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# East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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21 November 1985

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BULGARIAN LEADERS' THANKS TO ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU112125 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania:

Dear Comrades: Please permit us to express on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on behalf of the Bulgarian people and ourselves personally, warm thanks to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the SR of Romania, and to the fraternal Romanian people for the congratulations and cordial wishes on the 41st anniversary of the victory of Bulgaria's socialist revolution.

We are convinced that Romanian-Bulgarian relations will continue to develop and deepen in the interest of our peoples, of consolidating the socialist community, and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

We wish you and all workers of Romania new successes in executing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and in building the multilaterally-developed socialist society in the neighboring country--Socialist Romania.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR LEADERS THANK ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU FOR MESSAGE

AU251059 Bucharest SCINTELA in Romanian 23 Oct 85 p 5

[Text]. To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the people of the GDR, and on our own behalf, we would like to express thanks to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and to you personally for the greetings and congratulations you extended to us on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the creation of the GDR.

We share your belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously develop and deepen in the spirit of the recent talks and understandings at highest level, for the benefit of our people and in the interest of socialism and peace.

We wish all the working people in the SR of Romania success in achieving new successes in further implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and you, esteemed comrades, we wish health, working energy, and personal happiness.

[signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council, and GDR president.

Willi Stoph, president of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUNGARIANS REPORT ROMANIAN ENERGY PROBLEMS

Dismissal of Officials

LD172201 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text]. Two leaders in the Romanian Government responsible for energy affairs have been dismissed, and military supervision has been introduced in the sector. The communique issued following a session of the RCP Political Executive Committee and the presidential decree published at the same time emphasize that owing to severe shortcomings observed in the implementation of this year's program for energy production Deputy Prime Minister Ioan Avram and Minister of Electric Power Nicolae Busui have been dismissed.

The presidential decree declares that a military commander and military unit should be deployed to every single unit of the energy sector. In collaboration with the leadership of the speciality this will control and, if necessary, implement the tasks laid down by the strict work procedure. It will be forbidden to transfer workers. Employees of mines, power plants and factories manufacturing equipment used in the energy sector, will be obliged to work under strict military rules.

The document is especially critical of coal-fired power plants, organizational errors, shortcomings by their leadership and indiscipline. This also creates problems in other sectors of the economy.

The Political Executive Committee also sharply criticized the Romanian Ministry of Tourism. The minister and the deputy prime minister in charge of the portfolio have been penalized by the party. They have been ordered to submit a program of measures for the next tourist season because income has fallen significantly below its potential.

Extraordinary Energy Measures

LD181230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Report by Gyorgy B. Balko, correspondent of the Hungarian News Agency, from Bucharest on the Romanian extraordinary energy measures announced 17 October]

[Text] Already in the early hours of the morning the dailies have sold out in Bucharest. Many people stood waiting at the newspaper stands for dailies that might arrive later in order to learn the details about the communique published on Thursday evening on the military provisions of the energy producing sector and the state of emergency, which essentially concerns the electrical power plants, presumably, according to the news published so far.

Nevertheless, the communique issued last night gives no details about which centers and which electrical power plants are affected by the special measure, or the fact that in the unit a military commander will supervise and control the production of electrical energy. This is contained in the as yet unpublished appendix that was attached to the Presidential Decree, and which the decree merely mentions.

The Political Executive Committee at its Thursday session described as unacceptable in its entirety this year's performance in electrical energy output and was of the view that the energy output program adopted in the spring has not been fulfilled. This program, in essence, prescribed that already in the second and third quarters the economy's energy demand will have to be met by stepped-up production; in coal mining and in the electrical power plants the energy amounts required by the population and industry will have to be assured by surplus production in the warmer months.

Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister responsible for the energy sector, and Nicolae Busui, minister of electric power, were dismissed and Ion Licu was appointed in the latter's place.

In essence, at every unit in every power plant a military group will operate. This group will cooperate with the professional leadership and, in case of need, could carry out the tasks laid down in the military work schedule. It will be prohibited to transfer workers from the branch; it will be prohibited to make appointments without the knowledge of the ministry and the military commanders; every employee here will be obliged to work in observance of strict military discipline and regulations. The decree naturally also speaks about the need for the population to strictly observe the energy consumption norms.

In addition to this, the Political Executive Committee criticized the work done in the coal power plants, because production here has continued to be below capacity. The ministry was reproached about poor organization, inadequate leadership, and lack of discipline for the grave shortcomings. According to the communique of the Political Executive Committee, there are severe shortcomings in other branches too, such as in the tourism branch, as well as in transport and transportation. For it has occurred on numerous occasions that there

was coal available, but it did not get to the power plants on account of the inadequate capacity of the railroad cars, delays of service, and the condition of the railroads.

This resolution of the Political Executive Committee now draws attention to the importance of rail transport, and urges that from now on transportation should be by rail or water rather than by any other means because of the expensive nature of road transport.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ZHIVKOV THANKS CEAUSESCU—To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania: Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, please accept my most sincere thanks for the greetings and wishes you conveyed to me on my birthday. I am convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously develop in the interests of the Bulgarian and Romanian people, of socialist countries, and of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world. I wish you and all the working people in the SR of Romania new and ever greater successes in the construction of the multilaterally-developed socialist society in your country. [signed] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 85 p 5]

TOTU MEETS CEMA DELEGATES—Bucharest, AGERPRES 11 Oct—Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of Romania, received the heads of the delegations to the 18th meeting of the Conference of Executives of Price-setting Bodies of the CEMA Member Countries, held in Bucharest over 8-11 October. During the interview, they discussed the deepening and expansion of the collaboration between the CEMA member-countries in domains of mutual interest. The 18th meeting of the Conference of Executives of Price-setting Bodies of the CEME Member-Countries took place in Bucharest over 8-11 October. The Romanian delegation was headed by Aneta Spornic, chairman of the State Committee on Prices. During the meeting a useful exchange of experience was made on a string of questions regarding the price policy and the further improvement of the methodologies of internal price formation. The work plan of the conference for 1987-1988 was also endorsed. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 11 Oct 85]

DASCALESCU MEETS CSSR'S GERLE—Bucharest AGERPRES 14 Oct—Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Monday, 14 October, Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, chairman for his country of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration, who paid a visit to Romania at head of an economic delegation. During the interview mutual wish

was expressed to take action for the continuous development and diversification of the relations between the two countries. They analyzed the possibilities of amplifying the economic collaboration, of expanding the cooperation and specialization in production as well as in various domains of science and technology, of increasing the bilateral goods exchanges. The same day the Romanian and Czechoslovak economic delegations, headed by the two chairmen of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration had a working meeting. They analyzed the stage of economic collaboration, the evolution of the cooperation and specialization in production and agreed on new measures and actions meant to help develop the bilateral collaboration in machine-building, chemistry and petro-chemistry, siderurgy [as received] and other domains in 1986-1990. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2035 GMT 14 Oct 85]

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ALBANIA'S ALIA--To Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Lpresidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana: On your birthday, I want to extend, on behalf of the State Council, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf, warmest congratulations and wishes for good health and further successes in your highly responsible work aimed at the prosperity of the friendly Albanian people. I want to express the conviction that the traditional Romanian-Albanian relations of friendship and cooperation will constantly develop in the interests of our countries and peoples, peace, and international understanding. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Oct 85 p 5]

POLISH ARMY DAY IN ROMANIA--On the 42nd anniversary of the Polish People's Army, the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Bucharest, Boguslaw Stahura, gave a cocktail party on 11 October. The party was attended by Colonel General Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, generals, and high-ranking officers. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, military attaches, and members of the diplomatic corps were also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Oct 85 p 5]

HONECKER MESSAGES TO CEAUSESCU--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania: Flying over the territory of the SR of Romania, on my way to the Hellenic Republic where I will pay an official state visit, I want to extend most cordial greetings to you and all citizens in your country. I also want to convey best wishes to the RCP and the Romanian people for achieving new successes in building the socialist society in the interest of socialism and peace. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and president of the GDR State Council. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 85] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania: Flying over the territory of your country on my way home after a visit to the Hellenic Republic,

once again I take the opportunity to extend warmest greetings to you and all citizens of the SR of Romania. On this occasion, too, I would like to stress my conviction that the close fraternal relations between the SED and the RCP, between the GDR and the SR of Romania will continue to develop to the benefit of the two peoples of ours and the cause of socialism and peace. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and president of the GDR State Council. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Oct 85 p 5]

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ALBANIA

NATO ALLIES' OPPOSITION TO SDI NOTED

AU101303 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 10 Oct 85

["The Allies' Oppose the American 'Star Wars' Program"]

[Text]. Tirana, 10 Oct (ATA)—It is not only the peoples throughout the world who condemn the militarist policy of the superpowers but also different countries, which under pressure from the masses, are forced to oppose the arms race and the increasing danger of a world nuclear conflagration. Thus, Australia and Holland openly voiced their opposition to the American demand for cooperation in the military offensive "Star Wars" program. They followed Denmark, France, Norway and other countries which have described it as "a profoundly military program" which leads to the intensification of the arms race between the two superpowers.

The number of countries opposing the militarist policy of Washington is rising because they are becoming increasingly aware of the great political and military danger involving this American adventurous program. Their participation in such a program will be of grave consequences for them. On the other side, the opposition to the American demand for engagement and cooperation in the "Star Wars" program can also be seen in the refusal of these countries to make their financial and material contribution to this program, something which would cause problems for their economies.

These acts which oppose the military demands of the Reagan administration run counter to the aims of American imperialists, that is why Washington tries to intimidate them through economic and military pressures. The refusal of various countries to link themselves with the American militarist plans of "Star Wars" type is evidence of the increasing opposition to the policy of war and to the nuclear arms race."

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ALBANIA

IMF, WORLD BANK BURDEN UNDEVELOPED WITH DEBTS

AU081027 Tirana ATA in English 1020 GMT 8 Oct 85

["International Monetary Fund and World Bank, Instruments for Plunder"]

[Text] Tirana, 8 Oct (ATA)--The proceedings of the General Assembly of International Monetary Fund and World Bank which began in Seoul mark a fresh effort by imperialist powers to keep the undeveloped countries under the heavy burden of debts and exploit them to the maximum.

The imperialist powers are using the rostrum of this assembly as a means for deceiving the representatives of the poor and economically weak countries, in particular the African countries by offering them "aid" in the shape of long term 2.7 billion dollar credit. Thus, the international bourgeoisie is again advertising debts and credits, these main instruments in the hands of neocolonialism as means of salvation which would allegedly help the undeveloped countries to overcome their major economic and financial difficulties.

It is common knowledge that by the end of 1984, 105 countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia had a foreign debt amounting to \$895. Last year alone they paid \$92 in interest rates. This situation has brought many of these countries on the eve of bankruptcy. Now the imperialist powers through the IMF, advise these countries to receive new debts in order to pay old ones. This is nothing but a new effort by the industrialized countries which exploit the difficult situation in the poor and economically weak countries in order to increase their exploitation and enhance their economic and political dependence. Life is proving convincingly with each passing day that it is indispensable for the peoples and countries to exercise their sovereignty over the natural assets.

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ALBANIA

ALIA SPEAKS AT GJIROKASTER RALLY

AU221755 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 12 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by Ramiz Alia AWP Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at 11 October mass rally in the city of Gjirokaster]

[Text] We are very happy to meet with you sisters and brothers of Gjirokaster. Gjirokaster is dear to all of us, because here live a heroic people with outstanding fighting and working traditions, a people who were linked with the party like flesh is to the bone from the very beginning of the glorious National Liberation Struggle. But Gjirokaster is loved and honored by all the Albanian people, because this city gave to the country the most outstanding son of the new Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, because it is in this city, among its noble people, that Enver learned for the first time the meaning of country and flag, of freedom and justice, the spirit of the people and their aspirations. Meeting you, sisters and brothers of Gjirokaster, is like meeting our own dear Enver.

On this occasion, permit me to bring you the most cordial greetings and best wishes of the AWP Central Committee. May you enjoy happiness, joy, and ever greater successes in your work!

We have been sent by the party and are meeting you here today at a time when "The Week of Enver" has started all over the country. This is a part of that powerful revolutionary movement undertaken by the working people of our country to transform pain into strength as well as to implement and further promote Comrade Enver's brilliant deeds.

Our working masses are struggling daily with Enver in their minds, but in these days, on the threshold of 16 October, the people and the party declared "The Week of Enver," in order to commemorate and to honor, as they do every year, Comrade Enver's birthday.

"The Week of Enver" will be a week of intensive effort to fulfill and overfulfill our tasks in every direction, it will be a period of daily confrontation with Enver's teachings, a period of discovering new

reserves and boundless energies, a period in which we will advance old pledges and undertake new ones, a period in which we will study his works. "The Week of Enver" will be a source of great lessons for the party, the communists, and cadres, to work daily and to achieve successes as in the days of Enver. We must work, learn, and train for defense every day as on the "Day of Enver," we must work and live every week as we do during "The Week of Enver." This is a great task for all communists, cadres, workers, cooperativists, servicemen, the youth, "Enver's Young Pioneers," and all the people. The fulfillment of this task is related to the country's progress, to guaranteeing a happier future for the working people, to constant strengthening our socialist homeland.

A sound political situation exists everywhere in our country. All the people, men and women, in the North and in the South, in the countryside and in the cities, are united like a fist of steel around the party. This unity can be seen in the unprecedented mobilization that has erupted in all corners of the country to fulfill the state plans in industry, agriculture, education, culture, and defense."

As you know this has not been a good year. It started with a bitter winter which paralyzed life in six or seven northern districts for nearly 2 months. Its consequences manifested themselves particularly with regard to the production of wheat. The severe winter was followed by an unprecedented prolonged drought. The difficulties that were created were considerable, particularly in the energy field. The water in the reservoirs of hydroelectric power plants has sunk to its lowest level. Consequently, we were forced to adopt some emergency measures. Work has been discontinued in some plants and factories; in some others work has been reduced to two shifts or is going on for only 5-6 days a week. Some factories are working only 6 hours daily, and so forth. This cannot fail to have a negative influence on the fulfillment of the industrial production plan. But the drought has also affected agriculture, particularly corn production, as well as the production of sunflower, vegetables, and forage crops.

Despite all this, our people, the workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia, under the party's leadership, are emerging stronger than the frost and the drought. With extraordinary efforts and mobilization, stimulated by the party's directive, to transform the great pain caused by the loss of Comrade Enver into strength, and following the solemn pledge to consistently implement his teachings and his deeds, they have made it possible to fulfill the planned tasks in many sectors, and in some cases to fulfill it very well. Working with redoubled energies and a militant spirit, good results were attained in wheat production, whose plan, on a Republic scale, was fulfilled 98 percent, despite the difficult conditions, with a record production exceeding that of any previous year. The cotton production plan was also overfulfilled for the first time. Good results have been attained in the production of sunflower, beans, fruit, summer vegetables, and so forth.

Satisfactory crops are also expected with regard to tobacco, sugar-beet, and so forth. With regard to corn, although the plan may not be entirely fulfilled, production in many districts will be larger than in the previous year.

The achievements, under such unfavorable weather conditions, are a reflection of the correctness of the policy pursued by our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for the development of agriculture, building an entire irrigation network, thus enabling agriculture to overcome even the most adverse weather conditions. These achievements are also a reflection of the heroic and conscious work of our people.

The magnificence of the party's correct policy and of the heroism of our people is highlighted even better when we watch what is happening in the neighboring countries, which have also been affected by a prolonged drought. According to press reports, the consequences of the drought in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Southern Italy have been disastrous, owing to the lack of an efficient irrigation system. Less than 70 percent of the wheat has been harvested, while corn has been almost completely burned in some regions. Incalculable losses have also been registered with regard to the production of livestock fodder. Consequently a country like Bulgaria, known as a grain exporter, is expected to import 2-3 million tons of grain to meet the demand for bread, while in Yugoslavia, particularly in the southern republics and in Kosovo, livestock is being slaughtered on a massive scale owing to a shortage of fodder. In addition, price increases have been announced in those countries to compensate for the losses caused by the drought.

This is not happening and will not happen in our country. We may undoubtedly face difficulties, but we will not have to import grain, bread production is assured, and we will not raise prices. Our socialist state, the people's power, will find the resources and the possibility of making up for the losses and the burden caused by natural disasters will not lower the living standard of the working masses. Where does the state find these resources? The state draws on savings, on the accumulation created by particular branches of the economy, on increased productivity, and on the reduction of production costs in various branches. This is why the party calls on everyone, the workers, the peasants, the intelligentsia, and the cadres to redouble their efforts to raise production in order to minimize the burden of these losses and of the deficits created. This is why the party calls for increased productivity and the strengthening of the regimen of thrift, particularly in the use of electricity, fuels, and raw materials. The party and mass organizations must increase their political activity more than ever to make things clear to the people, so that they may correctly evaluate the situation and meet all difficulties with a lofty political awareness.

Increased drive at work and the achievement of the best results possible in production are also essential in preparing for the great tasks awaiting us in the future. As you know, progressing resolutely on the road indicated by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the party is preparing the plan for the country's economic and cultural development over the next 5 years. This plan opens up magnificent prospects to our country. Through its correct directives and its struggle, our heroic party, which has wisely guided and is guiding the people on the road of socialism, is daily creating the conditions for the constant development of the economy and culture, for a constant improvement in the living standards of the people. For this purpose, the party relies on the great material and human possibilities created in our country as a result of the work that has already been done. The new 5-year plan stipulates that Albania will make ever greater strides in all directions, in the development of heavy industry, and particularly in the development of light industry and foods industry; in agriculture, and particularly with the intention of definitively resolving the problem with vegetables and livestock products; as well as in education, culture, and country's defense.

The party is fully convinced that all the tasks raised will be successfully fulfilled. The revolutionary fervor at work now being manifested everywhere will not remain kindled, but will be further raised throughout the country and in all directions.

The AWP Central Committee is particularly convinced that Gjirokaster will be in the lead in all this fervor and impetus, that the workers, cooperativist peasants, and the intelligentsia of your district will become even more creative fighters and that they will shine in the implementation of Comrade Enver's teachings. We would like all other districts, all the working people, to see in Gjirokaster the example of a vanguard in plan fulfillment in all directions, in the economy, culture, education, and defense. This, comrades, is not a mere wish. The district of Gjirokaster has all the possibilities for progressing in all directions.

Industry, agriculture, transportation, education, the health service, and all other aspects of life have developed comprehensively in your district. Gjirokaster has a growing workers class, young in age, innovational in production, professionally qualified, politically and ideologically educated, and prepared for the country's defense. Comrade Enver used to say a long time ago that although small in numbers, we have a firm base of the people's power in the workers class of Gjirokaster.

