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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1582



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW ANTITANK MISSILES--The new Soviet AT-4 antitank missiles (see DEFENSE INTERARMEEES No 22) are in service with some Soviet units deployed in the GDR, where they are replacing the first versions of the AT-3 SAGGER antitank missile. Furthermore, it would seem that two versions of this new missile are in service: the AT-4 FAGOT, an individual missile transported under a container and fired from a tripod, and the AT-5, a heavier version that is mounted on the BRDM tank destroyers [sic]. According to certain sources, some East German infantry units will also be equipped with the AT-4. [Text] [Paris DEFENSE INTERARMEEES in French Jul-Aug 78 p 8]

CSO: 3100

ALBANIA

YOUTH PAPER REPORTS ON WEST GERMAN YOUTH CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 14 June 1978 p 4, the organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Union of Working Youth, carries a 3400-word report on the first congress of the "Red Guard" youth organization of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) held in Dusseldorf, West Germany in May 1978.

CSO: 2100

EAST GERMANY

GDR'S HISTORICAL TRADITIONS DEFINED

East Berlin LDPD-INFORMATIONEN in German Vol 32 No 7, Jul 78 pp 20-21

[Article by Lutz Hoyer: "LDPD in the Alliance--Problems of Shaping Developed Socialism. On Firm Historical Ground"]

[Text] Thirty years of GDR, which will soon be completed, illustrate the following: Our socialist state embodies the continuity of all the good things in German history. It is the "lawful result and the crowning of the centuries-long struggle of the progressive forces of our people for a new humanistic German state."

This statement and others in the proclamation for the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR are underlining the roots of our state. Consequently, it is out of the question that the GDR is "abandoning German history and the German nation"; nevertheless, bourgeois and rightist Social-Democratic ideologists in the FRG are not getting tired of declaring this. The fact that the formation of the socialist German nation is taking place in our country is not in the least in opposition to our support of progressive traditions of the German people.

To cite an example: If we--as the proclamation states--fulfill the testament of Thomas Muentzer, it is reminiscent of the fact that he was an advocate of the oppressed masses of peasants and that he was a German nation. In precisely the same spirit the proclamation also names Goethe and Schiller, Hegel and Feuerbach, Marx and Engels, Babel and Liebknecht, and others. These names represent the continuity of all the good things in German history. It is the continuity of the struggle for social progress, the continuity of humanistic convictions, significant accomplishments in science and culture.

The fact that the mentioned personalities are German nationals is without doubt of significance, however, of no value by itself. Reactionary forces in our history were also German nationals. We have nothing in common with them. The radical break with this line of tradition is just as significant for the formation and development of our state as is the commitment to all progressive and humanistic factors.

Consequently, there is a profound inner correlation between this conviction of ours and the development of the socialist German nation in the GDR. The transformation into a socialist German nation in the GDR, a part of the old capitalist German nation which--as is well-known--is still in existence in the FRG, is providing the secure foundation for the reference to tradition in our state. By no means is this only superficial, for the sake of a "good conscience," but it is, above all, with the understanding that all those things for which the progressive and humanistic forces of our country fought and lived have converged in the national and social reality of the GDR.

One should be reminded of the German peasant wars, the early middle-class revolution in the 16th century, the Jacobinic Republic of Mainz in 1793, and the bourgeois-democratic revolution in 1848-49. The traditions of the democratic movement against militarism, Junkerdom and an authoritarian state during the second half of the 19th century, the struggle of Carl Ossietzky and others against the emerging fascist danger must be mentioned. The humanistic heritage is part of this progressive line of tradition: the German Enlightenment and Classicism in literature and philosophy, the accomplishments of world-famous explorers and inventors.

In order to avoid possible misunderstandings, it should be mentioned that our reference to the German Classicism and to the German middle-class Humanism can, naturally, not at all be interpreted as a simple execution of testaments. Neither Goethe nor Schiller, nor Kant, Fichte, Hegel or Feuerbach were writing, working or thinking with reference to socialism. When Schiller, for instance, makes his hero Marquis von Posa in "Don Carlos" say: "This country is not ready for my ideal. I am living as a citizen among those who are yet to come," he was not thinking of the citizens in a socialist state. Nevertheless, it is a premonition that the bourgeois society cannot be the last word.

The GDR is, above all, the legacy and the fulfillment of the struggle of the revolutionary German labor movement, which has lasted over a century and which had its beginning with the League of Communists, including the revolutionary Social Democracy under August Bebel, reaching a new stage with the KPD and, finally, resulting in the creation of the SED and leading the working class allied with other working people to victory. The GDR came into existence and developed as a consequence of the historic mission of the working class, the legality of which was discovered and substantiated by Marx and Engels.

Of course, in a broad sense, the people are the social carriers of all the good things in German history. We, the workers of the socialist GDR, took up and led to victory the centuries-long struggle for basic rights and freedoms under the badge of social reconstruction. Simultaneously it includes the demands of progressive forces of various classes and walks of life: the peasants around Johann Jacoby. Herder's ideals continue

to live in the socialist concept of man, the ideals of the Humboldt brothers or of Einstein continue to live in the socialist understanding of science. The fact that it was possible at all to achieve this kind of fulfillment for transmitted ideas, values and ideals must be credited to the historic behavior of a certain class--the working class.

Only with the rise of the middle class do objective and subjective conditions become conducive for overcoming the entire era of an antagonistic class society through the fall of capitalism; also removed were the conditions which again and again gave rise to the dream of human happiness but which, objectively and subjectively, had no chance of becoming reality. Just as much as the working class is simultaneously corepresenting the interests of its allies when enforcing its own interests in the socialist revolution, which is to say that it does not egoistically pursue a class goal, the completion of its historic mission also includes the preservation of those values and ideals which were and are precious to progressive forces of nonproletarian walks of life. To know this is of great significance to us, the alliance partners of the labor class and their party.

The argument of bourgeois ideologists that the revolutionary labor class wants to abolish the nation and nationality is old. Marx and Engels were already dealing with this subject in their "Communist Manifesto." It is the old trick of horse dealers: The bourgeois falsifies the transformation of a middle-class nation into a socialist one, changing it into "abolishment" of the nation. The radical break with all reactionary forces in German history has as its counterpart the preservation of the continuity of all the good things; consequently, we are indeed standing on historical ground "which is firmer than that of any other German state," as the proclamation for the 30th anniversary states.

8991

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

FIGURES ON TANKS--The number of T-64 battle tanks deployed in the GDR with the GSFG is constantly increasing, and is presently estimated at more than 2,000 units. This tank replaces the T-55 still in service; however, the T-55's are not all sent back to the Soviet Union. Some of them are discharged to the reserves and to East German forces. In addition, it seems that production of the T-62 has been suspended; the Soviets still produce only the T-55 (for export) and the T-64/72 for the needs of the Warsaw Pact armies. The current rate of production of these two types of tanks is calculated to be 3,000 units per year, of which 60 percent are T-72's. [Text] [Paris DEFENSE INTERARMEES in French Jul-Aug 78, pp 7-8]

CSO: 3100

POLISH TOURISTS SAID TO BE HARASSED IN SWEDEN

Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 2 May 78 p 5

[Article by Antoni Olczak: "Swedish 'No' to Polish Tourists"]

[Text] Vacations, a period of increased tourist voyages, are approaching. After having already visited the Masuria and the Beskid regions, and rested in the Black Sea spas accessible to the average Polish pocketbook, it is understandable that a person seeks out the wider world. For many reasons, thousands of young Poles choose Sweden. It is, after all, our neighbor across the Baltic, to which the journey is not at all lengthy and for which a visa is unnecessary. Moreover, Sweden enjoys--as it is said--a "good press" in Poland. We have already forgotten about the "deluge" and have become used to the not very beautiful hotel built by the Swedes in the center of the capital, while from the press, radio, and television, which generally deal with serious matters, a picture emerges of a partner close to us, with whom we maintain and are developing good, friendly relations in many areas. These are already sufficient reasons for the Polish tourist to desire to visit our northern neighbor instead of many other states.

This past year 20,000 Poles journeyed to Sweden. It is unknown in how many instances the stereotype widely accepted in Poland--of the Swede--the good neighbor--withstood the confrontation with reality. However, certainly several hundred of our tourists, who against their own will returned home earlier than they had expected, today hold a viewpoint that differs radically from current opinion on Polish-Swedish relations.

