaniment to the policy of the Washington administration--which seek to undermine the peaceful political and territorial order established at Yalta and Potsdam.

The latest important proposal made by the Warsaw Pact states, contained in the "message" adopted at a recent meeting of the Political Advisory Committee, originated in Budapest. It has met with a wide response.

We express our full support for the Soviet proposal to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987, as set out in the announcement made by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

To sum up the path that we have traveled together, we can state with satisfaction that Polish-Hungarian relations are close and that our cooperation is productive. We are not only united by a common historical heritage but also, and primarily, by a desire to shape the future together.

#### Joint Communique Signed

LD051721 Warsaw PAP in English 1556 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, 5 September--Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner ended today his two-day official visit of friendship to Hungary paid at the invitation from member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) CC Political Bureau, Chairman of that country's Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar.

Today's cordial and friendly meeting of HSWP CC First Secretary Janos Kadar and Premier Zbigniew Messner was a highlight of the second day of the visit.

Earlier, at the conclusion of Polish-Hungarian plenary talks, vice premiers of the two countries, co-chairmen of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Cooperation in Economy, Science and Technology Jozef Koziol and Jozsef Marjai signed a schedule of implementation of a comprehensive programme of development of relations between Poland and Hungary. Present were leaders of governments of the two fraternal countries.

At the conclusion of Premier Messner's official visit of friendship to Hungary the sides signed a joint Polish-Hungarian communique.

Upon his departure for Warsaw, speaking to newsmen of the Hungarian TV and radio and Budapest daily MAGYAR HIRLAP, the premier warmly thanked his Hungarian hosts for the invitation and cordial atmosphere which accompanied his visit, and stressed the importance of the visit for further all-round development of Polish-Hungarian cooperation.

Just before 1600 hrs Warsaw time, Messner, accompanied by Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol, head of PUPP CC Economic Department Marek Holdakowski, 1st Deputy Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek, under-secretary of State in Poland's Foreign Ministry Henryk Jaroszek and under-secretary of State in the office of the Council of Ministers Andrzej Zor arrived at the Budapest Ferihegy-1 Airport.

Premier Messner and members of the Polish delegation were bidden farewell by head of Hungarian Government Gyorgy Lazar, Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai and other officials.

#### Presidium Views Trip, School Year

AU111502 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP--The Government Press Office reports that the Government Presidium met on 8 September to acquaint itself with the results of the official visit of friendship to Hungary by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

It was stressed that the visit proceeded in a spirit of traditional friendship, complete consensus of views, and mutual understanding. During the talks with MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar and Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar, there was a comprehensive exchange of views on the subject of current socialist construction tasks in both countries, and on the state of relations between Poland and Hungary; new possibilities of developing cooperation were also discussed. Satisfaction was expressed at the consistent implementation of decisions reached during the meetings between General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee general secretary. Praise was given to the performance of the "Comprehensive Program For Developing Polish-Hungarian Relations from 1984 to 1990." Polish-Hungarian trade has grown, many intergovernmental agreements have been concluded, and various matters concerning economic management have been discussed.

During the talks, it was regarded as expedient to further improve economic cooperation, especially by creating joint enterprises and establishing direct contacts between economic organizations from both countries. This will apply to such spheres as electronics, electrotechnology, computer science, the automotive and chemical industries, cultural and scientific cooperation, and scientific-technological progress.

The importance held by an expansion of the "Comprehensive Program" and the definition of tasks for long-term cooperation up to the year 2000 was stressed. The detailed performance of economic tasks is set out in the schedule that was signed between Deputy Premiers J. Koziol and J. Marjai.

Opinions on important international topics were exchanged during the visit, especially on the subject of safeguarding peace and security and countering efforts to destabilize the situation in Europe. Both sides noted a complete consensus of views on the topics discussed. They expressed their firm support for the constructive program of totally eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century advanced by the USSR in January, and stressed the topicality of the proposals put forth at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest in June.

The Government Presidium approved the decisions reached during the visit and committed ministers and leaders of central offices to fully implementing them.

Next, the Government Presidium discussed the preparations for the new 1986/7 school year. It said that essential action to prepare educational institutions properly had been undertaken. Most higher schools are already in possession of their statutes. The process of composing new rules for educational self-government bodies will shortly be completed. Problems of the development and promotion of teaching cadres have been settled. The basis for the functioning of postgraduate study courses has been created. Those spheres of science and academic subjects where doctorates may be awarded have been determined. Centrally-financed research programs have been set into operation. College research programs are also being formed. As far as education and upbringing are concerned, the rules behind the formulation of study plans, curricula, and courses have been defined. Motivational forms and methods of teaching will be introduced in every school, and a system of individual tuition will be spread. The student scientific movement will be expanded. Particular attention will be paid to eminently gifted students.

Further important steps in modernizing education in higher schools will be made during the new school year, so that they meet practical needs and the development level of individual subjects. Work on new study curricula and framework programs of the so-called basic subjects will be completed. Teaching curricula will be unified to the necessary extent, while preserving the individual teaching characteristics held by a particular school.

A total of 50,563 persons have been accepted for the first year of higher education. Statistics show that a further rise in the popularity of higher study has occurred.

This year, educational institutions will receive 18 new educational and social facilities worth a total of over 2.5 billion. The summer vacation has been used to prepare the material base of institutions. With a few exceptions, almost all the repair work planned for this year will be completed before the new school year begins.

The Government Presidium viewed a draft Council of Ministers directive which alters the general rules behind the granting of foreign currency loans by banks for the purposes of developing the production of goods destined for export, as well as a Government Presidium decision concerning the principles behind financing investments for export purposes. The proposed decisions create favorable conditions for the modernization and growth of the production potential of enterprises which export their goods and services.

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CSO: 2600/12

## MESSNER ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

AU161217 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] On 11 September, Premier Zbigniew Messner received members of the Bureau of the International Federation of Resistance Movements who had just completed two days of talks in Warsaw. "I believe," he said, "that the choice of Warsaw as the venue for this year's meeting is an expression of recognition for Polish fighters for freedom and democracy. Our country, which suffered the heaviest relative losses in the war, accords particular respect to what was the subject of the talks--the need to preserve peace in Europe and the whole world and avail oneself of all the possibilities leading to this most humanitarian goal.

"In the 35 years of its existence," Z. Messner stressed, "the federation has managed to draw to its program warriors of the antifascist resistance movement from practically the whole of Europe, regardless of their political orientation or world outlook. We consider the federation's steadfast and successful aim to unite the world combatants' movement to be its most important achievement. The First World Gathering of Combatants, that was held in Rome six years ago, will go down in history as the occasion when the theory of the inevitability of war was rejected and when it was determined that peace is not a value presented to mankind once and for all; it has to be guarded and protected against everything that threatens it. The right to live in peace is mankind's first and elementary right, without which all others lose their meaning.

"However, we cannot shut our eyes to dangers which not only threaten peace, but also hamper the modern world's development. We share your movement's opinion whereby these dangers consist primarily of the arms race, renewal of fascism, racism, economic injustice, and violation of human rights."

The premier wished the participants in the meeting success in the performance of the undertakings commenced by the federation during International Peace Year, as well as success for the 10th Congress of the International Federation of Resistance Movements.