A powerful industry has been set up in Gjirokaster, capable of producing consumer goods for the needs of the people throughout the country. This industry, as well as the other branches, has fulfilled its industrial production tasks not only for the first 4 years of the current 5-year period, but also for the first 8 months of the current year.

We are also reinforced in our conviction that Gjirokaster will remain in the lead of other districts by the fact that it has had good results in agriculture, in the plains and in the highlands, from Dropull to Kurvelesh. The party will assist you with new investments, particularly with regard to extending the irrigation network and systematizing the land in order to ensure that agriculture will become increasingly more independent from weather conditions.

The party wishes Gjirokaster to remain as beautiful as it is. Comrade Enver was particularly keen on this.

You know how much he loved this city, these people. No one has described Gjirokaster better than he has done, with so much love and gratitude, particularly in his book "Years of Childhood." No one has better described Gjirokaster, its streets, its houses, but particularly its magnificent people, those simple industrious people, those honest and patriotic people.

Whenever he spoke about Gjirokaster, and I assure you that he did this frequently, he spoke about various events, about struggle and efforts, about their patriotic spirit. He spoke ardently about this characteristic city and the need to preserve it as a rare monument. You remember well that during his visit in 1969 he told you: "I would like to say a few words not as a native of Gjirokaster, but as a 'man from Tirana.'" I beg the people of Gjirokaster very much, the architects, the leading party and state comrades in your district, to preserve the city as it is, but also to make it even more beautiful, because it really is a wonder." Like all his other instructions, we must heed this one, too, all of us, you the people of Gjirokaster, and we "from Tirana," workers and architects, as well as the party and state organs in the district and at the center.

Comrades, the all-round strengthening of the country, the constant improvement of living conditions directly influence the tempering of the people's unity around the party. And we must strengthen this unity, because this is the guarantee of all our present and future victories, it is the guarantee for the preservation of the country's freedom and independence.

The party and Comrade Enver have taught us that united as one single body we can face up to any difficulty. We know that socialism in this free and independent Albania is a thorn in the side of our enemies, be they domestic or foreign, imperialist or revisionist. But we know also, and all our people are determined in this, that no force exists or will ever exist on this earth that can hinder our progress toward the triumph of socialism; and that there is not and will not be any enemy which will find us asleep and unprepared to defend the freedom and independence of our socialist homeland.

The people lack nothing to achieve their aims. They have the party to lead them, that Marxist-Leninist party that Comrade Enver Hoxha left us pure and militant; they have their own people's power, they have confidence in the communist future, and they are determined to march toward it unwaveringly.

Long live the people of Gjirokaster!

Glory to Comrade Enver Hoxha's brilliant deed!

Long live the party!

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ALBANIA

PROKOP MURRA ON HOXHA AS MILITARY LEADER

AU112058 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Oct 85 pp 2-3

[Article by Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Minister of People's Defense: "Glorious Commander, Architect of Our People's Army"]

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha's figure and deed as the distinguished founder and leader of the party and of the state, Commander of the Army, and architect of socialist Albanian rises even more magnificently with the passing of time. His is the great historic merit of founding the Communist Party, as the sole political and ideological staff, under whose leadership the Albanian people united around the National Liberation Front in the struggle for national and social liberation. He is the architect, organizer, creator, and direct leader of the armed branch of our people, the National Liberation Army, in the struggle against the foreign and domestic enemies, leading it from victory to victory, to the country's liberation and the establishment of the people's power.

As a distinguished military theoretician and thinker, he is the architect of our Military Art of the People's Warfare and inspirer of the idea of training all the people for the country's defense. Comrade Ramiz Alia has stated that the creation and development of our people's army is closely linked with Comrade Enver Hoxha's name, with his political and organizational thinking, and with his concrete activity as political commissar and supreme commander since the creation of the first armed units and until now.

Even in the first party resolutions, Comrade Enver wrote that our party cannot be considered a Marxist-Leninist party unless it has organized the struggle, unless it has organized the National Liberation Army of the people. As a consistent implementor of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, Comrade Enver was able to lead the struggle and to fulfill all problems raised for solution with maturity and sureness. He was clear in his own mind, and knew how to implement in our country's concrete conditions Marx's teachings that uprising is a particular form of popular struggle, subjected to particular laws. One never plays with the uprising, and when it does begin one must have unwavering confidence and lead it to the very end with the greatest



determination, always being on the offensive. Defense is death for the uprising. Comrade Enver's genius as the leader of the revolution and a military strategist lies in the fact that under the conditions of Albania, with limited territory, with scarce human and material resources, he found entirely original solutions. He created the army from the ranks of the rebellious people and its political and military cadres rose from the flame of the liberation struggle.

Comrade Enver showed great solicitude and saw to it that the army was educated from its very inception with the Marxist-Leninist ideology as a political army of a new type, fully aware of what it was fighting for and of the objectives to be attained. The party itself and its leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, placed themselves at the head of the army, in command.

In organizing the struggle and the National Liberation Army, Comrade Enver loyally implemented the Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance. It is a historical fact that Albania is the only country in Europe that liberated itself entirely through its own forces, with no one's help. Under the extraordinary conditions and facing innumerable obstacles, Comrade Enver successfully resolved a number of great questions of particular importance, like organizing the uprising and arming the people; outlining the ways in which the struggle and our army would be organized and would develop, concentrating the forces in a strategic manner and maneuvering them throughout the territory in accordance with the situations that arose, and so forth. It is to Comrade Enver Hoxha's credit that our National Liberation Army retained its total independence in the context of all military and strategic actions of World War II, bravely, intelligently, and farsightedly, never permitting any diktat or interference by others in domestic affairs. This was an imperative, as well as the only salvation, in order to preserve the victories attained with so much blood and sacrifices.

As a brilliant student of Marxist-Leninist military thinking, Enver Hoxha elaborated and laid the foundations of the military art of the National Liberation Struggle and its components. On the basis of this art and his capacity as commissar and, later on, as supreme commander, Comrade Enver directly planned and guided all strategic operations, the entire National Liberation Struggle, which today constitute a wealthy experience in the field of revolutionary military art. As a great military strategist, he distinguished himself by his special ability in orienting himself and in taking rapid, correct and farsighted decisions.

The great victories attained by our army in the National Liberation Struggle bear the seal of the creative personality and individuality of Comrade Enver Hoxha as the leader of the revolution, and as a legendary military strategist.

Consistently adhering to the teachings of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, according to which the creation and consolidation of a people's revolutionary army is not only an imperative for the national liberation and for destroying the old state apparatus, but also for the entire historical period stretching from capitalism to communism, Comrade Enver stressed on the very day of the Liberation: "Our army must become a model army and must be able to defend the people, it must be able to defend the power for which it shed so much blood. Our army must be modernized and must be equipped with all the military qualities and modern weapons; it must become a political army because it will then know how to defend properly the interests of the Albanian people." This correct Marxist-Leninist orientation given by Comrade Enver was of decisive importance.

Through his direct solicitude, and in close relationship with the great social, political, economic, and state transformations, considerable qualitative changes have also occurred in the armed forces, turning them into a modern armed force loyal to the dictatorship of the proletariat. A particular place in the framework of the revolutionary transformations of the armed forces is occupied by the measures adopted after the Open Letter of the AWP Central Committee in 1966 on the direct initiative of Comrade Enver Hoxha and under his guidance. The creation of party committees, the restoration of political commissars, and the abolition of insignias, have further democratized the army's life, strengthened the popular nature of the Army and its conscious discipline, and imbued it with the laws of the revolution and the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Enver's constant teachings and instructions have educated the army to its very marrow with communist ideals and boundless loyalty to the people, to the country. These measures not only barred the way to those negative phenomena that had found a suitable climate in the armies of the formerly socialist countries, where the military castes had extended their haughty domination everywhere and the very nature and intentions of the armies concerned had changed, but created the prerequisites for a further advance in the field of the organization of the country's defense and the political-fighting training of the armed forces. Now these forces fully reflect the steel-like social and political unity of our socialist society.

One particular merit of Comrade Enver Hoxha is that he was the first in the history of the Marxist-Leninist military science to elaborate, concretize, and partially implement the Leninist teachings concerning the merging of the army with the armed people, where every citizen is a soldier and every soldier is a citizen, a builder of socialism. He defined the concrete ways of replacing the barracks with the Free Military Schools, of the arming and the military training of all the people for the country's defense.

Comrade Enver not only elaborated the party's military line, but also fought consistently and with complete conviction to implement it in life. On the basis of this line of the People's Military Art and of Comrade Enver's orientations, the organizational and training structure of the army and all its branches was perfected. The branch of the Volunteer Self-Defense Force was organized and military training was also included in the curriculum of youth attending school. All this constitutes a genuine qualitative leap in the construction and functioning of a revolutionary army.

Another brilliant page in Comrade Enver's gigantic work and effort is represented by the consistent defense, from Marxist-Leninist positions, of the party's military line against the attacks, strikes, intrigues, interference, threats, and conspiracies of the domestic and foreign enemies. This firm stand was salvational for our party, our people, and our army.

Leading the party, Comrade Enver, with rare courage, acuteness, and a lofty political and ideological maturity, permitted no one to interfere in the affairs of our National Liberation Army, not even the "allies" and the "friends." He met with unprecedented boldness all efforts to subordinate our army to the intentions of the Titoite leadership. Comrade Enver unmasked and defeated through his resolute stand the all-round pressures of the Khrushchevite revisionists to place our army under the command of Soviet marshals and to degenerate it into an army of the bourgeois-revisionist type. Comrade Enver discovered, unmasked, and rejected with clarity and farsightedness the defeatist and reactionary Maoist theories of "slithering," which B. Balluku, M. Shehu, and company wished to introduce in our army.

Leading the party, Comrade Enver has always preserved the army's crystal-clear purity and has protected it against the blows of the enemy, be it foreign or domestic, because, as he said: "...For us the cause of the army has always been and remains as sacred as the cause of the party."

In the fact of the high vigilance of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the communists, the cadres, and all the army personnel, the enemies have been discovered and unmasked and our dictatorship of the proletariat struck them mercilessly. In these great battles of the bitter class struggle the role of the party in the army has been further strengthened, the people's military art has been further perfected, training was revolutionized, conscious military discipline has been strengthened, and combat-readiness has been raised to a higher degree. Socialist Albania's defense does not rest on international circumstances, nor on military treaties, nor on the umbrellas of the superpowers, but like in everything else, it rests on the strength and lofty patriotism of our people who are armed and militarily trained. Our country is now capable of meeting all aggressors or coalition of aggressors through its own forces and of scoring victory over them.

On the basis of the Marxist-Leninist military science, the fighting traditions of our country, the experience of the National Liberation War, and on the basis of the new experience of our People's Army, closely linked also with external and internal situations, Comrade Enver Hoxha left us a great legacy, a monumental deed: our military art of the people's struggle. As a military theoretician, he has formulated precisely and fully the objective laws of our people's warfare. What lies at the foundation of our strategy, operational art, and tactics--which constitute the integral parts of our military art--is the theoretical concept and practice of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which give our military art particular, original, and characteristic traits, which give it a creative, national, popular, dynamic, lively, and modern character.

Comrade Enver's legacy on the questions of war, the army, and the military art is a considerable one and constitutes a great treasure. This legacy, which is to be found in a summarized manner in the two columns entitled "On the People's Army," in the documents of the National Liberation War and the National Liberation Army, in many of his works and speeches spanning half a century, in various texts and regulations that Comrade Enver has personally compiled, has served and will continue henceforth to be at the foundation of the education and political-combat training of our armed forces. They constitute a guide to action, a source of knowledge, and a point of orientation for the personnel of all army structures, for all military scholars. Their consistent implementation constitutes a guarantee that, as hitherto, our defense will be invincible.

Our armed forces, guided by the party led by Comrade Ramiz Alia, will continue to march resolutely on Comrade Enver Hoxha's revolutionary road, will further master and implement his immortal teachings that Albania may always be strong, forever red, as he wanted it to be.

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ALBANIA

ACTIVITIES OF ALGERIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

Wreath-laying at Hoxha Grave

AU181430 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, 18 Oct (ATA)—The delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria led by the chairman of the Assembly Rabah Bitat paid homage and laid a wreath at the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the Martyrs' graves of the nation, on 17 October before noon, in token of honor and respect for the glorious and unforgettable leader of the party and the Albanian people. The delegation placed a wreath also at the "Mother Albania" monument.

Present at the ceremony were the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska, the chairman of the People's Council of Tirana District Tuhi Sheqi, the vice-chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Met Rreli and other comrades.

Visits Tirana Exhibition

AU181432 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, 18 Oct (ATA)—The delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria led by the chairman of the Assembly Rabah Bitat, visited the National Museum of History in the capital, on 17 October.

At the museum entrance the Algerian friends were received by the director of the Institute of History, Prof. Stefanaq Pollo. Through the materials displayed in the museum, they were acquainted with the glorious history of our people since the ancient time, with their struggle and efforts for freedom and independence, for the liberation of the homeland the triumph of the people's revolution. They saw with special attention the hall which reflects the major projects set up during the years of the people's power in the construction of socialism and the defense of the homeland.

In this visit the delegation was accompanied by the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka.

On 17 October the Algerian delegation visited the "Albania Today", exhibition. In this visit it was accompanied by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska and other comrades.

The Algerian friends were recieved by the vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission Bujar Koloneci.

Here, they were acquainted with the great socialist transformations made in our country in the years of the people's power under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, with the vigorous development of industry and agriculture, education, culture and science by relying on their own forces.

Evaluating the all sided economic and cultural development of our country, during the visit, the head of the Algerian delegation Rabah Bitat said that the transformation Albania has made, the progress and prosperity of its people under the leadership of their glorious party, make Albania today be proud that the great sacrifices that its sons have made, have led to the realization of the objectives.

In honor of the delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, led by the chairman of the Assembly Rabah Bitat, a concert was given in the hall of the Opera and Ballet Theater in the capital, last night.

Attending the performance were also the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska, the vice-chairman of the People's Assembly Jashar Menzelxhiu, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihata Tozaj and other comrades.

#### Visits Kruje, Shkoder Districts

AU191719 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, 19 Oct (ATA)—The delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria headed by the chairman of the Assembly, Rabah Bitat made visits to the districts of Kruje and Shkoder yesterday.

During these visits the delegation was accompanied by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihata Tozaj, and other comrades. Present were also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci and the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in our country, Amer Rabah.

In Kruje the delegation visited the "Gjergj Kastrioti Scanderbeg" National Museum where it was received by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Irakli Vero. By passing through the halls of this museum the Algerian guests got acquainted with the heroic struggle of the Albanian people led by the national hero Gjergj Kastrioti Scanderbeg against the Ottoman occupiers.

Then the Algerian delegation went to the District of Shkoder. At the "Enver Hoxha" hydropower station of Koman, the delegation was received by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Skender Dema and the chief engineer of the hydropower station Kujtim Bejtja. The director of the station Ismail Ahmeti acquainted the Algerian guests with the vigorous development of the hydroenergetics as well as the major prospects opened to this branch of industry in our country. They visited some objects of this project such as the dam and the machinery hall where they were acquainted with the heroic work of the builders of this hydropower station.

In honor of the Algerian delegation the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shkoder District People's Council, Skender Dema, gave a luncheon which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

#### Visits Hoxha Tractor Combine

AU201557 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, 20 Oct (ATA)—In continuation of its friendly visit to our country, the delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, headed by the chairman of the assembly, Rabah Bitat, visited the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine in the capital yesterday.

In this visit the delegation was accompanied by the vice-chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Jashar Menzelxhiu, the Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj and other comrades.

Present were also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Nesip Kaci, and the charge d'affaires a. i. of the embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in our country Amer Rabah.

At the entrance to the combine the Algerian guests were received by the director of the combine, Llambi Gegprifti, the chief engineer, Hamit Shanku and other comrades. The director of the combine, Llambi Gegprifti, acquainted them with the history of this important center of our engineering industry, with the important achievements of its collective, with the successful efforts of the working people for the extension and increase of the production of spare parts, various equipment and machineries, etc. The Algerian guests visited the exhibition of the technical scientific progress and the new mechanical plant of the combine.

The chairman of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, Rabah Bitat spoke highly of the successes of the collective of this combine, which have been achieved by relying on its own forces, and said among others: "The victories we have seen in the development of your country are an incontestable proof of the determination and creative genius of the Albanian people. We express our most sincere wishes for more progress and prosperity".

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ALBANIA

SCIENTIFIC SESSION ON HOXHA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE

AU091333 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Tirana, 9 Oct (ATA)—On occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birth of our beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Academy of Science organized yesterday a scientific session devoted to Comrade Enver Hoxha's work "On Science."

Attending were working people of various scientific institutions of the Academy of Science, the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana and other guests.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Sofokli Lazri, the secretary of the district party committee, Pirro Lako and other comrades.

The session was declared open by the vice-president of the Academy of Sciences Prof. Kole Popa who said among others that Comrade Enver Hoxha, as an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, highly estimated the role of science for the socialist construction of our country. This orientation for science and technology, for the development of the technical scientific revolution in our country have always served as a guide for our scientific research.

In conclusion Prof. Kole Popa said that the working people of the scientific institutions, being in steel like unity round the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, will work untiringly to carry into life the major ideas of Comrade Enver Hoxha regarding science, to raise to a higher qualitative level the studies in service of the economy and socialist culture.

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YOUTH PRESENT MESSAGE TO AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AU171351 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, 17 Oct (ATA)—The secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party Comrades Lenka Cuko, Simon Stefani and Vangjel Cerrava received on 16 October at the seat of the Central Committee of the party a group of young workers, cooperativists, students, soldiers and Enver's Pioneers, who handed over the message that the younger generation of socialist Albania addressed to the Central Committee of the party on occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Present at the ceremony organized on the occasion were also the first secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA [Union of Working Youth of Albania] Mehmet Elezi and other comrades.

The message expresses the solemn oath of our younger generation to march always ahead on Enver's path, under the leadership of the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

On 16 October, the day of the 77th anniversary of the birth of our great and unforgettable teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the message says among others, the younger generation of Socialist Albania expresses once again boundless gratitude for the heroic Party of Labor and its legendary founder and leader who made this epoch glorious.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has only a birthday, only 16 October. He lives and is never dead, because the party leads us according to his Marxist-Leninist teachings, because Albania lives and advances under its brilliant flag.

In the name of the Central Committee of the party and of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, the representatives of the younger generation and our entire heroic youth were greeted by Comrade Lenka Cuko.

