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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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28 October 1985

EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRISTINA WORK ON KOSOVO RECEIVES MIXED REVIEW FROM TIRANA

Tirana STUDIME HISTORIKE in Albanian No 1, Jan-Mar 84 pp 201-207

[Review by Selami Pulaha of book "Kosova Gjate Shekujve XV, XVI, dhe XVII, Administrimi, Ekonomia, Shoqeria dhe Levizja Popullore" [Kosovo During the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries: Administration, Economy, Society and the Mass Uprising] by Skender Rizaj, Pristina, 1982, 610 pp.]

[Text] The study of the history of the Albanian people during the first centuries of Ottoman domination constitutes an important task of Albanian historiography for two reasons: first, because this is one of the least known periods, especially from the standpoint of native documentation in the Ottoman language; and, second, because by studying this era, it is possible to explain many historical manifestations and phenomena of the period of free development of Albanian forms of state before the Ottoman conquest, as well as those which occurred after the 17th century. The resolution of this task is even more vital for the history of the Albanian people of the Kosovo regions, for which the sources of the time of Serbian domination (12th century to 1455) are fewer and poorer than documentation which exists for other Albanian regions. Studies made until now have only treated particular aspects of economic and social development of cities, especially mining centers. Under these conditions, the publication of the monograph study by the well known Kosovar, Skender Rizaj, a specialist in the field of Turcology, on Kosovo during the 15th-17th centuries deserved to be welcomed not only because it is devoted to an extremely important historical problem which requires resolution, but also because, by means of the help that it renders, it is a step forward in filling the void which exists in Albanian historiography regarding this problem. His work, with its many historical facts, their correct scientific interpretation and the conclusions reached, which it contains, gives us, for the first time, a complete picture of the history of the Kosovo regions from the 15th century to the end of the 17th century.

The aim of the monograph is the study of a large number of aspects of the economic, social, political, administrative and ethnic development of the history of the Albanian population of Kosovo. The author's merit lies in the fact that he views the historical phenomena, the Ottoman feudal institutions and the various political events which occurred in the Kosovo regions as being closely connected with the history of the Albanian

population of other neighboring regions of Northern Albania, which were subject to more or less the same historical conditions and which appeared, as the author justly observes, as "an inseparable economic, social, cultural and political region." The feudal phenomena and institutions are treated in their historical development and the author also briefly discusses their status before the Ottoman conquest in order to establish an organic connection with their situation in the succeeding centuries. On the other hand, many feudal economic, social and state institutions are quite justly examined first of all within the general framework of the Ottoman Empire and, afterward, within the local framework of Kosovo, which makes them clearer and more comprehensible. The monograph is divided into four organically linked sections, entitled: Administration, Economy, Society, and the Mass Uprising.

In the first section, Administration, the author treats the political status of the Kosovo regions during the period of Serbian domination, as well as that of the Plain of Dukagjin within the framework of the feudal principalities of the Balsas, the Kastriots and the Dukagjins in the period before the Ottoman conquest in the 14th century and during the first half of the 15th century. Particular attention is devoted to the Battle of Kosovo in 1389 as a turning point in the history of Balkan lands, as well as to the wide participation of feudal Albanian forces in it, etc. The author correctly views this as a battle of coalition of Balkan feudal forces against the Ottomans and not only as an encounter between forces of the Serbian feudal state and those of the Ottomans. A detailed analysis is made after this of the major subject of the section: Ottoman government and administration in Kosovo, representing the general territorial administrative division of the Ottoman Empire (beylerbeyliks, vilayets, sanjaks, kazats, nahiyes) and the conception of each administrative unit, the tasks of the central and local organs of the Ottoman state and, particularly, the administrative division of the northern and northeastern Albanian regions, the creation and territorial changes in administrative units and the numbers of the population (in terms of dwellings, houses, etc.). In this area, the author breaks new ground, because he gives a full picture regarding the aforementioned matters, which has not been done for the other Albanian regions, and by means of the detailed data that he presents, it is possible to determine clearly the territorial area of every administrative unit and the changes which they underwent during the 15th-17th centuries.

In the second section, entitled Economy, which comprises a large part of the monograph, there is general treatment at the beginning, of problems connected with the peasant economy, such as the land system established by the Ottomans in Kosovo, the categories of the feudal population created during the 15th-17th centuries and their numbers, especially with regard to the hases and ziamets in the northern and northeastern Albanian regions and with regard to bashtines as inherited property, timars in the hands of the feudal military, chifligs, the character of the peasant economy, etc. These important problems are treated briefly and primarily on the basis of the scholarly literature, in contrast with the other part, which is devoted to the urban economy and which is constructed chiefly on the basis of new

data derived directly from the documentation of that time. A detailed examination is devoted to the economic and social development of cities and mining centers, the character of their economy, crafts and trade, as well as the guild organization. The status of each individual city is also presented; these include Pec, Pristina, Prizren, Trepca, Janjevo, Novobrd, etc. A still more complete picture is given of the mining centers and of mining as an important branch of the economy of Kosovo. A minute analysis is made of the mined products, the system of mine workings, its technical organization, the work force and the socio-economic position of miners and, especially, of peasant serfs assigned to work in the mines. In connection with the ethnic composition of miners, the author, in a documented manner, concludes that in the 16th century, the majority of them were Albanian Muslims.

In the third part, entitled Society, an examination is made of the status and composition of the ruling feudal exploiting class and its strata, beginning with the Albanian members of the Ottoman feudal oligarchy and up to the feudal military groups of spahis, ayans, eshrafts, etc. The economic, social and political condition of the peasant serfs is presented in detail, along with its oppression and exploitation in the Ottoman Empire, the differences between their condition and that of the serfs in Western Europe, etc.

An important place is properly given here to the treatment of ethnic problems and the question of the population of Kosovo during the 15th-17th centuries. As is well known, in foreign bourgeois revisionist literature, especially in Yugoslav historiography, a number of works still continue today to deny the presence and autochthony of the Albanian population in Kosovo as a continuation of the ancient Illyrian population. The author, relying on the great amount of data from medieval Serbian, Albanian, Ottoman, French and other documentation, arrives at conclusions which agree with historical truth.

In opposition to the theses of many Serbian authors, he concludes that the Albanians constituted the majority of the population of Kosovo during the centuries of the middle ages, that they were autochthonous in their regions, and that they played a major role in the political, economic, social and cultural life of Kosovo, in comparison with the other insignificant Serbian, Croatian, Dubrovnican, Montenegrin, Vlach, etc. minorities (p. 451). The Serbs, he adds, under Stefan Nemanja, when they invaded Kosovo in the 12th century, found there a native Albanian population which, for more than two and a half centuries, while under Serbian domination, had been subjected to the process of Slavicization, but nevertheless, a large part of the population had opposed this process and had not been assimilated (p. 422). He correctly stresses that in the process of Slavicizing Albanians an important role was played by Orthodoxy and the Serbian church, as well as by the violence used by the "Orthodox inquisition" of the Serbian state of Stefan Dusay, in order to impose Orthodoxy and the Serbian rite on Albanians. He proves this opinion by means of data from Serbian state and church documentation (p. 423). In analyzing the sources, especially the Ottoman ones, he correctly concludes that in the place names of Kosovo, two zones may be distinguished: in one zone, that of the Plain of Dukagjin, Albanian

place names of the Catholic religious sphere predominate, while in the Field of Kosovo, Serbo-Greek Orthodox onomastics predominate. This had been caused by the fact that after the death of Stefan Dusan, the zone of the Plain of Dukagjin had been included under the government of the Balsas and the Dukagjins, while the eastern part continued to remain under Serbian domination and, as a result, the Serbian influence on place names was stronger. In drawing his conclusions, the author also deserves credit for viewing the Serbo-Greek place names that predominate in the eastern regions of Kosovo within the historical conditions under which these names were created, and not taking them as a criterion for determining that the ethnic character of the population which brought them was Serbian. He sees these place names as an influence of superstructural factors during the period of Serbian domination over the Albanian population of these regions. Those who brought them, therefore, were none other than Albanians of the Orthodox faith (pp. 423-424). The problem of the ethnic composition of the population of Kosovo is presented within a broad framework, closely connected with the problem of the formation of the Albanian nationality. The aforementioned conclusions and the further promotion of the results of other Albanian scholars makes this section one of the best in the monograph.

In the chapter on the Islamization of the population of Kosovo during the 15th-17th centuries, the problem of the Islamization of Albanians as a whole is treated, together with the economic, social and political causes of the development of this phenomenon, its procedure, etc. In his analysis of the religious situation in the pre-Ottoman conquest period, the author justly emphasizes that the Orthodox faith of the Albanians of Kosovo did not have deep roots, as it had been imposed on them by "the inquisition of the Serbian state" as a means of Slavicizing them under the burdensome conditions of the economic, social and political oppression of Serbian domination (p. 462). Under these conditions, therefore, the author correctly treats the establishment of Ottoman domination and the propagation of Islam as factors which operated to damage the further development of the process of the Slavicization of Albanians. Nevertheless, it was not these new, more crucial superstructural factors which saved the Albanian population from Slavicization as the author believes. In this respect, it must be kept in mind and emphasized further that other factors of primary importance played a role. Among these were: the high level of unity of Albanian nationality, as a nationality historically formed centuries earlier, its ethno-cultural heritage and integrality, which was so powerful that it could oppose the process of Slavicization, the massive nature of the Albanian population of Kosovo as a very large part of the Albanian nationality and not simply a minority, its antagonistic confrontations with Serbian domination, etc. Islam, as an ideological factor in these regions, exerted influence in interrupting the process of Slavicization, but viewing it as a whole for all Albanian regions, it was a factor which worked to damage the economic, social, political and cultural development of the Albanian nationality.

The author deserves credit, among other reasons, for the fact that, in a well-documented manner, he has refuted--as an unscientific thesis--the views

of the school of J. Cvijic to the effect that, ostensibly, a process of Albanization of Serbs had developed in Kosovo through their Islamization. It is clear that neither objective nor subjective conditions existed for such a phenomenon and that the Albanian people were conquered and oppressed like all the other peoples of the Balkans. Supported by the sources, the author correctly sees these "Albanized Serbs," about whom Cvijic and others talk, as Albanians of the Orthodox faith who bore mainly Serbian and Byzantine Greek names before they embraced the Islamic religion. After having converted to Islam, they abandoned their former names and took Islamic names, while preserving their Albanian national language, traditions and customs (p. 476). He also correctly concludes that the Orthodox churches which are found in Kosovo should not be considered, as has usually been done, only as churches of the Serbs, but as churches which, in earlier centuries, had also been those of Albanians (p. 477).

The fourth section of the monograph, entitled The Mass Uprising, sheds light on the anti-feudal and liberation resistance of the Albanian population of Kosovo against Ottoman domination. In a detailed manner and supported by data drawn from the protocols of the sultan's council (divan) the author presents the development of the armed revolt of the 15th-16th century in the regions of Kosovo and Northern Albania. At the same time, he examines the internal and external condition of the Ottoman Empire in the 17th century and its weakening from factors including feudal anarchy, manifestations of the collapse of the Ottoman state and the disorder of the timar system. This general historical framework has served the author in casting better light on the efforts of the Albanian population of Kosovo to liberate itself during the period of the Austro-Ottoman war of 1683-1699. A special chapter is devoted to a broad analysis of this problem. In it, for the first time in Albanian historiography, the revolt of the Albanian population of Kosovo during 1689-1690 is broadly treated, along with the cooperation of this population with Austrian military forces which had penetrated to that point in the meantime.

By means of evidence drawn from Austrian, Ottoman, Venetian and English documentation, the author presents the development of the revolt of the Albanian population, while contradicting the efforts of many Serbian authors to deny it. The author justly views the armed resistance of the Albanian population as being closely connected with the great internal events of the Ottoman Empire, as well as with international events which developed during the Austro-Ottoman war. Aside from presenting the efforts of the Albanians to liberate themselves, the author renders valuable, well-reasoned assistance, strongly supported by historical sources, in refuting the views about the so-called great invasion and the expulsion of Serbs from Kosovo after the 1689 war, together with the Austrian army. The sources of that time do not speak about an expulsion of Serbs from Kosovo and their resettlement in an empty territory into which, according to many great-Serb authors, the Albanians descended from the mountains of Northern Albania. The number of Serbs expelled on this occasion, as emerges from the sources which are analyzed, was small and the Serbian population which was resettled at this time was mainly from the regions between Nis and Belgrade, which had become the chief arena of battles between the Ottoman

and Austrian forces. Here, in support of the views that he puts forward, the author has also been able to utilize the data of the Ottoman land registry records regarding the population numbers which existed in the 15th-17th centuries in Northern Albania and in Kosovo, and has compared them. It has thus now become known that there was no demographic possibility for the small population of the mountains to fill up the regions of Kosovo, which had a population almost ten times as large.

The analysis made of consequences to the ethnic character resulting from the Austro-Ottoman war, in connection with Kosovo, as well as the conclusions drawn from it, are, we believe, very well-founded. At this level, it would have been better to analyze the economic and social consequences of these events as well. In this and in the previous chapters which treat economic problems, the author views the end of the 17th century as a time when the ravages brought by the Austro-Ottoman war, the internal feudal anarchy which culminated in the rebellion of Yegen Pasha, the epidemic of plague, etc., harmed the economic development of Kosovo very gravely, interrupted the development of cities, etc. In this respect, we believe that a study should also have been made of the economic conditions of village and city in the years before the 18th century, beginning after the war, in order to make a comparison with conditions in the 17th century in the period before the war. The author correctly observes that the mining cities, such as Novolbrdo, Janjevo, Trepca, etc., survived a phase of economic collapse during the 16th-17th centuries and the war gave them a final push in this direction. This did not occur with other cities, such as Pristina, Pec, Prizren and Vucitrn, which developed normally as a result of advances in productive forces both within them and in the Kosovar village. The data brought out in the monograph regarding the population of these cities, which constantly increased, in contrast to those mining cities where it continually decreased during the first centuries of Ottoman domination, should also lead to this idea. Kosovo was not totally destroyed from the economic standpoint, nor was it emptied of its population. In connection with this question, the author justly presents the evidence of the commandant of the Austrian forces, General Veteran, which proves that the overwhelming majority of the houses and population of Kosovo were not damaged and that the cities and villages remained populated after the war as well. This was also affirmed, more significantly, by Th. Raspasani, the deputy of the archbishop of Albania, Pjeter Bogdani, who led the Albanian revolt. According to him, the population of the Plain of Dukagjin was not expelled from its lands when the Ottoman forces conquered Kosovo.

The author has done great work in extracting and utilizing historical data of the 15th-17th centuries from various archives and from literature in general. The monograph is based on a very broad foundation of sources and on data of primary importance. Much of this has been drawn by the author directly from historical sources in archives such as the rich funds of Turkish archives, including, for example, those of the protocols of the sultan's imperial divan (muhimme defterleri), the land registry records (tapu defterli), the ministry of finance (maliye defterli), the enterprises (mukataa), etc., as well as from published historical sources, issued until

now by scholars of various countries. Aside from native sources in the Ottoman language, the author has also made wide use of other Venetian, Dubrovnikan, Serbian, Austrian, French and English sources, as well as the descriptive guidebooks of various visitors to the Balkan lands of the empire, etc. As a result of this, material very rich in facts is presented in the monograph. Aside from this, the author has utilized a very broad range of scholarly literature which is connected not only with the history of the Kosovo region, but also with various problems of the history of other neighboring regions and with the Ottoman Empire as a whole.