Well, after all, in their case the old adage that travel educates was borne out even in an uncompleted situation. On the other hand, the price which they paid for the attainment of new--and entirely unnecessary--experiences was frequently painful. The only Swedes whom they encountered on their journey were policemen--functionaries of the frontier stations, who, using criteria known only to themselves, not only prohibited them [the Poles] from crossing the frontier, but also frequently treated the would-be tourists from Poland in a brutal manner that insulted the dignity of our compatriots. The editorial office of SZTANDAR MLODYCH has received indications from its readers that both

men and women, even handicapped people, were subjected to police harassment. Equally outrageous is the fact that those being held under arrest, as a rule, were not allowed to contact Polish consular offices.

Besides, cases of harassment of Polish tourists are not at all a secret in Sweden. Within recent weeks the Swedish press on several occasions has mentioned incidents at frontier crossings. For example, on 12 April the liberal daily SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET carried an article by O. Martensson in which he wrote, among other things: "The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs received complaints that Polish citizens were being detained at Arland [Stockholm Airport] despite the fact that they possessed as many Swedish crowns as they could legally take out of the country. The Swedish border control calculated the worth of their pocketbooks in deciding whether to admit the tourists into Sweden. Many of the Poles detained at Arland were held under arrest for two days while awaiting the earliest direct flight to Warsaw. While under arrest, their belts and shoelaces were taken away, and they were treated like criminals."

Several days later, in the Social Democratic afternoon daily AFTONBLADET, Miki Larsson cited a conversation with a Polish architect who--without being given any reasons and deprived of the possibility of contacting the Polish Embassy--was detained at the Arland airport, searched, and then held under arrest for two days. Upon his return to Poland, the Swedish Embassy expressed its regrets to the would-be tourist, stating that the police had acted improperly. Miki Larsson wrote that similar incidents are occurring frequently. Just how frequently was stated by the conservative SVENSKA DAGBLADET. Referring to the head of the Bureau of Passport Control at Ystad, the newspaper claimed that it is only at this frontier crossing point that an incident occurs of a Polish citizen being refused admittance on an average of once per week. However, the SVENSKA DAGBLADET did not write that such "nonadmittance" usually involves being transported to the police station, an interrogation, a personal search, and incarceration in a cell.

This brusque, insulting treatment of Polish tourists by the Swedish police is an unpleasant episode in the entirety of the well-developing relations between our countries. For those tourists held under police arrests, on the other hand, the matter is not merely an episode. They suffer painful moral losses and specific material costs. More and more frequently in recent months, such incidents on the frontier cast a shadow over the picture of Swedish democracy, raising doubts about the Swedish authorities' interest in developing tourism with Poland. Let us add that the discriminatory practices towards our tourists are in conflict with the recommendations of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to which the government of the Kingdom of Sweden is also a signatory. After all, it should be mentioned that even before the conference in Helsinki, Poland and Sweden signed a treaty to drop visa requirements with an eye to expanding contacts between citizens of both countries. Simultaneously, its signatories reserved for themselves the right to refuse entrance to citizens of the other side who are known to be undesirable, without being required to supply specific information on the reasons for such decisions.

However, the practice applied by the Swedish authorities is commonplace harassment of Polish tourists, and as such is unacceptable and demands condemnation.

POLAND

GOVERNMENT, CHURCH LEADERS ARRIVE IN ROME FOR POPE'S FUNERAL

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 12-13 Aug 78 pp 1, 2

[Text] On Friday, 11 August 1978, the Polish State special mission delegated to attend the funeral ceremonies [of Pope Paul VI] arrived in Rome. The mission included Zdislaw Tomal - deputy chairman of the Council of State, Minister Kazimierz Kakol - head of the Office for Religious Affairs, and Jan Dobraczynski - member of the Presidium of the Front for National Unity (OK FJN).

The Polish cardinals--Stefan Wyszynski, Archbishop Metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw and the Primate of Poland, and Karol Wojtyla, Krakow Archbishop Metropolitan--arrived in Rome in the afternoon hours of Friday, 11 August 1978, via the same Polish Air Lines LOT airplane. The Primate of Poland is accompanied by Monsignor Dr Hieronim Gozdziejewicz - director of the Secretariat of the Primate of Poland, and Rev Dr Bronislaw Piasecki - chaplain of the Primate; the Krakow Metropolitan is accompanied by Rev Stanislaw Dziwisz, chaplain.

On Saturday, 12 August, the Polish cardinals will participate in the main funeral ceremonies for Pope Paul VI and also in the subsequent nine-day funeral obsequies as well as in the conferences of the Holy College of Cardinals. Cardinal S. Wyszynski and Cardinal K. Wojtyla will participate in the conclave which begins on Friday, 25 August at 1700 hours. They will also then participate in the coronation ceremonies for the new Pope.

At the Okecie international airport [Warsaw, Poland] auxiliary bishops, representatives of both Metropolitan Curia [Warsaw and Krakow], clergy, monks, and nuns and also the faithful from the Gniezno, Warsaw, and Krakow archdioceses bid farewell to the departing cardinals.

At Fiumicino airport [Rome, Italy] the members of the Polish special mission and the cardinals who had arrived from Warsaw were greeted by Stanislaw Trepczynski - the Polish Ambassador in Rome, and Minister-Counsellor Kazimierz Szablewski - chief of the Polish permanent working group for contacts with the Vatican. Papal nuncio, Archbishop Luigi Poggi,

Bishop Wladyslaw Rubin - Secretary of the Synod of Bishops, and Bishop Andrzej Maria Deskur - chairman of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, and other eminent clergy greeted the arrivals on behalf of the Vatican.

A delegation of the PAX Association arrived in Rome on Friday, 11 August, for the funeral observances for Pope Paul VI, consisting of Zbigniew Czajkowski - member of the Presidium of PAX, deputy to the Polish Sejm, and also the director general of the PAX Publishing Institute, as well as Dr Jerzy Hagnayer - member of the PAX Presidium and head of the Foreign Department of PAX.

On Sunday, 13 August, at 1000 hours at the Polish church in Rome of St Stanislaw the Bishop a solemn Mass for the intentions of the deceased Holy Father Paul VI was concelebrated with the participation of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski and Karol Cardinal Wojtyla as well as the Polish bishops who are in Rome.

CSO: 2600

POLAND

MASS MEDIA LEGACY OF POPE PAUL VI NOTED

Warsaw SLOWO Powszechnie in Polish 12-13 Aug 78 p 1

[Article by (ABS): "Our Commentary--From the Legacy of Paul"]

[Text] One of the last press reports on the activity of Pope Paul VI, from almost the last days of his life, made reference to his institution of the theme for the "1979 World Mass Media Day." According to the intentions of the Holy Father, this theme was to be, speaking most generally, the welfare of the child in the family and in society. In instituting such a theme, the concern very well-known to the Church and to the entire world of this great Pope for the future and the shaping of that future through shaping people's consciences and thoughts and through the formation of moral and intellectual attitudes of people who are responsible for the future of the world was demonstrated.

What else is the wisely understood concern for the welfare of the child if not the concern for the future of the entire world? And, can people be trained in any other way to assume the mature responsibility for that future than in beginning their formation from the youngest years and being concerned for the living conditions of the youngest generations.

In practically every move of Pope Paul VI his long-range thinking about the future was evident. His every word and every step were a witness to his taking responsibility for the tomorrow of the Church and co-responsibility for the tomorrow of the entire world. It is this attribute of his pontificate that is being emphasized in nearly all reflections and assessments so warmly formulated in the first days after his demise. In this context, the problem of concern for the development of the child in the family and in society has an outright symbolic character.

This problem, of course, should be considered in the context of the entirety of the teachings of Paul on protecting the life of the child, on the responsibility for each life conceived, on the inviolability of the rights of the family to bring up its offspring, and, finally, on the

duties of the society vis-a-vis the family and on the necessity to assure it [the family] the best possible conditions for existence and development. These are, after all, one of the most fundamental problems of the entire contemporary world--and we know all too well how very fundamental in our country. We also know how much concrete concern the State authorities demonstrate in solving them and what a prominent place they occupy in the apostolic work of the Church and how much attention all opinion-forming groups, which are guided by the sense of responsibility for public life, devote to them.

Involvement of the mass media, the most powerful instrument for forming public opinion at the present time, in addressing this problem is, in fact, a demonstration of such responsibility. Also, it seems that the mass media in our country can--and should--draw on this last initiative of Paul for inspiration in its activity. All the more so since there was a far-reaching convergence with another [initiative]--instituting of the 1979 International Year of the Child. The entire world will be devoting its attention to it. It is understandable that all initiatives, having as their aim the genuine welfare of the young generation, should then be taken into account without regard for what world outlook they will be adhering to.

