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JPRS-EER-87-030

2 MARCH 1987

East Europe Report

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STATISTICS OFFICE RELEASES 1986 PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

AU280601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 87 pp 3-6

["Report of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the Implementation of the 1986 National Economic Plan"; all tons are metric tons]

[Text] The working people are implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress with initiative, creativity, and energy. High performances were achieved, which made possible stable and dynamic growth rates in the national economy and which have a positive effect on the further shaping of the developed socialist society. The impressive performance records in 1986 reflect a good beginning of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan. The unity of economic and social policy as the main field of struggle was consistently continued. The strong economic performances that were achieved are a secure basis for the GDR's policy, which is directed at the overall strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

The decisions of the 11th SED Congress introduced a qualitatively new stage in the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. They profoundly influence the entire life of the people. They caused a great mass initiative in the workers class, among the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and among all other working people. In the socialist competition led by the trade unions under the slogan "High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace--everything for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress," the accepted pledges were fulfilled. They were over-fulfilled in important areas. The promises were kept: the year of the 11th SED Congress became the year of the strongest performances to date. This reflects the relationship of deep trust between the party of the workers class and the people.

Dynamism and efficiency of the GDR's national economy were further accelerated on the path of comprehensive intensification. The SED's economic strategy with a view to the year 2000, whose pivotal point is the linking of the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, is being successfully implemented. Guided by the new, higher standards of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the qualitative factors of the economic growth were brought to bear more effectively. The high speed in production and in the application of the key technologies is of outstanding importance for the dynamic economic growth. Microelectronics, modern computer technology,

computer-aided construction, design, and production control increasingly determine the capacity of the GDR's national economy. Closely interrelated with this, flexible automated manufacturing systems, new processing methods, and materials, biotechnology, nuclear energy, and laser technology are spreading. The party's economic strategy, which forms a unity with its social policy, is fully supported by the masses, the citizens of the GDR, no matter whether they are young or old.

In line with the demands of the scientific-technological revolution, top achievements were reached in important areas. The proportion of products, with which the combines are in the forefront of science and technology, has increased. The economic utilization of scientific-technological results gives rise to a larger and larger part of the performance increase for the highest efficiency and a healthy economic growth. The broad application of key technologies made it possible to renew production at a high speed, to raise its quality, and to considerably reduce input.

The activities of the youth in the "11th SED Congress FDJ assignment" for the implementation of the SED's economic strategy are impressive. Mobilized by the FDJ, the socialist youth association, the most active members of the youth association live up to their task of being pioneers and trail-blazers of innovations. The more than 45,500 youth brigades are struggling with great energy for lasting best achievements within the socialist competition. The 4,902 FDJ youth research collectives are successfully struggling for top achievements within top periods in the development and application of the key technologies.

The stable economic development is based on a smoothly functioning, efficient, dynamic, and flexible system of socialist planned economy. The higher effectiveness of socialist democracy, which is expressed in the slogan "Participate in work, planning governing!" becomes the main content of the creative work of the people's masses. By implementing the decisions of the 11th SED congress, management, planning, and economic cost accounting were further improved. The central state management and planning was linked more and more effectively with the creative activities of the working people, and the work of the state owned combines, VEB's, and socialist cooperatives, for which they are responsible themselves. Under the conditions of comprehensive intensification, the combines have again stood their test as the backbone of the socialist planned economy. They prove their worth as the main force to master the scientific-technological revolution. Science and efficient production are uniting in them on a new level to an increasingly higher degree.

Dynamic production and efficiency growth goes hand in hand with full employment, increasing prosperity of the people, high education for everyone, continuously flourishing science and culture. Social security and reliable prospects characterize the life in the GDR and motivate the actions of the citizens. The economic performance increase resulted in important improvements of the material and cultural standard of living. As a result of the speedy implementation of the housing program, housing conditions improved for 647,000 citizens. Conditions for young families, for mothers and children became even more favorable. The education sector was further improved and health care was further expanded.

Increasing performances in all areas of the national economy made possible rising income and a further improvement in the supply of consumer goods and services to the population. The constant, low prices for basic consumer goods, rents, fees, and services are of great importance for the feeling of social security.

A firm foundation for the fulfillment of the national economic targets is the deepening of the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries.

In accordance with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is being purposefully implemented in science, technology, and production. New stimuli for further work were given by the meeting between the general secretaries of the SED and CPSU Central Committees, Comrades Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev. The agreements that were concluded form the basis for a qualitatively new stage in the relations between the two countries. The GDR and the USSR are jointly tackling great projects for the future, as they are envisaged in particular in the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the Area of Science, Technology, and Production Through the Year 2000." The agreed programs and concrete agreements are increasingly characterized by the requirements of scientific-technological top standards and of intensification. The relations with the other CEMA countries to deepen economic and scientific-technological cooperation are being further developed taking into consideration future projects.

Socialist communal policy has a great effect on all fields of social life in towns and villages. Close cooperation of the local state organs with enterprises and cooperatives better utilized possibilities of regional rationalization in order to create good conditions for reproduction, work, and living. Comparative performance appraisals and the generalizing of best experiences has tapped new sources of performance growth in the regions.

In the "Beautify Our Towns and Villages--Join in!" citizens initiative manifold activities contributed to the further improvement of housing conditions and of the environment.

The economic tasks to ensure the defense capability and internal security and order were fulfilled according to plan as an integral part of the economic policy of the socialist state.

In implementing the 1986 national economic plan the following main results were achieved: (footnote 1) (preliminary data)

--The produced national income was raised by M10.3 billion compared with 1985. Growth amounts to 4.3 percent. For the first time the increase in national income was exclusively due to raised labor productivity. The national economic labor productivity increased by 4.5 percent.

In industry, labor productivity rose faster--by 8.8 percent--than net production with the impressive growth rate of 8.5 percent. With 80 percent, industry again made the highest contribution to the increase in national income. Industrial goods production was raised by 4.3 percent.

In the construction sector, labor productivity rose by 7.4 percent, which was also faster than the growth in net production with 6.5 percent. Construction output increased by 3 percent.

In agriculture, the plan for the total yeild in crop production was overfulfilled. In total, 49.1 decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare of agriculturally usable land were harvested. The state procurement plan of livestock products was overfulfilled in all positions.

--The dynamic economic growth was increasingly determined by the high speed in production and in the application of the key technologies.

The mircoelectronic basis for the national economy was purposefully expanded with the introduction of new peripheral circuits and with the raising of the production of microelectronic products.

Production of monolithically integrated circuits rose by 28 percent; that of optoelectronic semi-conductor elements by 20 percent; that of combined devices for regulation, control, and checking by 19 percent; that of numerically controlled and computerized numerically controlled machine tools by 11 percent; and that of fiber-optic cables increased 3.5 times.

The proportion of machine tools that were produced and equipped with microelectronics amounted to 72 percent in the case of cutting machine tools.

With the use of 13,600 CAD/CAM workstation and systems, and with the creation of the necessary software the stock of CAD/CAM technology more than doubled. In total, there are 24,700 CAD/CAM workstations and systems currently in operation.

Modern computer technology was increasingly brought to bear on rationalization of production, service, and information processes.

Production of office and personal computer rose by 148 percent. The national economy uses 35,000 office and personal computers. The Soemmerda Office Machinery workers produced 10,318 personal computers in excess of the plan.

With regard to felxible automated manufacturing systems, 52 solutions of the science and technology state plan were introduced into production. The number of industrial robots used in the entire national economy was raised to 69,000 in 1986.

Within the framework of the science and technology state plan 43 highly refined materials were newly developed and produced.

Sixteen new biotechnological processes were introduced into production. The production of enzymes increased by 8 percent.

--The economic effectiveness of science and technology was further raised. Outstanding scientific-technological performances were reached for the intensified application of key technologies. A new quality of economic linking of

science and production was developed at a wider scope. About 50 percent of the research potential of the GDR Academy of Sciences and of the universities and technical colleges are linked with the combines on a contractual, economic basis.

In 1986 a total of 5,192 new products, processes, and technologies were introduced into production. The degree of production renewal rose to almost 29 percent in the industry ministries sector.

The proportion of top achievements affecting the introduction tasks of the science and technology state plan reached 94 percent.

--The growth of the produced national income was achieved with 2 percent less of specific production input, in particular through higher refinement of raw materials and other materials.

The reduction of prime costs in the industry ministries sector and in the sector of the Ministry of Construction amounted to 1.7 percent each.

The specific transportation input of the national economy was reduced by 3.8 percent.

As an integral part of the socialist competition, M7.9 billion worth of material and financial funds were returned to the state bank by means of checks in the tested initiative "Return Funds to the State--Contribute to National Income."

--For the planned modernization, reconstruction, and expansion of the material-technical base as well as for the continuation of the social policy, investments of M70 billion were made.

The proportion of investments for the rationalization and modernization of the basic assets amounted to 77 percent in the processing industry.

In the industry ministries sector, in-house production of branch-specific rationalization means was 15 percent higher than in 1985.

On average, important production equipment was utilized half an hour more per calendar day than the year before.

--By consistently implementing the unity of economic and social policy, the people's material and cultural standard of living was further increased according to plan.

Through new construction and modernization of 215,690 apartments--that is, 6,490 more than planned--housing conditions for 647,000 citizens were improved.

In accordance with the increased economic performance, net money income of the population rose by 4.5 percent.

Real per capita income was up 5 percent compared with 1985.

Retail trade turnover rose by 4.1 percent. This growth was essentially determined by the 6-percent turnover increase in industrial goods.

More than 6 percent more services and repairs for the population were carried out than the year before.

The stable consumer prices for basic consumer goods, rents, fees and services are an expression of social security.

In 1986 a large amount of financial means from the state budget was allocated to the population. This includes: M15.0 billion for new construction, reconstruction, and modernization of apartments, maintenance of the housing stock in all forms of property, and for the use of state-owned and cooperative apartments. This is 7 percent more than in 1985.

--Foreign trade turnover with the USSR, the GDR's largest trade partner, amounted to 71 billion valuta marks. About half of the deliveries to the USSR were specialized products. In total, foreign trade turnover with the socialist countries reached an amount of 123 billion valuta marks. In 1986, too, the GDR gained an export surplus in trade with the nonsocialist economic area.

Remarkable progress was achieved in 1986 in the further development of the GDR capital Berlin as the political, economic, scientific, and intellectual center of the GDR.

--Through comprehensive intensification, the enterprises of Berlin's industry increased their net output by 8.7 percent. The growth in net output was almost completely achieved by means of an increase in labor productivity.

--The planned construction tasks for the worthy fashioning of the capital in preparation for the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin were accomplished successfully. This applies to comprehensive housing construction, the projects in industry, science, and culture as well as to the development of city technology and the traffic system. With the "FDJ initiative Berlin," youth holds an important share in these accomplishments. The housing conditions of another 89,000 citizens improved through the construction and modernization of 32,984 apartments, including the pertinent social facilities.

--The festive dedication of the monumental ensemble at the Marx-Engels forum and of the Ernst Thaelmann monument on the eve of the 11th SED Congress were part of the social highlights as was the festive reopening of the German State Opera in Berlin after a comprehensive reconstruction.

I. Science and Technology

The economic effectiveness of science and technology was further enhanced on the basis of high creative performances in developing and applying key technologies. The considerable growth rates of labor productivity and of net output as well as the development of the quality of the products and the reduction in costs were brought about by the comprehensive utilization of the findings of science and technology.

The process of replacing the assortment of products was continued at an accelerated pace and was combined with the introduction of new technologies and processes. A product replacement rate of almost 29 percent was achieved by boosting the output volume of newly developed products in the sector of the industry ministries up to M108.9 billion. Altogether 3,360 new products and 1,852 new technologies and processes were translated into production.

The quality standard of industrial products was enhanced. This helped to supply the GDR national economy with efficient machinery and equipment, to satisfy better the growing demand of the population for high-quality consumer goods, and to further strengthen the GDR's export potentials.

A total of 523 million work hours were saved on the basis of the application of key technologies, such as the CAD/CAM technology and the utilization of flexible manufacturing systems and new processing procedures, and on the basis of a further performance increase in the building of rationalization means by the combines. The plan targets were exceeded. As a result of comprehensive rationalization measures and of the application of the Schwedt initiative, 80,000 working people assumed other economically important national tasks, particularly tasks related to improving the time utilization of highly productive equipment while concurrently expanding multishift work, to boosting the output of consumer goods, and to strengthening the in-house construction of rationalization means by the combines.

The restructuring or new organization of 275,500 workplaces in line with new findings of the scientific organization of labor helped substantially to boost productivity and at the same time resulted in an improvement of working conditions. In this context the labor hardships for 87,000 working people were reduced.