The author has viewed with a critical eye the data of historical sources or viewpoints given in literature by various scholars and he has submitted them to a new synthetic analysis. This is particularly true with regard to those data or theses which concern the major problems of the history of Kosovo. This has permitted him to interpret correctly the factual material and to arrive at mature conclusions. Nevertheless, there are also instances where the very broad range of subject matter in the monograph has not allowed the author to submit some viewpoints of other scholars to a critical analysis or where he has been obliged to rely chiefly on the literature. This is observed particularly in the analysis he has made of problems of the Ottoman feudal regime, Ottoman feudal ownership and social relations among classes which arose on the basis of this ownership, the role played by Ottoman feudal institutions in the development of the country, etc.

S. Rizaj's monograph is the result of very extensive scholarly work and of continual painstaking research over a number of years in library archives. He has elaborated and published for the first time rich documentary material about particular problems of the history of Kosovo, such as Ottoman legislation on mines, etc., and he has generalized the scholarly theory of the factual material he has collected. As a result, in giving us a more or less complete picture of the history of the economic, social and political development of Kosovo, during the 15th-17th centuries, he has rendered new assistance to Albanian historiography, with great value from the standpoints of knowledge and education. As an original work, the monograph, whether from the standpoint of treatment and conclusions or from the standpoint of the style and very clear, fluent language, marks a higher level of assistance on the part of the author in the study of the medieval history of the Albanian people, as well as an increase in his scholarly maturity.

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ALBANIA

BRIEFS

ALIA GREETES YAR COUNTERPART--Tirana, 26 Sep (ATA)--The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Arab Republic of Yemen, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih: "Your national day provides me with the opportunity to convey to you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name and through you to the friendly people of the Arab Republic of Yemen the sincere greetings and the best wishes for well being and prosperity. I wish that the friendly relations between our two countries develop and strengthen constantly." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 26 Sep 85]

ALIA GREETES BOTSWANA PRESIDENT--Tirana, 30 Sep (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Botswana Quett Masire. "On the occasion of your national day, the day of the proclamation of the independence of Botswana, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I convey to you warm greetings and the people of Botswana the best wishes for wellbeing and prosperity." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 30 Sep 85]

CSO: 2800/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DAILY VIEWS GORBACHEV PROPOSALS, REAGAN RESPONSE

AU081057 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Oct 85 p 4

[Juraj Bydzovsky article: "Mikhail Gorbachev's Statements in France; Words That Are Comprehensible to All Sensible People"]

[Text] The visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to France is very rightly at the center of the attention of the world public. His proposals on solving the basic problems of our present world, which he submitted on the occasion, are clear-cut, frank, and generally comprehensible.

Let us recall their extent and their substance. Mikhail Gorbachev stated that, a few days ago, the Soviet Union proposed to the U.S. Government the reaching of an agreement on the total banning of offensive space weapons on both sides; and a really radical reduction, by 50 percent, of the strength of the nuclear arms with which the two sides can reach each other's territory.

In this connection the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed that the Soviet Union is proposing a practical solution of the same tasks as those which the two sides at the beginning of this year agreed to be the goals of the Geneva negotiations: not only the halting of feverish armament, but also the emphatic reduction of the level of the strengths of weapons, simultaneously averting a feverish armament in space.

At the same time, the Soviet Union considers it possible to conclude an appropriate separate agreement on nuclear intermediate-range devices in Europe, without a direct connection with the problem of space and strategic arms. The Soviet Government is prepared to open direct talks on these problems with France and Great Britain, which are particularly interested in this sphere.

Mikhail Gorbachev informed his French hosts and the world public that the number of intermediate-range SS-20 missiles which the Soviet Union currently has in combat readiness in the European zone precisely corresponds to the level of 1984, when the additional deployment of Soviet missiles was begun in answer to the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The SS-20 missiles, which were then additionally deployed, have now been withdrawn from combat readiness and the stationary

installations for the deployment of these missiles will be dismantled in the next 2 months.

Both the proposals and the overall content of Mikhail Gorbachev's speeches, as well as their tenor--filled with the effort to do everything so as to enable the basic problems of our continents and of all mankind to be resolved--make a deep impression. Denis Healey, representative of the British Labour Party (the opposition party) for the sphere of foreign policy, has called the Soviet proposals "most encouraging." The British newspapers THE GUARDIAN and FINANCIAL TIMES, contrary to their usual custom, published long passages from Mikhail Gorbachev's statement to the French National Assembly. THE GUARDIAN wrote that the proposal for direct negotiations with Great Britain and France is a completely new initiative. The FINANCIAL TIMES added that Britain and France should make it obvious that they, too, are prepared to limit nuclear armament. This paper also stressed that if President Reagan wants an agreement with the Soviet Union, he must put his space program on the negotiations table.

As stated by press agency reports at our disposal to date, President Reagan reacted to the significant Soviet proposals in a most original manner. In Cincinnati, Ohio, he told journalists that the United States will continue to realize the dangerous program for the militarization of space, even though he stated at the same time that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals "could contain positive elements." At the same time the U.S. President also said that his government will have to study the present Soviet proposals very thoroughly before appraising them.

Observers, particularly those in Western Europe, are mostly of the opinion that in the current international situation the Soviet proposals are fundamental and that they are generally comprehensible.

CSO: 2400/25

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28 October 1985

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VACLAVIK COMMENTS ON ARMS RACE AT MILITARY RALLY

LD032132 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CTK)--"The socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, tirelessly seeks ways to avert war, halt the arms race, and reduce the level of military balance," Czechoslovak Defence Minister Colonel General Milan Vaclavik said today.

Speaking at a rally of Prague residents and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army on its day (October 6), he said that "every reasonably thinking person clearly knows that the Soviet Union and its allies threaten nobody. They have not triggered the arms race and do not strive for military superiority. But nobody can expect the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty to allow the military-strategic balance to be upset, and by unilateral weakening of their defence potential to enable the militarist circles of the United States and NATO to carry out their aggressive intentions."

The United States usurps the "right" to interfere into the internal affairs of other states anywhere and at any time. It frequently tramples on the traditions of international relations, valid agreements and treaties, supports reactionary and fascist regimes in the world, and revives revanchism in the FRG, General Vaclavik said and added: "We cannot remain silent on the provocative attempts of some circles in the West which try to cast doubt on the outcome of the anti-fascist struggle and the post-war order in Europe. Any attempt to revise the present borders, or political revanchism come up against most resolute resistance from our side."

CSO: 2020/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK, AL-ASAD DISCUSS BILATERAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD072151 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Official talks have opened in Prague Castle today between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Both representatives briefed each other about the situation in their respective countries, discussed the further development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and possibilities for the intensification of mutual cooperation.

They exchanged views on the most important international issues with special emphasis on the situation in the Middle East. During the talks Comrade Husak paid a high tribute to the principled, anti-imperialist foreign political course of the Syrian Arab Republic and its struggle for a total, just and enduring settlement of the situation in the Middle East. He also singled out successes achieved by the Syrian people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Hafiz al-Asad voiced high appreciation of the results our society has achieved under the party leadership in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ congress. He stressed the importance of the principled foreign policy of Czechoslovakia and the support our state extends to the Arab countries in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

CSO: 2400/25

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NGUYEN HOU THO LEADS DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OWO41641 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 4 -- A national assembly delegation of Vietnam led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho arrived in Prague yesterday for an official friendship visit to Czechoslovakia.

It was welcomed at the airport by Alois Indra, presidium member of the communist party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and chairman of the Federal National Assembly (FNA), Vice-Chairmen V. David, D. Hanes and O. Volenik; other high-ranking party and state leaders; and Vietnamese Ambassador Vu Song.

In the afternoon, the delegation held talks with a Czechoslovak FNA delegation led by Chairman A. Indra.

Speaking on this occasion, Chairman A. Indra said:

"Czechoslovakia fully supports the stance and efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability".

He highly valued the fine development of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations, especially in economic cooperation.

For his part, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho said:

"Vietnam always stands in the ranks of fighters against the threat of a nuclear war and all threats of war. It consistently supports the Soviet Union's stance for peace, and the positive proposals put forward by Soviet Party Secretary General M. Gorbachev".

He underscored the good will and efforts of the three Indochinese countries to reach a stable peace in this region.

He also highly valued the Vietnamese-Czechoslovak relations and expressed his belief that this visit would further promote the development and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

In the evening, Chairman A. Indra offered a reception in honour of the Vietnamese delegation.

28 October 1985

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TV BROADCAST EXCHANGE WITH JAPAN INAUGURATED

LDO71842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The first satellite transmission of a television program between Prague and Tokyo, prepared by the Asahi television company of Japan, has been carried this afternoon. This has begun the transmission of regular television news programs by this company from the Intervention member countries in cooperation with the Prague center of the OIRT [International Radio Broadcasting and Television Organization].

A part of this first program was a message greeting Japanese viewers by Gustav Husak, president of the republic. Comrade Husak voiced in it the conviction that the establishment of the television link between Japan and Czechoslovakia will contribute to the further deepening of mutual contacts, cultural, economic, scientific and technological cooperation for the benefit of both countries. Although thousands of kilometers separate our two countries, we are linked by the common worries and hopes of the present-day world, the longing to avert the threat of a new world-wide military conflagration, the longing for peace both for the present and future generations, Comrade Husak went on to say. He stressed that the turn for better in the development of international relations depends to a great extent on the people of all continents, regardless of the color of their skin, or their political and religious beliefs, finding a common language in this key issue of the future of mankind. He voiced the hope that regular television news reporting from Eastern Europe will contribute to the Japanese public knowing the truth about how the nations of Eastern Europe live, for what are they striving and where they are aiming, and how sincere their longing for peace and the development of friendly relations among nations is.

The program on the first transmission then went on to acquaint the Japanese viewers with the historical sights of Prague and carried also a number of reports about the life and work of the Czechoslovak people.

CSO: 2400/25

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH GDR SCIENCE ACADEMY--To mark the 30th anniversary of the agreement between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the GDR Academy of Sciences, representatives of both academies signed an agreement today in Prague on further cooperation in the future. Scientific cooperation will be developed primarily in information technology, computers and cybernetics, in mathematics, solid-state physics and materials research, and in other disciplines. Comrade Josef Havlin paid tribute to the results achieved thus far in both academies' cooperation when he received the GDR academy of sciences delegation today. [Excerpts] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 8 Oct 85 LD]

CSO: 2400/25

HUNGARY

SYMPATHETIC TREATMENT OF MINORITIES IN ROMANIAN JOURNAL LAUDED

Budapest ELET ES IRODALOM in Hungarian 23 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by Janos Kovacs: "Contentious Weekly"; passages enclosed in slant-lines are printed in italics]

[Excerpts] The joint struggle in the spirit of Hungarian-Rumanian fraternity to shape the common future is always timely. In this respect, many historical events have accumulated in this century which are best forgotten; however, there is also no lack of examples to inspire strength and confidence. This conclusion is vigorously supported by the recently published anthology of one of the long silent periodicals of the Rumanian press from the 1930's. For decades the CUVINTUL LIBER (/FREE WORD/), a weekly Bucharest periodical, was hardly ever mentioned. This hidden treasure now unexpectedly sheds light on the recent history of Rumanian intellectuality and demonstrates the social forces whose adherents resolutely fought against the nationalist and fascist vanguard.

/Tudor Teodorescu-Braniste/, editor-in-chief of the periodical between 1933 and 1936, represented one of the interesting aspects and consistent personalities of bourgeois radicalism. As a member of the National Peasant Party he was a sincere and honest believer in progress. For his assistant editor, he recruited the communist Gheorghe Dinut (the avant-garde poet known as /Stefan Roll/), and as a result of their collaboration, the Rumanian intellectual popular front was realized through their periodical; the CUVINTUL LIBER became the rallying point for democrats and anti-fascists of various party affiliations and world views. The periodical featured the most eminent Rumanian intellectuals: members of the Peasant Party, Social Democrats and communists, liberals without party affiliations who opposed the propagation of Hitlerite ideas and right-wing and fascist forces that threatened the country's democratic order. The categorical rejection of the dictatorship which was making preparations for war, and the exposure of the racist character of the opium of nationalism have been bequeathed to posterity as a lasting journalistic document and have come to the forefront through this anthology.

It is inconceivable that those who oppose the propagation of fascism and defend human rights and democratic institutions would not join forces with the oppressed national minorities. The founders of the CUVINTUL LIBER had differing viewpoints but nevertheless unanimously championed the defense of minority rights in the interests of the common struggle of the Rumanian nation and the national

minorities. The periodical's initial leading article signalled the common danger at least in theory, if not outrightly. "Let us explicitly, without hesitation or reservation, say that the most monstrous practices of the middle ages have been revived in the Europe of 1933. The senseless fanaticism, racism and religious persecutions have reappeared as remnants of the cursed past..." Presumably what occurred in the following decade surpassed the medieval preliminaries; this all the more heightens the value of the Bucharest periodical's objections even though they sound like a reminder.

In addition to their democratic ideals, certain authors were led to defend minority rights by the realization that even their narrowly defined national interest required this. The violation or the elimination of the nationalities' rights as laid down in various international and state documents would endanger Rumania's territorial integrity and could provide a reason for upsetting internal equilibrium and modifying the international balance of power. /Petre Pandrea/, an important figure of Rumanian bourgeois radicalism, wrote articles in opposition to nationalistic political diversion, and called attention to the fact that "a change in the legal status of the minorities first announced (on December 1, 1918) at Gyulafehervar, and subsequently accepted at the peace treaty, would be a serious blow to the status quo, or rather to the present peace treaty." The comments of the noted sociologist are also noteworthy in other respects; he maintains that the state is the administrative objectivization of various communities with the mandate of utilizing the various social energies. This is a reply to the slogan propagated at the time proclaiming exclusivity and being advocated by the state: /Rumania for the Rumanians/. The author felt that the state's uniform attitude toward all its citizens and the guarantee of total equality before the law for the ethnic community and for individuals are indispensable preconditions from the viewpoint of Rumanian national development. He called special attention to the fact that the consolidation of class relations and their modern development is retarded by infringements on minority rights. "Instead of allowing social differentiation to develop which separates the revisionist count from the minority day laborer (who naturally allies himself with the Rumanian day laborer), the chauvinism of the ruling nation reestablishes the class alliances of the minorities", he wrote in the protest against the introduction of the numerus clausus.