There will be room to reflect on the form of the recreation planned for the young and the youngest generation and also the dissemination of the substance of upbringing. They will be varied, of course, depending on the cultural and educational conditions in the particular countries and on the cultural and upbringing traditions of the particular nations (from this viewpoint, also, our Polish mass media has--and should have--its own specifics), but the common characteristics, which universal and all-human moral and upbringing values simply are, should unite them. Their primary purpose, therefore, should be the bringing up of a person who will shape the world of the future and who will be responsible for the living conditions created thereon, assuring security, sufficiency, and the most precious value in all conditions--mutual love.

It is not possible to resist the impression that this very problem left for all of us to implement is practically the most valuable Paulian testament.

CSO: 2600

POLAND

ISSUES RAISED BY CONTROL COMMITTEE PROPOSAL DISCUSSED

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 29 Apr 78 pp 1, 5

[Article by Jacek Maziarski]

[Text] The members of the Sejm who soon will begin deliberations on the draft law on social control committees face a difficult task. The difficulty lies in faithfully translating into legal language the intent of the plan announced by Edward Gierek from the rostrum of the Second Conference of the PZPR. Such translation of political intentions into the language of the law is not, obviously, a simple formality and technicality. The most basic problems, which somehow must be resolved, are involved. A committee conception must be selected which will guarantee authenticity and effectiveness of citizen control. Solutions must be chosen which will bring to a halt the natural tendency to progressive bureaucratization of social organs, with their natural susceptibility to overstaffing, armchairs, and file folders filled with papers.

Consultations with the public on this plan are still taking place. Suggestions and comments are coming in from all the voivodships, indicating that the development of social control is arousing great interest. But even a cursory glance at the results of these consultations points up the fundamental differences in opinions. It would not be amiss, therefore, for me to submit a few questions which I believe must come up in the Sejm deliberations.

The first and probably the most important question concerns an uncertainty which seemingly is only terminological: Exactly how are we to understand the word control? In its broad sense it denotes precedence and superiority (e.g., "under the socialist system the economy is subject to public control"). In the narrowest sense of the word it means only an attempt to reconcile the data ("control revealed losses"). The choice between these two meanings will be of vital importance for the functioning of the control committees. In the first case we would have to deal with a conception which would depend on a complex, citizen's evaluation of not so much the

details as the results of the functioning of individual institutions; the goal of the committees would be to ensure that the plants and offices are discharging their responsibilities to the people. However, in the second case the social control committees would organize assistance for professional controllers, assemble experts in accounting and technical details. Without a doubt, Edward Gierek's speech during the Second National Conference of the PZPR inclines towards the choice of the broader conception of social control, which--as the First Secretary of the Central Committee stated--"constitutes one of the most fundamental forms of participation of the masses in the government."

The next question: Are the proposed committees to concern themselves with issues and events or rather with individual concrete matters submitted by the citizens? This is not an easy question. The people, of course, expect that someone will appear who will bring to a happy conclusion those problems which affect their lives. The pressure of these needs is very evident--editorial offices, party committees, government departments, trade union groups, councilors and deputies are swamped with complaints and interventions. But would it be practical to divert this flood to the social control committees? It would change them in lightning speed to just one more complaint and grievance bureau. On the other hand, it is from just such individual small matters submitted by the citizens that a composite picture emerges of those problems which should be more closely examined. If the complaints are cut off then the most reliable information on the irregularities which are irritating the people is also cut off.

And one more doubt relating to the conception of the committees: What is to be the range of their activities? A good argument can be made for not expanding their range of control too greatly, for then the capabilities of the social aktiv would be exceeded. If the committees are to be an organ that is authentically social, then we cannot expect them to settle those matters which the regular inspectors of NIK, PIH, IKR, etc., are not able to settle. True, but the present model of social control is not effective because of excessive fragmentation and perfunctoriness of inspection. So what if inspectors, in pairs, visit one store after another? Of course it does not hurt to look under the counters, but the public expects more--e.g., control over the decisions of the directors. Who is to control the reasonableness of the constant "this is not in our department," the reasons for closing stores ostensibly for repairs, the poorly organized deliveries of stocks, the odd selection of stock, which forces the people to travel with their shopping bags from the central areas to the outlying ones?

It seems to me that the conception of controlling managers of stores and restaurants is too narrow. The public expects rather that the controls address themselves to the more basic question--why do the restaurants show consistently poorer results and why does the city transportation system break down?

The next question: Who is to be controlled? Are the committees supposed to zero in on the individual employee or are they to examine the work of the administration? And further--is it advisable to include in the scope of the committee activity the problems of citizen coexistence, since there already exist conciliatory committees, housing self-government organizations, ORMO, administrative councils, etc.? Personally, I feel that the newness of the conception of the social control committees relies particularly on the fact that it involves citizen-administration contact, making it possible to reassess the position of the citizen who in these contacts is now the weaker and frequently helpless side.

We all agree that the proposed committees should not become an additional administrative department. But is it enough to give them only coordinating authority? If we take a closer look at the work of the existing control bodies we see blank spots and areas of paresis. For example, which external citizen control will look into the dark corners of the management in the factories? Can we be sure, for instance, that the factory self-government organizations will show sufficient zeal in the battle with the unjustified price increases if the wages of the workers depend on these increases? It is easy to point out other areas of our lives which at present escape control, or are controlled only perfunctorily. Among them are, e.g., the equity of the distribution of welfare and services. The present control system deals with this subject very ineffectively.

To take the present system of control and enhance it with a coordinating superstructure in the form of committees is not enough. The new committees must be given farther-reaching assignments and more authority. But--how far reaching? There should not be created, in addition to the normal authority which is the People's Council, another authority with powers that exceed those of the councilors, for this would give the impression of a state of emergency. I am not sure whether those who are demanding that the committees be given greater enforcement powers, the power to punish by fines or discharge from service, are right. This is the job of the administrative councils, the prosecutors, and the ministerial and regional authorities. It would be well if the social control in its independent operations restricted itself--initially but not entirely--to the public instruments of pressure, such as public criticism, announcement by the People's Council, publication in the press. And that its influence force the appropriate government authorities to bear the consequences. Besides, it seems to me that we frequently overestimate the power of fines and job losses (experience shows that the punished are not particularly perturbed and continue their transgressions), but we underestimate the distress of public disapproval of asocial practices.

The power and effectiveness of social control depends very little on this or that law. The object is not to appoint new control bodies--the object is to appoint bodies that actually function, not just on paper. But this depends on the maturity of the workers and their sense of responsibility

to their fellow citizens. At this point the question arises: What are the human resources at our disposal now, in 1978, and in the foreseeable future? Can we be sure that in each gmina we will find people who are not already overburdened with social obligations and who will undertake the difficult task of control on behalf of their fellow citizens? I am afraid that in many gminas the formation of such committees will be very difficult, assuming that we are speaking of bodies which do not exist just on paper.

Even if public control exists by the spontaneous, voluntary activity of the citizens, still we cannot evade the troublesome questions about permanent, full-time employees and office accommodations. The point is debatable, but it is worth remembering. The doubts reach still further--how effective can the work of a public inspector be if he is to function only after working hours. The offices and institutions are closed in the afternoon; if we demand social-welfarism in the nineteenth century style, the committees may then indeed be compelled to pretend activity.

It is difficult to predict what final shape the committees will take in confrontation with the realities of their assignment. The greatest danger would be in an attempt to control detailed matters too minutely. It is far wiser to leave as wide a margin as possible to be filled in later.

Still one more point. Here and there I met with the opinion that the appointment of energetic and competent committees will automatically eliminate the paresis of citizen control. I do not share this optimism. At the most the committees can inspire the activity of other bodies, they can create a protective shield for people harassed for excessive zeal, but surely they will not replace the control activity of thousands of citizens--councilors, trade unionists, self-government organization workers. Social control, like a sense of responsibility or initiative, cannot be shifted to the shoulders of some specialized organ. It would be too bad if the formation of control committees were to be greeted by social activists as an opportunity to shed even a portion of their troublesome obligations.

9295

CSO: 2600

PARTY DAILY SCORES DUAL, PUBLIC-VERSUS-PRIVATE MORALITY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3-4 Jun 78 p 8

[Article by Maria Lopatkowa: "Without Scruples"]

[Text] Is it possible to divide life up into the private sector and the state sector and assume that while we must abide by the principles of decency in the private sector, only regulations need count in the state sector? It turns out that some citizens who pride themselves on honesty feel, for example, that one should not cheat a person as a private party, but if that person is serving in a public function and operates, for example, as the director of an institution, then it is all right to cheat him, provided that the pertinent regulations are not violated.