The comprehensive utilization of scientific-technical findings helped substantially to ensure production growth at a decreasing specific consumption of economically important national power sources, raw materials, and other materials. Important for all this were above all a better input-output ratio in new products as well as processes and technologies that are favorable from the viewpoint of saving specific energy and materials. Savings of 500,000 tons of rolled steel, 53,000 tons of cast products, and 350,000 tons of cement were achieved; the savings achieved through a reduction in specific power consumption are equivalent to 13 million tons of raw brown coal.

Significant results for enhancing the efficiency of the national economy were achieved through the concentration of the scientific-technical potential, particularly through the state assignments for science and technology.

--The microelectronic basis for the national economy was purposefully expanded through the introduction of new peripheral circuits, and a system of consumer-specific circuits and of special technological equipment for maximum integration. Highly effective technologies of top international standards were introduced into production for the mass production of a broad variety of chip condensers and metal-film resistors.

--The CAD/CAM technology was introduced into the national economy on a broad scale through the employment of CAD/CAM work positions and the creation of user software required for this purpose. New solutions became effective particularly for rationalizing the design and production control in machine-tool manufacture as well as in the building of heavy machinery and installations, for developing circuits and printed circuit boards in the electronic industry, for design in the building industry, and for fashioning cut patterns in the ready-made clothing industry. The translation into production and rapid output increase of new personal computers as well as the development of software suitable for follow-up utilization provided the basis for all this.

--In addition, technical computer equipment had a broad impact on the rationalization of production, service, and information processes. On the basis of the development of new software, new, effective solutions were developed and applied in industry, the building industry, transportation, the postal service, banks and saving banks, as well as in trade. The transition to computer-based balancing is now taking place in the national economy.

--Average labor productivity increase rates of more than 300 percent were achieved at the Fritz Heckert machine-tool combine and at the electric machinery building combine through the employment of flexible manufacturing systems that have an impact on production. The circulation times were reduced by 50 to 60 percent. As a result, a greater flexibility was achieved which makes it possible to respond more quickly to the wishes of consumers at home and abroad. Substantial improvement in working and living conditions are linked with the employment of flexible manufacturing systems.

--The introduction of new processing technologies, including microfinishing by means of laser technology, high-speed tempering by means of electron rays, vacuum coating of foils, and laser and electronic welding resulted in a substantial increase in quality standards and in considerable material savings.

--Findings of biotechnology became highly effective in the production of industrial enzymes of production stocks manipulated with genetic technology; in producing monoclonal antibodies and applying them in the health sector; in new procedures for the treatment of waste water; and in the propagation of useful and ornamental plants.

The assortment of high-quality consumer goods for home consumption and for export was enlarged. It comprises new power-saving household refrigerators, automatic coffee and tea machines, compact kitchen machines, microelectronically controlled reflex cameras, high performance vacuum cleaners, and coal stoves and ranges with greater fuel efficiency.

The GDR's export potential was further enhanced through new products and installations. These comprise electronically controlled machine tools and manufacturing cells, printing machinery, machines for processing plastic materials and textile machinery, efficient rolling mill equipment and harbor cranes, road-building machinery, long distance passenger cars, bucket wheel excavators, conveyor belt and crushing equipment, refined metallurgical products, new emulsion varnishes, cables and electric lines, as well as special insulators for high tension lines.

Basic research and applied research of the GDR Academy of Sciences as well as of the universities and colleges became effective on a broader scale for creating a scientific-technical lead for the effective application of key technologies in the combines. Some 2,300 performance contracts were concluded with more than 150 combines of industry and the building industry in which the achievement of specific scientific-technical results for replacing products and processes was agreed upon an economic basis. As a result, the proportion of the research potential of the GDR Academy of Sciences employed in research cooperation with combines rose from 33 percent in 1985 to 47 percent. This proportion rose from 42 to 52 percent in the sector of institutions of higher learning. The major results of research aimed at achieving leads comprise basic principles for etching in the process of manufacturing microelectronic circuits and for direct structuring in the submicrometer sector as well as for testing superintegrated microelectronic circuits; solutions for the application of digital geometry for computer-based design; robot-specific CAD/CAM modules for the making of rationalization means; new solutions for picture identification in machine tool control for flexible manufacturing systems as well as for future generations of industrial robots; base for new systems of glues as well as coating systems for superhermetic signal storage and principles for the technical processes of optimizing microbial (mikrobielle) product synthesis.

The implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000 was begun purposefully. The tasks planned for this purpose on the basis of the concluded agreements and contracts were fulfilled. On the basis of a concerted technical policy and division of labor according to plan, important results were achieved particularly in cooperation with USSR enterprises and research institutions for the acceleration of the development of technologies and equipment for microelectronics as well as of modern technical computer equipment; of flexible automated manufacturing systems; of special machinery for the manufacture of electric motors; and of gantry robots.

Young researcher collectives of the FDJ hold a significant share in the achievements of science. Exemplary are the scientific-technical results awarded the honorary prize of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for:

--The manufacture of semifinished glass products for photoconductors by the A. Sokolov young researchers' collective at the Carl Zeiss VEB combine in Jena;

--the draft system for CMOS [complementary metal oxide semiconductor] gate array circuits developed by a young researchers' collective at the Dresden Microelectronic VEB Research Center of the Karl Zeiss Jena VEB in collaboration with the technical university in Karl-Marx-Stadt;

--the building and testing of an experimental plant for the catalytic high pressure hydrogenation of brown coal by a young researchers' collective of the Leipzig Grimma chemical installations building combine, which used work results of a young researchers' collective of the GDR Academy of Sciences.

The top achievements of young researcher collectives also include the development of a microelectronically controlled straight and circular knitting machine at the Textima VEB combine.

More than 1.2 million young people participated in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement. The 195,000 tasks that were fulfilled yielded a total profit of M1.8 billion. The 29th Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow impressively reflected the scientific-technological work of the young people. Of the 2,614 exhibits, 2,158 tasks were derived from the combines' science and technology plans, including 279 tasks from the science and technology state plan.

By fulfilling the "11th SED Congress FDJ Assignment," the FDJ collectives, youth brigades, and youth research collectives produced and applied 5,000 robots, saved 120 million hours of work time, and gained M2.7 billion in the Economical Use of Materials FDJ drive. In the investors' competition of the youth, 1,220 inventions were registered for patents.

The members of the Chamber of Technology contributed considerably to increasing the economic yield of science and technology with high creative achievements, in particular concerning the accelerated introduction of key technologies.

Innovators, inventors, and rationalizers had an important share in the utilization of scientific-technological results of production rationalization and the solution of tasks set by the enterprise plans for science and technology. In the state-owned economy, about 2 million working people participated in the innovators' movement. The annual profit of the innovations put into practice in 1986 amounted to M6 billion. Investors' work continued its steady development in 1986 enterprises and scientific-technological institutions in the GDR registered 11,460 inventions for patents.

II. Industry

Outstanding performances for the dynamic growth of the national economy were achieved in the broad movement of pledges of the working people in industry for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. A total of 72 centrally administered combines increased labor productivity faster than net production. Industrial goods production in the industry ministries sector rose by 4.3 percent.

Finished goods worth M8.5 billion more than the year before were made available.

In the implementation of the national economic plan, the unity of utility value and value was paid great attention. The measures taken to secure the product-specific fulfillment of the production tasks and to further improve correlated balancing particularly contributed to supply a greater final product for the material-technical safeguarding of production and investments as well as for export and supply to the population. This concerns, for instance, the following state plan items:

Machinery and equipment of the printing and paper-processing industry; office and personal computers; monolithically integrated circuits; round steel in rings; trichlorosilane; condensers; small transformers; thermal disks; sheet glass and twin plate; hot water tanks and boilers.

The performance and efficiency growth in industry was particularly due to combines which achieved a more than 10-percent increase in net production and labor productivity, and fulfilled or overfulfilled all key targets of performance appraisal, and secured production in the required ranges and in line with contracts. These include the following centrally administered combines.

Bradenburg Quality and Special Steel Combine; Riesa Pipe Combine; Piesternitz Agrochemistry; "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna Works; Teltow Electronic Component Parts; "Werner Lamberz" Printing Combine, Leipzig; Magdeburg Oil and Margarine, Torgau Flat Glass Combine.

In the sector of the bezirk Economic Councils, net production rose by 9.7 percent and industrial goods production by 3.5 percent. Labor productivity increased by 9.7 percent. Bezirk-administered combines which fulfilled and overfulfilled all key targets of performance appraisal and achieved a labor productivity increase of 10 percent and more include, among others:

Oschersleben Effective Substances and Mineral Substance Mixtures (Magdeburg Bezirk]; Magdeburg Fancy Goods and Leather Goods; Schwerin Linda; Schlotheim Sponeta (Erfurt Bezirk); Finsterwalde Forestry (Cottbus Bezirk); Sebnitz Plastics (Dresden Bezirk); Halle Chemistry and Plastics Processing.

The reduction of material costs contributed considerably to reducing prime costs per M1000 of goods production. In 1986 material costs were 1.7 percent lower than the year before. A rising number of combines increased their contribution to the increase in national income by firmly linking growing performances and high quality with the reduction of costs and the gaining of the profit fixed in the plan. These include the following combines, which achieved prime cost reduction rates of more than 3 percent.

Leipzig-Grimma Chemical Installation Construction; "Hans Beimler" Locomotive Construction-Electrotechnical Works, Hennigsdorf; "7 October" Machine Tool Combine, Berlin; Rostock Ship Building; Torgau Flat Glass Combine; Dresden Ventilation and Refrigeration Technology; Schmalkalden Sports Equipment.

On the basis of increasing performances, the combines in the industry ministries sector produced finished goods for the population at a value of M67.3 billion at retail prices. The plan was generally overfulfilled. Combines of the consumer goods industry with an increase of 5 percent and more are, among others:

The Wolfen Photochemical Combine; the Karl-Marx-Stadt Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction (IFA) Private Cars Combine; Schwerin Leather Goods; Heiligenstadt Solidor; Markneukirchen Musical Instruments; the Ribnitz-Damgarten Furniture Combine.

The combines which manufacture producer goods made an increasing contribution to the production of attractive consumer goods. The following combines reached a percentage of more than 5 percent of their total goods production:

The Schwedt Petrochemical Combine; "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna Works, Dresden Electrical Engineering; Hermsdorf Ceramics Factory; Berlin-Treptow "Friedrich Ebert" Electrical Appliances; Ruhla Vehicle Electrics.

In the sector of the bezirk-administered industry, especially the following combines contributed considerably to a greater supply of goods with a production increase of 10 percent and more:

Sebnitz Plastics (Dresden Bezirk); Berlin Rationalization Equipment; Berlin Technical Consumer Goods; Magdeburg Haertol; Neuruppin Fire Extinguishers (Potsdam Bezirk); Schwerin Linda.

The standard of consumer goods production is increasingly determined by newly developed products.

Consumer goods production was raised by M3.2 billion compared with last year.

In the industry ministries sector the degree of renewal in the overall consumer goods production amounted to more than 33 percent. Combines with a degree of renewal of more than 40 percent are, among others:

Karl-Marx Stadt Household Appliances; Weissenfels Shoes; Schwerin Leather Goods; Schmalkalden Sports Equipment; the Ribnitz-Damgarten Furniture Combine; Erfurt Outer-Wear; Loessnitz Outer-Wear; Thalheim ESDA [expansion unknown] Hosiery Combine.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net production and labor productivity, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved in 1986 compared with 1985:

	Net Pro- duction --in percent--	Labor Pro- ductivity --in percent--	Reduction in prime costs
Coal and energy	7.5	6.8	2.5
Ore mining, metallurgical industry, and potash	10.8	11.3	2.0
Chemical industry	4.8	5.5	0.3
Electrical engineering, electronics	13.4	13.6	3.6
Heavy machinery and installation construction	8.4	8.8	2.3
Machine tools and processing machinery construction	10.8	11.2	3.2
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	8.0	8.3	1.8

Light industry	4.2	5.4	0.7
Glass and ceramics industry	6.6	7.1	1.7
Bezirk-administered industry and food-stuff industry	8.1	8.4	1.4
Geology	8.2	6.0	3.0

The working people of the coal and energy sector reliably ensured the supply of energy and coal to the population and the national economy. In 1986, 3.3 million tons of raw brown coal were produced in excess of the plan. The plans were also overfulfilled concerning refined products of domestic brown coal: 433,000 tons of brown coal briquettes, 911,000 tons of sifted coal, and 48,681 tons of pulverized brown coal were produced in excess of the plan. In 1986 more than 17 million tons of brown coal were sold to the population. That is 4.1 percent more than the year before. Concerning the production of city gas, the plan was exceeded by 458 million cubic meters.

At the end of 1986 the stored supplies of solid fuels and gas in the national economy and in the regions was higher than planned.