/Demostene Botez/, who was the president of the writer's union for a few years after the liberation, described the restrictions weighing on the minorities with poetic parables. "If eagles eat swallows, it is not because of some privilege based on racial theory, but on the basis of "might makes right", which may be an amoral or repulsive law, but then the laws of nature are not esthetic or moral. In as much as we are humans, we must mitigate this law and not exacerbate its unfairness and immorality..." During the 1930's, the most outstanding of the Rumanian intelligentsia embraced the oppressed minorities on the basis of human morality; they worked to rally the progressive forces against the oppressors and exploiters of any nationality. Here are a few representative events, purely as examples. /Gogu Radulescu/, currently the vice-president of the Council of State, while analyzing the situation of the youth formulated basic democratic requirements including the need to accord the youth equal treatment without regard to nationality, religion and language as required by the present conditions of tolerant civilization. On behalf of

Rumanian journalists, /Ion Clopotel/, the noted publicist, protested against the persecution of the best of the Transylvanian-Hungarian and German journalists. "We are shocked by the injustices affecting our Transylvanian and Saxon colleagues", he wrote, expressing his solidarity with those who had their passes guaranteeing freedom of movement revoked. He listed the victims of the measures by name, and these were truly the most eminent publicists who "are great journalists and work honorably at their newspapers where they earn their very modest but well-deserved pay." He demanded: "We must put a stop to the repulsive persecutions. We must put an end to this suffering." This is more than just professional solidarity; it is a defense of the freedom of the written word.

As did the UJ SZO [NEW WORD] of Marosvasarhely during this same period, the CUVINTUL LIBER devoted space to the proclamation protesting the suspension of anti-fascist Rumanian newspapers. These are concrete episodes in the harmonization which brought about the first, initial organization of the Rumanian political popular front: the coalition between the Frontul Plugarilor (the Plow Front of /Dr. Petru Groza/ and Madosz (the Alliance of Hungarian Workers) concluded in Tebea. The publicists of the CUVINTUL LIBER, primarily the university professor Petre Constantinescu-Iasi, evaluated the common action program of the two organizations as the first practical step toward the realization of a popular front policy. The event signifies that the democratic alliance of the Rumanian people and the cohabiting nationalities had amassed enormous political energies.

In other respects too the paper devoted attention to the political and intellectual lives of the minorities, especially the Hungarians. It condemned the national socialist organizing work begun by Transylvanian Saxons, and applauded efforts to safeguard human rights. The paper provided /Eugen Jebeleanu/, the eminent poet and translator, a special column entitled /Cronica Minoritatilor/ (/Minority Chronicle/) where the already famous publicist and lyrical poet presented more important phenomena in the lives of the Rumanian minorities. One of the most interesting articles of his column is also a valuable contribution to literary history. In December 1935, the Rumanian writer praised the Rumanian Hungarian writers' anti-fascist stance and emphasized the special role and merit of the Transylvanian Helikon. "The Hungarian writers' circle publishes a journal which is wonderful, serious and western in every respect." He specially mentioned Karoly Kos's article in reply to Ernst Jekeliu's article reproving the alienation between Hungarian and Saxon writers. As is known, Karoly Kos had pointed out that the Transylvanian writers, following their initial sympathization with their Saxon colleagues, abandoned them because of their propagation of national socialist ideas. Eugen Jebeleanu considered this conclusion, per se, to be an anti-fascist stance.

An unknown Hungarian publicist calling herself Elisabeta Tel answered the commentary of the Cronica Minoritatilor; the full text of her article was published by the paper. The polemicizing writer, presumably using a pseudonym, disputed the Rumanian writer's assessment and criticized the activities of the Helikon's writers for their dogmatically left-wing orientation. "In Transylvania there are two categories of Hungarian writers: one group espouses a policy of democracy and peace...The members of the other group, by emphasizing

the common interests of various classes, become immersed in empty phraseology, praise the past, and bemoan the present; they show enthusiasm for romantic nationalism and racism; they cautiously avoid present-day issues, and if perchance they deal with them, it is either in a distracted or reactionary manner--the way the group associated with the Transylvanian Helikon, led by Count Miklos Banffy, does. Mr. Kos, the author of the above-quoted article, also belongs to this group." Though we find the rigid opposition and unfair criticism striking, it was probably not so to the Rumanian--and Hungarian--readers of the time.

This is also why Eugen Jebeleanu may have been compelled to counter with a determined rebuttal. He established that Tel was fundamentally mistaken; the writers of the Transylvanian Helikon were not reactionary, her judgment was "hasty, if not biased". The Rumanian writer cited his own experience. "We personally know both Count Banffy and Baron Kemeny. And--as a significant detail--we emphasize that we made their acquaintance as book sellers, on the occasion of last year's Book Week where they were selling Rumanian works in translation. Another thing: these men do not flaunt their aristocratic titles. On the contrary--Count Banffy, the journal's editor, did not use his aristocratic title on the cover page, but a modest pseudonym: Miklos Kisban. The Transylvanian Helikon has done much for Rumanian-minority cultural rapprochement; it has published numerous translated works of Rumanian poets and prose writers and has not missed a single opportunity to establish harmony between them and us. That the Helikon conducts a cultural rather than social policy is another matter, but--as I have said--the Transylvanian Helikon is not a political-ideological journal." I believe that even today, the reinforced acknowledgment is a factor which may not be disregarded when evaluating the Transylvanian Helikon and its writers.

We also find Hungarian authors in the pages of the CUVINTUL LIBER; the index attached to the anthology informs us about this. There were relatively few Hungarian publicists on the staff; there are only two anti-fascist essays by /Sandor Korvin/ and the articles of /Emil Huszar/. It is remarkable that there are many references to the study published at the time of Jenő Varga called "The Crisis" and that political events in Hungary were carefully monitored by the journal, which opposed the legal actions taken against Hungarian folk writers. A few Hungarian literary works were also featured in the journal. The works of Hungarian artists, primarily graphic artists, were featured rather frequently in the pages of the CUVINTUL LIBER.

This limited overview could be supplemented by much more, but perhaps it gives an insight into the character of the Rumanian journal--one aspect of which is perhaps the organic relationship created by the internal connection between the democratic rights of the Rumanian people and the total equality of the national minorities. It is also for this reason that I will close my review with a quote from Eugen Jebeleanu: "Dictatorships and in general, all anti-democratic tendencies, are by their nature, anti-human. They reject the free man in favor of the robot. The individual is only given the right to use his ears but not his mouth; to only listen, but not to be able to express himself." A half century ago, the Rumanian writer and a contentious periodical in Bucharest articulated the need to unite and form alliances with the ethnic minorities.

POLAND

REFLECTIONS ON GORBACHEV'S WORDS, STYLE

Trip to Siberia Noted

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Ewa Boniecka: "Gorbachev in Siberia"]

[Text] Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev's travels to various Soviet industrial centers, the discussions with workers on problems of production and the search for more efficient methods of managing, have already become part of the Soviet leader's work style. Gorbachev's present trip to northern Siberia, which is the largest crude oil basin in the Soviet Union, was preceded by visits in Leningrad, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk and Minsk, also large industrial basins.

In speaking about just such a work style in his recent interview for TIME magazine, Mikhail Gorbachev said that in this respect he is continuing Lenin's principles. He also pointed to the need to develop these principles on all levels and the necessity of direct contacts with people to solve problems relating to the country's development "in a new way."

The Siberian Tyumen District is one of the richest crude-oil extraction basins. It not only covers the needs of the USSR but it is imported to many countries. Revenues derived from export are an important source of foreign exchange.

Mikhail Gorbachev's travels, which also arouse great interest outside the USSR, underline the importance which the party leadership attaches to the creation of more efficient mechanisms of management, the activation of reserves, and the strengthening of work discipline. As the Soviet leader said, this is "the most important task, the matter of the highest priority." And, as he stated in the above-mentioned interview, it is not a case of beating production records, but by improving management productivity improving the life of the people.

There is a direct connection between the policy of accelerating socioeconomic development in the USSR and peaceful foreign policy and striving to reduce armaments. The money which the world spend on armaments, and according to UN statistics it now exceeds \$800 billion annually, would help to improve people's lives.

'TIME' Interview Praised

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 5 p 2

[Statement by Bogumil Ferencztajn, first secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Katowice]

[Text] (PAP) I would call the first interview granted to the Western press by the new Soviet leader a voice of truth in Soviet-American relations. Clearly, realistically, openly and without diplomatic camouflage, he showed how, through the fault of the present administration of Ronald Reagan, relations between both superpowers, whose might has a dominating influence on the international climate, are now at a dangerous point. Can the danger in the present situation be described more simply and understandably than the Soviet leader did when he said, "Whether we like each other or not, we can only survive or die together,"

The whole tragic aspect and threat of our times is embodied in that concise statement. In reading Mikhail Gorbachev's answers to questions posed to him by TIME journalists we see, as if for the first time, the problem of today's world--the problem of peace, which worries me and all of the people with whom I talk almost daily at meetings with workers in their workplaces. I am deeply convinced that this problem is also foremost in world public opinion, including the nations of the working people in the Soviet Union and the United States.

The logic of the Soviet leader's reasoning, as stated in TIME, is the logic of unassailable facts. It is without any unfriendly terms, epithets, or invectives, which the American side uses so frequently in its daily attacks on the USSR, and which, after all, do nothing to improve the climate.

Gorbachev presented a profound, clear argument which is based on an analysis of the social and political realities, the profits, loss and interests of the USSR and the United States, in the historical dimension and in the future of the world community which is threatened at all times by a nuclear conflict. He does not speak of proposals or eventualities, but of the historical urgency of conducting a Soviet-American dialogue to prevent a catastrophe to mankind. The might of both powers speaks out for such a dialogue and forces them to be extremely cautious and to take concrete measures to disarm as quickly as possible.

The pragmatism and resoluteness of the Soviet leader is backed up by the economic and scientific-technical strength of the Soviet Union. I was in that country many times, and not only as an activist but also as an engineer I was able to see this for myself. But I think that in addition to the raw-materials, engineering and scientific potential of the Soviet Union, Gorbachev has behind him the people--the nation of this enormous country: educated, ambitious, consistent, and enduring. The nation which with tremendous energy set out to improve its economic structures and advance scientifically and technically. These national characteristics predestine this country to be a great partner in disarmament talks.

Gorbachev presented a real, serious concept for the peaceful solution of the most important world problem, the problem of peace. The only condition he cited was that of constructive negotiations and the elimination of the nuclear threat to mankind, the abandonment of the militarization of space. Two and a half months before the planned meeting with Reagan, Gorbachev confirmed most emphatically--and not for the first time--the position taken by the Soviet Union that in Soviet-American relations the language of force is futile and dangerous for the entire world. This country, a socialist superpower, proved that it has enough defense capability to protect itself and its allies and that should it become necessary it can meet the military challenge of American imperialism. The intra-Soviet Union aspect of the USSR leader's speech is also, I believe, equally eloquent and important. He maintains that the large-scale measures now being taken in the Soviet Union to accelerate socioeconomic development, improve the efficiency of management, better organize social life, and further expand socialist democracy, will strengthen the political, economic and defense capability of the USSR in the near and distant future.

"The most important matter is improving the life of the people. There is no loftier goal (...). We would rather spend every ruble now allocated to defense on the needs of the people, on peaceful needs," Gorbachev said. There is no way that the mutual relations between the external and internal policy of peace in the Soviet Union can be expressed more distinctly.

The interview by the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee is, I feel, a ringing appeal for reason and restraint. It is directed not only to the political leadership of the United States but also to the American people. Although the United States is conducting a policy leading to world nuclear war and is striving for political and economic world domination there is still time and opportunity to halt this dangerous course of events. There is still hope, I am sure, that the USSR will not lack the patience or the willingness to achieve this goal.

The lucidity, sincerity and relevance of the Soviet leader's words will undoubtedly reach all people who think realistically, regardless of the ideological differences which separate them.

I read with optimism the constructive, final statement of the CPSU Central Committee secretary general addressed to the American people: "War will never come from the Soviet Union because we will never begin it." These words contain an enormous willingness to act constructively to prevent nuclear war. We, as Poles with the painful experience of World War II, have particular reason to want this same assurance to become incorporated in the political practice of the American side.

9295
CSO: 2600/10

REFORM IN FOREIGN TRADE: OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 33, 18 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by Jan Rymarczyk]

[Text] A symptomatic feature of the present stage of foreign trade reform is the discrepancy between proposals of the authors of the reform and legal regulations now in force, and between the latter and the actually introduced changes. Arrangements governing the foreign trade sector are highly diversified, ranging from novel ones to those typical of the traditional command-and-quota system. The following survey of individual elements of the functioning of foreign trade is supposed to substantiate this opinion.

Organization

The design of the newly-shaped model of Poland's foreign trade provided for a major strengthening of the strategic role of the Foreign Trade Ministry. Its powers in respect to other central bodies were planned to increase substantially. In respect to all foreign trade organizations and economic units licensed to carry out independent export/import operations, the Ministry was to play coordinating and controlling functions. So the new model of the foreign trade sector was to be marked by the co-existence of a strong ministry and a great number of economic units authorized (along with foreign trade agencies) to conduct foreign business on their own. The Ministry's powers were to be broadened not at the expense of economic organizations--which, actually, were to have their own powers expanded--but through imparting to it its rightful role of a regulator of foreign trade exchanges.

In practice, the strategic role of the Foreign Trade Ministry was strengthened only marginally. Although in 1982 its supervision was extended to cover all foreign trade agencies and licensed organizations (to the extent of their foreign operations), its powers vis-a-vis other central bodies were not changed perceptibly. The central administration is, doubtless, the least resistant to reform.

The opportunity to carry out independent foreign trade operations by corporate bodies and individuals was an important element of institutional/organizational change. It covered foreign entities as well, including the Polonian ones [owned by foreigners of Polish descent]. But the extent of licensing fell short of the expectations of the authors of the reform. As little as 293 licenses have been issued since the passing of the relevant law on January 25, 1984, including 135 licenses to corporate bodies and 158 ones to individuals. Most of the licensed enterprises are small-sized. The share of license-holders in the nation's total exports stood at 6.8% in 1984. And not all of those permitted to do foreign business on their own actually used this authorization.

This state of affairs is no doubt influenced by economic and organizational considerations. Production-supply shortages, lack of adequately qualified personnel, absence of links with foreign markets, and--perhaps most important--almost unlimited sales opportunities in the domestic market coupled with poor motivation to export are the causes behind the underdevelopment of licensing. Restrictive policy is yet another factor. Restrained issuance of licenses and their confinement of trade with hard-currency markets is motivated by trade-policy and balance-of-payments considerations, desire to eliminate competition among Polish exporters in foreign markets, etc. But as enterprises see it, this conceals the interest of "old foreign trade agencies" which, for understandable reasons, are not interested in the rise of a competitive system.

In the reformed foreign-trade set-up, changes should also be made in the existing links between foreign trade agencies and other economic units. In accordance with the spirit of the reform, greater freedom should be provided here, and especially producers should be allowed to freely choose intermediaries in foreign operations. The resulting competition among foreign trade agencies to entice domestic producers would force the former to rationalize operations, thus raising the efficiency of foreign trade exchanges.

The legal basis for this was provided back in 1981 in the September 25 law [on state enterprises], under which enterprises are given much freedom in dealing with other economic entities. But in practice, the choice of an exporter has been restricted by so many regulations that this [freedom] is almost nonexistent.

So the attempt at breaking the monopoly of foreign trade agencies--through licenses and the right to choose an exporter--has failed. Not without influence is also the overall economic imbalance and generally small progress in reforming other segments of foreign trade's economic mechanism.