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CSO: 2600/12

## ENVOY TO STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON CSCE PROGRESS

LD072039 Warsaw PAP in English 1753 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, 7 September--Chances for the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to conclude in the form of a final document accepted by all the 35 states participating in the CSCE process are commented on for PAP by head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski. Excerpts:

It seems that everybody has come to understand more clearly that the Stockholm Conference may become a natural bridge for disarmament in Europe. Moreover, the urgent need to develop an effective result and reach a breakthrough in disarmament talks is increasingly commonly felt, this would not fail to affect the East-West relations and the nearest prospects for the Soviet-U.S. relations.

The Stockholm final document may comprise several agreements. There will be probably a text confirming and developing the known principle of non-application of force and the related agreements of military-political character, altogether constituting a reciprocally complementing set of confidence building measures. With a certain portion of risk, I can already say these measures will also refer to notification of military exercises, movements and redeployment of troops, and their observation, the exchange of annual plans for military manoeuvres, limits on the scale and frequency of these activities, as well as quick communication, verification, and control.

Adoption of these agreements may bring about a reduction of uncertainty and suspicion connected with military manoeuvres in Europe, a limitation of the possibility of a sudden attack, that is, the diminishing of the sense of threat, which means greater confidence. The participating states will themselves be able, through direct monitoring and on-site inspections, convince themselves of the safe character of exercises, movements, and redeployments of troops. The significance of this goes beyond the package of problems in the Stockholm Conference.

Among the submitted Polish proposals, the 10-item programme of negotiations on military monitoring and the concrete proposals have been almost entirely adopted. The second (proposal) submitted recently and concerning the ceiling above which it would be obligatory to invite observers, is laboriously

advancing. I am sure, however, that it is a necessary proposal. Its role will be useful.

The other problems on which the conference may find agreement are only superficially technical. Behind them are substantial political issues that may still cause many difficulties and tensions. Despite this, I believe we will find a solution.

Better cooperation is now necessary from the side of the NATO states and more sense of realism. Such an attitude would lie in the interest of all Europe.

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CSO: 2020/4

## SIWICKI SPEECH AT OFFICERS GRADUATION CEREMONY

AU051148 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Sep 86 p 2

[Speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, Minister of national defense and PZPR Politburo member, at a graduating ceremony for graduates of the "General Jozef Bem" Higher Officers School for Artillery and Rocket Troops in Torun on 31 August]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted conveying congratulations to graduates and recalling the events of September 1939]

It is a great, historic achievement that for the first time in generations our nation has secure, peaceful, and friendly borders, and the skies above Poland are clear. Credit for this is also due to the Polish soldier, who performs his duties conscientiously and well. At the same time, we are always aware that peace and security are never granted once and for all, that they have to be the subject of constant concern and vigilance, and even have to be fought for.

Imperialism has taught us to assess reality realistically, to distinguish facts from fanciful phrases, and to identify its true objectives, which are carefully concealed behind a veil of cynical rhetoric about peace and human rights. The course of international events today arouses our particular attention. In the West, the greatest achievements of science and technology are being used more and more often for military ends for doctrinal and political reasons, and are being employed in the construction of increasingly destructive weapons systems. Weapons arsenals are swelling as a result of the continued growth in the influence of military-industrial complexes. The list of more and more sophisticated means for the waging of war and activities designed to expand the military infrastructure is growing continually.

The unceasing expansion and strengthening of the Bundeswehr, the mainstay of the North Atlantic Alliance in Europe, is being accompanied by the clamoring of revisionist forces in the FRG for a return to our ancient Piast lands. It is significant that this vociferous propaganda and the undermining of the political and territorial status quo in post-war Europe often receives the official backing of government circles.

General Jaruzelski has said "On more than one occasion in the history of Europe, weakness, discord, and unpreparedness have acted as temptation for an

aggressor. One does not lay down one's shield when the other side is reaching for its sword. We will not make this mistake!" That is why we remain neither passive nor alone in the face of the threats that exist. Our defense potential is linked with the nuclear missile might of the Soviet Union and with the defense effort of other socialist states.

At the same time, we base the conduct of our foreign policy on principles of peace and international cooperation. The struggle for peace remains socialism's main task. Poland wishes, as do the other countries in our community, to live in peace with other nations and to develop relations that are essential in the contemporary world, relations that serve further progress and development. Our path for the world's development stands in contrast to the adventurist deeds of the United States and the other NATO states. The profoundly humanist sense of our aspirations finds clear expression in the many disarmament initiatives launched by the Soviet Union. These initiatives are of great importance for mankind, and include the idea of freeing the world from nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century. We identify ourselves with these proposals and give them our strong support.

Our intentions and our sincere desire for peace have been confirmed by the disarmament proposals of the Advisory Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact adopted at the June meeting in Budapest.

We are not fatalists. We believe that reason will triumph and the struggle for peace will bring relief to all mankind. As long as the danger of imperialist aggression threatens peace and our country, we will treat concern for national defense, and the development, strengthening, and improvement of the Warsaw Pact as our great, patriotic, and internationalist duty. For that is in the vital interest of our nation.

The 10th PZPR Congress ended its deliberations two months ago. The decisions made at the Congress are of great importance for our entire nation and our state. It is now a question of implementing the program for Poland's comprehensive development set out at the Congress through effective action.

Thus, what is of greatest importance is our participation in creating the country's strength through hard work and creative effort in everyday life. The belief that the future of the country depends on every one of us, on the work that each of us performs is gaining more and more acceptance throughout society and this provides grounds for optimism. This helps to strengthen the state's economic capacity, its political authority, and thus its ability to defend itself.

That the socialist state's greatest task is to ensure Poland's security is a truth that is expressed in the Congress documents. The material and spiritual foundations of defense are built in all areas of social and economic life. Every citizen has a constitutional duty to contribute to security.

We, as soldiers, consider the Congress resolutions an order continually to improve all areas of the functioning of the armed forces. At the same time, our army, being a people's army, will continue to be closely involved in the life of society. We will always rush to provide assistance when the need

arises. There will never be a lack of soldiers on any front in the service of the fatherland. The cordial atmosphere in which this promotion ceremony is taking place is yet another expression of the profound bond that links our people's Armed Forces with the nation.

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CSO: 2600/12

## KUBASIEWICZ ON WARSAW PZPR TASKS

AU081121 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 86 p 5

["Report" on speech by Janusz Kubasiewicz, PZPR politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, at the 4 September plenum of the committee devoted to party tasks posed by the 10th PZPR Congress]

[Excerpts] We must decide how we will implement the most important social tasks laid down by the 10th Party Congress for the present 5-year period and after. The point is to determine in a specific manner how we will implement these tasks in the following areas:

--Further improvements in the food supplies for the inhabitants of Warsaw voivodship;

--Improvements in Warsaw voivodship housing and progress in solving housing problems;

--Improvements in Warsaw health services, disease prevention, sanitary conditions, medical health for workers, children, and youngsters, and in the approach to young people's typical needs;

--Improvements in comprehensive care for meritorious activists of the workers movement, combatants, war invalids, and labor veterans.