The working people, in particular the 6,700 FDJ members, are accomplishing high performances in the "Natural Gas Pipeline in the USSR" Central Youth Project. By the end of 1986 the Yamburg-Yelets I and II natural gas pipelines and the Yelets-Serpukhov natural gas pipeline were finished. The construction of the "Progress" natural gas pipeline was started. A total of 137 km of pipes were laid on the linear section of the natural gas pipelines. Six compressor stations, including one supplementary compressor station [Nachverdichterstation], 1,050 housing units, and other communal projects were completed.

In the geological industry prospecting for the purpose of increased utilization of domestic raw materials was carried out according to plan. It brought about an increase in supplies, in particular as regards brown coal, raw materials for the building industry, and ground water. Natural gas production amounted to more than 13 billion cubic meters; the plan was overfulfilled with 101 percent.

In metallurgy further preconditions for the comprehensive transition to refining metallurgy were created as a result of scientific-technological and economic measures. The percentage of refined products in the product ranges was increased. Concerning rolled steel products, it rose to 81 percent. Concerning highly-refined special ranges of wire rods and hot-rolled bars, as well as of hot-rolled profiles, a production increase of 10 percent and more was achieved.

In the chemical industry the production of important raw materials and other materials was increased; the degree of refinement of these materials rose. Through more intensive utilization of crude oil products and natural gas, as well as the efficient use of carbochemical products, the degree of refinement in the total production increased to more than 35 percent. The proportion of light products in crude oil processing amounted to 63 percent. The production of important products manufactured on a petrochemical basis experienced an

above-average increase. High growth rates were achieved in the production of high-quality plastic materials with special properties for the metal-working industry, the construction sector, and the consumer goods industry. The production [word indistinct] rose by 6 percent.

In electrical engineering and electronics an above-average increase in performance and efficiency was achieved with regard to the accelerated development and application of microelectronics in the national economy. The Carl Zeiss Jena Combine and the Erfurt Microelectronics Combine were transformed into centers of high technology. Through high productivity increases they ensured a considerable growth, in particular concerning such refinished goods which had a decisive influence on the broad application of key technologies in the national economy. The increase in labor productivity amounted to 11.8 percent in the VEB Carl Zeiss Jena and to 20.2 percent in the VEB Microelectronics Combine, Erfurt. At the same time, these combines increasingly produced quality goods while achieving a high degree of production renewal. Concerning newly developed goods, the proportion of products with the "Q" quality mark reached 54 and 71 percent respectively. This positive development was closely linked with above-average cost reductions and the overfulfillment of the planned net profit.

In machine building the production profile was further improved in 1986, in line with the requirements of intensively expanded reproduction and the demand of the population and of the foreign market. Performance and efficiency growth is increasingly based on raising the standard of manufacturing, in particular by applying new technologies. In a growing number of machine-building enterprises flexible automated manufacturing systems--including robot technology--were used. This concerns such VEB's as:

"John Schehr" Machine Factory, Meuselwitz; Radebeul Plaeta; Berlin Ventilation Installations; Wismar Mathias Thesen Shipyard; Leipzig Sheet-Metal Forming Works; Ludwigsfelde Automobile Works; Brandenburg Gear Works; Kirschau Gear Works.

In the sector of heavy machinery and installation construction a high performance and efficiency increase was achieved. Production of modern equipment and installations for the production processing, and refining of energy sources, raw materials, and waste materials was considerably raised. Thus the manufacture of installations for the production of electricity increased by 36 percent, that of building machinery and machinery for building materials was up 8 percent. The production growth concerning ventilating and air-conditioning equipment amounted to 18.6 percent.

With its increased capacity, the machine tool and processing machinery building sector considerably contributed to the performance and efficiency increase in the national economy and to raising the export power. The machine tool building sector primarily produced highly-automated flexible manufacturing systems and highly-productive numerically and computer controlled machine tools. Production of machine tools with numerical and computerized numerical controls increased by 11 percent. The proportion of machine tools equipped with microelectronic instruments was further raised. It amounts to 72 percent for cutting machine tools, and 38 percent for machine tools for sheet-metal forming and massive forming.

The production of processing machinery building was strongly increased. Concerning machinery and installations for the printing and paper processing industries, production was raised by 13 percent and concerning machinery and installations for the textile, clothing, and leather industry by 10 percent.

In general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building a high production growth was achieved primarily in the production of machinery and installations. Thus production of machinery and installations for the foodstuffs industry rose by 7 percent. This created further preconditions for the refinement of agricultural products and for export. The production of packaging machinery increased by 9 percent.

In light industry the production of high-quality goods was increased, mainly through higher refinement of domestic raw materials. On the basis of scientific-technological measures, the degree of production renewal rose to 35 percent. Production of children's outer-wear and of leather goods and fine leather goods increased by more than 5 percent.

The foodstuffs industry consistently guaranteed the supply of food to the population. The plan targets were exceeded concerning important items, such as vegetable oils and vegetable fats, sugar, and roasted coffee. Production of soft drinks was raised by 8 percent. Production of refined high-quality essential and nonessential foods and beverages was increased in line with the rising demand.

Development of the production of important products compared to 1985

	To percent
Electricity	101.3
City gas	102.3
pulverized brown coal	103.5
Synthetic silks	104.3
Trichlorosilane	186.5
Finished pharmaceutical goods for application in human medicine	109.6
Cutting machine tools	107.9
Ventilation and air conditioning equipment	118.6
Machinery and equipment for processing plastics and elastomer	103.5
Machinery and equipment for chemical processing technology	104.9
Continuous mechanical handling equipment	108.8
Special technical equipment for production of electronic component parts	117.8
E 514 harvester-threshers	124.8
electrical locomotives	120.3
Semi-conductor component parts and electronic modules	115.5
Small data processing facilities	115.3
Electronic writing equipment	124.5
Foil memories [Folienspeicher]	176.1
Modern data collection units	121.6
Tulles and curtains	104.7
Furniture and upholstery	105.3

Products of the purse-making industry	106.2
Electric stoves	113.7
Household refrigerators	104.6
Tools	111.1
Sheet glass and twin plate	134.3
Optical glass	111.4

In the sector of the industry ministries, in-house production of rationalization means was quantitatively and qualitatively further developed at high speed. More than one quarter of the equipment for rationalization investments was produced by the enterprises themselves. Among the combines which achieved growth rates of more than 20 percent even though their standard of in-house production of rationalization means had been quite high before are:

Bitterfeld Brown Coal Combine; Leipzig-Grimma Chemical Installation Construction Combine; "7 October" Machine Tool Combine, Berlin; Karl-Marx-Stadt Cotton.

In-house production of rationalization means increasingly becomes an essential material-technical base for the broad application of key technologies and the most important carrier of production modernization and automation.

A new quality of in-house production of rationalization means was reached through the ever closer linking of science and production in developing and manufacturing special electronic modules, component parts, and software. This is shown by, for instance:

--the development of an automatic flat knitting machine with integrated electronic control in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Textima Combine;

--widespread CAD/CAM solutions for the construction, technological preparation, and production of special machinery and rationalization equipment in the VEB Rationalization Ventilation and Refrigeration Technology, Meissen;

--the development and automated production of pulse motors for CAD/CAM technology, in particular for printers and drawing equipment, in the VEB "Ernst Thaelmann: Robotron-Office Machinery Works, Soemmerda.

Compared with 1985, the utilization of important production equipment in terms of time increased by half an hour to 17.3 hours per calendar day. In the plant-intensive branches of the primary industry the degree of utilization rose to 19.5 hours per calendar day and in the branches of the processing industry to 16.5 hours per calendar day. The high degree of utilization of important production equipment in terms of time achieved in the processing industry in general is supported by combines which reached top values. Among these are:

Carl Zeiss Jena with 18 hours; Hermsdorf Ceramics Factory with 18.5 hours; Leipzig Baukema with 17.7 hours; "Fritz Hecker" Machine Tool Combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt, with 17.5 hours, Weisswasser Lausitz Glass with 19.2 hours.

The quality level of industrial production further increased in the struggle for top performances. The 768 enterprises which carry the title "enterprise of excellent quality work" have an essential share in the production of goods with a high scientific-technological standard and utility value.

Among the combines which achieved a share of more than 50 percent of goods with the "Q" quality mark in their total goods output and which fulfilled the quality plans are:

"7 October" Machine Tool Combine, Berlin; "Fritz Heckert" Machine Tool Combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt; Berlin Rail Vehicle Construction; "Hans Beimler" Locomotive Construction-Electrotechnical Works, Hennigsdorf; "Werner Lamberz" Printing Combine, Leipzig; Plauen German-European Transport Company (Deko); Thalheim ESDA Hosiery Combine.

The high quality of the products is linked with a simultaneous reduction of costs for waste and additionally required work. In industry these costs decreased by 10 percent; 35 combines achieved reduction rates of 30 percent and more.

By linking higher refinement of raw materials and other materials with reducing production input, production growth was achieved with a reduction of unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials by 21.5 percent. Unit input of energy was reduced by 2 percent. The total savings correspond to an equivalent of 16 million tons of raw brown coal.

High reduction rates of unit input were achieved concerning important raw materials and other materials, such as lamellar graphite castings, cast steel parts, secondary aluminum and alloys, quicksilver, tin, natural rubber, and hides of large animals. Decisive for this were the development of new products, the application of key technologies, and of material-saving processes or technologies, and higher refinement. In addition, the consistent work with norms and state norm targets applying to material consumption and a more favorable input-output ratio contributed to the improvement of the economical use of material.

The supply of materials and raw materials to the national economy was supported by increasing procurement and comprehensively utilizing secondary raw materials and industrial waste products. In 1986 about 31 million tons of secondary raw materials were collected. The procurement of copper, aluminum, and electronics scraps, waste paper, old textiles, bottles, and glass, as well as thermoplastic scraps from households was increased in comparison with the year before: 5.5 million tons of scrap metal; 661,000 tons of waste paper; and 1.3 billion bottles and glass objects were collected. The population delivered an average of 43 kg of scrap steel; 44 kg of waste paper; 10 kg of old textiles; and 181 bottles and other glass objects per household to the secondary raw material trade.

At present the proportion of secondary raw materials in the total raw material input in raw steel production amounts to 65 percent; in copper production to 69 percent; in lead production to 100 percent, and in paper and paperboard production to 50 percent. A total of 70 percent of bottles and glass in standard series were reused. The utilization of technically and economically usable secondary energy in 1986 corresponds to a raw brown coal equivalent of about 48 million tons.

With a gain of M2.7 billion in the "Economical Use of Material" FDJ campaign an effective contribution to the efficient utilization of raw materials, other materials, and energy was made. The members of the FDJ and of the "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneer organization collected 586,400 tons of scrap steel and 132,700 tons of waste paper.

New processing facilities have been put into service for the better utilization of secondary raw materials. This applies to facilities for the production of reclaimed plastics, packaging foil, fertilizing marl, mixed cotton yarn, and crude oil products.

The working people in water management ensured a stable supply of drinking water to the population, in the required quality and under the conditions of a dry summer. In total, 760 million cubic meters of water, that is 4 percent more than last year, were supplied to the population.

Within the framework of the drinking water and waste water program in the countryside, another 100,000 citizens received hook-ups to the drinking water network, and 63,000 citizens received hook-ups for the treatment and drainage of waste water via central purification plants. The tasks for the implementation of the housing program according to plan were fulfilled. The available facilities of the waterworks were expanded by 3.5 percent according to plan.

The quantity of water supplied to agriculture during the irrigation period increased to 1.6 billion cubic meters. Through multiple use of water and the application of water-saving technologies, industries used about 5 million cubic meters of water less from the public network than in 1985.

The combines and enterprises charged with the realization of projects for the protection of the environment and of the natural resources started and continued these measures according to plan. The implementation of the investment projects for flue gas desulfurization took place according to plan, for instance in the Karl-Marx-Stadt North II Heating and Power Station and in the Max Reimann" Heating Station in Leipzig. Through reconstruction and intensive utilization of existing facilities and by putting into operation new facilities for the treatment of industrial waste water, water pollution was further reduced, while at the same time valuable materials were recycled. In order to effectively improve water quality, purification plants were put into operation, for instance, in Doebeln, Eisenhuettenstadt, and Kamens, as well as in the VEB chemical Pulp and Paper, Weissenborn; VEB Brewery, Saalfeld; and VEB Dairy, Saalburg.

III. Investment

In 1986 M70 billion were invested in modernization, reconstruction, and expansion of the national economy's material-technical base according to plan as well as in the continuation of the social policy. This is 5 percent more than in the year before.

More than half of the national economy's investment volume was used to increase capacity and efficiency in industry. The proportion of rationalization investments further increased in this sector. The enterprises of the processing

industry used 77 percent of their investments for rationalization and modernization of the existing basic assets. The use of rationalization investments was increasingly linked in an organic way with carrying out general repairs and with continuous maintenance in order to increase the performance of the facilities.