The problem of mutual relations between exporters and producers is now being resolved through the form of joint-stock companies. The spread of this alternative solution [previously, the foreign trade agencies were wholly state-owned, while now some shares are held by industrial organizations] seems to be rooted in the traditional economic system, to which a

model of cooperation is closer than that of competition. The establishment of joint-stock companies is to serve greater integration between exporters and producers. Through this institution, producers should become more involved in foreign trade operations; acquire information about sales opportunities, prices, etc; have a say on their trade exchanges, and participate in their effects.

As a result, the pattern, quality and size of production should be better--and more flexibly--adjusted to the demand of foreign and domestic buyers, and efficiency of trade exchanges should increase. One area where joint operations may be instrumental is investment. Financed from partners' resources and bank credit and oriented to the requirements of foreign market, joint investment projects may become an important factor boosting specialization and export-oriented changes in the structure of production. So far, however, all this remains in the realm of potential opportunities. No such changes have occurred in the organization and functioning of joint-stock foreign trade companies which would differentiate the latter from the traditional wholly state-owned form of foreign trade agencies.

Much controversy among producers is aroused by the principle that the State Treasury, represented in the company by the Foreign Trade Minister, holds upwards of 50% of shares. The producers fear that this may be used to restrict their not-yet-so-high extent of autonomy. For its part, the Ministry says that in this way it only seeks better coordination of trade policy and planning. Let it be also noted that the principle of the State Treasury's majority share may provoke foreign partners not to recognize the separate legal status of joint-stock companies, whereas it is precisely the desire to increase credibility of the legal and economic system of Poland's foreign trade organizations that has provided one of the motives for the creation of joint-stock companies.

The organizational system of Poland's foreign trade is still in statu nascendi. Whether or not the target model is achieved will depend on progress in reforming other elements of foreign trade's economic mechanism. After all, the structure and organizational forms are determined by the functions that the organization is to play. And these functions, in turn, are determined by the adopted economic system.

Planning.

Different principles of Poland's economic relations with socialist and western countries influence differences in trade-planning systems in respect to these two groups. Plans for trade with payments zone I [settled in non-convertible currencies] rest on a system of interstate trade agreements. The provisions of these agreements are broken down and assigned to individual foreign trade organizations as obligatory directives. The agencies implement them through a system of civil-law contracts with producers. In case a producer refuses to conclude the contract, the parent body may impose on him an obligation to execute a particular task.

Trade agreements with countries of payments zone II [settlements in convertible currencies' are not obligatory; they only set the framework for trade exchanges and define their general terms. The central plan, drawn on their basis, only provides agencies with some guidelines as to the size, structure and geographical pattern of trade. The conformity of agencies' operations with plan provisions should be obtained primarily through a system of economic parameters and through administrative tools.

The indicative nature of central planning, agreeing with the "spirit of the reform" is at the present stage of the reform very much restricted. In nonconvertible trade, planning procedures virtually have not changed, which reflects the clearing nature of agreements with countries of payments zone I. In trade with Hungary--where the system of foreign trade control has been decentralized to a greater extent than in Poland--and, with other socialist countries, in step with their coming closer to a mixed centralistic/market system, commands should be gradually abandoned.

The weakness of the present system of planning largely derives from enterprises' inexperience in independent planning and the decisionmaking Center's apparent disbelief in the possibility of effective control through economic instruments. This is reflected in the continuation of a broad extent--much broader than provided for in the original assumptions of the reform--of administrative tools in planning, and even in a recourse to means which theoretically no system allows (pressures, persuasions, promises, etc). The behavior of the policymaking Center largely explains the existence of a faulty, non-parametric system of economic tools (prices, rates of exchange, etc). And this closes the vicious cycle: the restriction of autonomous planning at enterprises is being explained by ineffective instruments, while these instruments, in turn, come as a result of inconsistent realization of the adopted assumptions. Chances for improvement in planning thus lie in a consistent implementation of the assumed model of the reform, especially as regards controlling instruments.

Finances

When the system of foreign trade control widely draws on the market mechanism, so should the allocation of foreign exchange. In such conditions the demand for foreign currencies is balanced with their supply through prices, i.e. the exchange rates. Such a parametric/market system of enterprises' foreign-currency funding has been adopted as a target model for trade with payments zone II (see the final document of the [Economic Reform Commission's] working group on the organization and functioning of foreign trade; in "Handel Zagraniczny" by Urszula Plowiec, Warsaw 1982, p 58).

The authors of the reform were aware of difficulties involved in the introduction of this system--stemming primarily from a highly complex balance-of-payments situation of the country. So they allowed for quite substantial departures from the system in the course of a transition period. In practice, however, the traditional system of financing hard-currency imports has been retained (nonconvertible-currency imports, as is known, are settled on the basis of clearing agreements).

But next to the central rationing, there have emerged, on a limited scale, a variety of decentralized financing (self-financing) in the form of export-revenue allowances (RODs) deducted from hard currency earnings, and--as an ersatz of foreign exchange markets--hard-currency auctions "[przetargi walutowe]". In 1984, the ROD resources financed around 14% of hard-currency imports. Great hopes are pinned on this arrangement, as a source of the desired stimuli. Enterprises are proposing various improvements in the system--to link ROD deductions to the efficiency of exports, to give them a character of property assets [instead of purely accounting nature they have at present], to broaden the freedom of spending them, to expand them to cover nonconvertible trade as well (to be called RORs), and--most important--to increase the share of RODs in import financing. Only to a small extent is the Center willing to meet these demands at present--RORs are to be introduced next year on an experimental basis--alleging for the known balance-of-payments difficulties. This argument does not seem to be convincing. The same amount of scarce funds, after all, may be distributed in various ways. It is another matter that safeguards should be provided against technical disturbances which might appear in the course of a switch to the new form of financing and which might discredit the otherwise welcome idea.

Hard currency auctions, as a means of import financing, are still at an experimental stage. Since their inception in 1984, eighteen auctions have been held, with the combined amount of sold foreign exchange at US \$1,463,600. An expansion of the auctions such that would make of them a major source of foreign exchange for enterprises, is still a matter of the remote future.

For reasons of accuracy it should be noted that there is yet another source of import financing--Bank Handlowy credits. So far, their role has been infinitesimal, but in step with the normalization of financial/credit relations with the West their importance as a source of funding for import deals and export-oriented investment projects will be growing.

In sum, however, the financial system of Poland's foreign trade is highly centralistic. The generally positive appraisal of the effects of cautious decentralization should provide an encouragement for firmer measures in this field, which would be closer to the "spirit of the reform."

Parametric Control

The most important among tools of parametric control of foreign trade is the mechanism of exchange rates and prices. The authors of the reform expected a formation, towards the closing stages of the reform, of a foreign exchange market at which the exchange rate of the zloty against other currencies would be determined by the supply-demand interplay.

As a result of Poland's highly complex balance-of-payments situation and overall economic difficulties, another option was chosen for the transition period. The rate of exchange was to be set on the basis of the cost of earning a unit of foreign currency (the transferable rouble or the US

dollar) in exports to a given payments zone; it would have been altered if the basis for its computation changed by 5%, and later would have been so corrected as to ensure profitability for 75-85% of global exports. The so-obtained exchange rate (sub-marginal rate) was to be used in the process of forming domestic prices. The latter were, to a broader extent, to be based on transaction prices [foreign trade prices converted into Zl at the official rate of exchange].

The present policy of prices and exchange rates is a far cry of these assumptions. The domestic prices (official, regulated and contractual), are as a rule formed according to the cost-plus formula, and only to a small extent they reflect transaction prices. As a result of inordinate fear of inflationary effects of devaluation, the changes in the rate of exchange were inadequate from the angle of the desired, originally-adopted assumptions.

In 1982-83, for example, the exchange rate of the zloty dropped by just 25%, with the costs of industrial production falling by 60% and the rate of inflation in the consumer market running at around 130%. In practice, this meant that at the official rate the zloty was overvalued compared to its actual rate. This led to a deterioration of export profitability and relative fall in the costs of imports. In order to prevent the economy from adverse consequences of this, the corrective mechanism was applied on a large scale. But this mechanism isolates producers from foreign-market signals, and provides no stimuli to change the structure of production, reduce costs, or raise product quality and sophistication.

The discrepancy between the original assumptions and the actual practice in the field of instruments of foreign-trade control is all the more worrying as changes in this very field are of pivotal importance. It is precisely the extent to which the basic parameters are applied that determines the character of the system--not only of foreign trade but also of the national economy as a whole.

Motivational System

The insufficient force of motivation to exports, reflecting the character of the overall economic system, justifies a need for special, supplementary system of incentives. This is characteristic of all systems in which enterprises enjoy a wide margin of autonomy and self-financing, whereas the domestic market is not balanced.

The kinds of supplementary export stimuli are known. Their application did improve the financial situation of producers making goods for foreign markets, but--in the latter's own opinion--had no major impact on their decisions to launch or continue exports.

A solution to the problem of motivation to export, it seems, should be sought in a consistent transformation of the economic system (reform), in measures aimed at the restoration of internal equilibrium, and in the improvement of the supplementary system of motivation (which is especially important in the interim period).

Naturally, the proposed introduction of new systemic arrangements, to be complying with the assumptions of the reform, should not be considered a panacea for the shortcomings of the Polish foreign trade. The national economy's poor capacity to export comes not only as the result of a wrong system of management, but also has its roots in the sphere of production. There is a feedback effect here--poor systemic arrangements fail to influence the structure of production while the low quality and efficiency of production give a boost to the traditional system, and even help to reinstate it where changes have already been made. One example of this is the restriction and revocation of some novel arrangements introduced in 1982.

A major impact on the implementation of the reform was exerted by the fact that it had been launched in a highly complex economic, social and political situation--in conditions of deep economic imbalance and shortages of both production supplies and consumer goods. The internal difficulties were exacerbated by the unfavorable pattern of external determinants, particularly the high foreign debt and the West's political and economic restrictions.

But these are not the only obstacles along the road of economic reform. Acting against the reform--by various means, although rarely without disguise--is part of the administrative/economic apparatus, both at the central level and in enterprises.

At present, I believe, the reform is in an impasse. Therefore, it is very important to stimulate society's interest in, and commitment to the cause of consistent reform of the system of economic management. With the passage of time, however, the public has been showing growing indifference to the reform--if not a resentment. A large portion of society links the current economic troubles--and especially the steep price growth--to the reform, rather than to the difficulties in its implementation.

This is a very disquieting development, since the narrowing of the social base of the reform is conducive to anti-reformatory tendencies. But if past experience is anything to go by, the traditional system will not produce a high efficiency of economic activity--whether at the micro or the macro level. A retreat from the reform will lead, sooner or later, to a renewed crisis with no vistas for recovery.

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POLAND

DRAFT OF YOUTH LAW PUBLISHED

AU011351 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Sep 85

["Terms of the Draft Bill on Broadening Young People's Participation in the Sociopolitical, Economic, and Cultural Life of the Country"]

[Text] The PPR creates conditions for the comprehensive development of youth and guarantees the protection of young people's rights and interests.

Ensuring the unity of laws and responsibilities concerning young people, their socialist upbringing, and the creation of real opportunities for their development constitutes a task of national importance.

Recognizing that Poland's prosperity depends on uniting the efforts of all generations, and the role and place of young people in society depends above all on their own education, work and activity, the main Commission for Cooperation of Youth Unions--the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the Union of Rural Youth, the Polish Pathfinders' Association and the Polish Student Association--submits the terms of a draft bill on broadening the participation of youth in the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life of the country.

Point 1

The term youth is used in the bill to denote someone who has come of age in keeping with the provisions of the Civil Code and has not attained (alternatively: 25, 30, or 35 years of age). [sentence as published, providing alternatives for the draft bill]

Point 2

The aim of the bill is to create legal conditions for:

Broadening the participation of youth and youth organizations in sociopolitical life, and in strengthening the state, socialist democracy, and law observance;

Increasing productive activity and possibilities of improving the conditions for starting out in life and for work for young people;

Increasing opportunities for youth's intellectual, cultural, and physical development.

Point 3

The broadening of youth's involvement in the sociopolitical, and economic life of the country is linked to the appropriate performance of fundamental civic duties:

Progress in studies;

Diligence;

Observance of the law and the principles of collective life;

Combating manifestations of pathological social life;

Appropriate representation of Poland in international contacts;

Defending the socialist fatherland.

Point 4

The socialist upbringing of youth, and the comprehensive development of young people's characters, talents, and qualifications, is the common concern of parents, educational and upbringing institutions, places of work, socialist youth associations, Volunteer Labor Brigades, as well as that of other state institutions and social organizations.

An integral part of socialist upbringing is the patriotic and defense training of young people, to prepare them for the defense of the fatherland. Important tasks in this area rest with schools and socialist youth associations. State organs, places of work, and social and vocational organizations are also involved in carrying out these tasks.

Point 5

The PPR Armed Forces have a special role to perform in the patriotic and defense upbringing of the younger generation. They shape patriotic and internationalist attitudes and help to form citizens' feeling of responsibility for the fate of the country. They develop young people's moral and political values, their self-discipline, and their courage and steadfastness when at work or serving in the armed forces. They create conditions for the all-round development of soldiers' characters, for acquiring vocational qualifications, and for participating in the political and sociocultural life of the nation.

Point 6

Educational and upbringing institutions, places of work, the mass media, socialist youth associations, and other organizations which bring together

young people should foster respect for labor veterans and veterans of the struggle for national and social liberation.

The work of these organizations should embrace the provision of care to war and labor veterans, the maintenance of close ties with veterans, and the constant provision of assistance.

Point 7

The management of places of work and cooperatives ensures that conditions exist for the performance of various forms of collective work by young people and for the realization of their production initiatives. This includes the creation of work brigades which should serve to increase the involvement of young people in improving the quality of output and productivity; the development of production initiatives; and increasing opportunities for the young workers' many-sided development.

The management of places of work and cooperatives, in agreement with the ruling bodies of youth associations, will set sociopolitical, economic, and cultural tasks connected with the creation of youth brigades, and will be coparticipants in the organization of work competitions.

Point 8

In realizing various forms of collective work, places of work may employ students and pupils on the basis of an agreement concerning work for a set period of time.

Regulations on employment protection of women and juveniles; work discipline, health and safety, and hygiene at work apply to those employed.

Point 9

Tasks in the fields of upbringing, vocational training, and defense training are so performed by volunteer labor brigades, which are state organizational units. The basic tasks on volunteer labor brigades are:

To organize young people engaged in voluntary work into detachments of the volunteer labor brigades;

To foster social activity and a socialist consciousness in young people participating in voluntary labor detachments in cooperation with socialist youth associations;

To enable participants in volunteer labor detachments to obtain vocational qualifications and to complete their education;

To create conditions to enable young people of military age to perform civil defense tasks.

Volunteer labor brigades also prepare young people for military service by providing training in trade and specialized skills which are useful in the army.

Point 10

The Council of Ministers will define volunteer labor brigade tasks in detail. It will also define the volunteer labor brigades' organizational structure; and the tasks for main and regional state administrative organs, and for other state organizational units which create conditions for the appropriate functioning of volunteer labor brigades.