She pointed out among others that the message is another expression of the boundless love that youth nurtures for the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, is an expression of the revolutionary spirit prevailing in its ranks and of the militant organization of the Labor Youth Union of Albania, of the unwavering faith that youth have in the Marxist-Leninist line of the party, of the readiness to work and fight untiringly, hardly, through sweat and knowledge for the ceaseless development of socialism and the defense of the homeland. It is at the same time an expression of the steel unity of the youth with the party, of the determination of the youth to march resolutely on the road shown by the party, on the road of the life-giving teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

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ALBANIA

ACTIVITIES OF ITALY-ALBANIA AND FRANCE-ALBANIA SOCIETIES

AU201529 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, 20 Oct (ATA)—On occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birthday of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Italy-Albania Friendship Association organized an activity at its seat in Rome. Present were also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Rome, Bashkim Dino and other embassy officials.

The activity was declared open by the chairman of Italy-Albania Friendship Association, Arturo Foschi. In his opening speech he stressed among others that Enver Hoxha was a great patriot who fought with pen and rifle for the freedom of the people and Albania, for the national unity, for introducing Albania into the road of progress and the construction of the new socialist society. Enver Hoxha deserves the affection that the people have for him because he defended the values of the Albanian people and their homeland till the end of his life. Foschi spoke highly about the wisdom and far-sightedness of Comrade Enver Hoxha during the national liberation war in displaying concern for the former Italian soldiers in Albania after the capitulation of the fascist Italy. The former commissar of "Antonio Gramsci" battalion, Bruno Bruneti said that Enver Hoxha was a great legendary commander. The coming generations will always remember him as a great resolute statesman, as the architect of new Albania.

The professor of Perugia University, A. Baltadori, after highly evaluating the role of Comrade Enver Hoxha in all the achievements of new socialist Albania, stressed that Enver Hoxha had a broad vision for the future of Albania. He had confidence in this future and never made compromises with anyone to the detriment of the happiness of Albanian people.

Albania, Baltadori concluded, guided by the teachings of the PLA with Ramix Alia at the head will be a model state in the present day world.

The France-Albanian Friendship Association in collaboration with the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in France, organized a commemorative meeting devoted to the life and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The speech on the occasion was made by the vice-chairman of the friendship association Abraham Behar who said among others:

"Enver Hoxha went down in history as one of the greatest figures and personalities of human thinking. He put his entire whole life in the service of the Albanian people and other peoples fighting for freedom and independence. The struggle and life of Enver Hoxha is the struggle and the life of the Albanian people. The major transformations in the new modern Albania are inseparable from the life and work of this leader who with a rare wisdom led the Albanian people for nearly 50 years of battles, from which he always emerged victorious. Thanks to his struggle and work, Albania has become today a free and politically and economically independent country".

Those present were greeted by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in France, Maxhun Peka.

The film "Long Life to Enver Hoxha", which was liked by those present was also screened.

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ALBANIA

CARCANI SPEAKS TO LUSHNJE HARVEST WORKERS

AU071502 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, 7 Oct (ATA)--The work to harvest the late crops without losses is continuing at fast rates in Lushnje District for some days. Over the past three days more than 10 thousand cooperativists and working people of agricultural enterprises have been engaged in the action to pick the cotton. Some 3,500 quintals of cotton were picked on the first day, whereas on 5 and 6 October this figure rose to 4,000 quintals. On a district scale the plan of cotton production is being fully realized. Many agricultural economies, such as Sarava, Golemi, Germenji, Fier-Shegan, Krutja, the "29 Nentori" agricultural enterprise etc, reported on the fulfillment of the cotton production plan and are actually working to overfulfill the task. The delivery of cotton to the processing plant is continuing at fast rates.

Over these days intensive efforts have been made to harvest maize, tobacco, and soya.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, came among the cooperativists and agricultural workers of this district yesterday. Being accompanied by the first secretary of the district party committee, Xhemal Dauti, and other comrades, he met and talked warmly with the cooperativists of Sarava, Fier-Shegan, Toshkez, Krutja and Kemishtaj.

After being acquainted with the achievements of these workers, who have overfulfilled the production plan in all the crops, he congratulated them on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally. Comrade Adil Carcani said that these successes are based on educational activity of the party organization among the people regarding the conscious implementation of the tasks set by the 12th plenum of the Central Committee of the party, on the vanguard example set by the communists and the cadres as well as on the perfection of the

method of organization and management of the work. He said that the same spirit of mobilization should be maintained in the campaign for autumn sowings, whose tasks are great and which calls for a work with a higher quality so that more abundant harvests are ensured in the future.

Comrade Adil Carcani expressed his conviction that the agricultural workers of Lushnje District, always implementing the directives of the party and the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, will raise their mobilization in order to carry their achievements forward.

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ALBANIA

BRIEFS

NEW HOXHA BOOK PUBLISHED--The book entitled "Selected Letters, Volume I" by Comrade Enver Hoxha has been published and is on sale; on the eve of the 77th birthday of the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and of the people. This volume is the first in a series of publications containing selected letters by Comrade Enver, which will contain a part of his widespread correspondence with the people; with working collectives, personalities in science, the arts, and culture; with comrades and close collaborators, workers, peasants, intellectuals, youth, young pioneers; as well as with friends and well-wishers of our country during the years 1945-1985. With the publication of Comrade Enver Hoxha's "Selected Letters," the communists, the working people, the youth, and all the people are given the opportunity to acquaint themselves in the fullest manner with the immortal deeds of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his close links with the people, friends, and comrades, which characterized the great leader of the party and of the people, the architect of the new Socialist Albania. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 85]

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA--Tirana, 22 Oct (ATA)--The delegation of the Central Committee of the LYUA [Union of Working Youth of Albania] led by the member of this committee, editor-in-chief of the newspaper ZERI I RINISE, Remiz Lani which at the invitation of the national leadership of the youth organization of the revolution of Syria, paid a friendly visit to the Arab republic of Syria, returned home. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 22 Oct 85]

AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY VISITS--Tirana, 22 Oct (ATA)--At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries a delegation of Austria-Albania Friendship Association led by the vice-chairman of this association and chairman of the branch of Graz Andreas Borghold paid a visit to our country recently. During their stay the Austrian friends visited Tirana and other districts where they were acquainted closely with the history and culture of our people and their achievements in different sectors of the economy and culture. The delegation was also received by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries Jorgo Melica. The delegation of the Austria-Albania Friendship Association left our country. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 22 Oct 85]



ALIA GREETES EQUATORIAL GUINEA LEADER--Tirana, 12 Oct (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 to the President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Obiang Nguema Mbassogo: "The commemoration of your national day provides me with the opportunity that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you the sincere greetings and to the friendly people of Equatorial Guinea best wishes for progress and prosperity. I wish that the friendly relations between our two countries develop uninterruptedly." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 12 Oct 85]

RADIO REPORTS 'TERRORIST' HIJACK--Agencies report that a group of armed terrorists hijacked on Monday evening the Italian passenger ship Achille Lauro, with 450 people on board, which had left Alexandria. Citing the Egyptian foreign minister, MENA reports that the hijackers surrendered this afternoon, leaving the ship and the hostages. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 85]

BURKINA FASO DELEGATION DEPARTS--Tirana, 3 Oct (ATA)--The delegation of the younger generation of Burkina Faso headed by the national secretary general of the Defense Committees of Revolution of Burkina Faso, Pierre Ouedraogo, left our country on 2 October. Over its stay in our country the friends from Burkina Faso visited work and production centers, educational and cultural institutions in the districts of Tirana, Gjirokaster, Sarande and Vlore. Likewise, they made visits to the big construction site of the "Enver Hoxha" hydropower station in Koman and to the national youth action in Lukove where they got acquainted with the work done by the youth to deserve the title "standard bearers in the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". The delegation was also received by the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Xhorxhi Robo, the minister of construction, Farudin Hoxha, the minister of light and foodstuff industry, Vito Kapo, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci and other comrades. The friends were seen off at the airport by the first secretary of the LYUA [Union of Working Youth of Albania] Central Committee, Mehmet Elezi, the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Xhorxhi Robo and other comrades. A group of young pioneers presented the friends with bouquets of flowers. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 3 Oct 85]

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CSO: 2020/21

BULGARIA

BAN ON BULGARIAN SPORTSWOMAN APPROVED

AU221508 Sofia BTA in English 1325 BMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 22 (BTA)--The RABOTNICHESKO DELO daily defines Lyudmila Zhecheva Andonova's use of the harmful stimulant "Amphetamine" during the international competitions in London on July 19 as "unpardonable". As is known, the International Athletics Federation has banned Lyudmila Andonova, who is the women's high-jump world record holder (207 cm), for life from competitive activities.

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO sports commentator defines this act of Andonova and her coach as "a gross violation of sports ethics."

"This act," the author writes under the headline "Unpardonable", "is still more intolerable for representatives of Bulgaria which is conducting an organized struggle against doping. The people's Health Bill passed by the National Assembly has a paragraph which contains clear and categorical articles for medical control over sports which provides for strict sanctions against the use of prohibited stimulants. The concrete implementation of the law has been specified by respective documents. They are a precondition for the preservation of the health of the people and for stopping the attempts at unfair sports competition. Those who violate them will bear all the consequences provided for by Bulgaria's legislation and by the regulations of the international sports federations."

The commentator defines the decision of the International Athletic Federation as a just decision which deserves understanding and support.

"Bulgarian sports have won deserved and great international prestige and no one has the right to cast a shadow on its clear name," RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses.

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CSO: 2200/29

BULGARIA

MACEDONIAN DIMO KHADZHIDIMOV COMMEMORATED

AU222038 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 October 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Milan Angelov, entitled: "With A Rifle, A Pen, and His Word," devoted to the 110th anniversary of the birth of Dimo Khadzhidimov, a hero of the Ilinden Uprising, fellow-worker of Gotse Delchev, and member of the "Narrow Socialists" (Left-Wing) Party, as well as of the left-wing faction of the United Military Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (VMORO). The article praises Dimo Khadzhidimov as an important figure of the revolutionary movement and of the "national liberation struggles" in Bulgaria, and as an enemy of the "monarchist regime and of its tools" in Bulgaria. The author describes his early career as a revolutionary who "devoted his life to overthrow of the sultan's power in Macedonia and Odrin," and notes his cooperation with Gotse Delchev, whose loyal fellow-worker he remained until Delchev's death.

The author further points out that the defeat of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day Uprising was a heavy blow for Dimo Khadzhidimov, but did not crush his indomitable spirit. He returned to Bulgaria, "having changed his insurrection fighter's uniform for civilian clothes and exchanging his rifle for a pen." Milan Angelov further dwells on Khadzhidimov's character and his virtues as a "convinced socialist", mentioning some of his articles published in the NOVO VREME issues of his time, and his efforts to "unite and head the left-wing within the VROMO, as well as to form a lasting link between this faction and the left-wing socialist party." Milanov adds that Khadzhidimov was elected a "member of the party Central Committee at the Vitosha Conference in 1923" and cites from his "sharp polemical" articles against monarchist regime.

The author describes the assassination of Dimo Khadzhidimov in a Sofia street on 13 September 1924 by an anonymous "hired killer" and adds that it is useless to ask for the name of the killer, because considering the political situation reigning at that time in Bulgaria, Khadzhidimov was "the victim of the ruling upper crust."

The article does not contain any further references to the Macedonian movement.

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CSO: 2200/29

BULGARIA

ZIMBABWE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIAL RECEIVED

AU141603 Sofia BTA in English 1405 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 14 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received today the newly appointed ambassador of Zimbabwe to Bulgaria Mr Nicholas Tasumungurya Goche, who handed in his credentials.

Bulgaria and Zimbabwe are developing a businesslike cooperation both bilaterally and at international forums, noted Mr Zhivkov. He then went on to say that there are reasons to trust the future development of the bilateral economic cooperation. Bulgaria, Mr Zhivkov said, is in a position to assist Zimbabwe in its economic development on the basis of the principle of mutual benefit.

He expressed his satisfaction with the state of the political relations: the good contacts between the BCP and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), between the parliaments, governments, and public organizations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov assured his guest that Bulgaria is ready to seek new ways for the future activation of the contacts in different fields, to the benefit of both peoples, to the benefit of peace and security in the world.

On his part, the Ambassador of Zimbabwe spoke about Bulgaria's material, diplomatic and moral support for the oppressed masses in Zimbabwe during their struggle against colonialism. "You stood with us in our hour of need," he said, "when many other countries and people did not assess correctly the just cause and the essence of our national liberation struggles."

Dwelling upon the problems in the southern part of Africa, Zimbabwe's ambassador noted that his country, together with the other "front-line states", is constantly appealing before the international community to impose economic sanctions against the apartheid regime, and to force it to negotiate with South Africa's black majority.

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CSO: 2200/29

BULGARIA

LESOTHO, ICELAND AMBASSADORS RECEIVED

AU141958 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 14 (BTA)--Today, Bulgaria's State Council President, Todor Zhivkov, wished the people of Lesotho further progress and successes in the efforts toward strengthening their country's independence and in upholding its national sovereignty. Receiving the credentials of Lesotho's newly appointed ambassador, Mr Gerard Pferenyane Koyane, he emphasized that Bulgaria appreciates the efforts which Lesotho makes in support of national liberation movements, and toward the liquidation of the last remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid in the African continent. Mr Todor Zhivkov condemned the aggressive action of the Republic of South Africa against its neighboring states.

Speaking about bilateral relations, Bulgaria's State Council president said there is still room for improvement in them and that Bulgaria is prepared to seek ways to expand the reciprocal ties.

Lesotho's ambassador pointed out that the friendship between the two countries is worth being maintained, nourished and protected. He emphasized that Bulgaria's opposition to neocolonialism, discrimination and dominance over small states encourages Lesotho. He expressed his conviction that there are opportunities available for the enhancement of bilateral cooperation.

In a speech at the presentation of credentials by the Ambassador of Iceland, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that bilateral relations are developing normally. In his opinion, they could be expanded in various fields, which would be in the interests of both peoples and would help build confidence and return to the detente process.

The Bulgarian head of state said that his country is in favor of a durable and fair settlement of all global problems of our time, of a constructive dialogue based on the principles of parity and equal security.

Iceland's ambassador, Mr Pall Asgeir Tryggvason, indicated that bilateral relations are developing in friendship and harmony, that the commercial exchange is limited for the time being but there are possibilities to increase it. He expressed satisfaction over the growing cultural and tourist exchange.

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CSO: 2200/29

BULGARIA

SAVING ENERGY, SUPPLIES STRESSED

AU091839 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of supply, to Kolyu Kolev, deputy editor-in-chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "Shall We Turn Gram and Penny Into Tons and Million?"--place and date of interview not given]

[Text] The unfavorable analysis on the use of the materials, raw materials, energy, and fuels, as well as the recent decisions of the Council of Ministers, prompted this interview. At the end of the year, when the Eighth 5-Year Plan period will end, we unavoidably shall seek an accounting for material expenditures and received production. What will the balance be, and what will the component parts be? It is known that almost two-thirds of the social product comprises the value of the material expenditures. Every percent expresses hundreds of millions of leva, which can turn into public wealth, or when the work is bad, turn into irreparable losses.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed with particular emphasis equilibrium between material balances and economic effectiveness in his remarkable speech at the national conference with the party, state, economic, and public aktiv, which took place last month.

The task has great social importance because the solution of the basic issues of the standard of living depend on the state of material resources. All the possibilities of savings have not been utilized yet, and the material expenditures in production are too high. Such cases have been repeatedly pointed out in the newspaper and they have been the subject of many special inspections on the part of the editorial board and the Committee on State and Public Control. Such inspections are being conducted now too, and their results are being disclosed to the people. An editorial in our newspaper was dedicated to this subject, and discussed at many meetings with party and economic figures. The analysis of the inspections and the information conveyed to the editorial board were the subject matter of the conversation between Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of supply, and Kolyu Kolev, deputy editor-in-chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

[Kolev] I shall start the first question with an opinion which is widely disseminated in society, namely, that the materials, raw materials, energy, and fuels are being freely wasted almost as a "gift from heaven". It is known that the situation is changing and that there are savings, but do the results correspond to the possibilities?

You took part in a number of meetings with party, state, and economic figures, where precise data was revealed on overspending of millions of leva. In Sofia's machine building plants alone, and I shall precisely name them-- "Vasil Kolarov," "Elektronika," and "6 September"--4 million leva have been overspent. I assume that similar analysis prompted the meeting of the Council of Ministers, which reviewed the implementation of the tasks related to decreasing the material expenditures in the people's economy, and adopted appropriate decisions. What caused the Council of Ministers to deal again with this issue?

[Bozhinov] The government and all leading structures are constantly dealing with these problems because the effective and economic use of the energy and material resources is one of the basic and sharp issues of our development. Furthermore, it has turned into a number one problem throughout the world.

Unrenewable reserves of natural resources are being exhausted everywhere. For us this problem is even more significant, when one takes into consideration the fact that our country does not have enough natural resources, and in addition the historical structure of our economy requires much energy and materials. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated at the 20 September national conference of the party, state, economic, and public aktiv, many other countries produce two-three times more than we do, using the same quantity of energy and materials as we.

To explain the great significance of the economic use of the material resources for our development, I shall point out that for the current year it has been envisioned that more than two-thirds of the national revenue growth will take place due to savings from material resources. However, the pace of decreasing the material expenditures since the beginning of the year has been insufficient, and this compelled the Council of Ministers to deal again with this important issue. You are right in saying that the possibilities of saving are far greater. In fact, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial "A Change in the Struggle For Savings Is Needed," carried in the 4 September issue, posed this issue, which is important for us and our development very much on time and I would say rather poignantly.

[Kolev] What is the essence of the decisions of the Council of Ministers on utilizing the material resources, and is there a guarantee that the material expenditures will decrease to the level characteristic of the world economy? I would like to recall that according to the criteria of the October 1981 conference, it had been envisioned that the material expenditures will annually decrease by 2-3 points. In financial terms this means 800 million leva of the national revenue!

[Bozhinov] The calculations are precise, and we do mean large-scale savings. The government directed the attention of the ministries to the fact that the norms on material expenditure per 100 leva production, set for 1985, are not being implemented. These are the so-called norms of achievement, whose implementation will guarantee an additional decrease of material expenditures by 400 million leva more than what has been envisioned in the plan. This task springs from the measures adopted by the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers on compensating for the losses and guaranteeing the implementation of the 1985 plan. As is well known, all other tasks of the compensation programs are being implemented, except for the task related to decreasing the material expenditures.

The ministries were obligated to develop new charts, including charts at the level of economic organizations and departments, for compensating by the end of the year for unfulfilled annual norms regarding material expenditures and securing the conditions of their practical implementation. Such charts have been worked out in the Interdepartmental Coordination Council on Supply and Effective Use of Materials, which approved them at its 18 September meeting.