Modernization as the main form of the reproduction of basic assets is increasingly characterized by the application of industrial robots as well as of CAD/CAM workstations and systems. In 1986, 14,000 industrial robots were newly applied in the national economy. They were integrated to a higher degree into assembly, transportation, and loading and unloading. Highest efficiency is achieved in those sectors where they are used as an integral part of the technologies in modern manufacturing stages.

Good results in the application of industrial robots, in particular in gaining labor for other economically important tasks and in equipment utilization in terms of time, were achieved by, for instance:

Brandenburg Quality and special steel Combine; "Wilhelm Pieck" Chemical Fiber Combine, Schwarza' Erfurt Microelectronics Combine; Hermsdorf Ceramics Factory Combine; Oberspree "Wilhelm Pieck" Cable Works Combine, Berlin; "Fritz Heckert" Machine Tool Combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt.

In 1986, 13,600 CAD/CAM workstations and systems were put into operation. By the end of 1986 about 90,000 working people were trained to work at CAD/CAM workstations. Focal points of the application of CAD/CAM technology are research and development, construction and planning, software development and production preparation and execution.

In line with the measures that were decided concerning the carrying out of investment projects at the required date and with the planned performance data. In 1986 a total increase of M14 billion worth of industrial goods production was achieved in industry with new facilities. Among the facilities completed in 1986 by means of investment projects that were of great national economic importance are, among others:

--Facilities for the production of microelectronic goods: raw silicon and silicon disks in the VEB Trace Metals, Freiberg; silicon diodes in the VEG "Wilhelm Pieck" Microelectronics, Muehlhausen; solid state circuits and silicon transistors in the VEG Semi-Conductor Works, Frankfurt (Oder); circuits in the VEB Clock Works, Ruhla; semi-finished glass products for optical fiber technology in the VEB Glass Works, Jena; condensers, trimmers, and filters in the VEB Electronic Component Party Combine, Teltow; special technical equipment and component parts made of ferrite in the VEB Ceramics Factor, Hermsdorf; high-capacity diodes in the VEG "Karl Liebknecht" Microelectronics, Stahnsdorf; printed circuits in the VEB Electrophysical Works, Neuruppin.

--Facilities for the better utilization and higher refinement of domestic fuel and raw material resources: for the production of brown coal high-temperature coke in the VEB "Fritz Selbmann" Schwarze Pumpe Gas Combine; for the production of pig iron through modernization of the blast furnace III in the VEB "Hermann Matern" Strip Steel, Eisenhuettenstadt; the lye deep freezing facility in the VEB "Werra" Potash Factory, Merkers/Rhoen; a new facility for the complete

utilization of crude oil residues in the VEB "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna Works, Luena; facilities for the recycling of waste foils in the VEB Orbitaplast, Goelzau; recycling facilities for thermoplastic wastes in the VEB Plastic Recycling Works, Staaken, and the Ottendof-Okrilla Squeezer; the scrap metal recycling center in Dahchwitz-Hoppegarten of the VEB Metal Recycling, Eberswald; the recycling plant for regenerated slime in the Weldon process in the VEG Chemical Combine, Bitterfeld.

--Facilities for the application of progressive working and processing methods in production: steel wire cables in the VEB Wire and Cable Works, Rothenburg; contact bands in the VEB "Albert Funk" Mining and Metallurgy Combine, Freiberg/processing factory in Halsbruecke; propenes, engine gas, diesel fuel, and liquid gasses in the VEB Petrochemical Combine, Schwedt; equipment for chemical processes in the VEG Germania, Karl-Marx-Stadt; large and medium-size electrical machinery in the VEB Electrical Engineering, Dresden; ball valves in the VEB Magdeburg Measuring Instruments and Fittings Plant (MAW), Prenzlau.

--Facilities for consumer goods production; quartz watches and alarm clocks in the VEB Clock Works, Ruhla; Simson scooters in the VEB "Ernst Thaelmann" Vehicle and Sporting Arms Works, Suhl; automatic washing machines in the VEB Washing Machines Factory, Schwarzenberg; compact kitchen appliances in the VEB Electrical Mechanics, Berlin-Kaulsdorf; bicycles in the VEG Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction (IFA) Engine Works, Nordhausen; sanitary mirrors in the VEB Dyegalss Works, Weisswasser; household china in the VEB United China Factories, Kahla; linen in the VEB Linen Union, Mittweida; ceramic wall and floor tiles in the Zwickau section of the VEG "Kurt Buerger" Tile Factory, Boizenburg.

Investments of M15 billion were used to implement the housing program, the core of the sociopolitical program, for the education, health, and social sector, culture, recreation and physical culture, and sports.

Facilities in these fields, which were completed in 1986, are:

--The new building of the "Dr Karl Kollwitz" Polyclinic in Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg and an enterprise polyclinic in the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine;

--a dormitory in the Magdeburg Medical Academy;

--the "Clara Zetkin" Pedagogical Institute in Berlin-Hohneschoenhausen in the first stage of construction;

--a hostel in the Erfurt Pedagogical College;

--a new recreation home in Schoeneck, which the working people have been able to use since the first half of 1986.

For the youth's leisure activities, 31 youth club facilities with 3,715 places were built within comprehensive housing construction and 29 youth club facilities with 1,620 places were established with agricultural facilities and with the support of the Peasant Mutual Aid Association and the Association of

Consumer Cooperatives. Reconstruction and modernization measures were carried out in 27 central pioneer camps and in 104 youth tourism facilities.

The measures decided with the 1986 national economic plan for regional rationalization were fulfilled and purposefully overfulfilled. They were primarily directed at the support of tasks to apply and utilize key technologies, to produce rationalization equipment, to efficiently utilize the basic assets, and to reduce production input. They effectively contributed to the shaping of the housing, working, and living conditions of the citizens in the towns and villages. In Fuerstenwalde Kreis, for instance, a microelectronic center for the training of cadres, for preparing the application of microelectronics and the working out of software was organized in cooperation of the kreis enterprises and the engineering school.

The plan tasks for the production of rationalization equipment and for aiding rationalization measures, more than 10 million additional hours of free machine-time funds were used to fulfill production and performance tasks.

IV. Construction Sector

The working people in the construction sector fulfilled the tasks for the further implementation of the housing program and for the rationalization and modernization of the material-technical basis of the national economy. This was done through comprehensive production intensification and socialist rationalization.

Net production increased by 6.5 percent compared with 1985 and labor productivity rose by 7.4 percent. Thus the performance growth in the construction sector was exclusively caused by the increase in labor productivity. The majority of the combines increased labor productivity faster than net production. Construction output was raised by 3 percent.

Good results in fulfilling the key targets of performance assessment were reached in particular by:

Halle Chemical Construction and Assembly Combine; Leipzig Light Metal Construction Combine; Leipzig Technical Building Equipment Combine; Dresden Building Mechanization Combine; Neubrandenburg Housing Combine; Magdeburg Housing Combine; Berlin Civil Engineering Combine; the kreis-administered construction industry of Frankfurt Bezirk.

Overfulfillment of the planned net profit was mainly due to cost savings. The reduction of prime costs per M100 of construction output amounted to 1.7 percent. Unit input of rolled steel was reduced by 6 percent, that of sawn timber by 3 percent.

Unit input of cement was reduced by 4 percent. Good results in the reduction of unit input of cement were reached by, for instance, the Chemical Construction and Assembly Combine and the Erfurt Construction and Assembly Combine. In order to ensure stable supply of cement to the national economy, measures were taken to raise production and to achieve the reduction of unit input of cement provided for in the plan.

The further increase of the economic effectiveness of science and technology was decisive for the rising efficiency and productivity on the path of comprehensive intensification and socialist rationalization. A total of 637 introduction tasks of the state plan and the enterprise plans for science and technology were transferred to production, mainly concerning material- and energy-saving construction, the saving of work time, and the reduction of construction expenditure.

This includes improved ground plans for apartments of the apartment series 70 and diverse building varieties, as well as new solutions for roof repairs. An essential contribution to raising productivity, efficiency, and quality of construction was made by 19 top achievements developed by the GDR Building Academy together with the construction combines.

In the construction sector, 18 percent more rationalization equipment was produced than the year before.

In the construction industry, a high growth rate of 6.5 percent was reached with regard to reconstructive building measures and building repairs. The proportion of these cost-saving building measures in the total building output was 25 percent.

The production of building material and products of the prefabrication industry rose by 2.6 percent. The plan was overfulfilled with 101.2 percent. In particular, mineral wool and mineral wool products, calcareous sandsontes, wall tiles, doors, windows, and asbestos cement pressure pipes were manufactured in excess of the plan. The construction industry supplied finished goods worth M2.3 billion to the population. This is 9.7 percent more than in 1985.

In 1986, the housing program in its unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance was implemented expeditiously. A total of 215,690 apartments were completed, among them 119,335 apartments in new buildings--including 11,797 newly built private houses--and 96,355 apartments provided by modernization of the existing building stock.

More apartments than in 1985 were built on already developed locations in the inner-city, which contributed to reducing building costs. In the "Rebuilt and Expand" FDJ drive, 22,350 apartments were modernized or reconstructed.

The Kreis-administered construction industry generally overfulfilled the plan for building repairs in apartment houses and achieved an increase of 8.2 percent compared with the year before. The planned roof repairs were overfulfilled in all bezirke. In 28 kreise there were backlogs in the plans for building repairs in apartment houses.

The population contributed with high performances to improving the living conditions. In the "Beautify our towns and villages--join in!" citizens initiative, 168,274 apartments for older and needy citizens were renovated.

V. Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs Industry

The cooperative peasants and workers in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry achieved great performances in order to increase their contribution to supplying the population with high-quality food and the industry with raw materials. Further progress was reached in comprehensive intensification.

The public discussion on the draft documents for the 13th GDR Peasants Congress stimulated great initiatives in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry.

In crop production, it was possible to exceed the 1985 record result by producing a hectare yield of 46.4 decitons of grain. The total yield amounts to 11.7 million tons. Concerning oil plants and sugar beet, the highest yields per hectare to date were reached with 28.0 decitons and 344 decitons, respectively. Due to unfavorable weather conditions yield of potatoes and feed crops were lower than the year before. For the supply of fodder, it was possible to compensate large parts of the losses in individual crops with additional measures, such a comprehensive catch-crop growing and higher yields of other crops.

In crop production the total yield amounted to 49.1 decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare of agriculturally usable land. The planned yield per hectare was thus exceeded. This shows the increased stability and capacity of the LPG's, state owned farms, and their product-related cooperation groups.

The plan fulfillment records of agriculture comprise top achievements of many LPG's and state owned farms: 104 enterprises harvested 60 and more decitons of grain per hectare; 108 enterprises harvested more than 300 decitons of potatoes per hectare; and 135 enterprises harvested 400 and more decitons of sugar beet per hectare.

In total, the following hectare yields were achieved:

	1985	1986
	decitons per hectare	
Grain	46.2	46.4
Oil plants	25.1	28.0
Leguminous crops for eating	27.3	28.9
Sugar beet	318	344
Potatoes	260	215
Forage root crops	546	525
Green corn and silage corn	357	351
Field forage crops	429	395
Meadows	323	298
Pastures	341	323

Concerning crop products, fruit, and vegetables the state procurement plan was fulfilled; 27,000 tons of fruit for the population were supplied in excess of the plan.

Autumn cultivation of winter grain and winter oil plants took place in the planned scope and largely at the agriculturally required dates. In the socialist agricultural enterprises 1,983,000 hectares were sown with winter grain and 152,100 hectares with winter oil plants.

Through modernization and new construction more than 95,000 hectares were developed for irrigation in 1986. The plan and the competition targets were overfulfilled. A total of more than 1.1 million hectares of agriculturally usable land can be irrigated. The state procurement plan for livestock products was overfulfilled. As a result 50,000 tons of slaughter animals, 533,000 tons of milk, 55 million eggs, and 300 tons of wool were purchased in excess of the plan.

	Fulfillment of the 1986 national economic plan	Development com- pared with 1985 plan
	--in percent--	
Slaughter animals	101.9	102.6
Milk	107.3	103.5
Eggs	101.1	101.5
Wool	104.1	103.9

In 1986, the overfulfillment of the plan and the increase in livestock production was for the first time exclusively based on the rising output per animal, while at the same time feed was used more economically.

Feed input per unit of livestock production was reduced and at the same time output per animal was raised by 4 percent compared with the year before. The weight gain per day was up 2.5 percent per feeding pig and 4.3 percent per head of feeding cattle. With an increase of milk output per cow by 4.3 percent to 3,990 kg, calculated at 4 percent fat content, the best result to date was achieved. Conscientious livestock raising and tending further improved breeding results for calves and piglets in socialist agricultural enterprises. Animal losses were reduced by 6 percent for young pigs and by 3 percent for calves between 1 and 6 months of age.