Point 11

State administrative organs, educational institutions, places of work, and socialist youth associations are to propose initiatives aimed at disseminating scientific and technical knowledge among young people by creating, among other things, technology clubs for young people.

Point 12

Educational and upbringing institutions, socialist youth associations, shape young people's ecological awareness and undertake independent initiatives concerning the protection of the environment and the preservation of the quality of the environment.

State administrative organs, organs of political power, and places of work have a duty to support initiatives proposed by young people which serves to enhance environmental protection and the preservation of the quality of the environment.

Point 13

Regional state administrative organs and political organs, places of work, educational and upbringing institutions, and socialist youth associations develop the youth amateur arts movement, they disseminate traditions and folklore, and organize festivals, popular music competitions, discotheques, and various forms of recreational activity.

In their activities they strive to develop a mass sports and tourism movement, and to create and improve centres for sport and tourism.

Socialist youth associations possess the right to create arts institutions and centers for the dissemination of culture.

Point 14

Socialist youth associations may conduct economic activity in the form enterprises owned by them, participation in partnerships operating on the basis of the regulations contained in the code of commerce, participation in

semi-public enterprises and cooperatives and as sponsors of youth housing construction cooperatives.

Agreements concerning sponsorship may cover the execution of economic tasks and apply to organizational units of the national economy.

Point 15

A state youth fund is being established. The fund derives its income from the work of young people, contributions from the state budget, contributions made by youth organizations and organizations which work for the younger generation, and in addition to these sources, from gifts and private donations. These contributions are exempt from taxation, and the amount paid in reduces the tax threshold of the contributor.

The fund also derives income from payments made by state administrative organs which are equivalent to the tax on income paid by youth organizations and cooperatives, companies, and enterprises whose parent bodies are socialist youth associations.

Point 16

The fund should allocate resources primarily for the following areas:

The financing of activities which stem from this law;

Supporting youth scientific and technical activities;

Youth publishing activities;

The financing of youth cultural-recreational, sport and tourism activities;

Providing financial support for the assistance of orphans and others brought up in children's homes and for handicapped youth;

Supporting social actions undertaken by youth.

Point 17

The Council of Ministers, in concert with socialist youth associations, defines detailed principles for the creation, use, and management of the fund.

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The Council of Ministers, in concert with socialist youth associations, defines detailed principles for the creation, use, and management of the fund.

Point 18

Young people and the socialist youth unions, via their representatives in the Sejm and people's councils, take part in creating the law and formulating state decisions.

Point 19

The socialist youth unions are committed to energetic participation in the country's socioeconomic development and in the consolidation of socialist democracy and rule of law primarily by taking part in the process of youth education and upbringing in schools and work places, encouraging young people to study well and work efficiently, inspiring social energy, and shaping dedicated citizens attitudes in the building of socialism.

Point 20

The socialist youth unions are spokesmen for the young generation's interests. They present the state and economic administration and the educational authorities with opinions, postulates, conclusions, and initiatives concerning legal solutions and draft legal documents. They also participate in negotiations on and controls of the implementation of decisions concerning young people.

Point 21

When making decisions concerning young people, national and local bodies of state and economic administration seek the opinion of the socialist youth unions, hold consultations on draft documents, inform about the implementation of decisions made, and invite representatives of the socialist youth unions to their meetings.

Point 22

In accordance with the principles of PPR foreign policy, the socialist youth unions consolidate the friendly ties with young people in the socialist countries and their organizations; and exchange their experiences in the sociopolitical, scientific, cultural, and economic spheres. They cooperate with progressive and democratic organizations in other countries. They act for the sake of consolidating peace and respecting the rights of children and young people.

Point 23

Children and young people who organize vacations have the possibility of choosing vacation dates during which they will fulfill the role of cadres in collective forms of recreation organized by the socialist youth unions and educational institutions.

A workplace is obliged to grant up to 21 days of unpaid leave each year for the purpose of fulfilling the role of leader, instructor, and counsellor at courses, camps, and recreation establishments for children and young people, organized by the socialist youth unions and educational institutions.

Point 24

A workplace may employ a person to deal with the affairs of the socialist youth unions active in its premises who has been recommended by youth organizations. An employee performing a voluntary function in a socialist youth union may be dismissed after the approval of the main board of the relevant union has been obtained.

Point 25

Other legal instruments concerning young people remain in force unless the implementation of this law requires their amendment.

Substantiation

The terms of this law, having been submitted for general discussion, are an expression of the consistent implementation of the PZPR Ninth Plenum resolution concerning tasks in work with young people. The resolution foresees, among other things, the possible adoption by the PPR Sejm of a document which defines the role and tasks of young Poles and youth unions stemming from the current sociopolitical situation and the country's development prospects.

Since the adoption of the Ninth Plenum resolution, the Sejm has itself adopted a series of laws which partly regulate the affairs of the young generation, such as: the law on the propagation of culture, the law on physical culture, and the amendment to the law on the universal duty of defending the PPR. Many issues have also been regulated in documents of lesser rank.

On account of the supreme principle of legal stability, this draft does not concern issues that are the subject of recent legal regulations.

Work on the final form of this draft was performed by circles of party and youth activists. Consultations on other drafts were held with young party activists and the socialist youth unions, including during the National Conference of PZPR Youth Aktiws in Gdansk-Oliwa. Of the many ideas, proposals, and opinions put forward, sometimes divergent, this draft takes into account those that gained the broadest support during preparatory work and consultations.

The basic purpose of this document is to highlight the unity of the rights and duties of young people. At the same time, it underlines the possibility of greater participation by young citizens in the sociopolitical life of the country. The document stipulates the legal possibilities which one may create under present and foreseeable conditions for young people's initiatives of an

economic nature (for instance youth labor brigades) which serve to satisfy the material and cultural needs of young working people.

The proposed new institution--the State Youth Fund--would have the task of creating, with limited state help, conditions for the young generation to create by itself some of the resources necessary to improve its own social situation.

CSO: 2600/28

POLAND

HIGHER EDUCATION ISSUES PRESENTED

Stipend Based on Quality of Studies

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Andrzej Skrzypczak: "A New System of Financial Aid for Students"]

[Text] State subsidies for students have been gradually increased. The sum appropriated for this purpose in 1981 was 3.5 billion zlotys. In 1983 it was 7.9 billion, and now it amounts to over 8.1 billion. Therefore, students stand to lose nothing as the rules governing the award of stipends change. They stand to gain, however, particularly those students who are serious about their schooling and are not satisfied with the "government 3" [a "C" grade] on their exams.

This is now possible due to a decree (which goes into effect 1 October of this year) issued by the Minister of Science and Higher Education. It introduces a new system of financial aid for students. Under the new system, a student stipend will consist of two parts, one based on the student's financial circumstances and the other based on his grades.

Every student in whose family the per capita income does not exceed 7,000 zlotys is eligible to apply for the first half (we will call it the social half). This sum is the basis for computing the stipend. The amount of the social half which a student can receive will be the difference between the basis for computing the stipend and the per capita income in the student's family. This half of the stipend, which assures the student a social minimum, is supplemented by the second half, receipt of which is based on the grades that the student obtains. A student who has earned at least a 3.7 average during the term defined in the rules governing the school year, and has not violated any school regulations, will receive the second part of the stipend. The amount of the second part cannot be less than 30 percent or more than 70 percent of the basis for computing the stipend. Therefore, the part of the stipend which is based on grades may be from 2,100 to 4,900 zlotys.

For first-year students who are not yet eligible to receive the second part of the stipend, the basis for computing the social half was increased by 30 percent, i.e., it is not 7,000 zlotys but 9,100 zlotys. Thus, first-year students receive a social half of the stipend equivalent to what they would receive at the

beginning of the second year. For students who come from outside the area the basis for computing the social half of the stipend is 35 percent higher, i.e., it amounts to 11,550 zlotys. The decree states that the basis for computing stipends will be increased annually in accordance with the increase in the cost of living.

These two basic forms of financial aid do not make up the entire assistance program. In addition to stipends, students are entitled to reductions in dormitory fees, reductions in costs of meals in student dining halls, and they may also qualify for grants. Grants may be obtained by students of higher arts schools and physical-education schools. Also those students who are temporarily in financial need due to misfortune may also qualify for grants. Reimbursement for meals in dining halls will be based on prices of the raw materials used in preparation of meals. Reimbursement for dormitory lodging will be based on 50 percent of the operating costs for one dormitory space. This fee, which amounts to 1,900 zlotys in the next academic year, will be fixed each year at the central level so as to avoid discrepancies in fees in different academic communities.

The decree also makes it possible for students who have children to receive a stipend 45 percent higher, depending on their financial circumstances.

Just as previously, the financial aid to the student is granted by the dean. The student has a right to appeal the dean's decision to the rector. The rector also has the authority to establish the detailed rules for granting financial aid. The establishment of these rules, the decree states, must be done in coordination with the student self-governments and the school chapters of national student organizations. It should be added that rectors, at the suggestion of deans, self-governments and student organizations, have broad powers to make exceptional decisions reducing or increasing that part of the stipend which depends on the student's financial circumstances.

Placement of Graduates Difficult

Warsaw RADA NARODOWA GOSPODARKA ADMINISTRACJI in Polish No 14-15 Jul 85 p 26

[Article by Karol Swital: "Where are the Higher School Graduates to Go?"]

[Text] Another class of higher-school graduates is entering the labor market. These graduates will enhance the national reserves of cadres with a higher education and after taking jobs, they will increase the saturation of the national economy with these cadres. Their placement throughout the country is not always consistent with needs. In large cities where higher schools are located the problem of properly and effectively utilizing the knowledge and skills of graduates leaving these schools is becoming more and more acute. Yet beyond the academic centers, in many towns and workplaces, these cadres are in short supply. A list, prepared by the Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, showing such places, has revealed large areas of the country where there are shortages of skilled workers with this level of education in various professions. For social and economic reasons, as many as possible of this year's graduates should find employment in these places.

Established Preferences

The present system of employing graduates, established by the 14 December 1982 law on employing graduates (DZIENNIK USTAW No 40, item 270) and the executive regulations issued on the basis of that law; places great emphasis on relocating higher-school graduates from academic communities to areas where there are shortages of cadres with higher education. Preferences have been established which should help in this relocation. The preferences are really economic incentives which the graduates can take advantage of when they take a job where they are most necessary and where their qualifications can be used most effectively.

The preferences include the following: an amortizable loan for setting up housekeeping, amounting to 120,000 zlotys, credit for building a single-family home or other dwelling, priority in obtaining a building lot and building materials, an allowance for part of the rent on a rented dwelling, and other economic incentives. Thanks to these benefits, graduates can find it easier to establish themselves both professionally and domestically and workplaces can obtain young professionals with a higher education.

The new rules for employing higher school graduates have been in effect for over 2 years. Consideration should be given to whether the established incentives to take jobs in shortage areas are effective. Using higher schools in Szczecin as an example, it must be said that the results of this program are meager. In 1984, jobs in labor-shortage areas were taken by only 7.1 percent of the graduates of Szczecin Polytechnic, 13.2 percent of the graduates of the Agricultural Academy in Szczecin, and 13.4 percent of the graduates of the Higher Pedagogical School in Szczecin.

Lack of Real Interest

Such a state of affairs is frequently explained one-sidedly, saying that graduates of higher schools are not very interested in taking jobs outside of the academic centers. But this is only one reason. An equally important reason is the passiveness and lack of involvement in obtaining graduates on the part of most of the local organs of state administration and the workplaces. Practice has shown that the majority of mayors of towns and gminas, and also the workplace managers, once they have succeeded in having their town or gmina, or workplace, put on the labor-shortage list, which gives them the right to grant preferences to higher-school graduates, take no further action to recruit these graduates.

Students and graduates interested in relocating to these areas want as much information as possible about the workplace, the jobs offered, the employment conditions, the salaries, and possible housing assistance by the employer, and then, assistance in obtaining their own home, etc. This information is necessary in making a decision on choosing a place of work. This information, at the very least in the form of a positions-available sheet, should be sent regularly to those persons in the higher schools who deal with employment for their use in job-counseling and job-referral.

Yet in 1984 only a small number of job offers were received by the Szczecin higher schools from about 25-30 percent of the places designated as those needing cadres with higher education, within the range of these schools. For example, in Koszalin Province there are 13 towns and gminas in which there is a shortage of cadres with a higher education in agriculture, and only a few plants from three places reported a need for graduates to the Agricultural Academy in Szczecin. The employment offers from these towns are often less attractive than from the towns in which there is no shortage of cadres with higher education. Graduates who are looking for a job on their own in labor-shortage areas are not always well-received by the local organs of state administration and workplaces.

Few Stipendiary Contracts

Another, no less-convincing indicator of the lack of sufficient activeness in employing higher-school graduates, is the number of proposals to enter into a stipendiary contract with students reported from these places [a stipend granted to a student committing him to employment for a stated period upon graduation]. These proposals are reported sporadically and in small numbers. That is why in 1984 and in the current year, scarcely 6 percent stipendiary contracts were signed with students in the Szczecin Polytechnic and the Agricultural Academy in Szczecin by plants in places where there were shortages of cadres with higher education.

The interest of students in funded stipends from these places is large, if only for the reason that they are 50 percent higher than the basic rate. Funded stipends are a rather effective way of obtaining higher-school graduates, but they are used to only a very small degree.

If the pertinent organs of the local state administration and the workplaces in those places where higher-education cadre are scarce do not actively compete for graduates, then the graduates will continue to take jobs where there really is no shortage of graduates but there is no shortage of job offers, either.

9295

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POLAND

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUUM VIEWS NEW SCHOOL YEAR

AU121354 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP--The government Presidium met on 9 September.

The government Presidium acquainted itself with the tasks and program of action of higher education during the 1985/6 academic year. This will be a qualitatively new period in many respects in the development of higher schools, based on the higher education law which was amended by the Sejm on 25 July this year. The formal prerequisites have been created for rationalizing the self-government of higher schools and safeguarding more fully the interests of the state as far as science and the education of the socialist intelligentsia are concerned.

Work aimed at enhancing the integration of the academic community will be continued. A constructive platform for cooperation inside schools will be provided by research in the basic sciences, as well as didactic activity. Research work by schools for the benefit of industry and the national economy will be supported. The academic community should perform advisory activity and prepare various kinds of analyses on a broader scale. School communities will have guaranteed proper participation in the third Polish science congress and in the working out of scientific development forecasts up to the year 2000. This will permit the academic community to jointly shape Polish science.

A preliminary analysis of this year's student figures reveals that more young people have become interested in studying. Over 110,000 candidates have taken entrance examinations (last year it was 104,000). Of this figure, young people from worker and peasant families comprise 38.5 percent. Some 44,200 persons have passed entrance examinations to higher schools under the authority of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, of whom 46.1 percent are young people from worker and peasant families.

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POLAND

PARTY PRESIDIUMS DISCUSS WORKER-PEASANT INSPECTORATE

AU121217 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by I. Czaplarska: "A Permanent Part of the Socialist State's System of Control"]

[Excerpts] On 9 September, at the PZPR Central Committee headquarters, there was a joint session of the presidiums of the auditing bodies of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD. The meeting discussed the first stage of the functioning of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate and the principles behind the inspectorate: The meeting was jointly chaired by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission; Mieczyslaw Grabek, chairman of the ZSL Main Auditing Commission; and Adam Langer, chairman of the SD Central Auditing Commission. SD Central Committee Secretary Edward Zglobicki also attended.