[Kolev] Do the new decisions of the Council of Ministers envision broadening the stimuli for saving material resources? Perhaps the incentives existing hitherto are insufficient? And another thing—it is a rare event to see that the requirements of the economic mechanism are being observed and that financial means are being allocated in the necessary amount for stimulating collectives which have decreased their material expenditures.

[Bozhinov] The Council of Ministers has decided to use a part of the material expenditures per 100 leva production, which have been saved in comparison with the report for the period until 31 July, for stimulating the working collectives. The Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Finance, Committee on Labor and Social Work, and the Bulgarian National Bank have been instructed to issue a decree to this effect.

[Kolev] I suppose that great interest has been shown regarding this decree. Since it was not published in the daily press I would ask you to explain its basic elements.

[Bozhinov] The decree has been issued, and it is very easy to understand and apply. It creates real stimuli for decreasing material expenditures. As I already mentioned, a part of the savings achieved in comparison with the 31 July report is being directed toward providing stimuli. If a certain plant had achieved until 31 July, for example 65 leva material expenditures per 100 leva production, and in September it had decreased its material expenditures to 62 leva, and had produced goods worth 1 million leva, it would have achieved savings to the tune of 30,000 leva.

A part of these savings is being deducted for use as material incentives. This part varies and depends on whether the charts on compensating for lagging behind in saving material expenditures, which we mentioned a short while ago, are being implemented, and whether the annual norm is being achieved.



--Some 10 percent are deducted from savings achieved up to the norm of a given month;

--20 percent of the savings are deducted for stimulating when the savings achieved belong to a period between 1 month and 1 year;

--If the savings surpass their annual plan, the deduction is 30 percent.

[Kolev] The stimuli are very big and they will encourage many collectives, brigades, and workers. However, there is a more practical question: When the sums allocated for stimulation are received, what will the procedure be, and what administrative and financial mechanisms will be operative? Where are the means of stimulating being reported and who are those who will benefit from them?

[Bozhinov] The deductions are taking place in economic organizations without enterprises, and in the enterprises of economic organizations, in other words, wherever the savings are being directly implemented. [sentence as published] The means are being distributed every month according to internal production units and are being fully utilized for awarding those workers, specialists, and leaders who have directly contributed to decreasing material expenditures. Awards can also be given to persons who do not work at a given plant but have participated in and have personally contributed to decreasing the material expenditures.

[Kolev] Is it only these stimuli that are expected to influence the saving of material expenditures?

[Bozhinov] No. All other stimuli are being preserved, namely, the stimuli which act in accordance with the economic mechanism. The Ministry of Supply can use its purpose-oriented fund for awarding working collectives and individual workers, specialists, leaders, and scientific workers who have contributed to fulfilling and overfulfilling the annual norms for material expenditures per 100 leva production. We mean a contribution which has been expressed in saving concrete substances, such as fuels or materials regarding which the permissible utilization limits are being decreased, or in a concrete scientific-technological solution leading to savings in the relevant plant, okrug, or the country as a whole.

[Kolev] In conclusion I would ask you to outline the main task in this process. What is to be undertaken now, as early as today, for achieving the possible savings?

[Bozhinov] Serious work is needed to decrease material expenditures. This can be implemented only if concrete scientific, technological, organizational, and economic decisions are being implemented in practice. We have enough preconditions and possibilities for doing so. Now new possibilities have also been created for additional stimulating--and I mean material stimulating. It is necessary to quickly explain the new possibilities to the economic, party, and trade union leaderships and to implement them in practice, so that we can achieve the desired results. In this respect I would like to stress

the great role of RABOTNICHESKO DELO in investigating and popularizing the experience of the workers' collectives that have achieved savings, and publicly revealing cases of plants and economic organizations that have worked poorly.

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CSO: 2200/29

BULGARIA

BULGARIAN ENERGY PROBLEMS OUTLINED

AU231107 Paris AFT in English 1033 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Didier Fauquex report]

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (AFP)--The host country of the Warsaw Pact summit meeting, which winds up here today, is experiencing an energy crisis that threatens to be as serious as problems in Romania where power stations are now under army control.

Power cuts have hit the whole country, and the problem is now considered so serious that it was expected to be raised at the summit, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper reported.

Breakdowns at power stations regularly black out the capital for up to two hours and some country villages have been cut off for as long as 18 hours a day.

The crisis has led to the recent sacking by Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov of Deputy Prime Minister Stanish Bonev, who was also chairman of the State Committee for the National Plan.

Mr Zhivkov recently called for a complete review of the country's planning program and ordered a special government commission to look into Bulgaria's energy crisis.

One of the main causes is Bulgaria's aging and increasingly unreliable network of power stations. Several of the stations are more than 20 years old.

At the main power station at Maritsa East, only five of the eight 210 megawatt generators are in service. It relies on Bulgarian lignite and not only is this in short supply, but according to recent reports, development of lignite fields is four years behind schedule.

Hydroelectric stations which provide 20 percent of Bulgaria's power have been hit by a drought this summer which lowered water levels at reservoirs.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO also blamed slowdowns in Bulgarian factories. It recently said that between two and three hours work were being lost each day because of work practices caused by bad discipline.

Although it does not appear as bad as the Romanian power crisis, the problem was expected to be discussed in the presence of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet Union is Bulgaria's main energy supplier and that is also experiencing problems.

Soviet aid to Bulgaria has been reduced over the past year. Exact figures have been kept secret, but oil deliveries are no more than 12 million tons and coal supplies have dropped from 5.3 million tons in 1982 to 5.1 million tons last year.

With the Soviet economy experiencing its own difficulties, it is by no means certain that Mr Gorbachev will be ready to increase energy supplies and hints to that effect have been made to the Bulgarian authorities.

The Soviet Ambassador to Sofia, Leonid Grekov, recently warned in an interview with the magazine POGLED, that if the quality of goods sent to the Soviet Union did not drastically improve, "Bulgaria would no longer be able to count on a regular and stable increase in our exchanges."

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CSO: 2200/29

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

**BENIN AMBASSADOR DECORATION**--Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, presented the "Madra Horseman First Class" to Paul Toten Kroffen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Benin to Bulgaria. The high decoration is presented to him for his contribution to the development and expansion of bilateral relations and on the occasion of his forthcoming departure. During the talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, opportunities for further intensifying the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin were discussed. Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 85 p 8] /9871

**MECHANICS CONGRESS IN VARNA**--The Fifth National Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics opened in Varna yesterday. A total of 500 scientists and specialists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, the CSSR, Vietnam, China, the DPRK, Yugoslavia, Austria, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, France, the FRG, and the United States, as well as Japan attended the congress. The great interest manifested by representatives of Western states in the congress is a recognition of the great progress of applied mechanics in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 85 p 2] /9871

**BULGARIAN GEOGRAPHY CONGRESS OPENING**--The Third Congress of Bulgarian Geographers opened at the Sofia "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Palace of Culture today. The congress is devoted to the problems of achieving a harmonious, socioeconomic and natural environment. The congress is attended by over 500 scientists and experts from Bulgaria, from several socialist countries, from Greece, France, [transmission garble]. Professor Khristo Petrov, chairman of the Bulgarian Geographic Society spoke at the opening on the tasks of geography in connection with territorial planning and in other fields. He pointed out the importance of a correct utilization of natural resources. Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education and Zhivkov Zhivkov, member of the State Council and chairman of the Council for Environmental Protection attached to the State Council, addressed greetings messages to the delegates at the plenary session of the congress this morning. [Summary]-[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Sep 85] /9871

**KARAMANEV RECEIVES SLOVAK ZELKO**--Yesterday Georgi Karamanev, minister of production and trade for consumer goods, received Jaroslav Zelko, minister of

trade of the Slovak Socialist Republic. A conversation was held on the further development of trade and the extension of the mutual exchange of consumer goods. Jan Lehotsky, acting charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Bulgaria, took part in the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Sep 85 p 2] /9871

**BULGARIAN AID TO MEXICO**--A special plane with aid from the Bulgarian Red Cross to the victims of the Mexican earthquake took off this morning from Sofia Airport. Dr Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the Bulgarian Red Cross, and Carlos Lagunas, the Mexican ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, were present at the airport. Aleksandur Marinov, head of the international section of the Bulgarian Red Cross, says that the plane is carrying tents and blankets, the first essentials in the case of such disasters. Marinov knows that the Mexican population also needs food and drugs, and says that these may be sent additionally in the future. Marinov says he has been told by the Mexican ambassador that many people are sleeping in the streets and parks. Marinov stresses that this aid is a demonstration of Red Cross solidarity, friendship, and humanity. [Summary] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 27 Sep 85] /9871

**DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION**--The Bureau of the Supreme Educational Council held a meeting today, at which problems of school discipline were discussed. The meeting mapped out measures for the elimination of certain negative phenomena in the educational system. Aleksandr Fol, minister of national education, pointed out that the struggle against shortcomings is an expression of concern for the moral image of the young individual, and that this question of exceptional importance, imposed by the rapid pace of development of our life, must be promptly resolved. It was pointed out during the debates at the aforementioned meeting that discipline is an important prerequisite in increasing the efficiency of the educational-training process and that the joint efforts of the teachers' collectives, of the Pioneer and Komsomol organizations, of the parents, as well as of our entire public are necessary in this respect. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Oct 85] /9871

**ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CSSR AMBASSADOR**--Sofia, October 14 (BTA)--Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are strong members of the socialist community, stated Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, upon receiving the credentials of the newly appointed Czech ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Vaclav Janousek. He noted that the two countries are firmly in support of the important peace initiatives announced by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty and are contributing to the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, to the strengthening of peace and security, and to the development of friendship, understanding and cooperation between peoples. [transmission garble] peace initiatives. We are assessing highly the Bulgarian Balkans policy and Bulgaria's initiative to turn this part of Europe into a zone free of nuclear weapons, stated Mr Vaclav Janousek. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 14 Oct 85] /9871

**ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRENCH CULTURAL FIGURES**--Sofia, October 11 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received today Prof Raymond Daudel,

president of the European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities, and Mrs Nichole Aggagio, a prominent figure in French culture. The participants in the meeting noted the fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria, the Academy and the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" International Foundation. Mr Todor Zhivkov wished Prof Daudel and Mrs Aggagio success in their work. The meeting was attended by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Committee for Culture. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 11 Oct 85] /9871

LYUBOMIR POPOV IN NORTH KOREA--Pyongyang, October 11 (BTA)--Consultations were held in Pyongyang from October 7 through October 11 between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and the Korean, by Mr Kim Hen-roel [name as received], deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK. The Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the Worker's Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK. The participants in the talks discussed matters related to the further development of the cooperation between the two countries, the fulfillment of the agreements between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kim Il-song and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the DPRK signed in Sofia in 1984. They exchanged views on certain topical international issues. Both sides had identical views on the discussed matters and emphasized the need to strengthen peace and security in the world and to eliminate the threat of an all-destructive nuclear war. A two-year plan for cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries was signed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 11 Oct 85] /9871

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ETHIOPIA--A protocol providing for professionals from the People's Republic of Bulgaria to serve in various sectors of revolutionary Ethiopia's ongoing socialist construction was signed this afternoon. Under the agreement, signed according to the resolution adopted last year by the Sixth Ethiopian-Bulgarian Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Commission, Bulgarian experts will provide assistance over the next 5 years in the fields of agricultural research, water resources, construction and other sectors. The agreement was signed by Comrade Commissioner Akililu Afework, head of the production sector in the National Central Planning Committee, and Comrade Georgi Kosov, Bulgarian ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia. In a speech on the occasion, Comrade Akililu stated that the agreement, which was based on the developing political, social and economic relations and cooperation between the two countries, would make a major contribution toward the strengthening of Ethiopia's construction of a socialist economy. He stressed that revolutionary Ethiopia would cooperate fully with the Bulgarian experts during their stay and that the agreement would further strengthen relations and friendship between their peoples. For his part, Comrade Ambassador Kusov said the Bulgarian people had closely followed and supported the Ethiopian revolution since its inception and would continue to work to strengthen the relations and friendship between the two countries. [Text] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 85] /9871

STANISHEV MEETS SYRIAN BA'TH LEADER--Sofia, October 4 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, met yesterday with Mr Ahmed Kabalan (spelling as received), member of the regional administration of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria and chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society who is currently on holiday in Bulgaria. The two politicians gave a high assessment of the cooperation between the BCP and the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and to the activities of the friendship societies of the two countries for the further strengthening and development of the relations between Bulgaria and Syria. They condemned the aggressive Israeli policies toward the Arab peoples pursued under the guidance of the United States. The two politicians emphasized the constructive role of the Soviet proposals on the Middle East, made on July 29, 1984, which are a broad and realistic program for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0816 GMT 4 Oct 85] /9871

CSO: 2200/29



POLAND

ELECTORAL COMMISSION MEMBERS PROTEST WESTERN ALLEGATIONS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19-20 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] The Polish Press Agency has reported that members of electoral commissions in Gdansk, Elblag, Koszalin, Olsztyn, Slupsk, Szczecin and Wroclaw have expressed indignation with the protested against slanderous allegations made by the Western mass media which, referring to Lech Walesa's statements, questioned the results of work done by the electoral commissions in the voivodships mentioned and accused them of having faked the election results. In view of this members of these electoral commissions have requested legal protection against these unfounded slanderous accusations which stain their good name.

The Voivodship Prosecutor's Office in Gdansk has recently instituted legal proceedings involving charges of spreading slanderous information about members of electoral commissions.

The proceedings are continued.

/7358

CSO: 2020/19

POLAND

WORK OF PZPR CC INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT DESCRIBED

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 25 Sep 85 p 23

[ZYCIE PARTII Interview with Ignacy Wirski; date, place not given]

[Text] Q.: You are at the head of one of the Central Committee's departments. Like the others, your department fulfills a subservient role toward the Party's elected central authorities. How is this reflected in your department's practical activity?

A.: Foreign policy is among a state's most centralized and pivotal areas and so it is for our Party as the nation's leading force. This is why foreign policy has always been a central point of interest for the PZPR leadership, that is, for the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat.

The International Department fulfills an executive, service-type role toward these supreme Party authorities. But this does not rule out--nay, it even makes imperative--initiative on the part of our department. Naturally, we can do only as much as the intellectual potential, experience and staffing of our relatively small body of coworkers enable us to do.

Foreign policy is an executive responsibility of our Government, individual ministries, and above all the Foreign Affairs Ministry (MSZ), but as required by our Party statutes, our department also has its share and its tasks to perform.

Q.: Exactly what are these tasks?

A.: To talk about practical actions, our department draws up the first versions of theses for upcoming Party congresses insofar as they are related to international affairs. We participate in the drafting of Party Congress resolutions concerning international affairs. Our department further works as a secretariat for the CC International Commission. Members of this commission convene for a session several times a year, and we prepare draft agendas, collect the required materials, draw up proposed resolutions etc. From time to time, we also prepare materials for the Politburo.

What else? Our department is consistently in contact with ministries involved in foreign policy, mainly those for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade (MHZ), and Distribution and Services. Now and then we all meet to discuss things, most often problems which are particularly involved and difficult to handle. As to

our other responsibilities, let me mention personnel policies in the foreign affairs sector, as our department has definite prerogatives and tasks given to it by the Party leadership. This brief list shows that these are all complex and difficult jobs. We also take care of, and closely cooperate with, public organizations whenever the need arises for them to make international contacts. This is, more or less, the practical side of our work.

Q.: But there is also a commission which takes care of Party work abroad.

A.: Quite so. Several hundred PZPR organizations work outside Poland. They are stationed at all our foreign-service missions, diplomatic representations, and at the recently growing number of building sites of projects carried out by Polish companies, as well as at foreign colleges.

Supervision of all those organizations is a pretty difficult job both because local conditions may be different from those in Poland, and also because of distance alone. The commission you mentioned was appointed to our department exactly for the purpose of coordinating the work of those organizations abroad and supplying them with whatever help they may need. It includes representatives of different CC departments and base-level Party organizations, including those working at the MSZ, the MHZ, and the Construction Ministry, as well as secretaries of the four largest Party organizations working abroad. We on the commission are seeking the best ways of supervising the work of these foreign-based organizations, helping them, supplying them with counsel and information and propaganda materials to whatever extent needed. We provide the larger organizations with tape recordings of major speeches and discussions of crucial national topics. Our department also keeps records of PZPR members temporarily staying abroad.

We want to supply comrades working abroad with whatever may help them to carry out their Party jobs at missions and among Polish worker groups on contracts abroad.

Q.: This commission works in line with guidance issued by the CC Secretariat, doesn't it?

A.: That's true. The CC Secretariat issued very accurate guidance on this matter. As for the commission's work, now and then we invite some Party committee secretaries from not too remote countries to come over. They can then attend plenary session of the CC and participate in the work of our commission. In this way we are trying to maintain direct contact with them as well as to avail ourselves of their experience in Party work abroad. We are not able to do this too often because it costs money, but whenever it is feasible we do reach for this particular form of cooperation.

Q.: What else does your department do?

A.: Our department has quite a broad range of duties. It is in charge of contacts with communist and workers' parties which keep contact with our Party. We also have two-year cooperation agreements with each communist party in the

fraternal socialist countries. These agreements are rich in substance, involving exchanges of experience in Party work in different areas of construction of socialism.

Drafts for such agreements are prepared jointly with other CC departments and with voivodship Party committees. Apart from cooperation at the central level, voivodships, institutions and working establishments are expanding cooperation among themselves. All that must find expression in agreements concluded at the central level.

We maintain close contacts with communist and worker parties in capitalist countries and in the so-called Third World. We prepare our delegations to attend congresses and other major events staged by the fraternal parties. We cooperate with socialist and social-democratic parties.

In all this work we are guided by directives issued by the Party's supreme elected authorities.

Q.: Cooperation with the communist and worker movement also encounters problems.

A.: Yes. For instance, our recent critical situation generated different assessments in this movement which, in turn, created certain problems for many of our comrades working abroad. But all along our department was consistently trying to keep the foreign parties in the picture about events in Poland and about steps taken in Poland to overcome the crisis. Now, following a period of stagnation, contacts with many communist and worker parties in capitalist countries have again become close. Recently, for instance, we hosted high-ranking delegations of the French and Italian communist parties. Such face-to-face meetings and talks are the best way of explaining things which were previously inexplicable, debatable or objectionable.

Our movement holds not only bilateral meetings but also multilateral, regional get-togethers. Again, it is for our department to prepare such meetings. Sometimes these are very complex matters. Even greater problems are encountered in contacts with the divided parties which exist in some countries.

Q.: From what you say it appears that your department to some extent participates in shaping our foreign policy, does it?