Other important tasks include:

--Protection of the natural environment around Warsaw;

--Improvements in the performance of education and expansion of its material base;

--Increased contributions to the development of national culture;

--Strengthening the socialist system of moral values, improving the people's moral health, and increasing the effectiveness of anti-crime measures.

As indicated by the 10th Party Congress, the economy is the basic means of accomplishing socialism; that is why the Warsaw party organization should pay the main attention to the following tasks:

- To promote real scientific-technological and organization progress in production;
- To develop modern forms of work organization, especially the brigade system, to improve the structure of employment, and to enable workers in not so efficient enterprises to switch over to economically more important ones;
- To promote pro-export lines in Warsaw enterprises;
- To develop motivational systems with consistency;
- To facilitate the operation of economic reform mechanisms, to support the reform, and to curb red tape through the economy.

I would like to discuss an issue that is of fundamental significance for improving our efficiency and progress in every sphere. I have in mind the indispensable need to use critical and self-critical thinking.

Not so long ago TRYBUNA LUDU sharply criticized the sporadic reappearance of attitudes of complacency and the fashion of uncritically stressing only one's positive achievements. The daily recalled what we all know: "The paper acceleration" of housing construction in Warsaw voivodship. As you know, this made it necessary to correct the implementation of our construction plan last year. As TRYBUNA LUDU stressed, this was the worst possible example of self-complacency. We share this view.

The TRYBUNA LUDU example is an excellent illustration of what it means to be devoid of self-criticism and to disregard criticism as the principle of the principles of party activity. That is why we urgently need to restore critical attitudes and methods to their proper place in party life.

Some people allege that the "enthusiasm of renewal" continues to lose strength in our party ranks and that we have learned too little from past errors. It is a waste of time to argue against such opinions, but let us ask why various "observers" continue to air such views privately and publicly. Is that not because there are cases in which we offer only lip-service support to party resolutions and actually stick to old style and methods of work?

We must not tolerate such attitudes. Nor must we tolerate cases in which simulated party activity is used as cover for one's own profit. When we fight for the people's moral renewal and better moral health we must not limit ourselves to wrongdoing and extreme crimes. We must also take a look at our own ranks.

Our cadre policy should eliminate from the leading positions persons with doubtful moral qualities and persons who are unwilling or unable to implement party programs and resolutions.

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CSO: 2600/12

## WARSAW PARTY PLENUM ADOPTS RESOLUTION

AU111737 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 86 p 5

["Resolution adopted by the Warsaw voivodship PZPR Committee at its 4 September session"]

[Text] Having studied the reports on the problem commissions' work, the Warsaw voivodship PZPR Committee is full of praise for the results of their activities at the end of the term. The work done by over 800 social activists of the problem commissions has intensified the social character of the activities of the Warsaw party organization. The commissions' analyses have enriched resolutions and decisions and have intensified party activities within society.

The Warsaw Committee recommends that the 20th Warsaw accountability-election conference adopt this form of collective activities in the coming term, during which the commissions should pay special attention to closer links between the Warsaw PZPR Committee Commissions and the Warsaw People's Council Commissions and should make greater use of the views of the executive bodies of the Warsaw Committee. It is also necessary to make necessary changes in the areas of the commissions' activities in order to ensure an efficient realization of the 10th Congress resolution.

The Warsaw Committee expresses its thanks to the social activists of the problem commissions and its conviction that the personal and collective experience of the commissions' members will be fully utilized in further party work.

The Warsaw Committee also recommends that precinct, city, city-rural, gmina, and plant committee analyze and evaluate the performance of their problems commissions before the present term ends.

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## PZPR AUDITING COMMISSION PLENUM MEETS

AU190905 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["(Waj)"-signed report: "Control Also Means Checking Capability"]

[Text] An outlining of goals and paths of action and the definition of essential undertakings designed to encourage efficient action by party control and auditing bodies--these were the main topics of the second plenary session of the Central Party Control and Auditing Commission [CKKR] on 15 September. The basis and point of departure both for the report and for the discussion itself were provided by the 10th Congress documents and the control and auditing tasks stemming from them.

The talks were chaired and the report read by the CKKR chairman, PZPR Politburo member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

The report said that the task of the CKKR and regional commissions is to support party organizations in publicizing efficient action and encouraging scientific-technological progress.

But these are not all the tasks. Commissions should also make party organizations sensitive toward actions or intentions that seem to be ambitious but are really designed only to look spectacular. Pointing out cases of complacency and inability to perform objective, critical self-appraisals is also a difficult task because it encroaches on the sphere of human psychology.

It is these very issues that were often referred to during the talks, especially when the subject was how control and auditing commissions should bring about a consistent implementation of the 10th Congress resolution. It was said that the implementation of the resolution depends on the consistent work of every party organization and its members. This in turn depends to a major extent on the organization's level of prestige and that of its secretary and members. And no one will establish someone else's prestige for him.

The close interdependence between the implementation of the Congress resolution and the consistent implementation of cadres policy was also mentioned. So what form should party control take that it may help the implementation of the 10th Congress resolution in the best way? Here is a quotation from the report: "We should interpret this control in broad terms, including a check on the ability to formulate tasks and translate them into

concrete work possible to be carried out at a given party level. It is therefore necessary to include the entire implementation process in controls, painstakingly check methods of work involving the implementation of the Congress resolution, and discover where there are weak links in this process and how to eliminate them."

Apart from presenting proposals for the work of the CKKR and the control and auditing bodies due to be elected during the accountability, electoral, and programmatic campaign that is just starting, the meeting also stressed that from the very first day of their terms of office to the very last, these bodies should give first place to good quality of control, and never succumb to the "magic" of quantity and statistics.

The important prophylactic function of controls was stressed. The point is to give early warning of dangers and obstacles which could encumber the implementation of the tasks stemming from previous decisions.

"Regulations Governing the CKKR" were adopted during the talks. A plan of CKKR work until the end of this year was also discussed and adopted.

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## GENERAL SZACILO ADDRESSES PARTY EDUCATION MEETING

AUL20602 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 Sep 86 pp 1, 5

[Speech by General of Division Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, at a ceremony to mark the beginning of the party education year within the armed forces in Wroclaw on 9 September: "Knowing Increasingly More, Acting Increasingly Better"]

[Excerpts] We state with satisfaction that party education within the armed forces encourages a growth of Marxist-Leninist knowledge and permits an acquaintance with the PZPR's programmatic and political line. It is an important factor in shaping socialist consciousness and consolidating the ideological-moral unity and combat readiness of the PPR Armed Forces.

Today's ceremony marks the beginning of a new year of intensive ideological work in the army, the main purpose of which will be to implement the tasks set by the 10th PZPR Congress. We must realize that the success of our action, as the PZPR first secretary himself said in his final Congress speech, will depend on how we implement the tasks set out there.

Concerning party-political work and ideological activity, the main effort must be concentrated on inculcating Marxist-Leninist ideology in all military units; formulating and consolidating a scientific world outlook; shaping an ability to provide a class interpretation of modern socioeconomic, economic, and international processes; and strengthening the patriotic and professional incentive of military units to perform exemplary service and work. Encouraging all military and social bodies to shape a high level of moral-political awareness and military discipline should remain at the center of our attention.