Presenting a report on the shaping of the concept behind the inspectorate and on its place in the state control system and activity so far, Division General Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, said: "The Worker-Peasant Inspectorate is already a permanent institution in the socialist state's control mechanism." It has achieved a legal and organizational basis for its activity. In the first half of this year alone, about 5,000 social inspectors checked many socialized and nonsocialized economic units--trade units, service establishments, and catering premises. As a result of these, over 1,000 serious irregularities were revealed.

The Worker-Peasant Inspectorate has met with a lively social echo, it was said at the meeting. It has gained in particular the support of the workers class, which expects it to remove the distortions and neglect in public life and to eliminate violations of the law, waste, and disorder. That is why many workers have commenced activity in the inspectorate.

It was said during the meeting that the inspectorate's activity and work results so far show that the inspectorate is becoming a practical expression of the political principles of people's authority and of the further development of socialist democracy. As an effective and efficient social control body working with the professional and organizational support of the Supreme Chamber of Control, it has an important task in the state control system.

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POLAND

OPZZ'S MIODOWICZ NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF 1980 JASTRZEBIE AGREEMENT

AU091420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LDUU in Polish 4 Sept 85 pp 1-2

[Pap report: "On the Fifth Anniversary of the Jastrzebie Agreement, A Trade Unionists Meeting at the 'July Manifesto' Mine"]

[Excerpts] The fifth anniversary of the signing of an agreement between a government commission and the [Solidarity] Interfactory Strike Committee at the "July Manifesto" coalmine in Jastrzebie fell on 3 September.

To mark this occasion, a meeting was held at the coal mine's social club bearing the slogan: "Much may make us different, but nothing should divide us," and attended by trade unionist miners from the "July Manifesto" mine as well as delegations from independent, self-governing trade unions in other mines in the Rybnik-Jastrzebie Coal Administration. The socioeconomic conditions behind the fulfillment of the Jastrzebie agreement were discussed.

Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Confederation of Trade Unions [OPZZ], and Rajmund Moric, chairman of the Coal Industry Trade Union Federation, also took part.

Invited to make a personal assessment of the realization of the social agreement made 5 years ago, A. Miodowicz said that it is a good thing that this meeting has come about on this particular day of importance for the miners of Jastrzebie and all employees of the mining industry in Poland.

On account of the time that has elapsed, this agreement already possesses an historic dimension and as such remains in the consciousness of citizens and the brotherhood of miners, because of the great changes that have taken place in our economy and social consciousness.

A. Miodowicz referred to the most important points of the Jastrzebie agreement. He included the first one, dealing with the creation of independent, self-governing trade unions, among the most important postulates that have already been realized. Class trade unions have been reborn, unions that are self-managing and democratic and are acting within a federal structure. Analyzing the problem of work time, he said that this postulate too long has been realized. Most of society is taking

advantage of a 5-day work week. However, in the fact of the country's difficult situation which sometimes bordered on economic catastrophe, it was necessary to undertake specific action to prevent the economy from collapsing completely. And once again the miners determined the end result. They undertook extra work on Saturdays in order to give the country a chance to emerge from the crisis.

A. Miodowicz dwelled at length on pay matters, saying that the work so far aimed at creating an incentive system is only the beginning of efforts to put these difficult and complex affairs in order. He also presented a concept for a trade union solution to this problem which takes into account the hierarchy of professions. "Just ice" does not mean that everyone receives the same. But how should the parochial interests of industrial branches be satisfied? Although that is difficult, it is nevertheless possible, he stressed.

A. Miodowicz also outlined a program of action. He regarded the most important and most difficult goal to be the creation of a framework collective work agreement, which will be the "pillar" of trade union activity.

The new Sejm should deal with this matter on a priority basis. Even before the appropriate document emerges, however, one can still negotiate agreements between the unions and the managements of individual enterprises.

The OPZZ, A. Miodowicz stressed, is not permitting and will not permit the Jastrzebie agreement to be filed away just for the record. We are living by it. Towards the end of next year, at the Trade-Union Congress, we will give an account of ourselves before the union and society for what we have done and explain which of the decisions made at last year's OPZZ founding meeting in Bytom have still not been implemented. We will patiently continue talks with the government on these issues.

Numerous detailed questions were asked during the discussion, for example about remuneration for minking work on free Saturdays; working conditions: the fate of undertakings to combat noise, vibration, and other nuisances; and the problems of housing construction, including the rules governing private and factory construction.

Also spoken about were difficult issues involving pensions, especially of those who years ago earned their well-deserved rest after having worked 30 years and more in the coal mine.

A. Miodowicz and R. Moric, who are candidates for the Ninth Sejm; were also asked numerous questions dealing with their possible work in the Sejm.

CSO: 2600/31

POLAND

KISZCZAK SPEECH HITS 'SOCIAL PATHOLOGY,' OPPOSITION

AU100749 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech made by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, at an electoral meeting in Konin on 5 September]

[Text] A speech made by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, served as a platform for a wide-ranging discussion. General Kiszczak, a candidate on the national electoral list, provided a comprehensive description of the sociopolitical situation in the country and drew attention to the obstacles which hinder the exploitation of the economy's resources, especially in food production and the many instances of waste which occur in this field. The speaker described the actions being taken by them authorities to eliminate manifestations of social pathology and limit opposition political activity.

He said that the great, civic and responsible dialogue between society and representatives of the party and administrative authorities at all levels, as well as candidates for Sejm deputies, which has been going on for several weeks now, is an important element strengthening ties with working people in implementing the tasks of socialist renewal, outlined at the ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The Sejm we will shortly elect will begin its work under new and changed circumstances. Circumstances which are far-removed from those which obtained 5 years ago and which we remember as being so dramatic. The normalization of life in Poland has become a fact. The country's economic potential is undergoing permanent transformations. Economic reform defines the nature of these changes. The process of implementing these changes is systematic in character, although many obstacles and difficulties continue to appear on this path.

It does give rise to outward manifestations of discontent and even results in conflicts at times. To be sure, in many cases the difficult situation in which enterprises find themselves makes it impossible for them to meet the demands, even just demands, of workforces on matters related to pay, particularly when they are not accompanied by improved productivity, product quality, and reductions in energy and raw material consumption. But conflicts also frequently arise, because of wrong attitudes and conduct toward working people on the part of managers of certain factories. In some plants and

institutions, management disregards the demands of workforces and approaches them in an administrative manner, in the bad sense of that word. Sometimes the opinions of party organizations and cells, unions, self-management councils, and youth organizations go unheeded. Some people only take note of their existence when a serious conflict arises and they are unable to limit it by themselves. It is sometimes hard to say unequivocally whether we are simply dealing with plain stupidity, arrogance and incompetence or whether we are dealing with something more than that, with deliberate attempts to sow antagonism between the workers' class and management, the party and people's power. Financial greed, a desire for an undeserved share in profits, favouritism, cliquishness, and an indifferent attitude towards employees' problems are often manifested by certain brigade leaders, foremen, department heads and directors. Precisely those people who are identified with the authorities in the eyes of workforces.

The minister said that the underground continues to try to exert a negative influence on Poland's internal situation. We do not treat this phenomenon lightly, although it is becoming a manifestation of political pathology to an ever greater degree. Those who carry out illegal activities are members of a comparatively narrow circle of people who have made harming socialist Poland in every respect their goal in life. We try, by various means and wherever possible, to persuade these people to give up their harmful activities and to convince them that such actions leads nowhere, and that it harms not only them personally, but also those who are close to them. We apply such an approach to combatting threats throughout the country. For political and humanitarian reasons we are trying to cause conspiratorial groups to dissolve themselves without resorting to penal repression. On the other hand, we strike resolutely when illegal activity presents a threat, when it causes great damage and when there is no hope of other solutions succeeding. No concessions can be made to implacable foes who harm Poland and her interests, and society.

CSO: 2600/28

POLAND

RAKOWSKI SPEECH AT POZNAN FACTORY

AU101331 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech made by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the "II Polish Army" Rolling-Stock Repair Works in Poznan on 6 September]

[Text] The meeting began with a speech made by the deputy premier. The forthcoming elections, he said, will take place under conditions which differ from those which existed in previous years. Poland, our nation, has lived through events which have changed society's views and attitudes, socioeconomic structures have altered. The elections will take place at a time when the consequences of the crisis are being overcome, which is the best proof that the Ninth Congress line is correct and the most efficient path for the future. Let us recall the workforces at many factories three years ago--people who were unwilling to talk, faces which expressed antipathy, because at that time many people rejected the idea of national understanding. But today one sees clearly that there is no difficulty in engaging in dialogue, one hears what citizens have to say openly to the authorities in every corner of the country. In these statements made by working people, there is an acceptance of the policy being pursued by the party and the government.

You will surely share my view that today people feel free to express their views and opinions, that they do not feel inhibited in formulating critical observations on various matters concerning political and economic life; one cannot detect any servility in the attitudes of workforces and workers when they state their case. This sense of independence must be strengthened, for, in essence, it is the strengthening of the dignity of working people.

Today, the Poles' sense of realism is far greater than it has been for several years; and it will grow systematically despite the activities of hostile forces. A long battle with our political opponents for the democratization of life in Poland still awaits us and will require courage. But the process of stabilising attitudes, opinions, and feelings is a continual one, aided by political activity which relies on patiently winning people over to our cause. This will continue to be one of the cornerstones of our policy in the future. For there is no realistic prospect for Poland other than that of a socialist Poland which guarantees society's intellectual and material development. And what do our opponents propose? They propose what is simplest; to criticise everything. Looking at the matter realistically, what are their proposals?

The answer is: They have none. I do not believe that this platform of negation will prove convincing to our society.

During meetings with Sejm deputy candidates the following question is often encountered: What will Sejm deputies do after the elections, what will be their goals? The answer to this is clear: They will continue to pursue the political, social and economic policy implemented on the basis of the Ninth PZPR Congress. The Sejm should be concerned about the implementation of the economic reform, because it is not a purely economic matter, but a change in social patterns of thinking and activity; the reform is creating conditions under which individual and collective initiative is freed. A second element in the reform is workers' self-management, a basis for social activity, which provides an opportunity for the working man to be convinced that he participates in and bears joint responsibility for deciding the fate of the country. In other words: Our future lies in a nation of two elements--strong authority and self-management understood in a broad sense.

When I am at the Poznan Rolling Stock Repair Works I think back to the time when I was a worker here during the occupation, I used to come to work at 6 o'clock in the morning to work a 12 hour day. Could I have believed then that one day I would be standing before you, a deputy premier, that I would receive a higher education and gain a doctorate in history? Were it not for the revolutionary changes in postwar Poland, I would never have achieved these things, and many thousands of children of workers and peasants have taken this very path to advancement, having received an education thanks to the socialist revolution in Poland.

CSO: 2600/28

BRIEFS

UK MINING COOPERATION--On 12 September, division General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy, received British Ambassador John A. L. Morgan. The cooperation between the Polish and British mining power industries and the possibilities of developing it further were discussed against the background of the present state of affairs. The interest displayed by Polish and British enterprises concerning the joint production of automatic mining machinery was underlined. The usefulness of renewing the scientific-technical agreement signed with the British Electricity Council in 1980 was discussed. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 85 p 2 AU]

GORYWODA VISITS SKIERNIEWICE--Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, attended a conference in Skierniewice on 12 September, devoted to assessing the voivodship's socio-economic tasks and the assumptions of the 1986-90 plan applicable to it. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 85 p 2 AU]

PZPR EDUCATION CONFERENCE--PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski chaired a 12 September conference of first secretaries of PZPR education committees, which discussed the tasks of these committees in relation to the new academic year. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 85 p 2 AU]

POREBSKI IN SIERADZ--PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski visited the Sieradz voivodship to discuss the political and economic situation there and the tasks connected with the SEJM election campaign. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 Sep 85 p 6 AU]

PPR-CSSR PLAN COORDINATION--Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda received Vitezlav Vinklark, deputy chairman of the CSSR State Planning Committee, who is heading the CSSR delegation in Poland to conduct final talks on coordinating the 1986-90 plans of both countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 Sep 85 p 6 AU]

CZYREK RECEIVES GDR DELEGATION--Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], received a delegation from the GDR National Front, which visited Warsaw from 9 to 14 September at PRON's invitation in order to discuss

cooperation between Poland and the GDR, and between PRON and the GDR National Front. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 Sep 85 p 6 AU]

LIBYAN HEALTH MINISTER VISITS--The visit to Poland by Murad 'ali Langi, Libyan health minister, ended on 14 September. The minister held talks with Tadeusz Szelachowski, Polish minister of health and social welfare, on basic medical cooperation between the two countries in the form of an exchange of medical staff, medical care for seamen, air medicine, and health service organization. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Sep 85 p 2]

ENTERPRISE NAMED AFTER TITO--The electric locomotive repair plant in Gliwice received the name Marshal Josip Broz Tito in a 14 September ceremony attended by PZPR Politburo member Zbigniew Messner, transportation minister Janusz Kaminski, SFRY Ambassador Milivoje Maksic, and a delegation from a friendly repair plant in Maribor, Yugoslavia. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Sep 85 p 2 AU]

GRZYB AT KROSNO MEETING--A meeting of the Krosno PZPR Voivodship Committee's Women's Commission on 19 September was attended by PZPR Politburo member Zofia Grzyb. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

RAKOWSKI MEETS HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--On 19 September Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski received Gyorgy Biczó, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU AWARD CEREMONY--On 19 September the annual TRYBUNA LUDU award ceremony was held at the "Przyjazn" International Press and Book Club in Warsaw. The awards were presented by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR CC secretary and Politburo candidate member. The ceremony was also attended by Bogdan Jachacz, head of the PZPR CC Press, Radio and Television department; and Witold Nawrocki, head of the PZPR CC Culture Department. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 85 p 1, 2 AU]

BARYLA ATTENDS ARMY UNION MEETING--On 23 September, the Main Committee of the Independent and Self-Governing Union of Army Employees held a plenum in Warsaw. The plenum was devoted to evaluating the contribution the union has made to the Sejm election so far: It was attended by General of Arms Jozef Baryla, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 85 p 2 AU]

POREBSKI AT PREELECTION MEETING--On 24 September, Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Central Committee secretary and PZPR Politburo member, attended a preelection meeting held in Jel Nia Gora. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 85 p 2 AU]

POLISH-GDR UNION COOPERATION--On 23 September, Alfred Miodowick, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, met with Reinhard Sommer, member of the Presidium of the Free German Trade Union Federation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 85 p 5 Au]

PZPR HUNGARIAN TALKS--On 23 September, Kazimierz Barciwowski, PZPR Central Committee and PZPR Politburo member, received Istvan Szabo, MSZMP Politburo member and president of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, who is at the head of a Hungarian delegation attending celebrations to mark the 90th anniversary of the Polish peasants' movement. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYUBNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 85 p 5 AU]