In 1986 the stocks of cattle and pigs were kept stable; stocks of sheep rose.

On 30 November 1986, the following livestock was available:

	Number of animals in 1,000's
Cattle	5,814
of which, cows	2,047
Pigs	12,744
of which, sows	1,122
Sheep	2,647
Laying hens	24,815

Cooperative peasants and workers with private plots, the members of the Association of Small Gardeners, Settlers and Small Livestock Breeders, as well as other small producers supplied 22 percent more slaughter poultry and slaughter

rabbits, 11 percent more slaughter pigs, 3 percent more wool, and 50 percent more honey than the year before. Concerning slaughter poultry and rabbits, slaughter pigs, and bee honey, the highest procurement from individual production was achieved to date in 1986.

Due to the industrious work of the cooperative peasants and workers and the application of socialist farm management it was increasingly possible to achieve more with the available means and labor, to work more economically and efficiently, and to more comprehensively utilize science and technology as decisive sources of growth.

The qualified work with plot-related and animal shed-related maximum-yield concepts contributed to the good results in crop and livestock production. A considerable influence on the high and stable grain yields was exerted by the cultivation of new strains. In 1986 new strains were sown on two thirds of the area used for grain cultivation.

An expression of the intensified development and application of key technologies, in particular of microelectronics and biotechnology, are, for instance, computer-aided soil and stock management for main agricultural crops, computer programs for plot-related control of overhead irrigation and for the efficient application of mineral fertilizers and plant protection products, production checking and control systems in livestock production, as well as the use of meristem cultures in plant-breeding and of embryo transfer in livestock breeding.

Through diverse efforts of the maintenance collectives and through additional measures in industrial enterprises, the possibilities to use technical processes were largely secured. The plan for in-house production of rationalization means worth M1.7 billion were produced, that is, 9.6 percent more than the year before.

On the basis of the increased supply of agricultural products, their higher refinement, and further production intensification, the working people of the foodstuffs industry fulfilled and overfulfilled the key targets of performance assessment. In the enterprises of the foodstuffs industry and agricultural technology, net production rose by 6.6 percent and labor productivity by 6.4 percent.

The working people in forestry supplied the national economy with 10.8 cubic meters of rough timber and overfulfilled the national economic plan. They produced 12 percent more consumer goods than in 1985.

Comprehensive measures taken by the working people in forestry with the support of the social forces were directed at the protection of forests. More than 23,700 hectares were afforested, including 7,700 hectares that were afforested in the "Healthy Forest" FDJ drive. The area on which young forests were tended was raised to 42,000 hectares, more than 70,000 hectares of forest were fertilized, and 1.5 million cubic meters of broken and dry timber were processed.

In order to further improve the cultural effect of the forests, performances at a value of M13 million were achieved in recreation areas.

An important contribution to the positive results in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry was made by the young cooperative peasants and workers in the "Livestock Production" FDJ initiative, including the "Economical Use of Fodder" FDJ drive which saved fodder worth M90 million, and in the 185 "Grain Harvest" kreis youth projects and in the "Irrigation" youth projects.

VI. Transportation, Posts, and Telecommunications

The working people in the transportation sector achieved high performances in order to fulfill economically necessary transport tasks. The specific transportation input of the national economy was reduced by 3.8 percent through intensified optimization of transportation and broader application of economical transportation technologies.

In 1986 the railroads carried a total of 346 million tons of goods in inland and border-crossing transportation. They carried 75 percent of all goods in inland transportation. As a result of comprehensive measures to raise the capacity of the railroads, goods haulage in inland transportation increased by 3 percent during the last 3 months of the year compared with the same period of 1985. In 1986 the load of freight cars was increased by an average of 60 kg per car. Large containers carried 6 percent more goods than the year before.

Within the framework of the "Railroad Track Electrification" Central Youth Project, 298 km of electrified tracks were completed and expanded facilities for the production of electricity for the railroads were handed over. The proportion of transportation carried out with electric trains was raised to 38.2 percent. Reserves for a further performance increase lie mainly in the continuous supply of goods for transport, loading at the required date, and the prevention of damage to freight cars.

Inland navigation carried 10.8 million tons of goods. This is 6.3 percent more than the year before. It increased its goods transport performance by 12.5 percent.

In inland road transportation the volume of transported goods was reduced by 1.5 percent compared with the year before. Through more efficient utilization of the facilities of public transportation, the transport volume of the enterprises' own means of transportation was reduced by 12.4 percent. The performances of border-crossing road traffic rose by 6.3 percent, thus fully meeting all requirements of foreign trade.

In maritime navigation the transport volume rose by 17.7 percent. With 25.5 million tons of goods, transfer of goods in the GDR's seaports was 0.4 million tons higher than in 1985. The railroad-ferry link between the GDR and the USSR was put into operation at the required date.

Public means of transportation carried an average of 11.2 million persons per day. In order to improve passenger transportation, 191 new streetcar wagons, 896 new busses, and 255 new coaches for passenger trains were put into service. The development of the transportation system for new residential areas in the capital and in the bezirk towns was continued.

In posts and telecommunications, services to the population and the national economy increased due to comprehensive intensification, modernization, and higher utilization of the existing facilities. The performance increase in telephone and teletype communications rose by 4.2 percent.

In 1986 a total of 60,000 telephone hook-ups were installed, including 13,000 in the capital city; 1,100 pay-phones for direct dialling were newly established.

Because of the broadcasting of another ultrashort wave program, the supply to the population was improved. This fifth ultrashort wave program can now be received in good quality by more than three quarters of the GDR's population.

Services for clients at postal counters were further improved by, for instance, the use of counter terminals.

VII. Development of the People's Material and Cultural Standard of Living

By implementing the unity of economic and social policy the people's material and cultural standard of living was further raised according to plan. In continuation of the housing program--the core of the socialist program--living conditions for another 647,000 citizens were improved. This applies in particular to workers' families, families with many children, and young couples. In 1986, 221,787 children were born.

As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, comprehensive measures to promote social security and protection of families with children and of young couples have come into force as of 1 May 1986. This includes paid leave for working mothers from the birth of the first child until the child's first birthday; paid leave for married working mothers with two children to care for their children in case of illness; and the expansion of possibilities for young couples to receive loans.

Increasing performances in all areas of the national economy resulted in rising incomes and a further improvement of the supply of consumer goods and services to the population. Net money income of the population rose by 4.5 percent.

In 1986, 1.4 million working people benefited from achievement-oriented wage measures. This applies to bonus payment for workers, master craftsmen, university and technical school cadres, and other working people in the combines and enterprises, as well as in the railroad sector, and to achievement-oriented wage raises for employees in nurseries, kindergartens, and cultural institutions.

Real per income increased by 5 percent.

Compared with 1985, retail trade turnover rose by 4.1 percent to M117.8 billion. This growth was decisively determined by the 6-percent turnover increase in industrial goods. Turnover of essential and nonessential foods and beverages increased by 2.7 percent.

The population was reliably supplied with basic consumer goods at stable consumer prices.

Increase in the Quantity of the Supply of Essential
and Nonessential Foods and Beverages Compared with 1985

To percent

Meat, meat products and sausages	100.8
Fresh fish and fish products	101.2
Fat cheese and fat cottage cheese	102.9
Sweets	103.4
Eating potatoes	100.7
Fresh tropical fruit	118.3
Canned fruit	107.2
Soft drinks	106.7
Champagne	110.6
Roasted coffee	105.2

On the basis of the increasing demand, the range of more highly refined essential and nonessential foods and beverages was expanded. Retail trade turnover of luxury foods and beverages rose by 9.6 percent.

Concerning industrial consumer goods, in particular high-quality products of entertainment electronics, for households and leisure activities, a number of newly and further developed products were made available, which distinguish themselves by higher utility values, solid processing quality, and attractive design.

These products include radio sets, household freezers, compact kitchen machines, automatic coffee and tea machines, electric stoves, vacuum cleaners, and impact drilling machines.

Turnover of luxury commodities rose by 8 percent.

The commodity fund made available for youth fashion was 10 percent higher than the year before. In certain youth fashion ranges 70 to 75 percent of the products were renewed.

Increase in the Quantity of the Supply of Goods From
Domestic Production and Import Compared With 1985

To percent

Portable radio sets	115.3
Household freezers	111.8
Electric and gas stoves	113.9
Small and portable typewriters	113.2
Tools	107.7
Outerwear for	
Men	113.9
Women	104.0
Children	113.5
Knitted outerwear for	
Men	113.5
Women	106.2
Walking shoes	109.1
Leather sports shoes	116.5
Trainings clothes	112.8

Services and repairs for the population amounted to M6.9 billion. In particular repairs of private cars experienced an above-average development of 13 percent. This was partly due to the fact that enterprises and institutions increasingly repair their employees' cars.

Cooperative and private craftsmen's enterprises provide more than two thirds of all services and repairs for the population. In 1986 they increased these services by more than 6 percent.

In the education sector the level of training and education, in particular the quality of teaching and its results, were purposefully raised and the polytechnical character of the secondary school was further developed. Until the beginning of the 1986/87 school year additional new syllabi were introduced. All pupils of grades 7 and 8 and of the final grade are using school calculators in accordance with the syllabus.

In order to further improve material conditions, 2,018 classrooms, 148 school gymnasiums, 713 places in boarding schools, and 21,983 kindergarten places were newly constructed or modernized. All children of the relevant age groups whose parents so wish can attend a kindergarten or a day nursery after school. In 1986, 89 percent of the children in these age groups were cared for in kindergartens and 83.3 percent of the pupils in the first to fourth grade attended day nurseries after school.

It is guaranteed that all children and adolescents who are capable of learning but have physical and mental handicaps are taught and educated in institutions with special pedagogical and medical care. In schools, boarding schools, and hostels 5,220 graduates of pedagogical colleges, other colleges, and pedagogical institutes started work. About 39,000 full-time and part-time educators teach general skills to the pupils of the 7th to 10th grades in polytechnic classes.

At all schools the supply of hot lunches and milk to the pupils is ensured. In 1986, 84 percent of the pupils participated in school meals and 74 percent of them received milk.

Vocational training made an important contribution to the education of socialist skilled worker personalities as well as to the national economic performance increase. Work concerning the development of skilled workers professions was continued according to plan. As of 1 September 1986, new training material was introduced for 78 skilled workers professions--material which takes into consideration the requirements resulting from the application of the key technologies. Thus half of all apprentices who started their skilled workers training in September are already receiving theoretical and practical training according to the new syllabi. An important step toward mastering science and technology was the introduction of the new subject "basic principles of automation." At the same time, experimental training in information technology was started. For this purpose 165 computer cabinets have been established to date in 154 vocational schools, where apprentices very actively learn the basic principles of computer-aided work.

In 1986, 183,700 school leavers started skilled workers training. Every person leaving school is provided with a position as an apprentice and can be sure of a job.

The initiatives of the apprentices were essentially promoted by the socialist vocational competition and by participation in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement and in the innovators' movement. At the time of concluding their training, 95 percent of the apprentices have achieved steady skilled workers performances in the main fields of their job. A total of 89 percent of the apprentices participated in the tasks of the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement; 161,000 apprentices participated in realizing 10,600 youth training production projects and achieved an economic profit of M744 million.

The material conditions of vocational training were further improved by the new establishment or reconstruction of 61 classrooms and 1,433 places in apprentice hostels.

About one-third of the apprentices are supplied with a place in an apprentice hostel.

Advanced training of the working people mainly concentrated on securing the lead in education for the introduction of new technologies and processes, in particular for the application of microelectronics, robot technology, and CAD/CAM technology, for product renewal processes and to achieve a high product quality, as well as to improve the economical use of material and energy. One out of our workers and employees participated in vocational qualification measures.

In the university and technical school sector the performance capacity of universities and technical schools in teaching, research, and medical care for the population was raised according to plan.

As of September new syllabi were introduced for another nine technical and economic studies. Essential preconditions for steady training in information technology for engineers and economists were created. All graduates of technical and economic studies, who concluded their studies in 1986, were prepared in a practice-oriented way for the application of modern computer technology within the framework of basic training in information technology. Of the more than 75,000 citizens, who started to study at universities, colleges, and technical colleges, about 57,000 young people began direct studies; 49,000 graduates successfully concluded their direct studies and started working.

The students in the training institutions of the Ministry of University and Technical School Matters worked in 1,443 youth projects, 2,103 scientific student groups, 159 student rationalization and construction offices, and 263 FDJ youth research collectives to carry out demanding research projects. In 218 youth research collectives FDJ students are working together with young working people from industry. In the "Youth Inventors' Competition" students applied for 282 patents. Within the framework of the "Scientific Instrument Construction" FDJ initiative, 1,800 students achieved performances worth M6.3 million. More than 60,000 FDJ students, including for the first time 30,000 in the "Berlin FDJ initiative," achieved an economic profit of M262 million during the FDJ student summer.