The start of the party education year provides a good opportunity to analyze the past year, examine the effectiveness of education, and work out conclusions and tasks for the next year. Our assessments are guided by the belief that party education prepares people for energetic political, education, and organization activity. The ideological-political maturity of our cadres has grown. The civic, patriotic, and internationalist attitudes of soldiers undergoing their basic military service have strengthened. The armed forces, an important institution in a socialist state, have perpetuated cordial ties with the workers' class, youth, and the whole of society.

A positive feature is the rise in the number of students. Last year there was 5 percent more of them than in 1984/5. Not only are there more PZPR members and candidate members taking part in party education, but also activists of the Union of Socialist Polish youth, young soldiers, and nonparty people. It is activity like this which improves our party and youth activists and serves to expand the party ranks in the army.

The role of the lecturer, the central figure in ideological training, has increased. This function has been entrusted to people with the appropriate knowledge, high ideological-moral values, and methodological ability. In various faculties of the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism, teaching cadres have most frequently been recruited from the Military Political Academy, the General staff Academy, the Higher Officer School, and other military academies. Organizers and lecturers have been assured central support by means of working conferences.

We should always be aware that even in the army, all our plans will come to nothing if people remain indifferent toward them and if we fail to animate their social and professional energy. This is one of the most important "Philosophies" behind accelerating the development of a country in which the armed forces have important defense, sociopolitical, educational, scientific-technical, and economic tasks to perform.

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## OPZZ 11 SEP MEETING, CONTROVERSY REPORTED

AU170756 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 86 pp 1,5

[Report signed 'Jas': "Differences of Opinion, Joint Activity"]

[Text] The differences of opinion in the title refer to, among other things, the concept of expanding the powers of OPZZ bodies to enable them--in exceptional circumstances--to reach decisions without consultations with OPZZ members. The same goes for the proposal to grant the presidium of the OPZZ Council the status of an OPZZ body. The proposed situation and role of a branch structure within the OPZZ is also causing controversy. That is the answer contained in the report by the OPZZ council working team responsible for preparing the draft OPZZ statute to the question: What were the results of the consultations held among trade union activists between 20 and 30 June.

Trade unionists all over the country are generally in favor of the altered statute which is meant to clearly define powers, raise organizational discipline to a higher standard, and improve the efficiency of trade union structures. Those who took part in the consultations were even unanimously in favor of the clause stating that the OPZZ represents all trade unions amalgamated in national trade union structures that are part of the OPZZ. Equal satisfaction was expressed at the clause committing specific OPZZ bodies to check constantly on the implementation of OPZZ programs and resolutions and to publicize the results of these controls.

No reservations were caused by the clause discussing the duty of OPZZ members toward the OPZZ as a structure that unites Polish Trade Unions.

The fact that there is no "silent agreement" to the changes and that--quite on the contrary--discussions are stormy provides the best illustration of the authentic nature and liveliness of the reborn trade union movement.

Another sign of trade unionist devotion to the development of their movement is provided by the stance toward the draft program of Polish Trade Unions. Approving the principles thereof, trade unionists demand a clearer definition of the role of trade unions vis-a-vis veterans of labor (old-age and disability pensioners), and a clearer statement of their role in the dissemination of workers culture, recreation, and in participation sport and in protecting work, working environments, the natural environment, and the health of workers and their families.

The purpose of the 11 September meeting of the OPZZ Council in Warsaw was to discuss the above issues connected with the draft trade union program and OPZZ statute, as well as to discuss the draft election rules to OPZZ bodies and rules governing reports on OPZZ activity.

The OPZZ stance concerning trade union participation in the program of Poland's accelerated socioeconomic development was unanimously upheld. This document contains full support for the PZPR program, 10th Congress resolution, a declaration whereby trade unions will implement the goals contained in the party documents concerning the improvement and modernization of economic and administrative structures.

The OPZZ Council approved the speech by the chairman of the Polish delegation to the 11th World Trade Union Congress, which presented the problems and achievements of the Polish Trade Union movement as well as the OPZZ's energetic participation in international organizations and the World Trade Union movement.

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## PAPER ON MOOD OF GDANSK SHIPYARD WORKERS

AU090530 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 7 Sep 86 p 3

[Report compiled by "M.K.": "From the press--Shipyards Workers"]

[Text] "What kind of people are they now? Are the past events that affected the lives of many of them still a burden? Do they still conform to them or have they forgotten them? Do they still think about them? What view do they take of their daily lives, jobs, place in society, and future?" Maria Mrozinska, a "gwiazda morza" ["the star of the sea"] reporter, decided to visit the Gdansk Lenin shipyards, which have become a symbol, on the eve of the sixth anniversary of August 1980. The result of this visit is an extremely interesting article published in issue 17 of the GDANSK BIWEEKLY under the title "Shipyards Workers About Themselves." The article shows that it is not easy to talk about 1980 and the time after. The first worker asked about those times was just passing the historic building of the work safety administration. He said: "You know, at one time I saw a movie or a television play I do not really remember, but I still remember one episode in it: two lovers part, their life is over, and nothing can be put right. But she tries to save the situation and to rescue some semblance of love, to which he responds with these words: 'Do not blow at ashes lest they clog my eyes.'" However, Maria Mrozinska would not give up and tried to corner that worker. "Perhaps you think" he responded, "that I am afraid to talk? I am not, but I have something else in mind" (passage deleted in line with the law on the control of publications and public performances, 31 July 1981).

Actually, many workers in the Gdansk shipyards assumed this attitude. About one-third of the workers accosted by Maria Mrozinska politely refused to talk. One of those who volunteered to talk--one Tadeusz R., who will retire in three years' time--thus summed up his mood and that of his colleagues: "To put it in a nutshell, we are tired, and this goes for younger workers as well. Today they would not be able to find that necessary strength in themselves, and God knows what else: perhaps the belief that it is worth doing things like six years ago, perhaps courage as well? I think that today many workers would stand on the sidelines to see what happens. If good things promised to happen they would join in and offer support (passage deleted in line with the law on the control of publications and public performance, 31 July 1981).

The first worker Maria Mrozinska talked with in front of the building housing the work safety administration said that workers burned their fingers when

dealing with "social interests" and are now, therefore, more solicitous for their own private interests--primarily for wages and housing. In one of the shops workers discussed trade union affairs. Ryszard M., who has worked in the shipyards for the past 12 years, said: "You have asked me whether trade unions are of any help. Well, they are of some help with vacations and similar problems, including winter supplies, but I have never asked them to help. It has been said that what matters is the quality and not the number of trade union members, but the fact is that since workers are not very keen on joining, a kind of recruitment is being employed. For example, if you drop a brick or break discipline by, say, drinking on your job, they come to you and say: 'Join the trade union and the case will be dropped.'" Janusz Z., who has worked in the shipyards for the past 16 years, added that before one can be sent to work in Bulgaria, where earnings are higher, one must join the trade union. He said that he would join the trade union if this would get him sent to Bulgaria. "I get up at 0430, commute from Kolbudy, and come home after 2300 if I do overtime. I want to raise a family and am fed up with waiting and waiting. I have to earn some money for an apartment. If it were possible to earn higher wages more quickly, I would join the trade union. I want my family to have good conditions from the very beginning. Is this too much to ask for?"