A.: True. It also helps implement it. Once a year the Politburo endorses a paper called Chief Directions of Polish Foreign Policy. A first draft is prepared by state and Government agencies, mainly by the MSZ. Since the Politburo considers the entire body of our foreign relations, in this case too our department submits its own materials referring to cooperation between parties and the foreign relations of the principal organizations.

Q.: What is your department working on now? What is it going to deal with in the nearest future?

A.: We are pursuing three major lines of work at-present. First, we have begun working on preparations for the 10th Congress. This is a long-term job, but we take it for granted that at least several dozen communist and worker parties will be invited to attend this congress.

We expect both our movement and the whole world to take close interest in the course of the 10th Congress. Our friends will want to see with their own eyes how the congress assesses the progress of normalization in Poland, how we implemented the main measures taken to push through the policy of socialist renewal ordered by the 9th Congress, how we plan to proceed with the construction of socialism in Poland. Our current work therefore concentrates on preparing invitations for foreign delegations, drawing up programs of their visits and taking care of them.

We have also begun to prepare analyses of the current international situation and of our foreign relations as well as materials for our foreign service. We regard this as our contribution to the congress theses and resolutions.

The next line of our current work is the preparation of drafts of new agreements with the fraternal parties. The ones which we now have expire after two years, so by December 1985 we should sign new agreements. We are now collecting proposals and opinions for this from other CC departments.

A third area of our daily work is taking charge of current meetings, visits and contacts with other parties. These are very frequent and even the summer season brought many of them.

Whenever there is some visit or current or planned return visits of top-level party delegations, it is for us to take care of materials, organization and protocol.

Q.: As far as I know, you worked with MSZ, then you headed the International Department, and later you were Poland's permanent representative at the UN, and now you are back at the International Department. Do you find it difficult to switch from the diplomatic service to a managerial position?

A.: If in the diplomatic service you are not only flexible but also principled in your work, and if in the Party apparat you are not only principled but also flexible, then such a switchover is no problem at all. I began my career in a youth organization. Only after that did I go over to the diplomatic service. In Poland, it is customary for people to move from the diplomatic service to the Party apparat and back. The two are similar kinds of service. But before I joined the diplomatic corps and worked for the International Department, I had worked for the Party apparat for a long time. I have been Party member for the last 36 years. Before that, I was member of the ZWM and the ZMP youth organizations.

You always do the kind of job the Party tells you to do. The important thing is to do your job well, to face the given situation and not merely to look to your own preferment.

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CSO: 2020/19

POLAND

## FOUNDATIONS OF DEMOCRACY BEING ESTABLISHED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Michal T. Staszewski]

[Text] Poland's experiences during the last several years totally corroborate the theory that political practice in a socialist country must accord with the principles, ideas and program of socialism. These experiences also prove how consistency in the practical implementation of declarations and promises enhances the authorities' credibility, and how strongly it mediates the development of relations between the state, society and the nation.

Poland's political system is still in the process of important transformations, which reflect the consistent implementation of the principle of the rule of the people. This is true of the country's socio-political life and of its key institutions, as well as of economic affairs. Sociopolitical relations in Poland have been subject to profound changes. This includes such important areas of political life as cooperation between the PZPR, the SD [Democratic Alliance] and the ZSL [United Peasants Alliance]. This cooperation has become richer and is based on joint activity and joint responsibility. A coalition system of exercising political power has developed, based on the PZPR's leading role in society and its guiding role within the state. This system encompasses the two alliances, independent civic activists, and progressive organizations of lay Catholics. A coalition system means that responsibility for the state and the nation is shared by all those participating in that coalition. This is reflected in the broader involvement of independents in public life and in the fact that they often occupy important public office. The authorities' social base has been greatly extended.

A particularly significant aspect of all this is the increased legal and political status of the Sejm--it is now a parliament that takes full advantage of its legislative powers in functioning as the overall leadership of the state and the national economy. The Sejm has played an active part in formulating the Government's policy, subsequently monitoring its implementation; it has also played an important role in promoting social consensus and national conciliation. The Sejm's supervisory function has been strengthened, a fact reflected in the new role within the political system played by NIK (the Supreme Board of Inspection), and in the establishment of the Tribunal of State and the Constitutional Tribunal. Moreover, the Sejm has been performing its constitutional function of overseeing the central administration.

The 8th Sejm witnessed a rapid increase in legislative work--this has even been dubbed an attack of "legislative fever"--passing a total of more than 200 pieces of legislation. These concern the economic reform, self-management and self-government, social affairs, including pathological social ills, and also education, science and culture.

It should be emphasized here that the bond between the Sejm and society as a whole has strengthened considerably as legislative activity has assumed a more democratic character. This is reflected in the moves toward social control over the legislative process evidence in the establishment of the Socio-Economic Council in 1982 and in the consultations with the public and civic organizations. All the most important pieces of legislation have first been assessed by the general public. The process of public consultation has been extended to cover all the key areas of public life subject to Government decisions. In fact, there is even a danger of this process becoming too drawn out--"there's too much talk," say some people. Nevertheless, what really matters is that citizens have the chance to voice their opinion on what they consider the basic questions of our political life.

Institutionalized forms of guaranteeing lawful government have been created; it was to this end that the Sejm set up the Constitutional Tribunal and the Tribunal of State. The appearance of these two institutions in Poland's political life is a concrete expression of the strengthening of the Sejm's legal status within our political system. They have been set up to strengthen lawful government, democracy and discipline at the highest levels, with our supreme authorities both entitled and obliged to operate within the bounds set by the law of the land, and to respect that law.

The Constitutional Tribunal is responsible for ensuring that legislation complies with the Constitution, ruling on whether new laws and other regulations issued by the central bodies of the state administration are consistent with the Constitution.

The Tribunal of State is a constitutional court of a special kind, established to try individuals for offenses against the Constitution committed while in top public office. This procedure only involves violations of the Constitution and other legislation, and can be applied--indeed already has been--to cases where the traditional methods of exacting political responsibility before the Sejm (such as recall) fail or prove unsatisfactory.

The idea of national conciliation, formulated at the 9th PZPR Congress, constitutes the foundation for the legal and political changes brought about by the policy of reform and renewal. This idea is based on the principle of partnership and of independent political involvement of all classes, political parties and social forces which base their activity on acceptance of the socialist political system. This means a departure from the theory of "moral and political unity" in favor of a broad worker-peasant alliance which includes all those who accept the socialist state. This guiding principle has assumed concrete form in the Patriotic Movement of National Revival and in the provisions of the Constitution which specify its role and status.

The concept of PRON is an important facet of the respect being shown for the authorities' social base. It creates a platform for promoting public confidence in the program of reforms, uniting a wide spectrum of Polish society around the highest goal of building a better future in a democratic Poland. In essence, this concept contains an in-built tendency to create lasting mechanisms designed to protect the political practice of the socialist system from any deformations in the future. The inclusion of PRON within the Constitution makes it a permanent element of our political system.

The development of democracy is increasing the strength of the state. This is reflected in the mechanisms of exercising power and in the policy of conciliation and reform which is being pursued. For this policy to be successful, however, it is essential to take account of the complex relationship between the state, society, and the nation. In this sense, the state as an all-embracing institution should ensure the optimum conditions for this relationship to develop. And it is precisely this that is the goal of the changes which have taken place and those that are still going on.

/7358

CSO: 2020/20



POLAND

EMIGRE AUTHOR RETURNS, WRITES ON STAY ABROAD

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 5 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Alicja Lisiecka]

[Text] After many years I am asking you to print this for me. It is a difficult and regrettable exercise for a Polish writer to make a bitter summing-up of one and a half decades of her life, for this is the length of my stay abroad that I must tell you about. I am unknown to two generations of readers: those who were twenty or so before I departed (and now are thirty-odd years old) and who don't know about me, and those who are now about to enter adulthood which, hopefully, will have less complicated problems in store for them.

I left Poland in 1969 in the belief that the decision was my "duty" and amidst imprudent and dramatic experiences, and after years of normal life with my people in this country, living together through ups and downs, now in a difficult and sad mood now in good spirits, carried as we were by a faith and confidence in ourselves and in the one place in the world where we were born. Ours has always been a strange country: quite simply the crazy, bold, incorrigible Poland - "bad" for those who wanted to exploit us and "good" for nobody - for this is what our common hope and love is. We wanted to be loved, but our offers were often brutally turned down; we wanted to conquer the world with our national life style, but our life style all too often was at odds with those of other nations, for each nation has its own problems.

In 1969, our problems and my personal ones were the only and most important thing in the world. With this belief I, as writer and public figure, escaped from problems I thought were unbearable, from situations I thought were "ultimate," hoping to come across "other, better people, other, better Poles," as well as to make my own start, which seemed to be fading farther and farther away. I went in order to find the price of freedom--apparent and true freedom. I went, only to make a pilgrimage--after sixteen years of experience--to return to our origins, to come home, to the country where we belong.

1968, [in which many Jewish intellectuals were forced to emigrate] when many a person felt bad in this place, is a year which even today triggers few pleasant memories for me. My personal frustration and misfortunes went hand in hand with rebellion and anger. I was largely deprived of what are the attributes of a writer, namely access to readers and success in literary and scholarly work. I was unhappy and disenchanted in my difficult necessity to protest and my occasionally solitary (especially for a woman) struggle against

the disgraceful and unfair treatment which befell us. I saw the humiliation of others and myself, and what I believed was the virtual impossibility of joining the cause to put things right again. May the Lord forgive me for returning to old matters, but how many times did I hesitate and which to recant my decision to remain in the West, where we are cut off from our country not only in life but also in death--the other side of the Styx--a name or its lack in a foreign cemetery.

Emigration is the highest price a writer can pay. She is cut off from the natural linguistic and psychological impulses which come from her surroundings, from the community she is descended from; she is cut off from her native tongue in a new ethnic community, and cannot possibly keep her contacts with her own people. This is particularly dramatic for a Polish woman--with her children speaking another language, with her subjection to laws governing human solitude, her sense of being lost amidst "better" offers by "natives" in a different nationality and a different state--be it English, Swedish or German--who face us with cut-throat competition in every field. The winners and the losers pay the same price--they are cut off from their Polishness.

In 1969, leaving Poland hardly left even a small door open. In my case especially, no such door was open; after my difficult decision to cross the long bridge of generations I found myself in everyday situations which were incompatible with my intentions--man fires but God carries the bullets, as the old Polish proverb goes. I had wanted to become a literary critic, but at first I got involved in the merciless wheels of propaganda and later I was denied the full freedom to choose my own place of print; I had planned not to desert what was once so important for me, namely my scholarly pursuits, but I landed at a British university where, as one of my privileged colleagues told me, it was more important at that time HOW you said things than WHAT you had to say in your second or third language.

I tried to give expression to "independent" political and literary views as I committed myself to emigre institutions and circles, but I found myself talking on a radio station where protest or even the slightest dissent were extremely difficult for anyone who thinks independently. I hated censorship, but my texts, sent to Western journals which were most rigorous in observing authors' rights, were repeatedly submitted to censorship and frustrating editing. Sometimes this was due to the fact that the texts were translated, sometimes there was a search for sensational news, but sometimes it was done for motives I would rather not talk about. All I wanted was to get my books in print at long last, and I did succeed. However, in order to quote critically a couple of metaphors from a poet laureate about whom I had once written dozens of eulogies on dozens of pages as a protective umbrella over his books, I had to publish my essay with my own money, something which may be mistaken as a guarantee of freedom of expression.

People usually want too much; you cannot expect a Polish writer, whose recollection of her own country is one of a sorry spectacle performed only to please complaisant wiseacres and crazy kings, to stand up in defense of honor. Especially so when this writer's perspective of her country is the view she gets from her windows looking over San Francisco Bay. Especially, if such a

person lives behind those windows in bitterness and solitude, for they are not shuttered to what is happening to Poland. The lives of real Poles in the West have for a long time been the opposite of what Charlie Chaplin wrote in his autobiography. [19th-century poet Cyprian Kamil] Norwid starved, abandoned by his compatriots who shoved him off to a home for the poor. Stately homes and the farms of generals in England early in the 1940s did not fit well with miserable rooms for rent, and asylums and refugee camps crowded with Poles in the West stir hardly anyone's conscience. Those who died there either as suicides or from natural causes are hardly mentioned at all, but to be forgotten by their own people is particularly cruel. I myself have a great deal to say about this.

In Poland, we know of those others--those who "succeeded," but we often fail to understand the rules for international success. Success usually involves a transformation of the given writer's or scholar's personality and character--something I would rather not dwell upon for the time being. You will pardon me for not citing examples. I would probably convince no one anyway. The power of intention suffices to win the battle only for individual souls. Maybe instead of naming others, their books and works, the human tragedies contained in brief back-page notices, an old man's desolate look or other people's futile and unknown struggle and rebellion--this letter will serve as a better lesson?

Now I have returned, thanks to the current Polish authorities, after many years of futile attempts and incomparably deeper setbacks. It was a road which led through Berlin, Munich, and London, from European capitals, and through the frustration of others and my own which can be offset by no material incentive or success--for there is no success on this road. It is and it was a road of my own choice. It is a road to this long-desired arrival in the belief that it is less important where and from what we return than what arguments we bring back with us, what dowry we bring in. After all, we are noticed only here, where we speak and write in our own language, where we care about life, about friends or even those we dislike or who do not accept us.

Hopelessness and fear is an emigre's daily bread. Your journal hopes to be a modern journal, it sets its sights on the 21st century. But perhaps its editors should sometimes go back to the 20th century, remember those who felt lost in it as well as all the books that were never written. The Polish writers who, as a poet put it, "with moral law in me," died prematurely or in foreign lands.

They paid dearly for their mistaken choice--something I will try to describe. I will also describe the lives of ordinary people on the other side from where we receive false voices, exaggerated or fragmented news which hide the truth about mutual arrangements and deals struck with the devil--lives in the hands of a conceited Humpty Dumpty of Alice in Wonderland and her vicious chess figures. I have returned. That is all I have to tell you. Whether or not young (and other) writers can learn something from my case will depend on themselves.

Alicja Lisiecka, literary critic and formerly deputy editor of the NOWA KULTURA weekly, author of "In Wonderland. Literary Essays" (1961), "The Pimpled Generation" (1964), "Weather Forecast" (1966), has been living abroad since 1969.

POLAND

## JOURNALIST EXAMINES WORK, INCENTIVES, BARRIERS

Krakow ZDANIE in Polish No 9, Sep 85 p 18

[Article by Janusz Korwin-Mikke]

[Excerpts] Replying to Assistant Professor Bronislaw Lagowski's question "Why don't people want to work in Poland?", I explain that the reasons are simple, namely: 1. People are forced to work; 2. People are not encouraged to work; 3. People are discouraged from working; 4. People are put off work; and, when this is not enough, 5. People are forbidden to work.

### 1. Forcing people to work

Point 1 only appears to contradict the others. Force produces results which are exactly the opposite of encouragement; any person who has ever fed children knows this. With the exception of masochists, people forced to work, do so like serfs or refuse to work altogether. The so-called "law on parasites" can only be useful for sending exceptionally stubborn and determined individuals to work in Zulawy. So eventually work has ceased to be a source of income and satisfaction and has become instead something to avoid at all costs.

### 2. No encouragement to work

The best encouragement to work is high pay. But officially high pay is frowned upon. Whoever earns and has much money is suspicious. People suspect him because he surely must steal or execute clever tricks; others, because he is a budding capitalist. So the people who work are fined. If a job is done by two people paid 20,000 zloty each, each will pay 4,000 zloty in tax; but if I do it on my own, I will get not 32,000 but 25,000 zloty (progressive tax rate), so I will pay a 7,000-zloty fine for efficiency. In other words, the legislator wants one cart to be pushed by twice as many workers as necessary, and also to get a 7,000-zloty bonus.

The tax rate should be degressive, and not only for those who render services to the public. If a turner makes two items instead of one in a certain time, the technical wear-and-tear of the machine will not be reduced, but the moral wear-and-tear will: instead of using two lathes, made in 1980, for six years, the firm will be able to use one made in 1980, which will be scrapped after

three years, and another one made in 1983, which will be more efficient and economical. Setting an example for other turners is worth a bonus, too.

The impossibility of spending the money you have earned does not encourage you to work, either. People will accept other people's high incomes on condition these people are not able to invest them or buy something other than they themselves can. This is a known fact, but few people realize that profiteering is the remedy. It pays a good turner to work an extra hour and buy a cinema ticket from a tout. When, God forbid, we manage to get rid of profiteering, he will have to leave work three hours earlier and queue with the less ingenious citizens who, however, have more spare time.

Prices so low that they do not balance supply and demand encourage people to choose the jobs of professional queuers, profiteers, couponers (those who can cadge coupons for rationed goods) and fences; each of these jobs pays more than work in a factory. Unfortunately, the mass of citizens feel proud of their jobs and stick to the machines; if they did the reasonable thing and all joined queues before shops, the absurd situation would disappear within 48 hours--the Government would put up prices to balance supply and demand and we would be feeling better.

So let's sum it up: 1. Spending money is socially contemptible; 2. Investing money is also contemptible because of the system; 3. Saving money is penalized with an emission tax. So high incomes may be spent safely only on vodka. Since alcohol is bad for you, good work is bad for you, too. Logical, isn't it?

Along with high pay, another stimulus is the possibility of rapid promotion, but this again is restricted by the regulations and pay scales. Moreover, a "promotion" entails passing to uncreative work--a newly-appointed assistant professor is drowned in "organizational work" and a foreman has to spend his time drawing up reports; their earnings sometimes decrease in the process. As for the practices involving office workers, we had better not discuss them.

Another form of encouragement is an immediate cash payment. People prefer to get 400 zloty today than 500 zloty tomorrow, but no one is any longer paid on a daily or weekly basis in Poland. In the past, a cashier would come to a building site every day and pay out each worker's daily wages; the effects of idleness or higher productivity were tangible. These days, if I earn twice as much today, I will get 1/30 more in a month's time; is it worth exerting oneself for 3 percent? When I think that after six months spent on writing I am going to wait three years to have the book printed, I do not sit down to write my master-piece, but an article to ZDANIE.

### 3. Discouraging People From Work

Unemployment benefits are an excellent method of discouraging people from working. Often the state is to blame (see Point 5), but in the remaining cases unemployment benefits are bonuses for idleness deduced from working people's earnings. It is a case of feedback: given that the unemployment benefit is 1,000 French francs, 5 percent of workers are going to claim it; the remaining workers' average wages will decrease from 1,500 to 1,400 francs, which means

that some of the lowest earners will be getting little more than the unemployed; these people will go on the dole, which will further decrease the average wages; moreover, the voting power of the jobless will grow, etc.