The conditions for working, studying, and living at the universities and technical schools were further improved through the completion of 1,330 places in hostels as well as 1,116 lecture-hall, seminar-room, and work places.

Due to the increasing capacity of the health and social sector, basic out-patient and in-patient treatment, in particular in large cities and industrial conurbations, was further improved. The number of doctors and dentists rose to 51,000. Thus, there is one doctor for every 427 citizens and one dentist for every 1,358 people. Scientific-technological achievements are increasingly being used to restore health. For instance, in 1986 pace-makers of higher quality and with greater durability were produced, 8,500 hip-joint endoprostheses were implanted, and 259,000 dialysis treatments were carried out.

Emergency Medical Aid was expanded to 215 kreise, including all bezirk towns and industrial conurbations. The socialist state continued to pay much attention to preventive health care. The enterprise medical system provided medical and hygienic treatment for 75 percent of all working people. The number of reportable work accidents decreased by 1.5 percent compared with the year before.

In 1986, more than 360,000 citizens received therapeutic, prophylactic, or convalescence cures. More than two-thirds of all those sent on cures were workers, in particular to shift workers.

Comprehensive attention was also paid to medical and social care for working mothers and their children. In 1986, 11,368 nursery places were newly established or modernized. Thus, 84 percent of the children in question in the age group up to 3 years can be cared for in nurseries.

For elderly citizens 2,662 places in old people's homes and nursing homes were completed; 21,000 physically and mentally handicapped children and adolescents are cared for in appropriate institutions. For rehabilitants' work there are 44,000 places in sheltered workshops of the health and social sector and in enterprises.

Physical culture and sports underwent overall development as a concern of the entire society. In implementing the results of the 11th SED Congress the athletes have energetically started to fulfill their demanding tasks with the "Sports Festival and Spartakiad Relay" of the GDR's German Gymnastics and Sports Federation (DTSB). The long-term preparation of the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and of the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad of the GDR in 1987 gave strong stimuli to mass sports and developed more and more comprehensively the mass character of physical culture and sports by effectively promoting children and youth sports, and sports of the working people.

In 1986, 130 sports groups, 661 sections, and 744 general sports groups were formed. In total, 61 sports grounds, 152 gymnasiums, including 148 school gymnasiums, and 7 indoor swimming pools were established.

At the children's and youth spartakiads the young athletes proved their increased performance level. More than 1 million children and young people participated in the kreis children and youth spartakiads and more than 100,000 children and young people took part in the bezirk children's and youth spartakiads.

Together with their trainers, the athletes made the year of the 11th SED Congress a particularly successful year for the GDR's sports. In world and European championships they won a total of 64 gold medals, 72 silver medals, and 74 bronze medals.

In 1986 the conditions for vacations and recreation of the working people were further improved through the reconstruction and modernization of existing facilities. The trade unions' holiday program and the socialist enterprises provided about 5.1 million vacation trips.

In 1986 more than 2 million girls and boys took advantage of the manifold services of the FDJ "Jugendtourist" travel agency. The youth hostels in Berlin-Gruenau, Hurmersdorf, and Gorenzen were again put into service after comprehensive reconstruction work. A total of 3.6 million children and young people participated in the organized vacation and holiday activities for pupils and apprentices. The children's and young people's exchange visits between the GDR and the PPR was carried out successfully. More than 300,000 girls and boys spent exciting vacations in the two fraternal countries.

Intellectual-cultural life has become richer and more diverse. The 21st Workers Festival in Magdenburg Bezirk and the 10th Cultural Festival of Socialist Agriculture became an important social and cultural event. The cultural and creative powers of the people were demonstrated by 25,000 amateur artists. More than 3 million visitors participated in the 750 events.

A particular social and cultural event on the eve of the 11th SED congress was the solemn unveiling of the ensemble monument for Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the founders of scientific socialism, in the Marx-Engels Forum. The unveiling of the Ernst-Thaelmann monument on the 100th birthday of the great German workers leader was one of the highlights in the GDR's cultural life.

During the "Cottbus Bezirk Days of Amateur Arts" in the GDR's capital city, Berlin, more than 1,200 participants provided about 150 varied programs. The event in the Palace of the Republic, whose climax was the peace manifestation at the end, was visited by 80,000 guests.

An outstanding social event was the festive reopening of the German State Opera in Berlin with the first night of the opera "Euryanthe." This introduced the Carl-Maria-von-Weber days in the GDR on the occasion of the 200th birthday of the great German composer.

Events of national and international importance were the 16th Festival of the Political Song; the FDJ Song Summer; the "Rock for Peace" events; the 15th Soviet Film Festival; the 9th National Documentary Film Festival in Neubrandenburg; the 29th International Documentary and Short Film Week in Leipzig; the 9th Dresden Music Festival; and the Days of PPR Culture in the GDR.

The 30th Berlin Theater and Music Festival offered artistic top achievements in about 330 events, including outstanding artists and ensembles, such as Igor and Valeriy Oistrakh and the Moscow Maly Theater. The 15th International Pop-Song Festival in Dresden involved the participation of 24 soloists and groups from 18 countries.

Proof of the continuous effort to develop and assimilate socialist-realist art is the permanent "GDR Art" exhibition opened at the National Gallery in honor of the 11th SED Congress, which conveys a convincing image of the development of figurative arts in 4 decades. The special exhibition "Frederic II and the Arts" in Potsdam illustrated the Prussian monarch's relationship to architecture, music, landscaping, and the theater. A total of 200,000 visitors saw this exhibition. The Berlin state museums' special exhibition "Expressionists--the Vanguard in Germany 1905-20" attracted particular attention. More than 325,000 visitors showed a lively interest in the GDR arts exhibition "Barocco in Dresden" at the Huegel Villa in Essen in the FRG. Numerous orchestras and GDR ensembles toured many countries. The Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra made an outstanding contribution on the occasion of the Salzburg festival, gave concerts in the United States, and completed a 3-week tour of Great Britain. The ensemble of the German State Opera in Berlin gave guest performances in the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and Spain. Other guest performances included the Comic Opera in Berlin's tour to the USSR, and the Berlin Ensemble's tour to Canada and the FRG.

At the Beijing book fair, which was held for the first time, 50 GDR publishing agencies exhibited a representative range of the 1985-86 products. The GDR publishing agencies' contribution to further shaping the developed socialist society, to the struggle to preserve peace, as well as to developing science and technology was also conveyed in an impressive manner to a broad circle of visitors at the international book fairs in Belgrade and Frankfurt (Main) by means of a comprehensive assortment of books.

In 1986, 6,500 books with an overall print run of 146 million copies, as well as some 20 million records and cassettes were released to meet cultural needs.

In many ways the GDR television and radio services helped to acquaint the GDR citizens with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and to mobilize them to implement these. They are carrying out continuous work to inform the citizens and to educate and entertain them. The presentation of the television film "Ernst Thaelmann" was a great social event. Radio and television programs that serve the social exchange of experience and a comparison of performances are of great value. The television serial "Race with Time" is an outstanding example of the vivid explanation of the economic strategy, of the combines' successful struggle for the broad development and application of key technologies.

On the 40th anniversary of the FDJ "Youth Radio DT 64" started its activities as a special youth transmitter.

VIII. Foreign Trade

The GDR's trade and economic conditions were further developed on the basis of dynamic economic growth and of the high performances of the working people in the combines and foreign trade enterprises.

Socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries was further deepened in implementing the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000." The

GDR's foreign trade turnover with the socialist economic area rose by 3 percent. It totaled 123 billion valuta marks. The GDR conducts more than two-thirds of its entire foreign trade with the socialist countries.

The high level of the national economies of the GDR and USSR and their profound interlacing provide a solid basis for expanding the collaboration between the two countries. Foreign trade turnover with the USSR, the biggest trade partner of the GDR, rose to 71 billion valuta marks. Roughly one-half of the GDR deliveries to the USSR were specialized products. The USSR's deliveries of raw materials and materials to the GDR proceeded in accordance with the agreements. Thus, in 1986 the USSR supplied 17.1 million tons of oil, 7 billion cubic meters of gas, 3.3 million tons of rolled steel, 99,400 tons of aluminum, and 81,000 tons of cellulose.

Consistent work is being carried out with regard to the implementation of the agreements concluded at the meeting of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of the 11th SED Congress in Berlin and in Moscow for further developing and deepening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is more and more characterized by the requirements of scientific-technological top standards and production intensification. The 33 branch programs currently existing between the ministries and the 170 government and ministerial agreements are an expression of the purposeful implementation of the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production Through the Year 2000." More than 100 government and ministerial agreements cover the development and application of key technologies and top modern products. In 1986 particular progress was made in implementing agreements in the field of microelectronics, in the development of electronic computer technology, including CAD/CAM solutions, of flexible automation, production of modern digital communications technology, and fiber-optic systems.

The dynamism of the mutual relations increasingly rests on research and production cooperation, which affects almost all sectors. The scientific-technological level of mutually delivered products was raised.

The conclusion of agreements for the development of direct relations between combines, enterprises, and organizations of the GDR and associations, enterprises, and organizations of the USSR, for the formation of joint collectives of specialists from both countries, and for the founding and work of joint enterprises of the GDR and the USSR is directed at the further development of economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. These agreements provide for securing higher efficiency for both partners through direct cooperation in science and technology.

Through high performances to strengthen export power, the GDR was able to maintain its positions on the markets of the nonsocialist economic area and has expanded them in important fields. In 1986 an export surplus was again gained. It amounted to 1.5 billion valuta marks.

Trade with the developing countries was carried out on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Foreign trade activities were effectively linked with scientific-technological cooperation, cadre training, and advisory work, as well as with industrial cooperation projects. In trade with the capitalist industrial countries, the requirements of the markets were better met by transferring scientific-technological results into production and ensuring their effect on the exports. More effective sales and market management and the increased capability of many combines and enterprises to react flexibly to new demands contributed to this.

The Leipzig fairs effectively supported the deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation between states and further consolidated the GDR's reputation as a stable, reliable, and efficient trade and business partner. With their exhibits and modern scientific-technological solutions, the GDR combines convincingly demonstrated the significant progress achieved through comprehensive intensification and the development and application of the key technologies.

The 1986 national economic balance impressively shows that the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the further shaping of the developed socialist society are being successfully implemented. In the year of the 11th Party Congress the working people achieved outstanding results in the main field of struggle, the unity of economic and social policy as the core of the SED's economic strategy with a view to the year 2000.

The third SED Central Committee meeting showed the path on which the GDR will successfully continue the dynamic development in domestic and foreign policy. The 1986-90 5-year plan for the development of the GDR's national economy is the work program of the entire GDR people for the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. As a response to the decisions of the Third SED Central Committee Meeting, the working people are pursuing the socialist competition in a great mass initiative in order to fulfill and purposefully over-fulfill the 1987 national economic plan. In this way they are strengthening the GDR for the benefit of the people and the safeguarding of peace.

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CSO: 2300/155

EAST BERLIN'S INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION; INCREASED PACE PLANNED

Bonn IWE WIRTSCHAFTSDIENST in German Vol 27 No 45, 12 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The increased renewal of the industrial sector is the primary objective of East Berlin's 5-year plan for 1986-1990, which provides a thorough prescription for transforming the "capital" into a "political, manufacturing, scientific and cultural center." In addition to other [measures], rationalization measures are to provide at least 43,000 workers for new projects. The number of production workers hired for multiple shifts in industry, transportation, and housing construction is to be increased by about 13,000. By 1990, 38 percent of the production sector's personnel will be employed in the shift system. At least 4,000 industrial robots and some 5,000 computer-assisted workstations are to be installed in both industry and in the housing construction sector during this same time-frame.

Much emphasis is placed on housing construction in East Berlin for the years leading up to 1990. One hundred fourteen thousand apartments are to be newly constructed and 49,000 are to be modernized. The goal, according to the plan, is that "each Berlin family and every married couple living in Berlin will have available to them their own warm, dry and secure apartment, and that in addition each senior citizen, to the extent possible, will have his own room to live in."

In order to provide the amount of heat necessary using the district heating system, the expansion of the Rummelsburg and Lichtenberg thermal-powered generating plants as well as the Scharnhorststrasse and Adlershof (district) heating stations is planned. East Berlin's transition to natural gas is to be completed by 1990. As a measure designed to contribute to environmental protection, the expansion of the Berlin-Nord, Wassmannsdorf, Muenchhof and Stahnsdorf water-treatment plants has been authorized, while the sewage farms to the south of Berlin are to be closed down. In order to improve telecommunications service, the GDR Postal Service intends to install 100,000 main telephone exchange lines.