Wojciech C., who has been with the shipyards eight years, took a different view. "I would never join, no matter how much money they would offer me. No. To be a pawn and to support something you never really know what?"

However, according to brigade leader Zbigniew W., not many people in the shipyards talk like this. "Workers are reluctant to disclose and discuss their views. Are they afraid? Probably not. Judging by my brigade, I would say that workers agree on many things and know that grumbling is useless if it is impossible to improve the situation. What you can see here is escape into private affairs, but this escape is a result of the social situation."

Marian Mrozinska visited the S-5, K-1, and C-3 shops in the shipyards and had over 300 talks. Eight workers refused to talk. Her report ends: "I knew none of the workers I talked to, or did I choose them in line with any criteria. It was a pure accident that I met those I did and asked them to talk. I do not claim that what they told me is representative of a definite state of awareness of the Gdansk shipyards' workers. The statements cited by me are representative only of individual workers and of their daily toil, experiences, wishes, and hopes."

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## URBAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN, POLISH JOURNALISTS

AU111744 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Sep 86 p 5

["Transcript" of the 2 September Warsaw press conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish journalists]

[Excerpts] Michael Kaufman, NEW YORK TIMES: I understand that according to the U.S. Congress Affairs Committee, Mr Stephen Solarz will visit Poland. Could you tell us which Polish officials he will meet?

Urban: I have no information on the program for Mr Solarz's visit and I do not know who has invited him, but I will answer your question after the conference.

Renate Marsch-Potocka, DPA: Rumors abound that the present amnesty may fully apply to political prisoners, but the thing is that releases should end by 15 September as stipulated by law. Will the amnesty law be prolonged or will releases continue after 15 September?

Urban: I am no fortune teller and I am unable to foresee what prosecutors and courts will do. However, article 4 of the 17 July law provides for certain procedures by which prosecutors may make recommendations to the Supreme Court. The application of this law is not limited to 15 September.

Charles Gans, AP: How many persons were detained around 31 August in connection with the celebrations of the anniversary of the Gdansk Agreements? It has been reported that in Wroclaw the militia detained over 100 persons who were en route to Holy Mass, although these persons never managed to join in any demonstrations and similar actions. Will the militia continue to employ such preventive tactics?

Urban: The militia will continue to prevent illegal meetings and other illegal happenings in the streets. The main purpose of detentions is to enable the militia to warn the persons who are known as organizers of illegal actions. That was the case in Wroclaw, where to this day two persons are still in detention because they insulted militiamen. So much for Wroclaw.

I do not know how many persons were detained before and after 31 August because cautions and brief detentions are not counted. I know that nine persons are in detention in Krakow and that some of them will be tried today

by lay courts, which means that tomorrow the figure of nine will no longer apply. On the whole, I can state that the country was calm on 30 and 31 August and that the many appeals issued by the illegal structures supported by the Western radio stations did not meet with social response. In Binczyce, Krakow, street order was disturbed for a short time on 31 August. About 500 persons set up a demonstration without a permit. Having marched for some hundreds of meters, the demonstrators obeyed the summons to disperse. This was a momentary disturbance.

Jukka Kiliunen, TIEDONANTAJA: At your new conference last week you spoke of alcoholism and you criticized the Catholic Church's approach toward combating this phenomenon. In particular, you stressed that the Catholic Church's cooperation with the state in this regard was limited. Please comment. I am also interested in reaction to your statements. Perhaps some voices were already heard from pulpits on Sunday. I would also like to ask you who will represent Poland at Urho Kekkonen's funeral.

Urban: I did not criticize the Catholic Church at that conference for its limited cooperation. Church representatives are members of the government commission for combating alcoholism, and we try to intensify our cooperation. I did criticize some sermons that accused the state of premeditated tolerance toward alcoholism and laid the entire blame for this plague at the door of the socialist state instead of promoting cooperation on this issue, on which the state and the Catholic Church are at one.

As you can see, I did not criticize the Catholic Church and its activities against alcoholism. We respect and appreciate these activities. What I said last week constituted a defensive reaction to the unjust criticism that continues to be made from some pulpits.

I will tell you later who will represent Poland at your late president's funeral.

Yuenger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Recently General Jaruzelski sent his congratulations to Colonel al-Qadhafi on the Libyan Revolution anniversary and Mr Barcikowski visited Tripoli. What are the reasons for the Polish authorities' strange liking for a man who has behaved in a very strange manner, especially recently, and who has made certain decisions or aired certain views in an inexplicable way on the subject of the nonaligned movement?

Urban: We have good relations with Libya, and the message in question and the trip by the State Council deputy chairman to Tripoli to attend National Day celebrations were expressions of these good relations.

I do not think that it was proper for you to declare your subjective views about a representative of another state, with which Poland has friendly relations.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: Recently all Poland joined in functions to commemorate Hitlerite Germany's aggression against Poland on 1 September 1939. Another date in this connection is 17 September 1939. I realize that Poland

is allied with the USSR and that it would not do to commemorate the two anniversaries in the same way. However, bearing in mind M. Gorbachev's open policy and General Jaruzelski's promise of greater candor in discussing the disputed points between Poland and the USSR--this promise was made at the 4 July news conference--I would like to know how the anniversary of 17 September will be commemorated. Will radio and television beam appropriate programs and will the press publish articles on the Molotov-Ribbentrop accords and discuss all the views on them? I would be very grateful if my questions and your answers be published by the Polish press because this would confirm the validity of General Jaruzelski's words spoken last July on an issue that in my view is of crucial significance for Poland's political life.

Urban: First let me answer your questions and then comment on your appeal to the Polish press. The day of 17 September 1939 will not be commemorated, although I assume that articles may be published to explain the course of events resulting from 1 September 1939 and to clarify why the USSR decided to protect the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples by sending troops into former Polish territories and thus to shift the future Soviet-German front far into the West. Speaking of these historic events, we should also bear in mind that day in June 1941 when Hitler invaded the USSR. It was unfortunate that in the initial period of the war the Hitlerite troops penetrated the USSR to such a big extent. It would be worth stimulating your American imagination in order to realize that if Hitlerite aggression had begun at the old Polish border and not on the Bug, the Hitlerite armies might have penetrated the USSR much farther than they actually did. Just think what results this would have had for the war against the common enemy and how the U.S. interests would suffer in view of the fact that the United States joined the war in the same year. Just think how many more of your countrymen would have perished in the struggle against Hitler.

These are complicated issues of distant history. We try to explain them honestly and to discuss them in the spirit I have just shown. As for commemorative functions, we should not confuse that which started the war and the attack on Poland with the events that were a result of the fact that war had already started. There were many such events. So much for the substance of your questions.

As for the forms of your questions. The Polish Government follows an open information policy as attested to by our news conferences, at which anyone may ask any question. These conferences are more open and democratic than those in the Western countries, in which the number and nature of questions are generally restricted and in which some persons are allowed to speak and some not. Our conferences are press conferences and they provide the place and time for journalists to ask questions about government policy. That is why I think it improper to make appeals to the Polish press and to place some orders with it as you have done, because yours was a speech and not a question.