Please don't try to tell me that people like to work. Yes, they like to work sitting at a desk drinking tea and eating doughnuts. A steelworker doesn't work for pleasure, but to satisfy society's needs; the extent to which he satisfies them is reflected in his earnings. So if I get paid 1,200 for working and my neighbor gets 1,000 for nothing, I will do my best to go on the dole.

This form of encouragement is not effective. You claim the dole and then take up an illegal job. About half of Italy's national product, i.e. about 45 percent of the net annual income, is generated without the knowledge of tax, statistical and employment offices. In Poland it is a public secret that when a private manufacturer delivers 100 brushes to a shop, in reality he delivers 1,000 (when fifty have been sold, he reports forty-nine, which are tax-free). In this way he evades taxation, and fortunately so, for otherwise either he would have to wind down the business or the brush would cost three times as much and shop-assistants would lose their jobs. People who officially do not work (and some of those who work formally) somehow make a good living, so they must be satisfying some needs, if it's only someone's desire to gamble a little at the local market. Villas are built despite shortages of building materials. Those who have the money eat ham. Someone must be working for it.

#### 4. Putting People Off Work

Propaganda puts people off work by extolling the value of leisure. Yes, work is advocated, too, but how can you possibly instill a pride in the result of one's work in a manufacturer of ugly plastic toys which fall to pieces in a child's hands? School manuals present shorter working hours as an achievement of the working class; Solidarity was only putting into practice the values instilled at school.

(Incidentally, my son's history textbook contains a picture of a demonstration of the Communist Party of Poland [KPP] with a banner demanding a 6-hour working day). When Lech Walesa finally recognized the principles of the reform, he started telling the workers--and rightly so--that "after the reform you yourselves will want to work not only on Saturdays, but also on Sundays;" but it was already too late (November 1981) and an emasculated reform was implemented.

The various formalities discourage people. You cannot just turn up at the factory and tell the foreman that you previously worked for Mr. X and take your place at the machine. First you have to collect some testimonials (as if a phone call to Mr. X were not enough), then obtain the permission of the labor exchange office (as if employment were not the business of the employer and the employee), then talk to the personnel department (as if the director cared whether the job would be done by Kowalski or, for the same money, by the seven dwarfs), and then check out of the old job, getting several people to testify that you do not owe them anything. This all takes three or four days--if the weather is good!

Mobility of labor is a fundamental condition of development, but just try to change your job. If Kowalski can get 500 zloty more at the factory round the corner, it is in the interest of society for him to change jobs. But it is often more difficult for a worker to change his job than it was for a serf to change his lord. At least once a year, on St. George's day, a serf could do this without explanations; a worker who attempts to perform this change (which, I repeat, is beneficial to society) is deprived of the monthly bonus, the extra end-of-year bonus and (illegally) of his paid holiday. Employees get by somehow; what is worse is that the captains of industry have managed to impose this view on journalists, who are trying to devise methods of reducing labor turnover instead of encouraging it. In the U.S. more than 20 million people change jobs each year, of which 6 million move to other states, and somehow they prosper, not despite this, but thanks to the fact that the employment structure adapts itself to the changing social needs. Doesn't anyone see that, at least under the conditions of the reform, the economy as a whole will benefit from a worker's going to a job where he can be more productive or which suits him better? As long as soda makers do not cut the number of employees by two-thirds in the autumn and the makers of gloves do not take on more people at the approach of winter, the reform will exist exclusively in the fantasies of Baka and Sadowski.

There are also many barriers specific to individual fields. In my youth, there was a shortage of drivers because a driver needed a so-called "professional" driving licence, which he could only obtain when he had worked for a state institution for one year. The very idea of a driving licence is nonsense (and that is another problem), but it is difficult to estimate the immense losses incurred by our economy in comparison with the countries where you are told to sit behind the wheel and three days' later the boss decides whether you can manage or not.

These days, instead of asking about a professional's reputation, you ask about his diploma and then risk getting a nasty surprise.

In some cases, the state authorities have given restrictive powers to groups guided by particularist interests, just to get the problem off their hands. Trade unions come into this category. There may be unemployment in the West, but it would be eliminated if it were not for the fact that no trade union will permit a 10 percent pay decrease designed to absorb the margin of the jobless; it is better to keep wages at the same level and magnanimously land out the dole. In some trades, membership of a trade union is hereditary (or a family recommendation is needed). Should the employer try to hire a worker who is not a member of the trade union, the whole industry will stage a sympathy strike. So bans on work are proliferating.

The evolution theory has long since proved that the struggle for survival is waged not so much between species as within one species. Why do some social scientists still claim that class struggle is taking place between the worker and the capitalist? A truly murderous fight is on between capitalists, and between workers (and workers of the same trade, for operators of the milling machine and the press are not each other's competitors but allies).

One more general tendency is characteristic of Poland--university diplomas are required for many jobs. They can be any diplomas. Those who introduced this policy relied on the public's adverse reaction to the years 1947-55, when posts were filled in accordance with political criteria. The medicine proved more harmful than the (receding) disease. Most university graduates do not work in their special subject and even if they do, they use only a tiny bit of the knowledge they absorbed for free. I agree that they should have broad intellectual horizons, be able to think logically and speak in a cultivated manner, but that is exactly what is missing in university curricula. If universities just sent diplomas to those applying for them (for posts have to be filled), there would be little to regret; I do not know why they waste the time and effort of the best of our youth for five years. To say that two-thirds of this time is wasted would be to underestimate.

Anyway, there is a complicated problem with the flower of our youth. The traditionally-minded intelligentsia are still pushing their children to universities, despite the fact that the academic standards have deteriorated (as a result of the objective necessity of producing diploma-holders). On the other hand, workers and farmers do not enroll at universities despite every encouragement. It is worth listening to the voice of the people when it is not expressed during noisy and crowded demonstrations, but through millions of deliberate individual decisions!

The same holds true for secondary school graduation diplomas. Every shop manager has to have one to prove that he or she has taken a course in differential calculus, which does not mean that he or she can add up quickly! Incidentally, three-quarters of shop assistants do not know what a dozen is (I have tested this on a sample of 50). Many businessmen of genius have been illiterate, but knew how to count.

And here we come to prohibitions, for, in spite of everything, there are people who would be first class mathematicians but cannot cope with history and vice-versa. They are banned from working in their field. Why this can and what damage does it do to us? The ban is a result of pressure from the Semi-Intelligentsia's Union, and the losses due to unused special talents are immense. We have our Thomas Edisons and Bobby Fishers, but they are trying to obtain secondary-school graduation diplomas at the age of 21.

Restrictions of this kind can have their good side--they can produce respect for knowledge, if it be only paper knowledge. Unfortunately, the restrictions are mostly imposed on low-paid jobs; even the salary of Minister Jerzy Urban (who has luckily managed to skirt round the university diploma requirement) is low compared to a good bricklayer's wages.

## 5. Forbidding work

Formal prohibitions apply to many people and aspects of prohibitions apply to everyone. For instance, the Labor Code forbids work during a paid leave. Why? I can run a marathon race every day, but I cannot earn money every day. Just appreciate the fact that the Council of Ministers itself graciously permits me, by way of an exception, to work during harvest!!! Kowalski is a



bricklayer and Wisniewski is a carpenter: each of them may build a house for himself during his holiday, but, officially, it is an offense when Kowalski builds a wall for Wisniewski and Wisniewski makes window frames for Kowalski. This testifies to the law-maker's policy. However, fortunately, like goes on despite such prohibitions.

Some genius has also come up with the idea that people should go on paid leaves (taking extra money instead of the leave is subject to a number of restrictions) and that they should take at least ten uninterrupted days of the leave at least once a year. Is this supposed to protect employees' interests? Not at all--this is an obligation. Some institute must have come up with the conclusion that ten days is the best length of time to rest. The only problem is that there are few average people (who is 167.5 cm tall?). And even if I wanted to go fishing for five days and work the next five days, I must not do this even though my employer does not mind at all. This prohibition on work is unimportant, but widespread and totally absurd.

A scholar and lawyer over a certain age limit may not work, even if he is not yet as sclerotic as his 50-year-old colleague. The law-maker distrusts the university rector and senate, the minister, and the lawyer's clients--he pronounces a judgement without seeing the person involved. Other pensioners are treated more gently: if they want to work, they pay a fine amounting to 100 percent of the pension. This is unlawful. Pensions are like football pools--I pay my contribution every month and win if I reach retirement age. I acquire my rights to a pension by paying the contribution (which is tantamount to signing a contract) and, once I reach retirement age, I can worship Genghis Khan, go to Australia, or work as a stuntman, and I should be paid my pension anyway (this does not hold for those who take early retirement, not by virtue of the contract, but owing to the generosity of the Treasury). Anyway, if my pension is 10,000 zloty and I could earn 10,000 zloty monthly, depriving me of the pension amounts to forbidding me to work, for I will then be paid nil.

I once presented a play which would make a good profit for a cooperative employing disabled persons. The plan was rejected because disabled persons must not glue polystyrene. This is arrant nonsense: people who have two legs may inhale acetone, while a disabled person without a leg may not. The hell with such humanitarian considerations--disabled people themselves should decide if they want to endanger their lungs more than healthy people or not. I am absolutely certain that some would gladly accept extra money and that this would be socially just (if, I repeat, they do this of their own accord.)

But these are marginal issues. Much worse is the ban prohibiting the employment of children. A child learns everything--smiles, speech or work--by imitation. In the old days, he used to watch his father at work, but now he is hidden behind factory walls. If a child could work for, say, a fortnight--and I mean serious work, with payment proportional to the work done--he would learn respect for work and good working habits. Many parents would like to bring their children up in such a sound way, but the law prohibits this. This is not the main problem--after all, forbidden fruit attracts, and children become smokers because they are told: "You must not smoke when you grow up." Why then should they be prevented from becoming work addicts? Loading coal is

better for their health than inhaling nicotine and tar, but children are told: "Leave this work alone, you will have plenty of work to do in life yet." Not much difference, but the effect is just the opposite.

It is unhealthy for children to be underburdened. We often talk about the dolce far niente of the aristocracy. Far from it! Aristocratic children knew several languages and the rules of savoir vivre at the age of six! Otto I led a military campaign at the age of 8. Children of the lower classes often worked even harder, although their responsibility was smaller. The human mind develops by moving from theory to practice and usually we bring children up on theory, telling them to put it into practice later. This produces barren minds.

Not many people are aware that the law on minimum pay is one of the most cruel. In the West, it often results in unemployment among the less skillful workers. If the minimum wage is, say, 2,000 French francs, nobody will employ workers whence work is worth 1,800 francs, i.e. the less skilled ones or the poorest who, after some training, would perhaps earn as much as 2,500 francs. Professor Milton Friedman proved that unemployment among the youth and Negroes goes up each time minimum pay is raised. So this is pseudo-humanitarianism, and the only honest statement on the issue came from John F. Kennedy, who admitted that he voted for a higher minimum pay to protect the industry of the North from the competition of cheap labor from the South.

The fate of those unemployed is of little interest to the leaders of big industry (they will receive unemployment benefits), but why are politicians not interested in the fate of consumers, who are thus deprived of cheaper goods? Has everyone been bribed?

In Poland, they say, the law is unnecessary anyway, because nobody would agree to work for wages below the minimum. Perhaps this is true, although I do know a scientist with 10 years experience who is working for a minimum wage--a fact which is very suggestive--but then the law, no matter how innocuous (true, there is no unemployment) is totally redundant!

I have named only a few of the spokes put in the wheels of these wishing to work. In reality, the situation is much worse. What about the hours of working banning work at the very time of greatest individual effectiveness? And what about health and safety regulations? Why am I allowed to drive with a 1 in 50,000 chance of an accident and not allowed to walk under a 200 kilo weight suspended in a factory by four ropes, capable of supporting 2 tons each??? A paradox: people are encouraged to join the mining profession, while work in other much less dangerous professions, is discouraged. The regulations ensuring that employees in Poland do not work efficiently are so numerous that Lagowski's question should be altered to resemble the title of this article.

They say that Negroes are lazy, and white people hardworking, the difference being a racial characteristic. The explanation is much simpler. For over two centuries, merciless selection has been going on in Europe: the progeny of dolce far niente advocates, people without concern for the future, either

disappeared or were not born at all. This selection led to the emergence of men of enterprise; the other genes, however, did not disappear, but remained in recessive form, and have now surfaced. With cheap power, socialization, automation, computers and mechanization reducing the pressure, men of enterprise now die of heart attacks whilst fighting bureaucracy. In the West, society is shaped naturally, and when conditions deteriorate, selection returns, while in Poland these were no conditions for relaxation in the first place; we merely imitated the Western "superstructure," hoping to reach a developed social stage without having to pay for it by intensive work.

Now we are paying the price.

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CSO: 2020/20

ROMANIA

MANESCU, ANDRE READ PAPERS AT UN ANNIVERSARY

AU042039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES, 4 Oct--The 40th foundation anniversary of the United Nations Organization is extensively marked in Romania. On 4 October the country's capital venue a session of scientific papers dealing with the current problems that face the UN in light of the requirements for the democratization of the international life, as well as with Romania's contribution to promoting the goals and principles of the UN Charter.

During the session, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, chairman of the National Committee for the UN's 40th anniversary, read the paper "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Outlook on the Eradication of Underdevelopment and the Building of the New International Economic Order and Romania's Actions at the UN for Setting Interstate Economic Relations on New, Just and Equitable Bases." The speaker pointed out that Romania and its president showed permanent concern for the resolution of the cardinal problems of the contemporary world and gave priority attention to questions related to underdevelopment and the new international economic order, which hold a central place in the country's foreign policy. In President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook, the paper showed, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new international economic order call for radical changes in the world economy, in international economic links which should be set on the firm foundation of the new-type principles of interstate relations liable to provide for the free and self-reliant development of all nations. The paper highlights the Romanian head of state's assessment according to which the current crisis in the international life cannot be surmounted on the basis of the old norms, which virtually caused the world's division into oppressed and oppressors, into the poor and the rich. The liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, the Romanian president believes, must be the work of all states, developed and developing ones alike, which are virtually interested in the development and stability of the world economy, in all world peoples' progress and prosperity.

Ever since it became a member of the world organization, Romania has been one of the most active countries that have consistently advanced concrete solutions for the resolutions of the serious problems that affect the world economy. The Romanian demarches at the UN in favor of a new international economic order have been eloquently expressed in the numerous initiatives which Romania and its president have set forth all along the years at the United Nations and in other international forums, Manea Manescu pointed out.

The Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, dwelt at length in his paper on Romania's activity at the United Nations Organization, showing it to be marked, over the last twenty years more particularly, by concepts, proposals and initiatives which, through their substance, value, effect and number are superior to those advanced by any other nation. Romania, the speaker pointed out, has invariably stood on the side of the most progressive forces of our time, resolutely militating and working for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, each people's inalienable right to chose its destinies on its own to firmly underlie the relations among all states.

The Romanian demarches and initiatives at the UN identify with the Romanian people's major interests, as well as the imperatives of cooperation and understanding among all states, irrespective of size, power or socio-political system, the Romanian minister underscored, showing them to be characterized by a principled, consistent and realistic spirit in international relations.

Professor Dumitru Mazilu, D. Sc., secretary of the Romanian Association for the United Nations, and Elena Ciocan, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], also read papers during the session.

At the end of the session, the text was read of the telegram the participants addressed President Nicolae Ceausescu.

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CSO: 2020/22

ROMANIA

# LUMEA ON NEW STAGE AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU171321 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1211 GMT 17 Oct 85

["The Stockholm Conference: 'Exigencies of the Stage of Negotiations and Working Out the Documents'"]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 17 Oct--The Seventh session of the Stockholm conference proceeded in a working, mainly constructive climate favoring the tendency towards a cultivation of the dialogue and a concentration of efforts on the problems related to strengthening confidence and security in Europe--notes the review LUMEA in a dispatch headed as above, carried in this week's issue.

Referring to the content of the proceedings of the conference held in the Swedish capital city, the dispatch singles out four elements that stand out owing to their prominence and significance.

First--in keeping with things anticipated for some time by Romania and other participant states--one more important step has been made at the mentioned session towards the crystallization of security measures that in one form or another are to become part of a future accord.

Second, the seventh session of the Stockholm conference continues the process opened by a series of countries, Romania among them, and contributes to shaping up more clearly--and in such domains as the exchange of annual calendars of the military actions and the renunciation of force, to the expansion of the joint areas and of the points of convergence--and to establishing the lines of action in view of reaching an agreement.

Third, while in a legitimate way all the proposals tabled by the participant states, Romania among them, have been kept in the agenda, in the focus of the conference, the efforts of the conference concentrated mainly on the measures that are not only important but also likely to meet consensus under the complex circumstances in the continent, thus creating premises for the future endorsement of new, more substantive measures of confidence, security and disarmament in Europe.

At last, the session of the conference was marked by the participant states' greater preoccupation and availability to pass on, the soonest, to negotiating and working out a practical agreement, notes the review, welcoming the fact that unofficial consensus has been reached on the arrangements for the passage to a new stage of the proceedings of the Stockholm conference.

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ROMANIA

WUHAN PARTY SECRETARY GREETES CEAUSESCU AT RALLY

AU161120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Oct 85 p 3

[Speech by Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee of Hubei province, at the mass rally held on 10 October at Wuhan Sports Stadium]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Esteemed Romanian Comrades, Comrades, Friends:

Today, the representatives of the residents of Hubei province and Wuhan municipality convene a solemn rally to express warmest greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu. The visit Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang pay to our province and municipality is a particular honor for the citizens of our province. Allow me to express, our highest esteem and friendship, on behalf of the Hubei province and the Wuhan municipality CPC committee, on behalf of the People's Government of Hubei province and Wuhan municipality, of all communists and working people in our province, and allow me to extend our warmest welcome to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and all the Romanian guests.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, old and esteemed friend of the Chinese people, has always made an outstanding contribution to the continuous strengthening and developing of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries, and the Chinese and Romanian people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, visiting our country again, has brought to the Chinese people the sincere friendship message of the Romanian people. His Excellency's current visit will certainly make new contributions to the continuous development of traditional Chinese-Romanian friendship. We wish Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, from the bottom of our hearts, complete success in this visit!

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's current visit takes place shortly after convening successfully the CPC National Conference, an event of particular importance for our country. The party organizations and



all the people in our province study attentively and make efforts to implement the important strategic decisions adopted by the CPC National Conference, to continuously develop the excellent political and economic situation in our province, to give an impetus to many-sided reform and construction, and to bring about the socialist modernization of our province. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to our province today is received with great enthusiasm and gives us a great impetus to implement the decisions adopted by the National Conference. We must seriously learn from the outstanding qualities, from the daring spirit of struggle, and from the initiatives of the Romanian people in order to speed up the socialist construction in our province. Likewise, we must make our contribution to continuously develop and strengthen friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and the Chinese and Romanian people.