GORYWODA CONGRATULATES COUNCIL--The State Council for Land-Use Management has held its inaugural meeting. Congratulating the council members on their nomination, Manfred Gorywoda stressed the importance attached to their work on drawing up the socioeconomic plan and outlining a long-term plan. Kazimierz Secomski was elected council chairman. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 1 Oct 85 LD]

MINISTERS, CATHOLIC JOURNALISTS MEET--At the invitation of the Government press spokesman, editors of the Catholic press and those representing churches and religious unions met at the Office of the Council of Ministers on September 11. Ministers Adam Lopatka [Head of the Office for Religious Affairs], Zygmunt Rybicki [Under-Secretary of State at the Office of the Council of Ministers], and Director Erwin Plichcinski of the Government Planning Commission spoke of the current social and political situation, relations between the state and the Church and other persuasions, and presented the main lines for the Government's work in the nearest future, and the country's economic problems. The meeting was attended by the editors of CERKOWNYJ WIESTNIK, CHRZESCIJANIN W SWIECIE, GOSC NIEDZIELNY, KATOLIK, KIERUNKI, LAD, MYSL SPOLECZNA, NIEDZIELA, PIELGRZYM POLSKI, POSLANNICTWO, PRZEWODNIK KATOLICKI, SLOWO POWSZECHNE, SLOWO PRAWDY [the Baptist Church's weekly-ed. note], SLUGA ZBORU, TYGODNIK POLSKI, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, WIEZ, ZA I PRZECIW, ZNAKI CZASU, ZORZA and ZWIASTUN [the weekly of the Evangelical Augsburg Church-ed. note]. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Sep 85 p 5]

JOINT GOVERNMENT-EPISCOPATE COMMISSION--On September 26, the Joint Government-Episcopate Commission convened for its 31st session to discuss the rights and duties of citizens in work for the Motherland's prosperity and for raising Poland's prestige in the world. The commission analyzed the course of this year's walking pilgrimages. The Episcopate's representatives said such pilgrimages would be conducted as religious and penitential events and in compliance with rules issued by the Conference of the Polish Episcopate. The work done by the Joint Commission's standing working groups was assessed and relevant decisions were made. Lists of members and responsibilities were decided for two such groups: a Working Group for Publications and Journals, which will be co-chaired by Aleksander Merker, who is director-general at the Office for Religious Affairs, and Bishop Damian Zimon of the Katowice diocese, and a Working Group for Fighting Alcoholism and Promoting Sobriety, which will be co-chaired by Deputy Minister for Administration and Town and Country Planning Wacław Kulczyński and Bishop Jan Mazur of the Siedlce diocese. The commission also heard a report on the progress of work on the legal status of papal theological colleges and recommended its continuation. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Sep 85 p 1]

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DEFENSE COMMISSION MEETS

LD231847 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT
23 Sep 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—The Commission for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC Central Committee is today reported to have discussed some topical ideopolitical questions of education and training for the needs of all people's defense and social self-protection putting particular stress on youth. It was pointed out that the results achieved in the field of mass training were good so that in 1984 over 2.5 million inhabitants of the socialist republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina passed through numerous activities and forms of acquiring knowledge and skills and were trained for active participation in all people's defense and social self-protection.

The Commission particularly stressed that in assessing results [word indistinct] critical attitude should be retained and that stress should be laid on the responsibility of all involved in defense preparations for the quality of training and education, particularly of youth, for clear ideological and educational direction of training and, for a more rational organization of training in all cells of the society. The Commission also stressed the need to insist on the full responsibility of all organizers of action for timely and qualitative training, is said among other things in a report of the session of the Commission for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee.

CSO: 2800/3

YUGOSLAVIA

MAMULA VISIT TO SUBOTICA REPORTED

LD210920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Subotica, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today visited Subotica accompanied by Nikola Kmezcic, member of the LCY Central Committee, and Lieutenant Colonel General Zdravko Dimic, commander of the Belgrade Army district.

During his stay Mamula visited a Yugoslav People's Army unit under command of Veroljub Jeremic and attended cadet's training exercise. The hosts briefed Mamula on important innovations concerning teaching methods and combat equipment which saved time and material resources.

Admiral Mamula stressed the need and importance of further developments which should be continued, he suggested, in the forthcoming period, because they significantly contributed to the combat training of the Yugoslav People's Army units.

Branko Mamula also visited the Subotica Municipal Assembly, where President Josip Palencar and Bosko Kovacevic, president of the LC Municipal Committee Presidium, briefed him on prospects for the future priority development of the Subotica Municipality and activities of the LC organization aimed at preparations for the 13th LCY Congress. They pointed out that in this region representatives of 28 nations and nationalities lived in harmony. They laid particular stress on the development and modernization of the system of all people's defense and social self-protection in Subotica.

Admiral Mamula also visited the Sever and Zorka-Azotara work organizations where he was acquainted with the process of production and plans for the further development of these work organizations.

Branko Mamula expressed satisfaction at being given the opportunity to visit Subotica and talk to representatives of the municipality's socio-political life, as well as the workers of the above-mentioned work organizations. He laid particular stress on the importance of cooperation so far achieved between Subotica work collectives and the Yugoslav People's Army.

CSO: 2800/3

MAMULA UNVEILS PLAQUE AT VEHICLE FACTORY

LD191533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Slavonski Brod, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--A factory for the production of special vehicles in the Djuro Djakovic Composite Organization of Associated Labor was ceremoniously opened today to mark the 35th anniversary of the introduction of self-management and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and many other representatives of socio-political organizations in Slavonski Brod and nearby municipalities, as well as a great number of working people and citizens from this part of Slavonia, were present at the ceremony.

Marking the significant jubilee of this giant of Yugoslav industry, which employs more than 15,000 workers, the Workers' Council of the Djuro Djakovic Composite Organization of Associated Labor awarded golden medals to Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, Colonel General Vejlko Kadijevec, Colonel General Dusan Vujatovic, Colonel Vlado Jevtic, and engineer Ivan Tofolini.

As part of the ceremony on the occasion of the day of the collective, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula unveiled a memorial plaque on the factory grounds, which symbolically marked the beginning of the series production in the work organization of special vehicles.

At the same time Mikivoj Frusa, president of the Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions of the community of the Slavonija municipalities, unveiled a memorial plaque which marked the 35th anniversary of the introduction of self-management in the Djuro Djakovic Composite Organization of Associated Labor.

CSO: 2800/3

YUGOSLAVIA

MAMULA RECEIVES NARODNA ARMIJA DELEGATION

LD301349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the NARODNA ARMIJA newspaper publishing house and Army organ, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense a delegation of this army institution led by its director, Colonel Milan Kavgic.

On this occasion the guests briefed Admiral Mamula on the results so far achieved and this institution's plans for the promotion of informational activity in the forthcoming period. Special stress was laid on the fact that NARODNA ARMIJA, FRONT, and other publications of this institution have always devoted much attention to activities connected with preparing society for defense and developing the concept of all-people's defense, as well as with efforts aimed at monitoring the most important events in the Army and society. All the publications of this institution are special chronicles of the formation and development of the Armed Forces that explain to the working people and citizens of our country how to undertake preparations for defense.

Congratulating [words indistinct], Admiral Mamula said: "You must be proud that you have always followed Tito's course," and added that this institution would continue to face responsible and complex tasks related to informing the Army and the society as a whole about the defense preparations of the country, while constantly relying on Tito's work in this field for direction and inspiration, particularly in today's conditions of greater needs for a more objective, truthful, and topical information.

The reception was attended by Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Metodije Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; and Petar Sinic, head of the Political Administrative Section of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

CSO: 2800/3

CROATIAN PROVINCIAL COMPLAINT ON JESUITS' TRIAL

LD072041 Vatican City International Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT
7 Sept 85

[Excerpt] Zagreb -- While Western media are increasingly interested in the case of the two Croatian sentenced Jesuits--sentenced to 50 days imprisonment, the German Catholic Information Agency has already briefed the public that Dr Marko Matic, provincial of the Croatian SJ Province where the two brothers are members, sent a complaint on 4 September to the Commission for Relations with Religious Communities of the Federal Executive Council in Belgrade and also to other institutions because they had published and disseminated untrue TANJUG reports on the case of Franjo Ereis and Mate Vlahovic. Serious legal mistakes and offenses were committed in the case of the two accused Croatian Jesuits while public information media in Yugoslavia flagrantly violated the rights of the defendants.

In his complaint to various social organs, Dr Marko Matic writes, among other things that TANJUG and domestic press have ignored the fact that the defendants lodged an appeal against the lower court judgment which means that this lower court decision was not legally valid at the time the reports were written, nor was the guilty verdict legally valid, something not made clear from the text of the published report which was couched in such a way that it suggested that both their guilt and the event itself was beyond discussion. The rights of the defendants were flagrantly infringed. Article 3 of the Law on Criminal Procedure applicable here runs as follows: No one can be deemed to be guilty under a criminal offense until this guilt has been established by a legally valid verdict. What happened was that the authors of the aforementioned news, reported to the public the guilt and the responsibility of the defendants as if it was legally valid. Why? This is known only by the person who decided to act in this way, writes provincial of the Croatian Jesuits, Dr Marko Matic.

He goes on to say that in any case, pressure was brought to bear on the public as a result of incomplete and untruthful reporting. It does not transpire from the explanation of the only verdict available now, from the lower court, that a single witness was heard on behalf of their defense. Accordingly, in this case public press supports the presumption of guilt

instead of representing the presumption of innocence which is binding by law. The provincial of the Croatian SJ Province in Zagreb made this complaint to the aforementioned commission and to appropriate judicial organs so that by timely intervention the rights of the defendants to their defense within the meaning of the law can be ensured. Dr Marko Matic, the provincial of the Croatian SJ Province, sent this complaint to 20 different addresses.

CSO: 2800/6

TRIAL OF PRO-USTASHA ACTIVISTS BEGINS

LD171343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT
17 Sep 85

[Summary] Mostar, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--A trial began in the Mostar District court today of a group of four people who are charged with criminal acts of enemy propaganda and an attempt to carry out terrorist actions.

The defendants are Simun Saric (aged 19), Jozo Rados (aged 20), Pavo Sarac (aged 20) and Jozo Jurcic (aged 20).

According to the indictment, the enemy activity of these young people began 2 years ago at the secondary school center in Duvno. "They often met as a group and spoke of the need to overthrow the sociopolitical system of the SFRY and to establish an independent state of Croatia along the model of the former Independent State of Croatia inhabited by Croats alone.

"They manifested their pro-Ustasha and chauvinist positions by writing poems of enemy content, by writing slogans in their school in which they glorified the Ustasha movement and its ideologists and by group-singing of Ustasha songs."

The extent to which they were obsessed by Ustasha ideology is shown by the fact that they greeted one another with the Ustasha greeting of "ready" [spremni].

"As part of their enemy activity the group planned terrorist actions. The indictment claims that they had agreed to blow up the monument to the victims of fascism in the village of Cebare near Duvno and plant explosives in the secondary school center.

"They were prevented from carrying out their plans because they left to do their military service and later by actions taken by the security organs.

"In their statement during the main hearing, the first two defendants, Saric and Rados, virtually confirmed their statements made during the investigation except that they denied that they had been carrying out preparations for terrorist actions."

They described in detail how the group met.

"Both Saric and Rados, and later Sarac too, in their testimony stressed that religious instruction lessons given by Father Jozo Krizic (sentenced at the end of 1981 in the Mostar district court to several years' imprisonment because proven guilty of enemy activity) had a crucial impact on the formation of their belief that the Croats in the SFRY were under threat and in the need to set up an independent and ethnically pure state with a capitalist structure.

"According to what they said, with his lectures on the history of the Croat people, since the time of settlement and establishment of an independent state to the present day, on the Ustashas and their independent state of Croatia, on the merits and greatness of Croatian kings, Ustasha leaders and the highest-ranking members of the church hierarchy, this priest filled them with ideas in which they firmly believed. Later they grasped that many claims made by Krizic were untrue and historically groundless. Defendant Rados said that he had been especially helped in this regard when visiting the Ustasha concentration camp in Jasenovac, while he was serving his national military service.

"Unlike the first two defendants, the third defendant, Pavo Sarac, admitted that they had been preparing to blow up the monument in the village of Cebare.

"The trial continues."

CSO: 2800/3

YUGOSLAVIA

RADIO COUNCIL ON ALBANIAN SERVICES INTERFERENCE

AU241910 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Radio Belgrade Program Council discussed the program and editorial policy of Radio Belgrade for the coming season and the draft plan for next year. Nenad Manojlovic reports.

Topics that were discussed pertained to the future, but some thoughts about the past period were not avoided either. In his polemically toned introductory speech, Radio Belgrade director Milutin Milenkovic stressed that the arrival of musical kitsch on Radio Belgrade's First Program is worrying. It seems, he pointed out, that we have offered more space and less good-quality material.

The topic on the audibility of Radio Belgrade programs attracted the special attention of the council's members. They were not satisfied with the audibility of our largest radio station. It was stressed that in order to improve it, it is not sufficient to only increase material expenses; one will need better organization and the application of adequate technical solutions.

It was also pointed out that corresponding Albanian services interfered with the programs of our radio stations. The second program is almost inaudible in Kosovo, while all variations of Radio Tirana can be heard it was said.

CSO: 2800/3

YUGOSLAVIA

SKEMBAREVIC RECEIVES HEAD OF ISLAMIC COMMUNITY

LD131937 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT
13 Sep 85

[Text] Pristina, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Branislav Skembarevic, president of the Presidency of the socialist autonomous province of Kosovo, today received Reis-ul-Ulema Hadziniam Hadziabdic, head of the Islamic Community in the SFRY, and Mr Jetis Bajrami, president of the Council of Elders of the Islamic Community for Serbia based in Pristina, who briefed him on the activity of the Islamic Community and its relations with state organs. These relations were reported to be good and well regulated and should be further promoted.

Skembarevic positively assessed the existing relations between state organs and the Islamic Community in the province and expressed a desire for their further development in keeping with constitutional principles and legal provisions of the status of religious communities.

Counterrevolutionary events in 1981, which the Islamic Community condemned, were also discussed during the conversation. Both sides expressed their desire for the Islamic Community to continue to condemn all phenomena of hostile activity aimed at exacerbating intranational and intrareligious relations and contribute to efforts to further consolidate the fellowship, brotherhood, and unity of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities.

The reception was also attended by Refik Agaj, member of the Kosovo Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Relations with Religious Communities.

CSO: 2800/3

YUGOSLAVIA

ZARKOVIC MEETS URUGUAYAN BROAD FRONT PRESIDENT

LD272255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee today met Liber Seregni, president of the Broad Front of Uruguay, who is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

In a friendly and cordial conversation, in which Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, as well as Jose Luis (Villamil), member of the Secretariat of the Broad Front; and Rafael Fernandez Servillo, ambassador of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay to the SFRY also took part, information was exchanged on the role and activity of the LCY and the Broad Front in the sociopolitical and economic lives of the two countries.

Seregni spoke about social trends in Uruguay, the long-term fight of the Broad Front for the restoration of democracy and its present efforts toward solving social and economic problems in Uruguay.