Kay Withers: Minister, I thank you for your answer to my questions. I would like to clear up a misunderstanding: I have never made any appeals to the Polish press. I have just said that I would be very happy if my questions were published in the press.

Rebecca Kaufman, NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO: Have lessons in the new subject of religious knowledge already begun? Have there been any protests by students and teachers? Are curricula and textbooks ready?

Urban: I do not know whether these lessons have already begun. Nor do I know anything about any protests. We have no textbooks, and I do not think they will soon be available. I mean I have no specific information that lessons have been held, but I know that instruction in religious knowledge will begin in some schools this year.

Broniatowski, REUTER: Are the dates for General Jaruzelski's visits to Mongolia and the DPRK known? Will the general visit China at the same time? Will he visit as the first secretary or the State Council Chairman? Do you know any details of the car accident caused by a drunk foreign diplomat? Anything new about Polish-Israeli consular exchanges?

Urban: The date of the State Council Chairman's visit to Mongolia and the DPRK is known, but I have not been authorized to disclose it, because such disclosure always follows mutual decisions.

As for the car accident caused by a foreign diplomat, the ZWIAZKOWIEC editorial board did not tell me what diplomat was involved.

I have nothing to say about appointing officials to represent Polish interests in Israel and Israeli interests in Poland. The issue has been settled, but its practical application is a question of time. I do not know the date. These are technical problems.

Charles Gans: Replying to Mrs Kay Withers, you said that the Soviet troops had entered Poland on 17 September 1939 because they wanted to protect the Ukrainian people against Hitlerite forces. Do you think the Soviet authorities also wanted to protect the Polish population in the territories in question? Have the Polish historians made any research into the fates of the Poles in the USSR during and after World War II?

Urban: I think your questions are tendentious. This is not a seminar on history. I have not the necessary knowledge or competence to speak on research into old events. The Poles remember above all the fact that many of their lives were saved because they found themselves in the USSR. I am one such Pole.

Robert Strybel, POLONIA PRESS: Can you tell us how much alcohol was sold last month?

Urban: I have not made any inquiries on this subject because figures could certainly not have been released so quickly. Aware of the purpose of your question, I can assure you that the government is very anxious that the Catholic Church's appeal for sobriety in August has been more effective this year.

Robert Strybel: At one conference you said that the number of places selling alcohol was being reduced. I did not attend that conference, and I read in the KURIER or EXPRESS, I think, that Poland has the highest number of such places, something like one place for every 500 or so persons. Could you comment, not forgetting beer?

Urban: I have no data to compare, but my intuition tells me that this is improbable because a comparison of places in the West in which alcohol is sold with such places in Poland makes it impossible to assume that Poland is capable of leading in any way in worldwide alcohol sales.

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## DISLIKE FOR TEACHING PROFESSION VIEWED

AU090531 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6-7 Sep 86 p 8

[From the press review]

[Text] The RADAR WEEKLY published [no date stated] Piotr Szarzynski's article on the shortage of teachers. Here is an excerpt from it:

Young graduates refuse to take up teaching jobs, and this is so not only for graduates in "normal" studies, but also for graduates in educational studies. It is estimated that only about 70 percent of graduates in specialist educational studies take up teaching jobs, which means that about 30,000 teachers with the best qualifications remain outside the teaching profession.

We are the only country in Europe, and perhaps the world, in which it is so easy to become a teacher (the secondary school certificate and even the technical school certificate are enough) and in which the young intelligentsia takes such a poor view of teaching. In most countries the road to the teaching career is long, difficult, and full of examinations; and yet there is an abundance of candidates. The exact opposite is the rule in Poland. All you have to do is to want to become a teacher. Why is this so?

The teaching profession has ceased to be attractive, despite the privileges stipulated by the teacher's charter, despite the six week summer vacations, which actually amount to three weeks in practice, and winter vacations, and despite the 18-hour working week. At the beginning of the sixties, teaching was the third most popular profession after university professors and physicians. Today this is certainly a different proposition.

Earnings play a crucial role, but they are not the only deterrent. Exacting work, continued uncertainty of the situation (unceasing reforms and changes in curricula, teaching methods, and administrative procedures), exacting demands--exacting at least in theory--as to teaching and educating skills, and the obligation to consistently attend further training courses, to be--so to speak--on call, and to declare one's views are the other discouraging factors. In addition, candidates for teachers are deterred by the fact that parents never cease to attack teachers and that educational supervisors continue to "admonish" and press to criticize them. Finally, young people seem to be less and less interested in studies, and social ills such as drug addiction and alcoholism have achieved a dangerous level among them.

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## DAILY ATTACKS HISTORIC GERMAN FIGURE

AU161120 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish No 35, 31 Aug 86 p 12

[Bozena Krzywoblocka article: "Up the Curtain--History's Chortling"]

[Text] The day of 1 September marks the opening of the new school year and the anniversary of World War II. To be more precise: 1 September marks a day that reminds us of the Hitlerites' aggression against Poland. This year that anniversary all but precisely coincides with another anniversary, which will certainly produce various articles on history: 200 years ago, on 17 August 1786, King Frederick II the ruler of Prussia, whom the German chauvinists call the Great, met his death. For some years now we have observed with certain justified concern the renaissance of the glory of Frederick's Prussia. As for Frederick himself, an enormous amount of suitably hagiographical works have been written about him since his death, and this is true of recent years as well. After all, we have to admit objectively that he took good care of his image while still alive by discussing philosophy with Voltaire, by playing (rather out of tune) flute with Johann Sebastian Bach, or by engaging in sophisticated conversation with [Polish] Bishop Ignacy Krasicki.

In addition, the Prussian ruler's subjects were aware of heart-warming stories about their king's exceptional observance of law and order. After all, an ordinary miller won a case against the king in a court of justice. It was also common knowledge that, completely disguised, the Prussian ruler roamed the streets of Berlin to find out the true moods of his subjects. A story has been preserved how he watched poorly clad children who were so fascinated by the toys in a shop window that, despite biting cold, they stood and stood spellbound in front of the shop. "Your Majesty, there is no doubt that you bought some of the toys for those children," the courtiers are supposed to have asked him. "I gave them something much more important and valuable," the royal skinflint said. "I supplied them with the memory of unfulfilled dreams." Frederick's portraits do not flatter him. Truth to tell, the ruler of Prussia is depicted as a rather ugly person, and his face reflects all the true features of his character. However, every German will tell you that it was precisely Frederick II who created the might of Prussia. As for his militarism, one might argue that he was outstripped in this regard by his father Frederick Wilhelm I, a brutal and coarse soldier. Actually Frederick I Hohenzollern, Frederick's II grandfather, was the creator of the Kingdom of Prussia, which was a combination of Brandenburg and the East Prussian state established by the German Knights. However, Frederick I was more interested

in culture and art than in his weak and peripheral state. For many years the Berlin court was poor as attested to by the fascinating memoirs written by Margravine of Bayreuth, who was Frederick's II sister. This lady did not spare either her infernal father nor his demoralized little brother. She also described with a vengeance the ultimate poverty of her stormy and unhappy childhood. The family relations smacked of the conditions that we now define as crime begetting.