Long live the militant friendship between our parties, countries, and the Chinese and Romanian people!

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ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU CABLE TO PRC LEADERS FROM ABOARD PLANE

AU171346 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president, Beijing.

Leaving the territory of the PRC, once again we want to express warm thanks for the sentiments of friendship and hospitality we have enjoyed throughout our visit to your beautiful country.

On this occasion, too, I want to express our particular satisfaction with the results of the visit, with the talks conducted, and the understandings concluded, all of which will, undoubtedly, give a new impetus to the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and the CPC, between the SR of Romania and the PRC to the benefit and in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace in the world.

Taking with us the most pleasant impressions about the work and achievements of the diligent and talented Chinese people, we want to convey to you, the Communists, and all working people in the PRC best wishes for new and greater successes in socialist construction, in implementing the important goals of the country's development and modernization adopted at the recent CPC National Conference; and in the homeland's flourishing.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

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PRC LEADERS THANK CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU FOR GREETINGS

AU281026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania:

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the PRC Government, and the Chinese people we extend you, the RCP, the government of the SR of Romania, and the Romanian people our sincere thanks for the greetings cable you addressed us on the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

We express our particular satisfaction with the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and people. The visit--crowned with success--that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recently paid to China made a contribution to further deepening the mutual familiarization and to strengthening our friendship. We are deeply convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the two parties, countries, and our people will continuously consolidate and develop in the interest of the socialist construction in the two countries and the cause of peace throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to wish the fraternal Romanian people, under RCP leadership, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, success in obtaining ever greater achievements in the work of making the Socialist Romania flourish continuously.

Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary Li Xiannian, PRC president

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

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# HUBEI GOVERNOR'S TOAST AT DINNER FOR CEAUSESCU

AU161354 Bucharest SCINTELA in Romanian 11 Oct 85 p 2

[Report on toast by Hubei province governor, Huang Zhizhen, at dinner given for Ceausescu, at the end of his visit to Wuhan City on 10 October]

[Text] We are extremely happy and honored that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and the president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu have arrived today to our province on a visit of friendship. Please, allow me to extend to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and all the Romanian guests warmest greetings on behalf of the CPC committee of Hubei province and Wuhan municipality, of the provincial and municipal People's Government, and on behalf of all the inhabitants of this province.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is an old friend, well known by our people. During his visits to China—made despite huge geographical distance—his excellency made an outstanding contribution to ceaselessly developing friendship between the Chinese and Romanian people. During this current visit to our country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hu Yaobang's presence in Hubei province, is a strong encouragement and a huge motivating power for the inhabitants of our province to implement the decisions of the CPC National Conference, to increase the process of reforming all fields of activity, and to achieve, under the best circumstances, the four socialist modernizations. I would like to express most sincere thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the CPC Committee of Hubei province and Wuhan Municipality, on behalf of the province and municipality government, and of the entire population of the province.

The heroic Romanian people, under the RCP leadership, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu—starting from the characteristics of their country, steadily advancing on the road of independent development—has registered brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and the socialist construction. Today, the Romanian people are continuously moving in the direction established by the 13th RCP Congress. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish the fraternal Romanian people ever greater achievements on the road they are advancing on.

Further, after presenting various achievements registered by the Chinese people within this framework and by the working people in Hubei province and their concern with implementing the objectives established by the recent CPC National Conference, the speaker said: During the past years, while friendly relations between our countries have continuously become closer, exchanges and friendly cooperation between our province and Romania have also developed. We have received support and valuable contributions from the Romanian comrades in building economic objectives in our province. On this visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu brought the feelings of profound friendship of the Romanian people. In my turn, I assure you that both the communists and all the inhabitants of our province will cherish the precious friendship between the two parties, countries, and the Chinese and Romanian people like the apple of our eyes, and we will continue to make great efforts to further make our contribution to consolidating and developing this friendship. The tumultuous Yangtze river will always glorify our friendship. May the traditional Chinese-Romanian friendship live forever and be transmitted from generation to generation!

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ROMANIA

BRITISH COOPERATIVE PARTY OFFICIALS VISIT

Talks With Bobu, Enache, Others

AU191910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1706 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19 Oct—Over 11-19 October, a delegation of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain paid a visit to Romania, invited by the CC of the RCP. The delegation was made up of David Wise, secretary, and Jessie Carnegie, deputy chairman.

During their talks with Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; and Olimpia Solomonescu, deputy head of the foreign relations and international economic cooperation section of the CC of the RCP, questions relating to the two parties' relationship were approached.

The delegation members also had talks with the managing staff of central organizations and institutions, and visited economic and sociocultural units in Brasov and Constanta counties, as well as in the Bucharest municipality.

Ceausescu Receives Officials

AU182002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1607 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18 Oct—On Friday, 18 October, the Romanian Communist Party general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received David Wise, secretary of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain, and Jessie Carnegie, that party's deputy chairman, who pay [as received] a visit to Romania.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the good relationship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Cooperative Party of Great Britain, between the two countries' political organizations, and the conviction was expressed that their further growth was apt to contribute to the expansion and diversification of the friendly and cooperative ties between Romania and Great Britain.

Approaching current issues of the international life, stress was laid on the need for all parties and political organizations, democratic and progressive forces everywhere, for peoples to rally their efforts and put an end to the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for the resumption and consolidation of the detente, collaboration and peace policy. It was pointed out that all states should resolutely work for the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for a halt to outer space militarization and the ensurance of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

On behalf of his party's leadership, the British Cooperative Party secretary expressed high consideration for the initiatives and demarches set forth by Romania and the Romanian party and state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, aimed at the establishment of a climate of peace and understanding among all world nations.

The interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial, was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

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ROMANIA

GHANA'S RAWLINGS RECEIVES NICOLAE IN ACCRA

AU252141 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Accra [words indistinct] as the head of state of Ghana, Jerry Jogn Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, received Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Ghanaian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, now in Accra for the fourth session of the commission.

The Romanian vice-premier conveyed to the Ghanaian head of state, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm salute and the best wishes of good health and personal happiness alongside peace and prosperity for the friendly Ghanian people.

Thanking vividly, Jerry John Rawlings asked that the Romanian president be conveyed a cordial salute and most distinguished feelings of esteem and friendship and prosperity for the friendly Romanian people.

He appreciated highly the constant preoccupations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with the development and deepening of the bilateral relations and strengthening the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

During the talks held on the occasion, the sides evoked with deep satisfaction the relations of friendship and tight collaboration established between Romania and Ghana.

The Romania deputy prime minister also met Kojo Tsikata, member of the Provisional National Defense Council, with the prime minister and other officials of the Republic of Ghana.

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ROMANIA

# HIGH SCHOOL BOYS, GIRLS EXPRESS VIEW ON EACH OTHER

Iasi CRONICA in Romania 12 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Adrian Neculau: "Girls About Boys, Boys About Girls"]

[Text] "'Do not touch a girl even with a flower', says the proverb. But how many know it?" writes a schoolgirl from Vasliu. I give a guest lecture and organize a discussion about "our boyfriends and girlfriends at school" with a group of 12th-graders at the "Mihail Kogalniceanu" high school in Vasliu, and at the end have them write an extemporaneous composition on the subject.

The first paper I received is anonymous: "I cannot speak about boys in general; rather I will refer to the boys I know, our classmates. What can I say about my classmates? Some of them are ideal classmates while others are simply insufferable. With some I talk and joke every day, while with others I barely say hello. We rarely get together outside of school. In our town the opportunities to see each other out of uniform and without our bookbags are very rare.... They have both good points and bad. They are more realistic, more practical, and less dreamy and some are too 'intellectual'. I would give anything to find a boy who would give up everything for a walk.... Still, in general, they are very charming!" A schoolgirl named Dana attempts a study of the matter: "I believe the boys have guilt feelings. Let me explain: my male schoolmates consider themselves, unfairly, 'ruffians' because they begin to brood, they no longer want to be taken care of, they no longer think about machines, because they are no longer willing to be humble. They are accused of acting terribly because they have brains beyond their years (well said!--N.N.) and because there is no official recognition of the correctness of their ideas. What bothers me is that they want to become famous, that they begin to feel that way because of people who "play" with words: they have complexes, some are unhappy, unsure of themselves on account of those labels that do not fit them. I am friends with these boys, comrades of 12 years who care about us; and we are the same with them: angry or tender, biting or friendly, right most of the time. They are close friends: they know how to comfort, how to be happy, how to create an atmosphere, how to understand...I do not believe I would teach them to be otherwise". It is invigorating to be friends with such a girl, is it not?

Oana I. writes: "No boy is ideal (wise, political, cultivated); nor as bad as some believe. Still boys insist too much on being modern in their ideas and behavior. The result is often a veneer, a shocking superficiality, doubled by egoism and vanity. It is sad that there is no politeness except when you are uncommonly beautiful.... For some, feelings do not matter, just the appearance...." It really is sad that they do not know that politeness is the raiment of civilization and power. Mirela asks: "What does a boy feel when he gives a girl a flower? What happens to him before he decides to do such a thing?" I do not know if you will find out, Mirela, but I am sure that all of you girls will have gotten flowers when you meet for the last time in your class.

What do they expect from the boys? "More restraint in behavior, the elimination of vulgar language, sincerity and good will" (Carmen T.); decent behavior ("what could be uglier than whistling at a girl, going into a room in front of a girl, spitting when you are with a girl?" --Mariana M.); "maybe there should be a little romance, which would encourage us in our hopes" (Mirela B.); "boys are more talented at mathematics and physics, but why do they have to remind us all the time?" (Gabriela B.); "I am sure that I would not want to marry a boy who sits down in a bus when women nearby are on their feet" (Crenguta C.).

And the boys? "Girls' psyches are fundamentally different than boys', something which many of my friends do not understand. Boys insist on being tough, which does not sit very well with girls' desires for tenderness and politeness. But at the same time girls should not go around smoking, imitating the rude behavior of some boys, forgetting who they are" (Calin B.). And a colleague of his who did not sign the paper: "Many of our female classmates are impressive in their overall good breeding, in their originality. Discussions among girls are often interesting, but when they talk with boys they indulge in superficialities.... The girls lend color and charm to our class but are sometimes unpredictable in their decisions. Why is that?" I can honestly tell you: I do not know! Neither my age nor my knowledge as a professor of psychology are enough to solve that enigma. But, then, why should I solve it?

"Girls are more solid as a group. But friendships among boys are more durable." An interesting observation! "Why do some girls give up their best attribute--their femininity? Why do they want to be like boys? However some exaggerate in the opposite direction; they put on airs, speak in a weak voice, resort to unbecoming clothes: punk style." Marian M., after confessing that he has just "discovered" that girls can no longer be treated as "playmates," makes the statement that "there are girls in whose company I feel good because they think the way I do, because I can talk to them about music, books, about our everyday life. But I cannot stand girls with uncalled for gestures, who act too much...like boys; or who get all dressed up and are proud of it. I would like all of them to behave simply, with sincerity at school and in society."

I do not believe that we should draw any conclusions. We will wait for other opinions.

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## STEPS TO DEVELOP ENERGY BASE, INCREASE OUTPUTS

AU231155 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 19 and 20 October and Romania LIBERA in Romanian on 21 October each devote page 2, that is some 5,000 words, to measures to ensure order and discipline and "secure the country's energy base" in the light of the recent political Executive Committee meeting and the energy emergency decree (reported in two reference items). The 5,000 words are made up of 400 to 700-word reports by local executives and working people from Paroseni and Doicești power plants, the Rovinari, Filipești de Padure, and Borsec mining enterprises, and from machine-building, wood-processing, glass, and auto spare parts enterprises.

Under the common headline "firm measures, great communist exactingness, and order and discipline to ensure the country's energy base," the authors of the items in SCINTEIA on 19 October stress the need to "operate all power plants at full capacity," the workers' responsibility to "carry out repairs on schedule and under favorable conditions," the importance of using the "modern technology available," and the need to deliver "quality coal," and to "rigorously save power at one's work place and at home."

The authors of the items in SCINTEIA of 20 October, page 2 deal with the need to "cut back on power consumption during peak hours," to "urgently eliminate shortfalls in the activity," and to "deliver energy equipment without delays and under favorable conditions." This page bears the common headline of "energy--a problem of Maximum Importance and a Concern of Maximum Responsibility," and also features two slogans: one addressed to energy workers calling upon them to take firm action to ensure "the proper operation at full capacity of power plants in order to ensure greater quantities of electric power for the national economy," and another addressed to the working people and all citizens, who are asked to "rationally and very economically use power at their workplaces and at home," this being "a great patriotic duty of all and a task of the greatest importance for normal socioeconomic activity."

Under the common headline "Energy, a Vital Problem of the National Economy and a Problem for all of Us," the authors of the item in romania LIBERA of 21 October, page 2, deal with the need to deliver the largest possible quantity of coal to power plants and to ensure "the operation of power plants at full capacity." They place special stress on "increasing the safety of installations" and emphasize that there are "multiple resources that can contribute toward increasing the energy base." This page also includes two slogans: the first addressed to energy workers urging them to "take firm action to resolutely apply the provisions of the presidential decree in instituting a state of emergency and a militarized regime in units of the national energy system and to constantly increase the electrical and thermal power production by putting into operation and ensuring the operation of all power units at maximum parameters" and the second addressed to the working people and citizens and stressing that "the energy problem is one of the greatest concerns of each of us," and that "decisive action must be taken at the workplace and at home to cut back on electrical power consumption and to strictly observe the established consumption."

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ROMANIA

BRIEFS

'ACHILLE LAURO' HIJACKING ENDS--According to international press agencies, the commandos that hijacked the Italian liner "Achille Lauro" have surrendered to the Egyptian authorities, a PLO spokesman announced, in Tunis Wednesday, 9 October. The operation, the spokesman specified, has ended peacefully as a result of efforts made by the PLO negotiators. Cited by UPI and AFP, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd-al Majid stated that the hijackers had been given permission to leave Egyptian territory. He added that the liner has returned to Port Said. UPI reports that the passengers and crew of the "Achille Lauro" liner arrived the same day in Rome aboard two planes belonging to the Italian airlines. ["Epilogue in the Hijacking of the Italian Liner 'Achille Lauro'"] [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 85 p 6]

CEAUSESCU CABLES SOVIET LEADERS--To Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow: Flying over the territory of your country, I take particular pleasure in conveying to you warm, comradely greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness, and to the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union I wish new and great achievements in the socioeconomic development of the homeland on the road of building socialism and communism. I express my belief that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between the SR of Romania and the Soviet Union, through our joint efforts, will register an increased development in all fields, in the interest and for the benefit of our peoples and countries and the general cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace throughout the world. [signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Oct 85 p 5]

TRADE TALKS WITH NEW ZEALAND--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8 Oct--The works of the third session of the joint Romanian-New Zealand Commission on Trade and Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperative were held in Bucharest, on 8 October. At the end of the proceedings, a protocol of the session was signed which contains new measures and actions conducive to the intensification and diversification of bilateral

goods exchanges, to the development of cooperation in domains of mutual interest. The same day, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received the New Zealand economic delegation headed by E. A. Woodfield, deputy minister of trade and industry of New Zealand, co-chairman of the joint Romania-New Zealand Commission on Trade and Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 8 Oct 85]

RCP MESSAGE TO FRENCH—Bucharest AGERPRES 11 Oct—Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed to the congress of the French Socialist Party [FSP], now proceeding in Toulouse, a message of the RCP. Pointing out the relations of friendship between the two parties, the message shows that they are an important factor for the strengthening and diversification of the Romanian-French collaboration in the political, economic, technological, scientific and cultural domains as well as in the international life. The RCP, the message points out, will militate untiringly in the future, too, in view of strengthening the collaboration and solidarity with all the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with other democratic and progressive forces, in the struggle for a materialization of the peoples' aspirations after peace, freedom and national independence, detente and progress. In conclusion the message reasserts the conviction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the FSP, between the Romanian people and the French one will further develop in the future. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2029 GMT 11 Oct 85]

PRESS CONFERENCE AT USSR EMBASSY—Bucharest AGERPRES 14 Oct—A press conference was held on Monday at the embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, when aspects were highlighted of the carrying through of the food program in the USSR. Present were representatives of the leading newspapers, of the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES, the radio-television, as well as foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2034 GMT 14 Oct 85]

PRC FINANCIAL DELEGATION VISIT—Bucharest AGERPRES 10 Oct—A delegation of the Financial Control Administration of the People's China, headed by Luo Jinxin, deputy chief inspector of the administration, paid a fact-finding and swap-of-experience visit to Romania. The delegation conducted talks at the Higher Court of Financial Control, the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank of Romania, the Investment Bank and the Financial-Backing Commission of the Constanta County. At the conclusion of the visit, the guests called on Cheorghe Radulescu, chairman of the Superior Court of Financial Control. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 10 Oct 85]

CEAUSESCU CABLES MONGOLIAN LEADER—To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great HURAL

of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ulaanbaatar: Flying over the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic, I would like to convey to you warm, comradely greetings and best wishes for new successes in the activity of the friendly Mongolian people for socialist construction and for the socioeconomic development of their homeland. On this occasion, too, I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously develop in the mutual interest of our peoples and the general cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace. [signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Oct 85 p 5]

MESSAGE TO IVORY COAST--Abidjan AGERPRES 9 Oct--On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP representative at the eighth congress of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast conveyed a friendly salute to the participants as well as wishes of success in the progress of the congress and the fulfillment of the resolutions to be endorsed, and wishes of prosperity to the Ivorian people. In this saluting address he pointed out important moments from the chronicle of the Romanian-Ivorian relations that were marked by the interviews between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Houphouet-Boigny that laid the foundations of a collaboration on multiple planes between the two parties and countries. The wish was expressed to develop these relations based on equality, esteem and mutual advantage, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of understanding, progress and peace in the world. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 9 Oct 85]

MANESCU MEETS PEREZ DE CUELLAR--United Nations (AGERPRES) 18 Oct--Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, special envoy of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the UN 40th jubilee session, had an interview with the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar. Conveying warm greetings, wishes of health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu, and wishes of progress, prosperity and peace to the Romanian people, Javier Perez de Cuellar appreciated highly the contribution that Romania, its president make to the cause of peace, disarmament, detente and understanding among peoples, the active and consistent support that the UN received for its role to grow in the settlement of the big issues confronting mankind today. The UN secretary-general received a message of congratulations from President Nicolae Ceausescu on the 40th UN anniversary, alongside wishes of further success in his highly responsible work at the United Nations. The outstanding importance that Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu attach to the UN was reasserted and the need stressed for the current session to bring an intensification of the efforts aimed at a growing role and efficiency of the organization in the international life as a whole, in the development of collaboration and the strengthening of world peace. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 18 Oct 85]