Greeting Seregni as one of the most prominent fighters for the restoration of democracy and progressive development, Zarkovic expressed the LCY's satisfaction with and support for social and political processes in Uruguay and Latin America which are oriented toward democracy, social justice and national independence.

In the talks it was judged that this meeting had opened possibilities for the further development of cooperation and relations between the LCY and the Broad Front of Uruguay; at the same time the participants expressed the conviction that this cooperation would make a significant contribution to the overall relations between the SFRY and Uruguay.

CSO: 2800/3

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

VRHOVEC ON POLITICAL SYSTEM--Zagreb, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--"In a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management we concluded that the federal character of Yugoslavia and self-management, with a decisive role of associated labour, should not be changed," said Josip Vrhovec in an interview to television Zagreb yesterday evening. The Yugoslav state Presidency member and president of the commission for analysing the functioning of the political system in Yugoslavia said that the commission has proposed changes or supplements to 27 articles of the Yugoslav Constitution. He recalled that the functioning of the system cannot be ensured merely by normative action. Vrhovec therefore believes a major change in the functioning of political forces and the raising of the level of their responsibility is imminent. Vrhovec said that the Assembly of Yugoslavia, as the supreme organ of Yugoslavia's delegate system, should also actively contribute to perfecting the proposal. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0035 GMT 20 Sep 85]

SHORTER MILITARY SERVICE--Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government today determined a draft law shortening compulsory military service from the present 15 to 12 months. One-year military service will apply to all persons subject to military conscription. The draft is expected to be enacted soon by the assembly of Yugoslavia. It does not apply to those currently serving in the Armed Forces, but the proposed legislation provides possibilities for their earlier discharge by 2 months. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 19 Sep 85]

PETKOVIC RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--Aleksandar Petkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal secretary for information, today received Lal Lakhan Mehrotra, ambassador of the Republic of India to Yugoslavia. In the talks they exchanged views on improving bilateral cooperation in all spheres of information between the two friendly and nonaligned countries with particular attention to strengthening efforts to develop cooperation within the framework of the nonaligned countries pool. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 20 Sep 85]

BILIC, SUKRIJA IN EUROPE--Skopje, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--Jure Bilic and Ali Sukrija, members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee are visiting Skopje today. In the Alumina and Ohis work organizations they held talks with communists on implementing the conclusions of the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee, as well as on other topical questions regarding work in these two work organizations of associated labor. This afternoon Bilic and Sukrija will take part in the work of a session of the Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 20 Sep 85]

SREBRIC RECEIVES BULGARIAN OFFICIAL--Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. They discussed possibilities for the further development and expansion of cooperation between the two economies. It was stressed that considerable possibilities for improving cooperation exist, particularly in the field of electro-machine building, electronics, joint research projects and others, about which the two countries will sign appropriate documents. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 20 Sep 85]

VLAJKOVIC MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI--Radovan Vljakovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, has sent a message to Colonel Mu'ammr Al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, which deals with issues concerning cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 16 Sep 85]

ATTACKERS OF ALBANIAN SHOPS SENTENCED--Belgrade, 3 Sep--The Criminal Bench of the Belgrade District Court (chaired by Judge Zoran Stojkovic) has sentenced two students, Dragan Radomirovic (23) of Kostolacka [Street] 81 and Dragan Grbic (27) of Kalnicka [Street] 3, to 3 months in prison each. Milan Bajic, deputy district public prosecutor, charged the two with perpetrating a criminal act of provoking national, race, and religious hatred, discord, and intolerance. Radomirovic and Grbic threw a brick at and broke a window in a kiosk used for selling pumpkin seeds in Vojvoda Stepa Street in Belgrade on the night of 1 April this year. The kiosk is owned by Cazim Zembelji. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 85 p 12]

VLAJKOVIC TELEGRAM TO KHAMENE'I--Belgrade--SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vljakovic has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of his reelection to this duty, giving cordial congratulations and best wishes for further success in his work. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 85 p 6]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE DPRK COUNTERPARTS--Belgrade--On the occasion of the DPRK National Day, SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlakovic has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to President Kim Il-song with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country. Congratulations have been also sent by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, and by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to DPRK Premier Kang Song-san. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 85 p 6]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BULGARIANS--Belgrade--SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlakovic has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the national day of this neighboring country. Congratulations have also been sent by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 85 p 6]

ENVOY TO CANADA--Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Dr Vladimir Pavicevic, hitherto director and federal secretary adviser in the Office for Neighboring Countries of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Canada. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 12 Sep 85]

NEW ENVOY FROM EGYPT--Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--Radovan Vlakovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received credentials from Shukri Fuad, the Arab Republic of Egypt newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY, and held friendly talks with him. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part in the talks. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 12 Sep 85]

NEW LEBANESE AMBASSADOR--Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--Radovan Vlakovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received credentials from Hasan al-Hashshash, newly appointed Republic of Lebanon ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY. After that President Vlakovic and Ambassador al-Hashshah held friendly talks in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 12 Sep 85]

PLANINC RECEIVES INDIAN CULTURE MINISTER--Belgrade--Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], yesterday received Singh deo, Indian minister of culture [name and title as published], who is visiting our country at the invitation of the FEC. During this meeting, during which traditional friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and India were pointed out, the FEC president expressed satisfaction about the "Week of India" being held in the SFRY, and spoke in favor of even stronger cultural links between the peoples of our countries. The talk also touched upon the Luanda ministerial conference of nonaligned countries and the fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and India in further strengthening the Nonaligned Movement in the world. Minister Singh conveyed to the FEC president warmest regards from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Federal International Scientific, Educational-Cultural, and Technical Cooperation Institute, and Mehrotra, Indian Ambassador to the SFRY, also attended the meeting. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 85 p 6]

OUTGOING ENVOY TO EEC--Brussels, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--Pierre Pflimlin, president of the European Parliament, in Strasbourg received Boro Rafajlovski, SFRY ambassador to the EEC in a farewell visit and in a cordial and open conversation stressed the importance of improving relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. Pflimlin said that he expects the forthcoming visit of the delegation for Relations with Yugoslavia of the European Parliament as well will provide a fresh stimulus to the development of relations. In the talks Pflimlin and Rafajlovski raised questions connected with negotiations for the new financial protocol and the trade aspect of the agreement on cooperation between SFRY and the EEC. They also discussed ways for adjusting the agreement to the extension of the Community, that is the entry of Spain and Portugal to the EEC on 1 January 1986. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 12 Sep 85]

OFFICIALS VISIT SARAJEVO ARMY DISTRICT--Sarajevo, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--Munir Mesihovic, Hercegovina Presidency president; Mato Andric, president of the republic's LC Central Committee; Mirko Vranic, member of the Republic's Presidency; Salko Oruc, Republican Assembly, president; and Gojko Ubiparip, Republic Assembly Executive Council president, visited the Sarajevo Army District Command today. During a conversation with Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Lukezic and his aides, Basnia-Hercegovnia's highest-ranking officials were acquainted with the development of combat equipment, the moral-political situation, and the modernization of the command's units. The republic's officials then visited a number of the Sarajevo garrison's units. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 23 Sep 85]

AUSTRIAN INTERIOR MINISTER--Belgrade--Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal secretary for internal affairs, has met Karl Blecha, Austrian interior minister. In a short talk, the two ministers exchanged opinions about some questions of cooperation in the sphere of internal affairs. This meeting is also a confirmation of good and developed neighborly relations between our country and Austria. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 85 p 6]

KUWAITI PARLIAMENT SPEAKER--Belgrade--During their talks yesterday, Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sadun, Kuwaiti National Assembly speaker, endorsed a further development of relations, especially in trade, investment, and finance. They pointed out the two countries' identical views about most international problems and the importance of the forthcoming Luanda ministerial conference of nonaligned countries. Kurtesi stressed the need for both countries to take steps with a view to strengthening economic cooperation. Bilateral trade fell from \$166 million in 1981 to only \$16.2 million last year. "Kurtesi in particular stressed Kuwait's understanding and its support for the SFRY on the occasion of refinancing our foreign debts. The principal of Yugoslav debt to Kuwait amounts to approximately \$1 billion. With another 15 Western countries, Kuwait participated in signing the Bern agreement on the consolidation of Yugoslav foreign debts in 1983." [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Aug 85 p 6]

POWER LINE TO ALBANIAN BORDER--Pristina, 19 Aug--Sadik Vlasaliju and Dragutin Kosovac, presidents of the managing boards of the Kosovo Electric Power Generating Industry and the Sarajevo Energoinvest Organization respectively, signed an agreement in Pristina yesterday according to which Energoinvest should construct a 45-kilometer power line from Nasice to the Albanian border by mid-December. This power line would link the Yugoslav and Albanian power systems. This power line (220 kilovolts), which will connect the Fierz hydroelectric plant in Albania and a transformer station near Prizren, will make possible a better quality and more reliable exchange of power between the two countries. The Yugoslav electric power system has hitherto been connected with Albania by a power line of the same voltage between Titograd and the Vau i Dejes hydroelectric power plant. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 85 p 8]

SWAPO'S NUJOMA DEPARTS--Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG)--SWAPO President Sam Nujoma today left Yugoslavia where he was on a 3-day visit as the guest of the Yugoslav socialist alliance. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1431 GMT 26 Sep 85]

BULGARIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--A formal function was held in the army club in Belgrade today in connection with the observance of the 41st anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. It was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel General Mile Mandic and by several general and high-ranking officers of the Belgrade garrison. Stefan Staykov, Bulgarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Colonel Georgi Khristov, Bulgarian military, naval, and air attache, and embassy members were also present at the meeting in the Army Club which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 23 Sep 85]

JOURNALIST'S EXPULSION PROPOSED--Pristina, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--The party organization of the Pristina television informative-political program at a meeting held today proposed that journalist Nazim Abasi, who on 6 September slapped 16-year-old Srdjan Krstic from Kosovo Polje in a

public place and for no cause, should be expelled from the LCY. The unanimous view is that Nazim Abazi can no longer perform journalistic duties in this organization. Because of his excessive behavior, journalist Abazi was sentenced for a misdemeanor to 30 days imprisonment. His act provoked anger and the most severe condemnation of all working people in Pristina television. The party organization of the informative-political program judged that Abazi's act was unbecoming and primitive and presented a slap to this collective and its continuing efforts in the struggle for publicly revealing the anti-Yugoslav and reactionary essence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and for strengthening mutual confidence, brotherhood, and unity, the personal and overall security of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and for the consolidation of overall conditions in the province. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 23 Sep 85]

THAI MINISTER'S VISIT--Yesterday Djordje Jakovljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Welfare, held concluding talks with Dr Marut Bunnak, minister of public health of the Kingdom of Thailand. Bilateral cooperation in the spheres of pharmaceutical industry, health, and medical science was the main topic of the talks. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 85 p 6]

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Dr Branko Jovanovic, vice president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, yesterday received Stefan Staykov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the SFRY. The advancement of economic cooperation between the two countries was discussed on that occasion. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 85 p 6]

MACEDONIAN-BULGARIAN RALLY--On Sunday, 8 September, a border rally of the people of Delcevo commune and other towns of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the people of the city of Simitli and surroundings will be held in the city of Simitli in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Yugoslav citizens will be able to cross the border at the Delcevo crossing point and at Novoselo crossing point near Strumica by showing their identity cards. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 85 p 6]

AGREEMENT WITH POLISH JOURNALISTS--The Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia and the Association of Journalists of Poland have signed in Warsaw a cooperation agreement for the 1986-90 period. It was also decided on that occasion that both sides would prepare the lists of respective editorial offices that are interested in mutual cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 85 p 6]

YEMEN'S MINISTER RECEIVED--Borisav Srebic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, has received Ahmad Qa'id Barakat, minister of economy and industry of the Yemen Arab Republic, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 85 p 2]

POLISH PROSECUTOR RECEIVED--Borislav Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for Justice and Organization of the Federal Administration, today received Jozef Zyto, prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic [title as published]. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 85 p 2]

OUTGOING SFRY AMBASSADOR--Algiers--Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba yesterday received Anton Lah, SFRY ambassador to Tunisia, in a farewell visit. On that occasion the head of the Tunisian state recalled good and friendly relations between Tunisia and Yugoslavia and his personal friendship of many years with President Tito. Ambassador Lah is winding up his diplomatic mission to Tunisia. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 85 p 7]

NEW ENVOY TO LEBANON--Belgrade--By a decree of the SFRY Presidency Stanimir Lazarevic, hitherto chairman of the Section for International Relations and Cooperation of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Lebanon. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 27 Sep 85]

BOJANIC RECEIVES MALA MINISTER--Belgrade--Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, today received a delegation for the economy from Malaysia headed by Oo Gin Sun, deputy minister for trade and industry. In the talks they discussed some questions from the fields of industry, infrastructure, services and agriculture. With that aim in view, the Malaysian delegation will visit a certain number of Yugoslav enterprises participating in the program of cooperation with Malaysia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 27 Sep 85]

BOTSWANA GENERAL LEAVES BELGRADE--Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--Commander of the Armed Forces of Botswana Major-General Merafe Mompoti left here today after an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces. While here he had talks with top-placed Yugoslav military officials. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 27 Sep 85]

LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS--Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--On the national holiday of the People's Republic of China and the 36th anniversary of its proclamation, Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlackovic has sent to Chinese President Li Xiannian a telegram of cordial felicitations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Chinese people. Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, for her part, has extended felicitations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Chinese people. Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, for her part, has extended felicitations to Chinese State Council Chairman Zhao Ziyang. League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency President Vidoje Zarkovic has sent a telegram to General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang, stating satisfaction with the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1338 GMT 30 Sep 85]

LCY DELEGATION TO PRAGUE--Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--An LCY delegation which will take part in a bilateral LCY and CPCZ platform on the subject of socialism and religion left Belgrade for Prague today on the basis of the LCY and CPCZ cooperation agreement. Celestin Sardelic, an executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Croatia, Ivan Cvitkovic, an executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and Professor Dr Srdjan Vrcan make up the delegation. At Belgrade airport the delegation was seen off by Dragan Miljaniv, head of the group for ruling communist parties in the LCY Central Committee International Cooperation Department. CSSR Ambassador Bohumil Simacek also saw them off. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 30 Sep 85]

SOVIET, BULGARIAN LIBERATION ROLES-- Kladovo, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia cherishes with dignity and piety the memory of many Soviet heroes who fell in the joint struggle on Yugoslav soil. This was stated today by Commander of the Nis Army District General Erica Vucetic at a rally held on the 41st anniversary of the first meeting of units of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army and the Soviet Red Army, and the beginning of their joint operations in Yugoslavia. Underscoring that the Yugoslavs did not wait for liberty to be handed them on a platter but fought for it themselves, General Vucetic recalled the systematic magnification in recent years of the Bulgarian Army's role in military operations in Yugoslavia. Troops of the New Fatherland Front Bulgaria crossed into Yugoslavia after the signing of Yugoslav-Soviet agreement and at the request of Bulgarian representatives though there were no valid military reasons. In meeting the Bulgarian Government's request, Marshal Tito had in mind the need to establish friendly relations with the Fatherland Front Bulgaria and ease its international position, said General Vucetic. [Excerpts] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1702 GMT 22 Sep 85]

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