The young and no doubt still noble-minded prince bore his sufferings in silence, passionately devouring the great literature of the French rationalist period. He had conversation with Stanislaw Leszczyński, who stayed at that time in Krolwewiec [Koenigsberg] and who fascinated the Prussian crown prince with his intellectual horizons. It is true that later on the prince railed at King Leszczyński, a philosopher in exile. The coarse soldierly methods employed by the father in training his son, the crown prince, yielded the expected results in that he perfected the barracks-style of life throughout the state, a style initiated by his dad. At 28 he ascended the throne and soon began a war on Austria to wrest Silesia from it. He demonstrated great ruthlessness in that war and made astonishing diplomatic turns in changing his allies. When he conquered Silesia he immediately made plans for new conquests, attacking Saxony and other German states with the help of English subsidies. The Seven Years' War, to which many states were committed, including Russia and Sweden missed demolishing and dismembering Prussia by just a hair. Frederick II was rescued not so much by the devil, as the superstitious Polish gentry suspected, as by a miraculous coincidence: Russian Empress Elisabeth, who was an enemy of Prussia, died and her successor Peter III was in love with whatever was connected with Frederick II. The war came to a halt, and Sweden followed Russia's example. This made it possible for the Prussian king to inflict painful blows on France and Austria.

The brutality of the Prussian troops' war and occupation were countered by brilliant propaganda, of which the Great Fryc [ Polish nickname] made excellent use. Some of his views about the Poles are still current in Western Europe. The disrupted Polish republic, which was weakened by anarchy, became yet another victim of the Potsdam philosopher. His favorite abode was Sans Souci Palace in Potsdam, to which the Poles were also graciously admitted at times. After all, the lands taken over by Prussia during the first partition of Poland [in 1772] were augmented by the estates of Marianna Skorzewska, a lady who was crazy about the king of Prussia and who begged him to accept her property.

Later on the Polish historians drew a direct line from Frederick II to Bismarck, and Hitler, both of whom were keen on relying on the person and on following the views, including the views on Poland, of the flute player and philosopher on the throne. Potsdam, a place near Berlin, has always been regarded as the cradle of Prussian militarism, and even the local church was always used for solemn masses to pray for victories for the armies setting out for wars.

As a monument, Potsdam is a collection of palaces picturesquely arranged within a huge park. Not far from the Roccoco Sans Souci, one can see another Hohenzollern residence, which we now know better as the site of the Potsdam

Conference, following the rout of Hitlerite Germany. From the windows of the Amalienhof one can see Spandau prison, in which the Nuremberg war criminals served their time and in which Hess, Hitler's former deputy, is still serving his time. This is a very instructive lesson in history for all those who have the courage to think.

The Polish guidebook about the charms of the Potsdam residence should cite first of all Frederick's II words: "For the sake of my interests, Polish affairs must be always kept in a certain state of confusion and no Sejm must be allowed to continue." Well, the niggardly philosopher was generous in bribing various firebrands to break up the Sejm sessions and, at the same time, continued to forge Polish money. Travel educates, but this saying applies only to the clever. The day of 1 September is also education.

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## BRIEFS

TV AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL--Brazilia, 23 September--First Vice-President of the Polish Radio and Television Committee Wladyslaw Korczak and President of Brazil's largest TV network "Globo" Roberto Marinho signed an agreement on cooperation between the Polish and Brazilian television in Rio de Janeiro today. The document envisages the exchange of information, TV programmes, news, and teams, and also cooperation in the production of programmes. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2323 GMT 23 Sep 86 LD] /12913

ORZECZOWSKI RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS--Warsaw, 18 September--Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has received newly appointed ambassadors of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Andre Mendes de Carvalho, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Brahim Aissa and the French Republic Claude Harel. The ambassadors paid preliminary visits before starting their tours of duty in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 18 Sep 86 LD] /12913

PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS VISIT--Warsaw, 22 September--A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) headed by PCP CC member Joao de Matos Bernardino visited [date not specified] Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC. The delegation, whose members were PCP activists working in the shipbuilding industry, conducted talks at the PUWP CC Economic Department, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering, and at the PUWP voivodship committees in Torun and Gdansk. It also visited the Torun Ship Equipment Works "Towimor," the Komuna Paryska Shipyard and the Nauta Repair Shipyard, meeting with these work establishments' party activists, workers' self-management representatives and managers. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0645 GMT 23 Sep 86 LD] /12913

CIVIL LAW REFORM COMMISSION--Warsaw, 22 September--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed a Commission for Civil Law Reform, to work at the Minister of Justice. The Commission is expected to work out draft laws amending the civil and civil procedure codes with a view to adjusting these regulations to the present and future socio-economic needs of this country, mainly to those stemming from the introduction of the economic reform. The new body will analyse and assess the current state of the civil law including a report on the state of law prepared by the legislative council. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1122 GMT 22 Sep 86 LD] /12913

NEW AMBASSADORS RECEIVED--Warsaw, 18 September--Head of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade, Undersecretary of State Helmut Floeth received here today

Ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Andre Mendes de Carvalho, who paid a visit at the start of his diplomatic mission to Poland. The talk focused on the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. The Angolan Ambassador was also received by Polish Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski. Also today, Helmut Floeth held a talk with Ambassador of the Rwandese Republic Laurent Kenyarubira, who starts his diplomatic mission to Poland. The latter was also received by Polish Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski. Malinowski also received new Ambassador of Afghanistan to Poland Mohammed Faruq Karmand. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 19 Sep 86 LD] /12913

NO COMMENT ON JARUZELSKI VISIT--Warsaw, 5 September (AFP)--The Polish Government declined comment on Chinese reports Friday that Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski was to visit Peking at the end of this month. A government spokesman said here Friday he had no knowledge of the reported visit. He added that General Jaruzelski was planning a trip to Mongolia and North Korea at dates still to be announced. But diplomatic sources here confirmed that the date announced in Peking, 28 September, was fixed. The Polish leader is due to establish party-to-party links with China, in the first such moves by a Soviet bloc country to heal the rift which damaged Sino-Soviet relations three decades ago. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 5 Sep 86 AU] /12913

DELEGATION AT AIR POLLUTION MEETING--Stockholm, 8 September--A conference on preventing air pollution started here today with parliamentarians from the northern half of Europe participating, including also a delegation of the Polish Sejm. Also today a meeting of independent environment protection organizations was held here. Its participants conveyed their declaration to the European conference on preventing air pollution. The meeting was attended by Zygmunt Fura, a representative of Polish Ecological Club, who started the initiative to introduce to the declaration an entry postulating technological and financial aid for the countries having problems of that kind in fighting against growing pollution of the air. Fura told PAP that the postulate ensues from General Jaruzelski's proposal to introduce free exchange of technology and environmental protection equipment. [By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat] [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1613 GMT 8 Sep 86 LD] /12913

S&T OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW--Moscow, 4 September--Soviet Vice-Premier Guriy Marchuk received today head of the office for Scientific-Technological Progress and Applications, Minister Konrad Tott. The two discussed problems of implementation of the programme of scientific-technological progress of CMEA member states till the year 2000 and also issues of bilateral scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0314 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD] /12913