We shall take a concrete example to consider the harm with which such attitudes endanger our reality.

The housing cooperatives came to our institution, which specializes in work with children and families, with a proposal that we handle the upbringing in a new neighborhood development. We accepted this interesting but difficult task, and we entrusted its realization to a group of young people eager to engage in creative activity. The group selected from their midst a director, Mr J. A gentlemen's agreement was made between me as the director of the institution and Mr J. This was the agreement: If the group did not manage to accomplish the task, if it was not able to obtain attractive work with the children and parents of the settlement, then Mr J. would give up his duties, and we would consider the contract to have been a bilateral understanding.

This is what happened. After a year of difficult work in an unintegrated settlement, after many upsets and failures, Mr J. sent in his resignation.

"I thought that I could do it, but it didn't come off, so, in keeping with our agreement..."

After him came a person with a master's degree in psychology and the desire to direct the upbringing work in the neighborhood development. I was afraid that she would not take the job, because she was expecting a child, but both she and her husband assured me that they would have a nurse for the child, that the husband would support the wife in her work socially, and that in exchange for the room officially awarded them for the job they would be able at any hour of the day or night to hasten to parents with assistance, should the need arise.

"You have to consider the risk," I warned them. "It is not an easy thing to build up one's moral authority in a new neighborhood development. Unless the parents want to send their children to you, you will have to leave."

"Then we will leave. My wife is a psychologist. In a year I will have my engineering degree. There are a lot of plants in the country looking for specialists like that. They have housing available..."

And so again as in the case with Mr J. an agreement was set up between us: If they make the grade, they stay. If they do not make it, they leave. A year passed. Our institution helped the wife settle her personal affairs and sent supporting documents to other institutions. And other institutions, at the request of our institution, satisfactorily handled her paperwork concerning her private living affairs, the question of registration in the city, and so on.

But this assistance did not earn any credit in the form of results on the job. She lacked organizational skills, inventiveness, imagination. When I proposed that she leave, she responded by referring to the regulations protecting education employees. In addition, on his own behalf and that of his wife, the husband announced that they would not leave the apartment that went with the job, because the housing law protected them. When asked what his present statement had in common with the promise he had made a year before, he said that the promise did not count.

"But honor? Honesty? Don't they count either?"

The engineer husband told me coldly that honesty should not be mixed in with the struggle for survival. It is true, that existence would not be worse outside Warsaw, but it is something to live in the capital. Nobody in his right mind would give up a better position once acquired. Who is there today who would decide to leave Warsaw just because he had given his word on it?

After the matter had been presented that way, we were left no other alternative than to write the psychologist wife that her work agreement was not being extended and that the official housing connected thereto must be vacated. As might have been expected, from that time on she and her husband have been engrossed in the "creative" work of writing complaints and appeals and also of studying the legal regulations.

We could perhaps forget this example and consider it an exception, were it not for the opinions which I tried to get from among the young intelligentsia. A considerable group by no means tried to hide their approval and understanding for such behavior as that represented by the psychologist and her husband.

They called Mr J., who lost his job and housing by voluntarily keeping his word, an idealist. There were even those who accused Mr J. of bringing harm to his own family by depriving them of higher income. They did not try to see the other values which Mr J. was transmitting to his family by his behavior.

What does "keeping face" mean? What does it mean to keep your word? What does loyalty mean? "All that," they said, "has little meaning in relations between the citizen and the institution. It's different with private matters between people."

It depends on who you are talking about, but college graduates should have the best idea of the relationship between the functioning of our private life and the functioning of state institutions. After all, the widespread development of improper, pretentious attitudes towards everything governmental interferes with the most vital private interests of people and rebounds by nulling the sensitivity to other people's needs. The shortsighted defenders of the psychologist failed to note the simple relationship between her attitude and the danger of more widespread bureaucracy and lack of feeling.

Not long ago I telephoned the head of a high state institution to intervene on behalf of its employee, Mr T., who found himself homeless with his wife and small child, as the result of a complicated run of unfortunate situations. The institution in which he worked had its own training center with hotel accommodations. Therefore I asked the director to let Mr T. spend a few days in the center with his family, until he could find some sort of housing, because after all you cannot leave a mother with an infant out in the street.

The person with whom I spoke refused categorically, severely. He justified his action with a single statement: "They will not leave, and I will have to look for an apartment for them."

I was insulted, but today I am less harsh in my judgment of him. Maybe he had already had dealings with people like the psychologist and her husband? The contentious attitudes which citizens have towards institutions create defensive postures toward citizens on the part of institutions. Care, suspicion, wariness in being helpful often stem from bad experiences which the employees of institutions have had in trying to help people. Nothing harms human relations like exploiting good will to use it against those who displayed it.

When people act toward institutions the way the psychologist did, this also helps in the creation of paralyzed decisionmaking which has dangerous effects. This comes from a simple conclusion: If I cannot trust people, there is no point in taking a risk for them. Therefore, if there is even the slightest risk, it is not worth making a decision, because what if somebody takes advantage of the decision? It would be better if I left the decision to somebody else. And it is in this way that many matters wander from one echelon to another, when ordinary "nonechelon" employees could handle them, if they only trusted people.

I have sometimes publicly accused various institutions of a number of things. I have pointed to bureaucracy and heartlessness. But these manifestations do not come out of nothing. There are concrete causes for them. In this article, I tried to point out one of them, because if it is true, as some people say, that the attitudes represented by the psychologist and her husband are increasing and those of Mr J. are disappearing, then we must take steps decidedly to change this phenomenon.

There cannot be social approval for actions on behalf of one's own family at the cost of the general good or at the cost of other families. Being true to your word, the superiority of moral values, the desire to assist others, readiness to serve higher purposes than even one's own family, or career, are not idealism but the realism of life.

Because each of us who thinks realistically knows that without these values all other values, including material ones, lose all their significance. Nobody can be happy among material goods bought at the price of his own dignity and honor or at the cost of harm to somebody else.

10790

CSO: 2600

POLAND

SELF-SUFFICIENT WARTIME FOOD INDUSTRY ENCOURAGED

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jul 78 p 4

[Article by Col Dr Zygmunt Kolodziejak: "The Food Economy and the War-Economy Potential"]

[Text] For the public, the food problem is a fundamental socioeconomic and biological problem. In peacetime conditions, it is one of the components of the affluence of a given society. Sensible nutrition contributes to the growth of the mental and physical efficiency of a person, favors the development of his personality and influences the processes of economic development. How to effect nourishment functions of nutrition, so understood, is very complex. It indeed consists of various economic, social and biological problems which it is not always possible to reconcile in the definite conditions of socioeconomic development. Striving for their optimal solution is an immanent trait of socialism, and the degree of this solution, besides other factors, conditions the reached level of the development of the productive forces at all times.

The complexity of food problems in peacetime economy intensifies in the conditions of a war. Various elements, among them the hierarchy of aims accepted in wartime economy, the decrease of production factors in food economy, the adversary's action upon the base, cause the decline of production in this part of the national economy and force drastic consumption limitations. In the conditions of a war involving the application of the weapons of massive strike, one directly speaks of a hunger threat.

There are many reasons, therefore, to look at the problem of feeding the army and the civilian population through the prism of peacetime economy.

Indeed, upon its development in peacetime, upon definite economic-defensive actions depend to a great extent the capacities of food supplies in wartime.

In this matter, the decisions of the 25th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee from 1974, the resolutions of the Seventh Congress, the Fifth and Sixth Plenums and the Second National Conference of the PZPR had a fundamental significance. The developmental effects of this economy have and will have in the future enormous significance for the entire economic development of the country.

By the concept "food economy" I understand a relatively isolated economic set-up, fundamental cells of which are formed by: agriculture, agricultural food-processing industry, sectors of the national economy (branches and enterprises) generating the means of production for agriculture and rendering it services, land turnover providing agriculture with the means of production, but also the transportation connected with that and the production services integrated within supplies as well as trade in food and catering business.

At the beginning of the 1970's the state of this economy was characterized by a low standard the equipping of live labor; by a bad distribution of the labor force: 77 percent were employed in agriculture, 7.4 percent in the food industry, whereas in the branches generating the means of production for food economy--7.5 percent, and in agrarian and food trade turnover--7.8 percent; by a low degree of internal integration of individual members of this economy; and the absolute domination of the branches directly processing food products, with agriculture in the first place, followed by the food industry.

At the end of 1970 the level of technical equipment in agriculture was estimated at 106 billion zlotys (not counting houses and buildings), which in recounting for 1 hectare of tillage yielded not much over 5,000 zlotys. At that time this equipment was estimated in West European agriculture at five to six times higher than in our country.