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CSO: 2300/162

BRIEFS

GDR-POLAND YOUTH AGREEMENT--On 26 November Hans Sattler, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and director of the Office of Youth Affairs, and Aleksander Kwasniewski, PPR minister for youth affairs, signed a government agreement in Berlin on the exchange of children and youth between the GDR and the PPR in the 1987-90 period. Both sides stressed the importance of the long-term agreement, as it forms an important contribution to deepening the friendship between both peoples. They also signed the annual protocol for the exchange of children and youth in 1987 and a protocol on cooperation between the Office of Youth Affairs attached to the GDR Council of Ministers and the Office for Youth Affairs attached to the PPR Council of Ministers. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 86 p 2 AU] /12232

CSO: 2300/164

KADNAR ADDRESSES CSCE, RESPONDS TO U.S. ENVOY

AU301946 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jan 87 pp 1, 7

[Report by Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist Bedrich Zagar: "The Second Part of the Vienna Follow-Up Meeting Has Begun; Czechoslovak Example of Confidence-Building"]

[Text] Vienna--Delegations of the countries taking part in the CSCE met again in the Vienna Hofburg yesterday to continue the deliberations of the Vienna follow-up meeting which began on 4 November of last year and were suspended for 6 weeks at the turn of the year. Yesterday's joint session of all 35 delegations was marked by the constructive, initiative-filled speeches delivered by the heads of the delegations of the socialist countries, which differed significantly from the fruitless, and even destructive speeches by the heads of the Western delegations, particularly by the head of the American delegation, Warren Zimmermann.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Milan Kadnar, announced in his speech to the session that Czechoslovakia will be the first country to affirm through concrete action the viability of the all-European process in the military-political sphere in accordance with the results of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures. In about a week, Czechoslovakia will hold a military exercise of the Czechoslovak People's Army to which observers from the countries taking part in the CSCE are invited. Twenty-two governments of these countries have already confirmed their participation.

This division-level tactical exercise will be held in the Cheb-Decin-Marianske Lazne region, not far from the FRG and GDR borders. A total of 17,500 troops will take part in the exercise; they will practice collaboration of mechanized infantry and tank units with the Air Force. Ambassador Kadnar added that Czechoslovakia has adopted several measures so that the Stockholm agreements could be seriously complied with.

Czechoslovakia is a dedicated proponent of the Helsinki, Madrid, and Stockholm documents, who stresses the necessity of disarmament and, in addition, fully supports the proposals of the socialist countries for nuclear and conventional disarmament. Ridding the world of all destructive weapons is the wish of all the world's nations who, instead of verifications and inspections, expect concrete steps toward disarmament.

Ambassador Kadnar also reacted to the attacks by the head of the American delegation, Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, who devoted his entire speech yesterday to reproaches addressed to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in the sphere of human rights. However, he did not say anything about how the United States intends to resolve its mass violation of human rights, especially the problems of millions of poor, hungry, unemployed, and illiterate people.

He also did not say anything about relaxation of tension, disarmament, and deepening trust. Could it be that the United States is not interested in these issues?

The head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, also could not ignore the accusations of Warren Zimmermann and other heads of delegation of the NATO member-countries. There are 30 million unemployed in the developed capitalist countries. "Thirty million -- these are not 30 so-called dissidents." Yuriy Kashlev said. The Soviet delegation does not want to teach lessons to anyone, but it also does not want to listen to them from someone else. However, there exist serious problems concerning all of mankind, and in this respect the United States shall bear great responsibility if it does not join the Soviet moratorium and continue nuclear tests; it will make it impossible for the Soviet Union to continue maintaining its moratorium.

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CSO: 2400/128

PRAGUE CITY PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

LD222228 Prague CTK in English 1601 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Havana 22 Jan (CTK correspondent)--A delegation of the Prague City Czechoslovak Communist Party Committee, led by its leading secretary and party Presidium member Antonin Kapek, arrived here today for an official friendly visit. Member of the delegation is also Prague mayor, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member Frantisek Stafa.

The visit takes place at the invitation of the leadership of the Havana City Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The delegations will exchange experience from party work and will discuss further extension of mutual relations.

The Czechoslovak guests will also meet with representatives of the economic and social life of the Cuban capital and will visit some Havana institutions.

Shortly after arrival, the delegation met with representatives of the Havana City Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. Its first secretary and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba Jorge Lezcano and Antonin Kapek informed one another about the development of the two cities and states.

Jorge Lezcano acquainted the Czechoslovak guests with measures taken by Cuba in the interest of great effectiveness in the country's economy. Antonin Kapek also paid attention to economic questions.

The Cuba side was interested in further Czechoslovak assistance in the development of Cuban power engineering and planned construction of the Havana underground.

Antonin Kapek invited Jorge Lezcano to visit Prague. The invitation was accepted.

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CSO: 2020/50

CTK INTERVIEWS CHNOUPEK ON TALKS IN FRANCE

LD242055 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Paris 24 Jan (CTK correspondent)--"We held in Paris a constructive and positive dialogue at all levels", Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CTK here today at the conclusion of his three-day official visit to France.

Both sides expressed their will to intensify mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of common interest, the minister said. "We paid great attention to international topics. Though our stands on the solution of some of them differ, we still found common ground in many cases. We share France's concern, expressed by the president, over the quantity and the destructive force of weapons in the world.... I stressed especially the danger of space militarization, mainly the SDI program. In this respect we stated our views were close", Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He further said he informed French President Francois Mitterrand of the proposals of the socialist countries for the solution of the present situation. "I mainly stressed the far-reaching significance of the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986, on the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons. I expressed our interest in achieving a complete ban on nuclear tests. I stressed the significance of the Reykjavik meeting whose potential must be exploited. I explained the comprehensive proposal made by the Warsaw treaty member states at the Budapest session of the political consultative committee and concerning cuts in troops and conventional arms in Europe".

"In this connection I also recalled the significance of the proposal of the countries of the socialist community for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security submitted to the U.N. General Assembly", the foreign minister said.

Talks with French foreign minister Jean-Bernard Raimond focussed on the all-European process, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek further said.

The talks confirmed that France is interested also in concrete results to be achieved at the Vienna follow-up meeting. In this connection, great attention was paid to the possibility of reducing troops and arms in Europe, the foreign minister said.

Cooperation in all fields was appreciated during talks on bilateral issues. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of political contacts and interest in their further development.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister further stated that he agreed with his French counterpart on the possibility of the further development of Czechoslovak-French economic contacts. Both sides will concentrate on increasing their mutual foreign trade turnover and activating nontraditional forms of cooperation in trade and production. "My official visit to France confirmed the irreplaceability of the political dialogue in the world of today, in the complicated international situation", the Czechoslovak foreign minister said.

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CSO: 2020/50

JAKES, HAMAN ATTEND REGIONAL INDUSTRY SECRETARIES MEETING

LD211421 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 20 Jan 87

[no video available]

[Text] A statewide consultative meeting of secretaries for industry of the regional party committees and the Prague and Bratislava city party committees took place today in Prague in the presence of Comrade Milos Jakes and Josef Haman. Here is a report from our editor in the studio Martin Svehla:

[Svehla] During the meeting, which was chaired by Comrade Milos Jakes, a review was made, on the basis of preliminary reports, of last year's operational results. Last year's tasks were formulated on time, but this information was not always used for thorough preparation in the enterprise work collectives. About 27 percent of enterprises had shortfalls which were carried through into this year; the planned tempo was not maintained particularly in reducing material costs, lowering stocks, and promoting greater effectiveness in foreign trade, and in general in the fulfillment of qualitative indicators.

From a report on the implementation of tasks at the beginning of the current year, which was presented by Comrade Josef Haman, it emerged that in the main branches of industry, staff were properly prepared to cope with even the extreme winter conditions. In addition to an appreciation of the work in the fuel and energy sector, in transport and other sectors, it must not be forgotten that further frost and snow can be expected this winter yet. Minor disruption in the supply of heat, distribution of supplies to shops and urban transport show that there have been mistakes in preparation and in management work, and specific practical conclusions must be drawn from this.

Similarly there is now ample time to draw up programs for making good possible production shortfalls. The tasks for this year have once again been drawn up in the light of the plan for the Eighth 5-Year period, that is to say promptly. They can be fulfilled on the basis of an analysis of the current situation at each workplace and on the basis of concrete and specific programs. It is part of the responsibilities of the current annual membership meetings of the primary party organizations to carry out these

analyses and to set out the tasks to promote greater efficiency. If the results of these annual membership meetings are generalized resolutions, it was stated at the meeting, it is impossible to use such resolutions as a yardstick for checking work, they do not achieve their objective and they do not promote the development of work initiative.

The discussion went on to point out that the published "Principles of Restructuring the Economic Mechanism" were eliciting a big response. Comrade Milos Jakes pointed out that it is immensely important for everyone to understand how the thinking, style and methods of management work in particular have to change, because this is the basis for the genuinely revolutionary change in our production relations which are described in the Principles. This year a program is to be set out for the gradual implementation of the adopted changes. We will not wait until the whole set of new regulations is issued -- changes are expected to be put in hand as we go, so to speak, in the light of evaluation of the results of the experiments and of the other additional adjustments to the economic mechanism.

The meeting also discussed the principles of the comprehensive experiment for enhancing the independence and responsibility of manufacturing enterprises, which aims to test the possibilities for speeding up intensification and for more flexible adaptation of the manufacturing sector to the requirements of the internal and foreign markets. Czechoslovakia has an important role in this respect among the CEMA countries.

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CSO: 2400/128

ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR PAST YEAR PUBLISHED

LD262330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] A report of the Czech Statistical Office on the development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the state plan in the Czech SR in the past year was published today. It notes that the development of the national economy was positively influenced by the wide development of the activity of the working people. However, the transfer to the implementation of the long term economic strategy based on the intensification of the economy, increase of production efficiency and quality of all work is slower than anticipated. We have not managed to achieve a fundamental turn in reducing material, energy and labor input. The state plan for industrial output was exceeded by 0.4 percent. However, 154 enterprises did not fulfill their tasks.

In the agriculture and food complex the acceleration of the development of plant production was not, on the whole, achieved either. The food industry has fulfilled its tasks. The tasks in turn-key construction of flats were exceeded but the self-help cooperative construction and individual houses' construction lagged behind the plan. Despite this and through the increased creation of material funds, the preconditions were created for a higher degree of meeting the demands of the population. Social consumption has also increased. The average monthly wage reached 3,056 kcs, 44 kcs higher compared with 1985. The planned volume of retail-trade turnover was exceeded and some services were broadened.

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CSO: 2400/128

BRATISLAVA COMMENTS ON SLOVAK ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LD262116 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] The statistical offices of the two republics issued reports today on the development of the economy and the fulfillment of the state plan in 1986. The report of the Slovak Statistical Office is being commented on by editor Ladislav Mikus:

[Mikus] The overall results are positive. Economic dynamism in Slovakia increased. A major contribution toward the development of the economy was represented, above all, by the results of the activity of the working people and of socialist competition. However, there were shortcomings in the fulfillment and steady nature of the production process, in safeguarding the needs of the structure, but also in utilizing intensification factors.

The volume of the created gross national income, compared with 1985, increased last year by 4 percent. The tasks of scientific-technological development, above all, those of a research and development nature, which were included in the state plan, were fulfilled by almost 92 percent, but the planned volume of production on the basis of these tasks reached over 117 percent.

The highest overfulfillment of the volume of production was achieved in organizations of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering and the Ministry of Industry of the Slovak SR. The share of products of high technological and economic standards out of the overall production of goods reached 18.7 percent, which is one and a half points higher compared with last year. However, in the sphere of product innovation, there was no improvement.

In engineering, compared with last year, the production of cranes, numerically-controlled machine tools, industrial and ship boilers, machines and equipment for leather, footwear and fur industries and trucks increased by 10 percent. Production of refrigerators, freezers and automatic washing machines for households increased considerably. The electrotechnical industry, however, did not safeguard the production of a number of demanded produce in the planned volume, for example of color television sets, although their production increased by six percent compared with last year.

The greatest increase was reached by the chemical industry which exceeded its planned tasks. The health care sphere, however, did not achieve the planned goals. Agriculture, although it did not achieve the planned tasks in plant production, overfulfilled its duties in animal production.

Let us now turn to investment construction, where the old problem of introduction of capacities into trial operation prevails. Out of 18 planned projects, only 10 were introduced. We scored a further increase in the social sphere. Per capita income increased last year by 3.9 percent. The plan of retail turnover was fulfilled, but sales of non-food produce continued to grow slowly. The plan of housing construction, despite the fact that 31,500 flats were handed over for use, was not entirely fulfilled. Average per capita social consumption last year reached kcs 11,044, which is kcs 373 more than last year.