JARUZELSKI VISITS ART EXHIBITS--Warsaw, 17 September--Wojciech Jaruzelski visited today two exhibitions held currently at Zacheta, Warsaw's most prestigious art gallery. The exhibitions are devoted to paintings by Leon Michalski, an outstanding painter, teacher and social activist, the founder of the Union of Polish Painters and Graphic Artists, and to tapestries by Ada Kierzkowska, one of the leading Polish artists in this domain. While visiting Michalski's exhibition, Wojciech Jaruzelski congratulated the artist, Nestor

of Polish painters, [as received] who celebrates this year the 50th anniversary of his artistic career. In a private talk, Jaruzelski and Michalski stressed the significance of fine arts in the country's cultural and economic life. Problems connected with the role of fine arts found their reflection in the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress and in the early realization of decisions ensuing from the resolution, such as the development of the nationwide programme of educating society, particularly young people, in fine arts. The two also expressed an opinion that the growing role of fine arts would largely depend on the activeness of artists, alone and their associations. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1955 GMT 17 Sep 86 LD] /12913

SIWICKI AT GORZOW PZPR TALKS--The deliberation of the PZPR voivodship report-back and election conference are in progress in Gorzow. Delegates representing the 27,000 members and candidate members of the party in the region are participating. PZPR Central Committee politburo member, Minister of National Defense, Army General Florian Siwicki has arrived [date not stated] for the deliberations. Representatives of the other political parties and social organizations also are present. [Excerpt] [Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 17 Sep 86 LD] /12913

NEW GDANSK PAPER EDITORS--[no dateline as received] There have been changes in the editors-in-chief of the leading Gdansk papers: Andrzej Pierscinski is now editor-in-chief of GLOS WYBRZEZA; Jerzy Waczynski of DZIENNIK BALTYCKI, and Boguslaw Wierzbicki of WIECZOR WYBREZEZA. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86 LD] /12913

DRUG DEPENDENCY FIGURES--Drug and Medicament dependence has increased dangerously in recent years. There is talk about 120,000 depending on drugs and medicaments, and roughly 300,000 who are just beginning. Last year alone 109 people died of a drug overdose. Statistics concerning quantitative aspects of the issue are not too accurate. An association of families and friends of dependent children was set up two months ago. A general assembly of the association was held on Saturday [20 September]. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 86 LD] /12913

GDANSK-SHANGHAI COOPERATION--A delegation of Gdansk voivodship led by Voivoda Governor Cygan has visited the PRC at the invitation of the authorities of Shanghai. An agreement was signed on cooperation and exchange between Shanghai and Gdansk for the years 1987-1988. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 86 LD] /12913

GORZOW PZPR OFFICIALS--Yesterday's debates of the Voivodship report-back and electoral conference of the PZPR in Gorzow continued until the evening. Wiktor Kinecki was re-elected first secretary of the Voivodship Committee (SMCLN) while the new chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission is Kazimierz Pawlowski. Additionally, the Voivodship Committee secretaries are Piotr Mackiewicz, Jozef Przekwas, Henryk Piekarski, and Piotr Sonek. [Excerpts] [Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 0435 GMT 18 Sep 86 LD] /12913

WESTERN MEDIA ON POLISH AFFAIRS--Foreign mass media continues to pay a great deal of attention to Polish affairs. Among others the American daily THE WASHINGTON POST has published the information that the Polish Episcopate has declared that it is giving up its five year effort to set up a foundation to aid private farmers with the help of Western donations. The deputy minister of agriculture, Kazimierz Grzesiak, who headed the Government team which conducted negotiations in connection with the foundation, expressed his regret [wyrzyl ubolewanie] at the Church's decision. In a statement published by the Polish Press Agency (PAP), the deputy minister said that the official demand to supervise the foundation was only a proposal put forward for discussion, and he underlined that it seemed to the Government side that a successful end to the talks was near. THE WASHINGTON POST also points out that the overall sum which the governments of Western Europe and the churches had declared for the foundation had reached only 28 million dollars--it was therefore a great deal less than the sum of 1.2 billion dollars which the Church hoped to raise. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Sep 86 LD] /12913

WOZNIAK ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING--A meeting of young deputies in Rozalin near Warsaw has discussed how to exploit possibilities of young trustees in the fulfillment of the aspirations of the younger generation. The young deputies also drew attention to the necessity of liquidating various barriers piling up against the effective fulfillment of the economic reform. Politburo member Marian Wozniak, taking part in the meeting, emphasized that the reform is also blocked by compromises which are the results of the influences of various groups. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD] /12913

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES STUDENT DELEGATION--PAP--On 11 September, Wojciech Jaruzelski received a delegation from the International Association of Students of Economics and Commerce (AIESEC) within the Academy of Economics in Krakow. The delegation consisted of Bozena Noga, Bozena Nowak, Jolanta Teler, Sylwester Bizacki, Boguslaw Mroczek, and Artur Nieradko. The students informed the Central Committee first secretary about preparations for an international conference entitled "The World in the Face of Debts." This initiative is one answer to W. Jaruzelski's proposal, expressed at the United Nations last September, to open an International World Debt Investigation Center in Krakow. The meeting was attended by Jerzy Swiderski, director of the Central Committee Department of Youth Affairs, Physical Culture, and Tourism; and Bazyli Samojlik, Minister of Finance. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 86 p 1 AU] /12913

JOINT ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES WITH GDR--Poland and the GDR intend to continue their efforts to improve the water quality of the Oder and the Neisse. As the Polish Minister for Environmental Protection, Prof Dr Stefan Jarzebski, explained, the quality of the water in these bodies really had "not basically worsened." But that does not mean that the current state of affairs is satisfactory. Particularly in the upper course of the Neisse in Lausitz and in the Oderhaff "an excessively high content of nitrogen and phosphorous

compounds is still" being registered. In conjunction with this, the minister announced that organizational measures for joint control of oil spills on the Oder and Neisse were being taken. According to Prof Jarzebski, there is a positive development in the cooperation between Poland and the GDR regarding environmental protection in boundary waters. Steps have thus been taken to limit "the negative environmental consequences of open cast brown coal mining on both sides of the border, which is to be expanded by 1990." Currently, the first joint agreements for ground water usage on the island of Usedom and in Goerlitz are being concluded. [Text] [West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 144, 17 Sep 86 p 2] /12913

PRC RELIGIOUS DELEGATION--Warsaw, 18 Sep--A delegation of the People's Republic of China composed of representatives of central and regional offices for religious affairs has paid a visit to the Secretariat of Poland's Episcopate, the Press Bureau of Polish Episcopate reported. Present was Minister-Head of the Office for Religious Affairs Adam Lopatka. The aim of the delegation's visit was to get acquainted with the situation of the church in Poland and to present that of the church in People's China. The delegation was received by Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of Poland's Episcopate, and its deputy secretary Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski. Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski hailed with appreciation the opportunity to play host to representatives of a nation known for its ancient culture and referred to the policy of religious freedom proclaimed in the People's Republic of China after the "Cultural Revolution." [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1600 GMT 18 Sep 86] /9604

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