The possibility of a decisive improvement lies in supplying the means of production up to the level of 25,000 to 30,000 zlotys per hectare, and in the whole country for the sum of 500 to 600 billion zlotys. Meanwhile the situation was such that in 1970 industry was able to supply agricultural machinery and installations for the sum of about 12 billion zlotys. While maintaining this rate of machinery supplies for agriculture, we never were in a position to reach a desirable saturation level of agricultural production with technology.

Yet the matter does not end with technical equipment. The processes of chemicalization and plant protection, and a better, more productive seed and breeding stock have no less a real significance. The problem of accelerating the transformation of agrarian structure was also a question of fundamental significance. Yet for all this not just hundreds but thousands of billions of zlotys were needed.

I am writing about all this because, impatient as we are, we expect speedy advances, not remembering the conditions of the start nor the inability of removing shortcomings in a short time. Actually, the development of food economy has only just started. Its fundamental reconstruction will fall in the eighties, but in the years 1971-75 undertakings in this economy already reached a completely different scale than earlier.

In the course of those 5 years only in agriculture there were invested 263 billion zlotys in agriculture alone, more therefore than in the entire 1961-1970 decade. On the other hand, the outlays on food industry, totaling 89 billion zlotys, exceeded such ones borne in the course of the preceding 20 years. It is difficult to compute the investment outlays exactly in the branches and sectors working for food economy such as the industries of tractors, agricultural machines and implements, chemical fertilizers, means of fodder plant protection and others. It is estimated that all together in 1971-75 about 150 billion zlotys were spent on them. Also 50 billion zlotys went for the housing of the agricultural population. Hence, in whatever way we count, this amounts to about 550 billion zlotys in total.

In agriculture, economic construction has developed on a broad front. In the course of 5 years 450,000 houses of over 300 million cubic meters have been built. The number of tractors has grown from 225,000 in 1970 to 401,000. In truth, only when agriculture will have 1 million tractors at its disposal, will it be possible to speak of its full mechanization, but what has already been done testifies to a serious progress. Following the demand for tractors and knowing the estimative saturation scale, it has been decided to rebuild the Ursus upon the license of the modern tractor of the Massey-Ferguson-Perkins firm.

The mechanization of agriculture means not only tractors, but also other machinery. The Bison combine has scored a great success. In 1971-1975 several thousand combines arrived. Industry supplied much more fertilizers. As a result, their consumption has already reached the level of 220 kg, counting by the net ingredient for 1 hectare of tillage. Chemistry also imports the means of plant protection and additives for processed fodder and other things. The production of processed fodder has decidedly developed, reaching an increase of from 4.3 million to 8.6 million tons in the course of the 5 year period.

This huge investment effort and the changes which have already taken place in food economy have enormous significance for a further accelerated development of this economic subsystem and for the improvement of the nation's nutrition. The level reached in this sector will also determine the country's capacities in the event of a possible conflict. As is known, the guarantee of the self-sufficiency of food supplies for the armed forces and the civilian population is the necessary condition which would face this economy in the event of a war. At that, this self-sufficiency may not be conceived [only] in a macroeconomic, but also in a regional scale. Such a need is dictated, on the one hand, by the threat of huge devastations, the possibility of a temporary disruption of communication between individual

regions of the country, transportation difficulties and the like, and on the other hand, by the intensifying process of urbanization and the complexity of the process of food distribution to large urban agglomerations.

The concept of self-sufficiency is of a relative character, i.e., its state can be reached at a very varied level of consumption. Therefore, the higher the level of the development of the whole economy reached in peacetime, the greater the possibility of ensuring better nutrition for the population in wartime. Let us accept the assumption, the probability of which it will be impossible to exclude for a long time yet, in spite of the advances of international political detente, that it is necessary to carry through an economic mobilization for defense purposes.

Together with the entire food economy, this process will also encompass agriculture, together with its manpower and material resources. Peculiar to agriculture is the fact that--contrary to industry--it is impossible to accomplish a conversion in it from one day to the next, this process lasting about 1 year or longer. In this situation the level of agriculture reached in peacetime and the reserves accumulated through the years will play an enormous role.

Let us assume that during the economic mobilization it will be necessary, with the level of consumption suitably lowered, to effectuate agrarian self-sufficiency. In our case this will first of all mean giving up grain import (I am accepting the worst assumption and excluding agricultural supplies even from coalition states). This will give rise to the necessity of limiting the size of the basic breeding stock, chiefly pigs.

Assuming that the extent of this livestock will amount to 22 million head in peacetime economy and that our own fodder base will suffice to maintain it within the limits of 15 million head, we shall obtain the difference of 7 million head which will be destined for slaughter. Considering that grown up animals are destined to this end, it may be assumed that the weight of each slaughtered animal amounts to 100 kg which during the economic mobilization will create the additional meat reserve of the order of 700,000 tons. Even with our present consumption of meat and its products, this reserve is quite considerable, sufficient for about one quarter. At any rate, wartime consumption would be lower. Besides, the reduction of the basic livestock is not limited to pigs only.

And so the thesis is confirmed that the results of agriculture during peacetime also constitute a share to the size of the economic defense potential. At the same time, the dependence of agriculture upon import during peacetime need not at all imply that this fact constitutes a weak side of agriculture and food economy in the event of a war. The lack of agricultural self-sufficiency in the time of peace need not at all testify to the weakness of this link in the economy under discussion, looking at it also from the side of our country's defense. The lack of grain and fodder self-sufficiency in

our country is consciously caused by breaking the proportion between the plant and the livestock production in order to systematically raise the consumption of meat and its products, and to retain the traditional markets in international trade. It would obviously be better if the grain and fodder import was lower or completely given up, but the growth of its productivity is a long-lasting process, requiring larger and larger outlays.

An optimistic circumstance is that we have adequate funds for this purpose at our disposal and that the national economy is capable to materialize them, precisely to provide the production means indispensable in this respect and warranting a systematic growth of harvests and crops. The firm position of the party on this question was confirmed by the Second National Conference of the PZPR. It was emphasized during its deliberations that the next years would constitute an important period in the construction of the new material-technical base of agriculture in its entirety.

Continued will be the expansion of the industries providing agriculture with means of production, particularly with tractors, combines and other machinery and installations. A great acceleration will follow in the section of mineral fertilizer production. The intense expansion of the agricultural food industry will continue. A further improvement of the agrarian structure of agriculture will follow, which forms quite a bothersome barrier to the growth of agricultural production.

Already today the operating productive fixed assets of the food industry exceed 1 trillion zlotys. This makes 3.7 percent of the active assets in the whole national economy. In the course of the current 5-year period only, 569 billion zlotys will be invested in agriculture. These are the outlays to the measure of the present capacities of our economy. However, it is necessary to remember that the technical reconstruction of agriculture and the development of food industry are processes which cannot be solved within a year, not even in the course of two 5-year periods. According to the calculations of the Institute of Agricultural Economy, about 2,500 billion zlotys are needed for the technical and structural rebuilding of agriculture. Some time is needed for the investment of such a sum. At the same time this is not only the problem of outlays, but also of technical capacities, i.e. of the development of production and constructing new buildings generating production means for agriculture.

This is also a social problem. Agrarian structure must also undergo a change. At present we have 3.1 million private farms of an average area not much larger than 5 hectares. Parallel with the development of the socialist sector, the agrarian structure of the private farms of an area from 15 or so to 30 hectares must be improved. From the economic map of the rural area about 2 million farms must disappear. Their owners should be given either a pension or retirement pay, or an employment in other sectors of the national economy. This cannot be done rapidly. But this road must be followed systematically and consequently. Besides, this is the only road today which guarantees a lasting solution of the food problem both in the time of peace and in the event of a threat by an armed conflict.

POLAND

PROPER BMP CREW TRAINING METHODS DISCUSSED

Company Level

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 5, May 78 pp 60-63

[Article by Capt Lech Cegiela: "BMP Company Training Drills"]

[Text] Correct fire training is determined by many factors. The most important of these include: subject and method training of command and instructor cadres; organization of training sessions as well as selection of training aids. The company is the basic level at which fire training activities are organized. Consequently the company commander is directly responsible for the fire capabilities of his men. The effect of training depends on his knowledge, organizer abilities and innovativeness.

Fire training for an infantry subunit equipped with BMP can be conducted in two groups: infantry group, and gun commander-operator group. This is one of many possible training arrangements for personnel in the second period of training. In order to facilitate for company commanders (particularly those with less experience) organizational preparation for such a training activity, discussion of the training drill proper is preceded in this article by a list of basic preparatory activities which should be performed by the subunit commander.