CAPISIZU MEETS ZAIRIAN PREMIER--Kinshasa (AGERPRES) 18 Oct--The Prime Minister of the Republic of Zaire received Marin Capisizu, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Zairian Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, whose session is in progress in Kinshasa. The interview was an opportunity for an exchange of friendly messages between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko. Talks took place on the occasion which emphasized the possibilities to expand and deepen the economic relations and cooperation between Romania and Zaire in various fields. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 18 Oct 85]

CAPISIZU MEETS CONGO PRESIDENT--Brazzaville (AGERPRES) 18 Oct00President Denis Sassou Nguesso of the People's Republic of the Congo, received in Brazzaville, Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Congolese Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation. Messages between the Romanian and Congolese party and state leaders were exchanges on that occasion. Emphasis was placed during the talk on the continuing growth of the friendly relationship between Romania and the PR of the Congo, in the spirit of the summit understandings, and on the circumstances favoring the expansion of economic cooperation and trade, to meet the interests of the Romanian and Congolese peoples. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 18 Oct 85]

AL-QADHDHAFI CABLE TO CEAUSESCU--To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania: While crossing your friendly country's airspace, I take pleasure in extending warmest greetings to you and wishing you good health and happiness, and progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people. [signed] Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Oct 85 p 5]

OPREA RECEIVES U.S. VISITOR--Bucharest AGERPRES 24 Oct--Thrusday, 24 October, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Cheorghe Oprea received Gordon Brown, vice-president of the "Control Data" U.S. Corporation, now visiting Romania. During the interview the sides approached problems related to expanding and diversifying the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romanian enterprises and "Control Data Corporation". Alexandru Necula, minister of the electrotechnical industry, participated. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1712 GMT 24 Oct 85]

COOPERATION WITH USSR ACADEMY--Moscow AGERPRES 16 Oct--A plan of scientific collaboration between the Academy of Sciences of Romania and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR over 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow on 16 October. Stipulating the further development and deepening of the two countries' scientific collaboration, the document was signed by Acad. Radu Voinea, president of the Academy of Sciences of Romania, and by A. P. Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the



USSR. The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Romania were received by G. I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 16 Oct 85]

RADULESCU MEETS MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT--Bucharest AGERPRES 11 Oct--Returning to his homeland after his visit of the People's Republic of China and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar made a stopover at the Otopeni International Airport. The guest was welcomed by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, and other Romanian officials. During their talks Didier Ratsiraka asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes. A thanking Gheorghe Radulescu conveyed to the head of state of Madagascar a friendly salute on behalf of the Romanian president. During the talks the sides evoked the good relations between the two countries and expressed the wish to work for a development of their relations of collaboration in the bilateral plane and in the international life. After the talks a dinner was given in honor of the guests. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 11 Oct 85]

CEAUSESCU MEETS FRG OFFICIAL--Bucharest, AGERPRES 11 Oct--Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister for youth affairs, received on 11 October the delegation of the Federal Ministry for Youth, family and Health Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, headed by Irmgard Karwatzki, parliamentary secretary of state with the Federal Ministry for Youth, family and Health Affairs of Federal Germany, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Union of Communist Youth. During the interview, they highlighted the current stage and development prospects of the cooperation in youth affairs between Romania and Federal Germany, as a specific contribution to the continuous expansion of the relations of collaboration between the two countries. Views and information were exchanged on the observance at various levels of the international youth year. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 11 Oct 85]

CEAUSESCU CABLES KIM IL-SONG--To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and DPRK president, Pyongyang: At the end of our visit to our beautiful country, we would like to thank you, once again, for the warm and friendly welcome and for the hospitality we enjoyed during our visit to the DPRK. I express again my complete satisfaction with the results of the visit and my belief that our new meeting, the talks we held, and the agreements reached on this occasion will further strengthen the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP and the KWP and between the SR of Romania and the DPRK for the benefit of the two countries and peoples and the cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace throughout the world. We take particular pleasure in conveying to you--together with our farewell greetings--best wishes for health and happiness, new successes in the work and struggle of the diligent

and heroic friendly Korean people for the socioeconomic development of their homeland and for the achievement of their aspirations for Korea's peaceful, democratic, and independent unification. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. [Text] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 85 p 3]

ARMY DAY CEREMONIES--Bucharest AGERPRES 25 Oct--On the day of the Romanian Army, on 25 October, floral wreaths were laid at the Memorial of the Heroes of the Homeland and at the Ghencea Military Graveyard, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, of the local party and state bodies and of the Committee of Former Fighters and Veterans of the Antifascist war. Participating in the solemnities were executives of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, representatives of local party and state bodies, active and reserve generals, officers and young pioneers. Floral wreaths were also laid at the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, the local party and state bodies, the Committee of Former Fighters and Veterans of the Antifascist war. E. M. Yuazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union, and members of the Embassy attended. On the same occasion floral wreaths were laid at the graveyards of and the memorials to the Romanian heroes and the Soviet soldiers that died in the antifascist war. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 25 Oct 85]

CPSU DELEGATION'S CABLE--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania: Flying over the territory of the SR of Romania, on our way to Sofia, we take this opportunity to extend to you and all the Romanian people sincere greetings and wishes for new successes in the work of building socialism. [signed] The Soviet party and government delegation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Oct 85 p 3]

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YUGOSLAVIA

SAWPY CONFERENCE PRESIDIUUM ON PRE-ELECTION WORK, PROBLEMS

LD092058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 October (TANJUG)--Difficulties which Yugoslavia is experiencing make it compulsory for all subjective forces to make use of the pre-election activity to change the situation. This means that now we should critically and realistically assess what has and has not been achieved in the country's development and in every region in recent years, discuss the entire cadre policy in the light of this and find the best solutions in this field for the period following the elections. It is favorable that there is no longer any dilemma whether we should have open candidate lists, it was pointed out today at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, which was presided over by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, and where preparations for the forthcoming delegate elections were discussed.

Grlickov stressed that elections will be held at a time of very complex, difficult, and unfavorable economic conditions and trends and that neither radical changes nor improvements in the standard of living could be expected in the near future. He added that elections were also the right opportunity to strengthen efforts to halt present unfavorable trends and embark on radical changes along the entire path of economic activity. There will be no improvement in the people's mood if we do not implement fundamental objectives in the entire economic recovery and process of stabilization.

Developing this thesis, Grlickov said that the creation of a favorable political climate before the elections crucially depended on capability, force, and unity to adopt as soon as possible major systemic solutions which were envisaged with the first stage of the stabilization. It was also important to establish, as soon as possible, conditions for next year's economic activity. Election activity should primarily concentrate on a more effective struggle against inflation and its consequences since it should be remembered that political activity alone can not alter the present unfavorable economic trends.

As today's session the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium adopted a program of informative and political activity in delegate elections which will, as Milan Rakas stressed in his introductory speech, "open" to include new tasks which arise from practice.

Marjuan Rozic said that elections should be seen as a political battle aimed at timely adoption of systemic solutions within the delegate system and the

implementation of the program of economic stabilization. Stressing the obligation of the Socialist alliance to have intensive contacts with delegates, Rozic stated that great reservations were expressed about self-management and that elections should not be a factor for strengthening [word indistinct]. Election preparations should not take place in an ivory tower but in real life so that we cannot use elections to postpone tackling some problems. On the contrary, without embellishing reality, we should mobilize forces and find solutions, Rozic said and added that elections also presented an opportunity to apply and implement some of the solutions offered by the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system.

Speaking on election preparations in Kosov; Hisen Prekazi [president, Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference] stressed that without maximal organization in preparing and conducting elections there was a danger that hostile, nationalistic and irredentistic elements could exercise their influence. We are aware that we must not leave space for hostile activity regardless from which side it comes since we believe that the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events in 1981 have still not been overcome, Prekazi said.

In the discussion, reference was also made to the need for greater participation by women in all structures and processes of self-management and for giving greater responsibility to young people and thereby avoiding a generation gap. Winding up the discussion, in which 18 speakers participated Aleksandar Grlickov stressed that the entire political activity in the next period should be directed toward changing reality and solving vital problems as well as toward the construction of the system. In the election preparations, each section of the front should find its place and these preparations would also present an opportunity to rationally reduce the forum-like work, formalism, and the accumulation of conclusions. Grlickov suggested that the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium should also initiate a discussion on the duration of a term in office, and provided all members of the front agreed, also on federation office terms.

Today the Presidium adopted a decision to appoint Alber Dusi director of the "Filmske Novosti," to replace Milorad Goncin; and Panco Zafirovski, editor-in-chief of Yugoslav Radio, to replace Naim Kurt.

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CSO: 2800/41

YUGOSLAVIA

SPLIT CONFERENCE DISCUSSES NATIONALIST INCIDENTS

LD232223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Split, 23 October (TANJUG)--"Nationalistic and hooligan assaults by groups of young people in Split after the Sunday football match between Hajduk and Crvena Zvezda border on fanatic fascism and they are unprecedented in contemporary Yugoslav criminology." This is the conclusion of a roundtable on the latest, but also on earlier, nationalistic assaults of the Split youth which are becoming more and more frequent. The roundtable was organized by the Epicenter School Youth Theater and held last night in Split. In front of an audience of around 200, some of which took part in the discussion, well-known scientists from Split, such as Dr Nikola Viskovic, Zoran Malenic, and Boris Malada, secretary of the LC Municipal Committee Presidium expressed their views on nationalistic assaults and ideological trends among the Split youth.

The origins of such distorted trends among a section of the Split youth were said to have come primarily from a perverted system of values as well as from disturbances in education and upbringing. They are also strongly influenced, it was stressed, by the social, economic, and political reality in society, particularly in this milieu. Young people make up for the majority of 11,000 unemployed and in these circumstances the present generation of secondary and high school students does not see any prospects. Therefore, stress was laid on the need to use all opportunities for employing the young generation and in this connection a demand was made to stop overtime work and moonlighting.

This successful roundtable judged that the methods of activities of sociopolitical organizations, and particularly of the League of Communists and the League of Socialist Youth, were totally out-of-date and inappropriate for contemporary relations and trends in both the country and in the world.

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CSO: 2800/41

YUGOSLAVIA

# TANJUG NOTES MACEDONIAN LC SESSION ON CADRE POLICY

LD081249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Skopje, 8 October (TANJUG)--Cadre policy in the past was frequently the monopoly of individuals and informal small groups, and now many organizations and some organs, too, carry the burden of this. The consequence is a very unfavorable cadre situation in a number of organizations or organs of the League of Communists, as well as in social organizations. This has, in the final analysis, led to numerous weaknesses and inconsistencies in practical and political action, and to results that have been poorer than they could and should have been.

These assessments were put forward at yesterday's session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee during the debate on the forthcoming elections, and more widely, on cadre policy. One gains the impression that these are not just negatively-charged statements such as have become fairly common recently, and as such are rapidly forgotten. On the contrary, by their significance and forcefulness they must, together with the other documents for the elections, form the foundation and stimulus for a genuine democratization of cadre policy and for a radical turnaround in this sphere.

Two main facts indicate this conclusion: the aforementioned, and other unfavorable information based upon specific examples, have been confirmed afresh in the file records of possible candidates for LC organs, and not just through criticism of the practice hitherto. Namely, the fact that in about 5,000 basic organizations of the LC, over 67,000 members are recorded as possible candidates for LC organs--which is over 40 percent of the total Macedonian LC membership--confirms afresh the need for a democratization of cadre policy. On the other hand, the assessments and standpoints of the Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee on implementing cadre policy in the forthcoming elections place decisive insistence upon breaking up various monopolies in cadre decisionmaking, leaderism, factionalism, and the practice of small numbers of people rotating in various functions.

The presidium document, which is the main guide for ideopolitical activity in the coming phases of the LC elections, as well as in elections in assemblies, sociopolitical and self-managing organizations, also contains precise and consistent criticism of the implementation of cadre policy hitherto. Alongside this, insistence is placed upon a radical cadre renewal and rejuvenation of leaderships in the LC at all levels of social organization. However, stricter

selection and differentiation are essential. Hence, the clear guideline in this document that one must prevent the election of cadres from the middle and younger generations who have been linked with groups and influential individuals and have blindly carried out their demands burdened by careerism, or guided by the desire to acquire material and other privileges.

There are quite a few more standpoints with the same tenor and, precisely formulated, in the documents and tasks of the LC in the forthcoming elections. Their common feature are democratization and consistent implementation of cadre policy. On the other hand, it would be unrealistic to expect that a radical turnaround could be secured at one go and once and for all, given the very lengthy period that cadre policy has been isolated and cocooned. The fear that it would continue to be conducted in narrow circles, that is, as also obvious in the stage when records were being compiled.

The documents previously submitted, as well as the tasks ratified at yesterday's session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, attempt finally to eliminate the possibility of the old shortcomings in cadre policy being repeated, that is, to secure a radical turnaround in this sphere. The guideline whereby not only the municipal organizations of the LC, but also the Central Committee have no right to any sort of interpretations in regard to the candidates on file in the forthcoming stages of the elections, is a favorable indication of this. The elections are not only the right but also the obligation of every basic organization and its members, and this is the main aim. It is up to them to propose and elect the best and most able without being influenced by anyone.

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YUGOSLAVIA

ZARKOVIC ON PUBLICATIONS PROMOTING BROTHERHOOD, UNITY

LD103313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 10 October (TANJUG)--Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Djordje Stojic, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, today visited the Forum Newspaper-Publishing House in Novi Sad. The visit was occasioned by the publication of the book "Mountain Wreath" [Gorski Vijenac] by Petar Petrovic Njegos--one of the monumental works of our spiritual culture and literature.

LCY President Zarkovic noted first of all that he had come to Novi Sad to see the preparation of a book which was important for our culture and literature and worthy of attention. He realized then that he had imagined Forum as a much smaller and more modest organization, and not a publishing house with 1,700 workers which had so far published 1,500 works of Yugoslav and world literature. This book was a contribution by this publisher in the Hungarian language not only to the intermingling of all the cultures of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, but also to the strengthening of brotherhood and unity in our country. I have no information about any failings on the part of the Forum Publishing House, such as unfortunately occur elsewhere, he said.

We are a broadly democratic society, without censorship, and we should be liberal toward all valuable works of culture and civilization, so that they are published and reach the people. However, unfortunately, this orientation of ours is for some individuals sometimes a sign that they should come out with works which are against brotherhood and unity, which aim to rehabilitate our opponents in the revolution, those we defeated in the armed revolution--the Ustashi and Chetniks. What they could not achieve in the armed revolution, such individuals aim for today, creating works which attempt to besmirch our revolution and the most prominent personalities of our society. No invocation of democracy and its breadth can justify these attempts to attack what is inviolable for us--brotherhood and unity and the other gains of our revolution, Zarkovic warned.

In this context, Zarkovic added that great responsibility lies here with the publishing councils and critics. It is curious, for example, that our self-managing community of interests should allocate not inconsiderable funds from the income of workers and permit the publication of the kind of works which attempt to soil the reputation of our country. I am glad that I have not heard



of such mistakes in your organization. Try to strengthen brotherhood and unity to the maximum, because it was not for nothing that Tito began and ended all his speeches with the motto of brotherhood and unity. In a community such as ours everything which goes against brotherhood and unity is reactionary. Chauvinism, regardless of its type and hue, is always reactionary. Yugoslavia can survive only through the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, and publishers and journalists must remember that, Vidoje Zarkovic said in conclusion.

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YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

ALBANIA RETURNS ESCAPED CONVICTS--Pristina, 5 October (TANJUG)--Albanian authorities have recently returned to Yugoslavia two convicts--Yugoslav citizens who crossed to Albania after escaping from a jail in Pec, Yugoslav Province of Kosovo. Nuhi Bunjaku and Romadan Velliu were in the group of four Yugoslavs of Albanian nationality who, on 28 August this year, escaped from the jail where they served high prison terms for hostile activity against Yugoslavia. Bunjaku, a member of a hostile underground group, was convicted on charges of planting explosive devices in the province's capital of Pristina and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Velliu was jailed for 5 years for anti-Yugoslav activities. The other two prisoners were recaptured on Yugoslav territory a few days after the escape. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1852 GMT 5 Oct 85 LD]

SENTENCE FOR 'HOSTILE' SONGS--The court of the district of Pec sentenced Haxhi Haxhiu from the village of Babush near Djakovice to 3 years imprisonment for the penal acts of hostile propaganda. This nationalist and irredentist was released from prison only 10 months ago for such hostile activities. Nevertheless he carried on with the old song. At a village wedding he sang songs that describe the antirevolutionary events of 1981 in Kosovo. In his possession was found a cassette containing songs praising the system in Albania and describing the law and social system in our country. In addition he was found with a diary with hostile content which he read to guests at the wedding. Haxhi Haxhiu's sentence the first time round was 1 year's imprisonment for the same activities. [Text] [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 85 AU]

ENVOY TO AUSTRIA--Belgrade, 23 October (TANJUG)--By a decree of the president of the SFRY Presidency, Milos Krstic, formerly president of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Republic of Austria. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 23 Oct 85 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRC--Belgrade--Radovan Vlackovic, president of the SFRY presidency, has received Zvone Dragan, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the PRC, before his departure on his tour of duty. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 85 p 6 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO ALGERIA--Belgrade, 22 October (TANJUG)--Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Borislav Milosevic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and formerly head of the International Cooperation Department in the LCY Central Committee Presidium before his departure to his new post. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 22 Oct 85 LD]

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES--Belgrade, 21 October (TANJUG)--By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Josip Franic, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council and chairman of the Council for International Trade Union Cooperation, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 21 Oct 85 LD] Prague, 21 October (TANJUG)--Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL, today in Bratislava received Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in a farewell visit. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1823 GMT 21 Oct 85 LD] Belgrade, 21 October (TANJUG)--By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Boris Milosevic, head of the section for international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1912 GMT 21 Oct 85 LD] Belgrade, 21 October (TANJUG)--By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Dr Luan Starova has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Republic of Tunisia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2003 GMT 21 Oct 85 LD]

NEW BORBA CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW--Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 15 October on page 5 carries a 1,500-word report from Moscow by Tomislav Milinovic on party criticism, citing PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, PRAVDA, and Gorbachev's interview to TIME magazine. The following passage appears boxed within the report printed in boldface: "Tomislav Milinovic, BORBA editor for a long time and chief editor of VECERNJE NOVOSTI, has been elected permanent correspondent of all BORBA publications from Moscow. This is his first report." [Editorial Report]

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