Preparation

Preparation involves first and foremost the following: familiarization with the training schedule, list of firing drills, small arms firing schedule, BMP firing schedule, and study of the appropriate literature. The general plan of training drill is then worked out.

In order to facilitate utilization of appropriate literature for the company commanders, we should draw attention to the method of utilizing training schedules. For example, methods instructions are particularly useful in an advanced specific training program for infantry subunits. They discuss

practical firing drills (observation drills, fire drills, drills in throwing hand grenades), fire control drills and firings (formal drills and individual combat). These instructions state that good effect is produced by separate training of infantry squads and gun commander-operators. Changes in groups (subgroups) in the individual points of training should be employed.

The "Manual of Fire from Combat Vehicles and Small Arms" in turn contains information on all types of fire activities to be conducted with personnel, taking into account the occupational specialties represented in the infantry squad. The manual specifies the types of firing drills and what types of weapons must be employed in individual training periods.

Before finalizing the training plan, one should also utilize the "Small Arms Firing Practice Program" (PSS-76). It discusses the following drills: observation, estimating range and target indication, fire, throwing hand grenades, fire control, as well as preparatory fire from small-caliber weapons, plus requisite additional points. Descriptions of exercises as well as firing drills are also contained in the "Program of Fire Training from Infantry Combat Vehicles" (PSBWP-72).

Organizational-methodological indices are placed at the beginning of each section pertaining to drills; these indices are to be utilized during training drills.

Only on the basis of analysis of these programs and after familiarization with the small arms drill list can one specify the objective of the training exercise and select appropriate training problems.

The planning of the exercise then consists of the following: an organizational distribution, taking into account the individual training points, organization of training, with division into training stations, instructor tasks, utilization of local facilities, time breakdown, and sequence of exercise performance.

The next important undertaking is elaboration of documentation. The basic document is the summary schedule, which specifies the following: topic, objectives, place, sequence of training drills at the individual training stations, organization, schedule of conduct, teaching aids as well as organizational-methodological instructions.

General instructions on conducting the exercise are drawn up on the basis of the summary.

The last stage is preparation of instructor cadre. Instruction is given at the specified training location. The company commander specifies the topic and objectives of the training session, the sequence and method of performance of the individual tasks as well as the mode of employment of the equipment and facilities. The instruction proper subsequently determines the course of the training exercise. We should also mention employment of equipment and training aids.

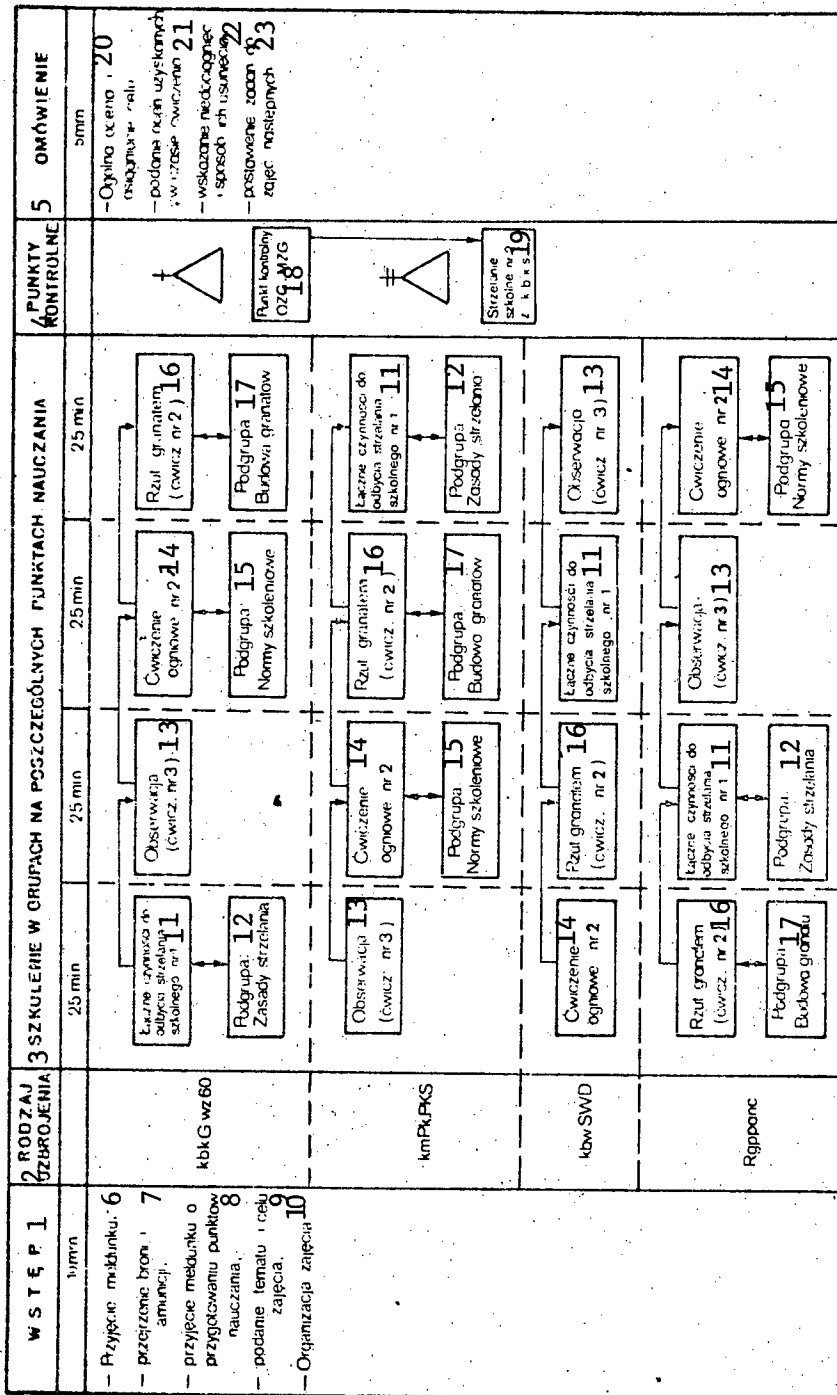


Figure 1. Illustration of Organization of Training

Key:

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|--|---|
| 1. Introduction | 13. Observation (drill No 3) |
| 2. Type of weapons | 14. Fire exercise No 2 |
| 3. Training in groups and individual training stations | 15. Subgroup: training standards |
| 4. Control point | 16. Throwing hand grenade (drill No 2) |
| 5. Discussion | 17. Subgroup: construction of grenades |
| 6. Receiving of Report | 18. Control point |
| 7. Inspection of weapons and ammunition | 19. Practice fire No 2, AK-47 |
| 8. Receiving of report on preparation of training stations | 20. Overall mark for achieving objective |
| 9. Assignment of training drill topic and objective | 21. Marks assigned during drill |
| 10. Organization of training drill | 22. Specification of deficiencies and how to correct them |
| 11. All activities up to practice fire No 1 | 23. Assignment of tasks for subsequent exercises |
| 12. Subgroup: principles of fire | |

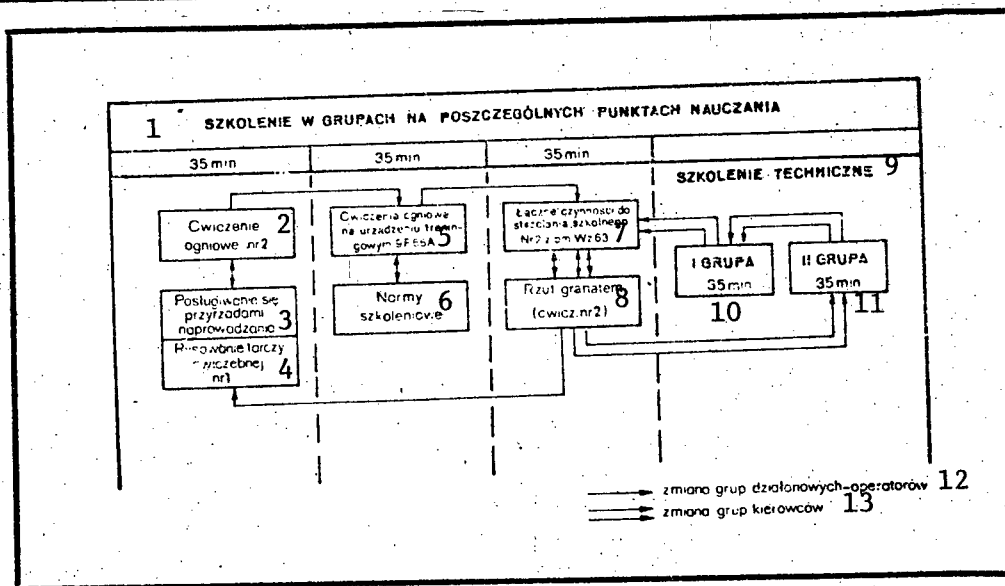


Figure 2. Illustration of Organization of Training of Gun Commander-Operators and Drivers in Weapons Practice Area

Key:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Training in groups and individual training stations | 5. Fire practice on 9F65A training equipment |
| 2. Fire exercise No 2 | 6. Training standards |
| 3. Employment of aiming devices | 7. All activities up to firing practice No 2 with M-63 machine pistol |
| 4. Delineation of practice target No 1 | |

(Key to Figure 2, cont'd)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 8. Throwing grenade (drill No 2) | 11. Group II |
| 9. Technical training | 12. Gun commander-operator groups change |
| 10. Group I | 13. Driver groups change |

Conduct of Training Activities

Fire training of an infantry company equipped with BMP is handled, as mentioned above, in two training groups.

The men of the infantry squads train in the first group. The second group contains gun commander-operators and, when necessary, drivers.

In conformity with this division, the infantry squads go through the material at four training stations (Figure 1).

Men armed with kbkg wz. 60 [M-60 AK assault rifle with grenade launcher] train at the first training station, practicing activities performance of which is essential prior to kbkg. firing drill No 1. Training is directed by the squad leader. The subgroup taken by the other squad leader works on the basics of weapon firing.

Km PK, PKS [M-65 heavy machinegun (bipod), M-65 heavy machinegun (tripod)] gunners train at the second station. Under the supervision of a squad leader they perform drill No 3 -- observation, determining range, and target indication. In the subgroup led by the other squad leader, the trainees work on improving their performance on performance standard No 5.

Troopers firing the kbw SWD [semi-automatic sniper rifle] work at the third station, working on weapon drill No 2 (conducted by a squad leader).

Antitank rocket launcher [rgppanc] gunners work at the fourth station. A squad leader teaches them how to throw a hand grenade (drill No 2). In the subgroup the men increase their knowledge of the construction of hand grenades as well as procedures of handling them.

Drill at the individual training stations runs 25 minutes; the men then change stations. The squad leaders (instructors) accompany their men to the next training station. It can also be organized differently; only the trainees shift, while the instructors remain at the training stations. They must be capable, however, of conducting drills with personnel employing different weapons. This applies particularly to instructors at training stations where the men drill in procedures the performance of which is essential prior to initiating firing activities and where firing drill No 2 is worked on.

The platoon leader sets up a control point, employing OZG and MZG [expansion unknown], oversees the individual training stations, and also directs the alternation of training groups.

The company commander directs firing drill No 6, with kbk-s [AK-47], with all personnel, and No 3, with kbw SWD gunners.

Training of gun commander-operators and drivers is conducted on the gunnery range at four training stations (Figure 2).

Four gun commander-operators drill at the first training station, performing weapon drill No 2. In the subgroup the men improve their skills in operating the aiming mechanisms (display of practice targets No 1 with employment of 5d MIS equipment). Drill is directed by the platoon leader, who is also responsible for its conduct.

Three gun commander-operators drill at the second station, performing weapon drill with 9F66A training equipment, under the supervision of the person in charge of the simulator. Personnel in the subgroup drill on execution of procedures in conformity with training performance standards No 4 and 5 (drill directed by squad leader).

Three gun commander-operators and three drivers drill at the third station, working on procedures the performance of which is essential prior to firing drill No 2 with the pm wz. 63 [M-63 machine pistol]. The drill is directed by the assistant platoon leader. In the subgroup the men practice grenade throwing (drill No 2); the company commander supervises the exercise.

Only drivers drill at the fourth station, in two subgroups. It involves technical training, and is conducted by the deputy company commander for technical affairs. Drill runs 35 minutes at each training station.

BMP Gunners

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 5, May 78 pp 58-59

[Article by Lt Col Adam Boryczka: "Improving the Skills of BMP Gunner-Operators"]

[Text] BMP gunner-operators must skillfully operate aiming mechanisms, observation and gunsight instruments, as well as spotting, identification, determination of range and direction of movement of targets, and they must also correctly select weapon and ammunition. In order to achieve the capability of delivery of accurate fire from all BMP weapons, it is necessary thoroughly to train gunner-operators in fire activities, particularly in the training subunit, subsequently improving their skills in line units.

Gunner-operators perform drills (weapon operation) on the training simulator in training subunits and line units under the supervision of a commander or

instructor. They acquire basic skills in electronic missile guidance at stage I of training, and therefore personnel in charge of the simulators bear responsibility for teaching these procedures.

They should focus particular attention on proper performance of procedures prior to firing the antitank missile, particularly placement of hands on the control box and guidance stick, and after firing -- once again placement of hands on the guidance stick, guiding the electronic missile to the fixed or moving target simulator, and finally holding the electronic missile in the target simulator. The person in charge of the simulator (instructor) shall observe to determine how the trainee operates the stick and how he responds to commands. He coordinates commands with the guidance stick through the gunsight.

On completion of the drill (firing) an appropriate entry shall be made in the gunner-operator's book. After analyzing the procedures performed on the gunner-operator's control box and during guidance of the electronic missile, the instructor shall discuss performance of the drill and shall specify ways to correct errors.

At the first stage of training all drills are discussed in this manner by the person in charge of the simulator or instructor, indicating the reasons for errors as well as how to correct them.

At the second stage of training, exercises and drills take place at schools, and repeat training is provided in the line units for the poorer performers. Trainees fire at a fixed and moving target simulator, displayed in various positions and at various ranges. The gunner-operator develops his reflexes in guiding the electronic missile to moving targets and improves his skills in missile guidance activities. He should be presented difficulties in guiding the electronic missile, by changing temperature, for example, target speed and direction. After 10-20 firings the instructor critiques the exercise, points out errors, grades the gunner-operator and makes an entry in his record.

At the third stage of training, gunner-operators consolidate their skills in guiding an electronic missile to real fixed targets, and moving targets are also displayed. Practice drills are held at actual ranges or shortened distances at a post antitank missile practice range. The training simulator commander or platoon leader prepares an outline-schedule for each training drill at this stage, specifying a tactical scenario, presenting a different target situation on each training day.

These drills should be conducted under specific conditions, introducing such difficulties, for example, as firing in gas masks or reducing visibility.

The training simulator commander or instructor shall closely observe performance of each procedure as well as technique of missile control and guidance to the target. He should also monitor target time (standard -- up to 1,500 meters 4 seconds, above 1,500 meters 6 seconds). Following

completion of the drill (firing), performance mistakes are discussed, a mark assigned, and an entry made in the gunner's book.

Regular practice drills for gunner-operators, squad leaders and cadre personnel ensures maintaining good marksmanship ability.

The same number of training hours is designated for all personnel of training subunits. Training is somewhat differentiated in line units. Fairly often gunner-operators are divided into two groups: higher and lower proficiency. Lack of firing exercises in the training subunit is the reason for inadequate proficiency. Commanders in the line units do not attempt, however, to assist those soldiers, but they must offer them the opportunity to drill (fire) on simulator equipment and to improve to the level of the best performers.

Testing is a basic factor in encouraging the progress of gunner-operators and maintaining weapons skills. Testing should be conducted by superiors -- from platoon leader to squad leader inclusive. Gunner-operators should be tested on firing (30 electronic missiles) at a target simulator. The examiner must closely observe the procedures of the personnel tested, technique of electronic missile control and guidance to the target. The examiner must assist the gunner in overcoming fear and gaining self-confidence.

In order to create realistic training conditions for gunner-operators, it is necessary to adapt the simulator so that it can be employed on board the infantry combat vehicle. Toward this end the gunner-operator's control box is moved and secured to the gunner's seat, and the sight is additionally shuttered. These modifications can be made without changing the simulator design. There are considerable training benefits, for the operator performs the same procedures as when firing an antitank missile from a BMP. It sometimes happens that the fired missile ends its flight too soon -- drops at a distance of 100-400 meters from the BMP. This is caused by maintaining the habit of opening the gunsight shutter immediately after the missile has been fired. The gunner must do this the second after the antitank missile fires, pushing the pedal, otherwise he will involuntarily give with the stick a down command, which will make the missile strike the ground instead of the target. It is therefore necessary to observe proper procedures.

Nor is it easy to deliver fire with the PKT machinegun and cannon. Personnel should begin by studying the design and construction of the equipment and weapons carried by a BMP, followed by mastering the individual mechanisms.

At the first stage of training one should focus attention on the sequence and mode of procedures in operating each type of weapon on the command "Engage" and "Cease Fire." Trainees shall practice loading, employing dummy ammunition. Operation of the gunsight is another important activity; one must be able to ready it for operation both day and night, and learn to read the gunsight marks.

These techniques should be improved on a regular basis during fire training at the gunnery range.

The written record reflects progress in training and firing drills. The "Squad Leader and BMP Gunner-Operator Record Book" is used in subunits equipped with BMP. In the first part of this document one records marks received in the training subunit, and in the second part -- marks received in the line unit both for gunner-operators and squad leaders as well as regular cadre. All drills and exercises are also entered.

The results of the first live-fire antitank missile exercise are recorded on the gunnery card. Records shall also cover observation drills, fire training drills and individual engagement drills; also recorded are the date, drill (firing) number, earned mark, and comments.

3024

CSO: 2600

ROMANIA

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION HANDLING WORKERS' COMPLAINTS NAMED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 65, 17 Jul 78 pp 3,4

[Excerpts] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolves: Sole article--That the composition of the Commission for Analyzing the Activity of Resolving the Proposals, Notifications, Complaints, and Requests of Workers Addressed to the Council of State, stipulated in the annex which is an integral part of the present resolution, is approved.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 10 Jul 78

No 1

Annex

Members of the Commission

Chairman: Ion Ceterchi--member of the Council of State, chairman of the Legislative Council.

Members: Anghel Mircea Dan--member of the Council of State, president of the Grindu Agricultural Production Cooperative, Ialomita County

Luigi Maris--Deputy in the Grand National Assembly, electoral district No 18-Militari, Bucharest; major general, commander of the security troops

Serban Teodorescu--Deputy in the Grand National Assembly, electoral district No 6-Vitan, Bucharest; director general in the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry.

Decebal Urdea--deputy in the Grand National Assembly, electoral district No 4--"30 Decembrie," Bucharest; director in the Ministry of Finance.

Ioana Bratu--secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth.

Tudor Balan--metal pattern maker, brigade chief, secretary of the party organization in the section; member of the party committee in the "Semanatoarea" enterprise in Bucharest.

Dumitru Buzac--deputy director of the Directorate for Coordination, Control, Personnel, and Instruction in the Ministry of Health.

Toader Ciudin--instructor in the Central Council for Worker Control of Economic and Social Activity.

Costica Dinu--section chief in the Higher Court for Financial Control.

Alexandru Kopandi--secretary of the National Council of Workers of Hungarian Nationality.

Adalbert Millitz--secretary of the National Council of Workers of German Nationality.

Romica Onica--director in the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Romul Opre--director in the Ministry of Justice.

Teodor Prunea--first deputy chairman of the Organizational Commission of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania.

Virginia Pripitu--member of the Central Council of Worker Control of Economic and Social Activity, president of the trade union committee in the Baneasa enterprise for radio parts and semiconductors.

Ion Pacuraru--director of the Directorate of Organization, Control, Personnel, and Foreign Relations in the Ministry of Labor.

Zoea Pirvu--textile worker, member of the bureau of the party committee and of the council of workers in the "Industria Bumbacului" enterprise in Bucharest.

Ion Rizescu--director of the Directorate of Organization and Control in the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

Emilia Sonea--member of the Bureau of the National Council of Women, chairman of the Bucharest Municipality Women's Committee.

Constantin Voinescu--director of the Directorate of Organization and State Administration in the Committee for Peoples Councils Problems.

NEW DECREES, AGREEMENTS PUBLISHED IN OFFICIAL BULLETIN

[Editorial Report] The following decrees, laws, and resolutions were published in Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian in July: Council of State Decree No 243 on the distribution and consumption of natural gas [BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 58 of 13 July pp 12-15]; Council of State Decree No 250 on compensation for lawyers providing legal assistance and Council of State Decree No 251 on pensions and other social security rights of lawyers [BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 61 of 14 July pp 1-10]; Council of State Decree No 244 on precious gems and metals [BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 63 of 15 July pp 1-7]; a trade agreement, and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation, and an agreement on cooperation in the maritime fishing between Romania and Cambodia [BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 67 of 22 July pp 2-6]; a convention between Romania and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea on experimental fishing in a maritime area under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea with a view to setting up a joint fishing company and an agreement between the two countries on cooperation in ocean fishing [BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 67 of July pp 6-10.

CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON IMPORTS OF WEAPONS FOR TERRITORIALS

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 25, 12 May 78 pp 989-990

[From the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; portion between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] On the basis of Article 49, paragraph 2 of the Law on the Exchange of Goods and Services with Foreign Countries (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ No 15/77), the federal secretary for national defense herewith issues an

ORDER

/ON SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES OF ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT FOR THE PURPOSES OF TERRITORIAL DEFENSE/

1. Articles of armament and military equipment for the use of staffs, units and installations of territorial defense founded by social-political communities, organizations of united labor and other self-management organizations or communities will be imported by the organizational unit of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense (hereinafter designated as "SSNO"), which is authorized to purchase or sell armament and military equipment, upon the request of republic or district territorial defense staffs.

2. Application for importation of articles of armament and military equipment for use by territorial defense (hereinafter called "zahtjev za uvoz": "application for importation") will be filed by the republic or district territorial defense staff for the following year, having handed it on for the territorial defense staffs, units and installations to the SSNO organizational unit responsible for territorial defense affairs by the first of June of the current year.

The organizational unit under paragraph 1 of this section will transmit the applications received through regular channels to the SSNO organizational unit responsible for the purchase and sale of armament and military equipment by 15 September of the current year, for the following year.

3. The articles of armament and military equipment for territorial defense purposes will be imported in conformity with the Law on Exchange of Goods and Services with Foreign Countries, the general conditions for the importation of articles of armament and military equipment for the use of the Yugoslav National Army (hereinafter called "JNA") and the special conditions prescribed in this order.

4. An application for importation will contain the elements prescribed by the military equipment for the use of the JNA.

An applicant for importation will also cite precisely the special conditions for importation depending upon the kind and character of the articles of armament and military equipment.

An applicant may, when necessary, name in his application an expert person from his own staff to be included in the work of the respective SSNO commission.

5. An application for importation may be presented to the SSNO organizational unit under point 1 of this order only if the necessary monetary means are insured in advance in conformity with the provisions of this order, or written proof is furnished concerning the organ which insures the means for the performance of the tasks (hereinafter called "novcano osiguranje uvoza"; "monetary insurance of importation").

6. By "monetary insurance or importation" under point 5 of this order is meant the insurance of the necessary foreign-exchange and dinar funds to the full amount of the value of the goods imported and the dependent costs of importation (investigation and analysis of the market, broker's commission, banking costs, transportation costs, handling charges, insurance and other expenses connected with the importation), as well as the customs and other fees to be paid according to the provisions.

Foreign exchange will be insured in the currency in which the importation is paid for.

7. The SSNO organizational unit responsible for the purchase and sale of armament and military equipment may proceed to import only if the applicant has paid the funds under point 6 of this order into the SSNO draft-account [ziro-racun] or if he attaches a confirmation from the bank holding the foreign currency funds stating that the guaranteed funds are actually there, or a confirmation that the bank has reduced the right of use of the applicant's available funds by the amount needed to satisfy his obligations for that importation.

If an obligation extending over several years is created on the basis of a multiyear contract, an applicant must furnish, along with the application for importation, a guarantee in conformity with the provisions concerning the insurance of payment among the users of social products, and must state

in the application that the necessary foreign-exchange and dinar funds have been planned and approved in his medium-term plan, as well as the amount of the anticipated funds by years.

8. Before making a decision about the importation of articles or armament and military equipment, a republic or district territorial defense staff may request the organizational unit under point 1 of this order to investigate and analyze in advance the foreign market in which it is interested.

9. Satisfaction of the conditions under point 4, paragraph 2 of this order will also be specially regulated by a contract with a foreign supplier.

10. Articles of armament and military equipment imported from abroad will be accepted qualitatively and quantitatively in accordance with the provision that the authorized organs of the JNA will control their quality under the provisions and conditions now in effect concerning the purchase of articles of armament and military equipment for the use of the JNA.

11. In case of a disagreement with a foreign supplier of articles of armament and military equipment, the organizational unit under point 1 of this order will notify the JNA's military attorney in due time.

10002
CSO: 2800

END