When talking about last year's statistics, one must add that the population of Slovakia reached 5.21 million toward end of last year. A detailed report by the Slovak Statistical Office on the development of the economy in the Slovak SR and the fulfillment of the state plan in 1986 will be published in tomorrow's daily press.

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CSO: 2400/128

STROUGAL SPEECH AT STATEWIDE AKTIV

LD272327 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] A statewide working meeting took place today in Prague on ensuring the implementation of the conclusions of the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The keynote speech was delivered by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

He began by reviewing the economic results achieved last year. He stated that the tasks have been fulfilled in terms of volume, and in certain aspects slightly overfulfilled in industry, agriculture, construction, and in exports and socialist countries. In reviewing last year's results however, if we ask ourselves in what way these results promoted the intensification of our economy, we must conclude that in this respect progress -- despite the facts stated -- is slow. The ever greater resources invested in the national economy are not producing the necessary increase in economic effectiveness, and they are not laying the foundations for desirable modernization and reconstruction programs in key production areas within the necessary time-scale and up to the required quality. The planned reduction in material costs was not achieved, and exports to the demanding non-socialist countries' markets fell, despite an increased share of exports of raw and secondary materials.

In the national economy as a whole, the most general reason for slow progress in the main strategic direction -- securing a new quality in economic growth -- is undoubtedly factors of a subjective nature. They are to be found in the low quality of decision-making at all levels of management; inadequate production and work discipline and lack of responsibility; a lethargic approach to dealing with problems; and continued insistence on using outdated methods and styles of management. These shortcomings are also, of course, a reflection of the low effectiveness of the current economic mechanism. An example of this is the fact that throughout the management approach the qualitative aspects of the regeneration [reprodukcný] process are still seen as being of only secondary importance.

Lubomir Strougal also gave a critical analysis of the situation in supplier-consumer relations in our national economy, and stressed that investment policy must be changed too. Unless these shortcomings are consistently rectified, the situation could arise in which not even the renewed development of the dynamism of national income would, in itself, be adequate

to ensure a growth in living standards and bring about a positive change in the sociopolitical climate in the country. Consequently all our energies must be channelled into fulfilling this year's tasks. At the same time we must not lose sight, even for a moment, of the fact that it is equally important to turn our attention to longer-term matters. Continuing with the current system of management and economic mechanism would mean seriously jeopardizing the implementation of the 17th party congress' strategy, with all the ramifications this would entail, particularly in the social sphere and in the international status of our country.

We cannot conceal the fact, said Lubomir Strougal, that people are dissatisfied with the low standard of rhythm and evenness of the production and work process, and also with the fact that as a consequence of the relatively sluggish performance of our economy, society cannot satisfy its interests and needs to the required degree and standard. For a long time we have been dogged by a whole series of problems such as the low rate of growth of the productivity of society's work, unjustifiably high energy- and material-intensiveness in generating national income, and an unsatisfactory measure of the value of our national work in international exchange. This is a result, above all, of the very slow rate and inadequate scale of assimilation of new scientific and technological advances in production and consumption.

An analysis of the development trends of the Czechoslovak economy in the past 10 years shows many facts which corroborate this conclusion. Lubomir Strougal paid great attention to the restructuring of the economic mechanism, which is based on the existence of social ownership of the means of production, as the unalterable basis of the socialist method of production. He emphasized that we must use more comprehensively and apply more effectively such permanently valid principles of managing a socialist economy and socialist society in general as a plan-based approach, social justice, democratic centralism, and consistent implementation of all the functions of the socialist state and of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party. That is why stress is also being laid on the need to improve the work and increase the efficiency of central management, while at the same time substantially enhancing the independence of economic enterprises. It must be understood, stated the federal premier, that the path we are following does not mean strengthening one to the detriment of another. It has nothing in common with the old notion of administrative centralization and liberal decentralization, as some oversimplified interpretations have it. It is quite simply a matter of strictly respecting the objective division of the position and function of the central bodies and the economic organizations, and, following on from this, delineating much more accurately their jurisdiction, responsibilities and mutual relations.

The main and most important function of the activity and decision-making of the central bodies must be to draw up the medium- and long-term strategy for the overall balance and proportionality of the economy in the domestic market, in investment, in foreign economic relations, in maintaining the infrastructure, and in managing the most important innovation and structural changes and operations from the point of view of the national economy, with due account for our involvement in the international division of labor. It must be said that it is precisely these tasks which are among the weakest aspects of the activity of the central bodies.

The second sphere of the work of the central bodies must be the general management of the operation of the economy from the positions of the 5-Year Plan. By this, however, Lubomir Strougal stated, we do not mean the practice which exists at the moment. General management, as it is understood today, has strong overtones of parochialism in the different industrial sectors, and this hampers efficient and coordinated direction of the operation of the economy. In addition, management of the economy is being replaced by unjustified interference with the authority of enterprises. Ministries are even making decisions about enterprise operations and workshops, about partial delivery of components and spare parts. Unfortunately this so-called management method suits many people in as much as authority, in many cases, depends on generally subjective decision-making and compartmentalizing in terms of who delivers to whom, and how much. It must also be said that this practice suits many lower segments of management, because they are thus relieved of their own responsibilities.

The third sphere, as far as the activity of the central bodies is concerned, should be to define the rules and conditions for effective management of enterprises and their socialist entrepreneurialism. The most important of these is to change the content and methods of carrying through the state plan to the enterprise sphere. The restructuring of the economic mechanism is based on increasing independence, authority and responsibility of enterprises. What matters, Lubomir Strougal emphasized, is to give enterprises the greatest possible rights -- while respecting social needs and priorities -- in making decisions on issues such as the choice of the structure of production, and ways of safeguarding supplies, transportation and marketing.

The restructuring of the economic mechanism also envisages that production enterprises will, within the framework of given rules, have the right to carry out foreign trading, establish direct relations with foreign partners and create joint enterprises. Economic authority and responsibility of economic enterprises, which is envisaged for restructuring, cannot be compared to what we have today. Greater rights, however, are inseparably linked with substantially greater duties and responsibility for high efficiency in managing the funds belonging to society, in safeguarding society's needs, and for their own long-term advancement and for satisfying the social needs and interests of the collective of working people in the enterprise.

Lubomir Strougal said the principles of restructuring the economic mechanism presuppose that economic organizations will be changed so that the principle of self-financing will be applied. Everybody must be prepared to bear favorable and unfavorable consequences of their decisions and risks following from the changes in external conditions. Socialist entrepreneurs will never be brought up by overprotection [ochranarska] policy. We are introducing this reform to create an economic atmosphere that will take into consideration economic output of an enterprise in comparison to other enterprises and progressive world standards so as to reflect who is achieving above-average results or who is lagging behind these parameters. In these conditions purposeful, professional work for speeding up scientific-technical progress and for introducing new findings into production practice will assert itself.

Among characteristic features of restructuring economic mechanism is undoubtedly the substantial increase of the involvement of working people in management, based on expanding the elements of self-administration. In comparison to the situation today, Lubomir Strougal, much will have to be changed. This is due among other things to the fact that the scale of authority and responsibility of enterprises will be much greater, self-financing principles will be in existence, and consequently the scale of issues that not only could but will have to be tackled with the participation of working collectives, will increase. It is obvious that they are not only to state their opinions on individual issues, but undoubtedly the number of issues will increase on which they would participate in decision-making.

Comrade Strougal went on to speak about economic cooperation with fraternal socialist countries. He emphasized that a basic restructuring of conditions and prerequisites of socialist economic integration, and the restructuring of the international integration mechanism is envisaged. All-round and direct cooperation of states and their organizations in all spheres, particularly in science and technology, in the division of production programs, and in establishing long-term specialization and cooperation bounds is envisaged. The changes in the overall system of management affect all spheres of the economy and, fittingly, also the sphere of nonproduction. This concerns also the work of the organizations of domestic trade and services. It is definitely not enough to have shops only to offer and, sometimes, only to distribute what they receive from producers. The fulfillment of the plan of retail-trade turnover is not all a proof of satisfying the needs of consumers when there are shortcomings in the structure and quality of offered goods. Therefore we find it necessary, Lubomir Strougal said, to adopt shortly, in the spirit of the principles, such measures that will lead to the reinforcement of the position of consumer toward trade, and trade toward production and import. It is time to halt the mutual transfer of responsibility for imperfect satisfaction of the needs of the market between production and trade. The Party central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government will shortly set a binding, scheduled, political-organizational specification for the implementation of the Principles of Restructuring, based on, in particular, two demands:

1. The entire set of changes, anchored in the principles, must be worked out in such a way as to affect comprehensively the work of the center and also of individual enterprises on the preparation of the Ninth 5-Year Plan; and
2. They must take into consideration that a gradual implementation of selected elements must begin this year. We stress the demand that they are to help as soon as possible and significantly the safeguarding of the implementation of the aims and tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan Lubomir Strougal said at the end of his speech.

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CSO: 2400/128

BRIEFS

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES CONTADORA REPRESENTATIVES--Prague 28 Jan (CTK)--The heads of diplomatic missions of countries of the Contadora group and the group supporting it were received here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The diplomats handed Minister Chnoupek the text of a statement adopted in conclusion of the Central American tour of the foreign ministers of the two groups of states and the secretaries-general of the United Nations and the Organization of American States. During an exchange of views on the situation in Central America, Minister Chnoupek assured the diplomats of Czechoslovakia's support for the peace activity of the two groups seeking a just settlement of the situation in the region by political means without external interference. The minister stressed that the results of the tour constituted an important step in efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the situation in the region and to prevent a regional armed conflict. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 28 Jan 87 LD] /12624

HUSAK DECORATES CP LEADER--Prague 27 Jan (CTK)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president, awarded here Tuesday Joe Slovo, general secretary of the South African Communist Party, the Order of Friendship for his personal share in the national liberation struggle of the South African people. The South African guest thanked on behalf of the South African patriots for the political and moral support which socialist Czechoslovakia grants to the people of South Africa. Joe Slovo discussed then with Czechoslovak representatives some international topics. They underlined that the main task of today is to activate the struggle for averting the threat of nuclear war, for disarmament and creation of a general system of international security. They also pointed out the importance of peace and disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The Czechoslovak president reconfirmed the support of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the whole state for the struggle of the African nations against imperialism, racism and neo-colonialism. He stressed that Czechoslovakia is resolutely for the liquidation of apartheid in the South African Republic and for a consistent application of sanctions against the South African regime declared by the U.N. Organization. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1941 GMT 27 Jan 87 LD] /12624

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET--Berlin 21 Jan (CTK correspondent)--Deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries met here for a consultation January 20-21 to exchange views on questions linked to the Geneva disarmament conference which is to resume on February 3. The consultation was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The heads of the delegations were received by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The participants in the meeting appreciated the positive conclusions of the 41st U.N. General Assembly as a basis for progress at the disarmament conference. They stressed the increasing significance of the disarmament conference as an important multilateral body for global problems of arms limitation and disarmament. The delegates pointed to the prior importance of a ban on nuclear explosions for a halt to the nuclear arms race, and confirmed the willingness of the participating states to make every effort for a convention banning chemical weapons to be signed in 1987. Also discussed were questions of nuclear disarmament, prevention of militarization of outer space and averting of a nuclear war. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT 21 Jan 87 LD] /12624

OBZINA IN ULAANBAATAR--A session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation is being held in Ulaanbaatar. The participants will assess the fulfillment of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-states in the past year and will discuss its fulfillment in 1987. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Jaromir Obzina, premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 87 p 7 AU] /12624

LENART ATTENDS LABORATORY OPENING--A joint Czechoslovak-Soviet laboratory of biological technologies in animal production was inaugurated in Nitra on 19 January. The ceremony was attended by, among others, Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR. The main purpose of the joint laboratory is to achieve, through uniting the scientific capacities of leading Soviet and Czechoslovak worksites, the necessary acceleration of exacting scientific-technical solutions. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jan 87 p 2 AU] /12624

BELJING OPERA TO CSSR--One of the consequences of the 1987-88 Sino-Czechoslovak plan for cultural exchanges, signed in Beijing in 17 January, will be the tour of the well-known Beijing Opera in Prague in April. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jan 87 p 2 AU] /12624

SHANGHAI EXHIBITS CONSUMER GOODS--An exhibition of Shanghai consumer goods, organized on the basis of the May 1986 intergovernmental agreement, opened in Bratislava on 21 January. The opening ceremony was attended by Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, and a "delegation for economy and foreign trade from Shanghai." On an exhibition area of 400 square meters, representatives of CSSR trade and industrial organizations can inspect more than 1,000 types of products of the light, food, and electrotechnical industry. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jan 87 p 2 AU] /12624

INTERFERON IN CSSR--The IMUNA enterprise of Sarisske Michalany in Slovakia is expected to start the industrial production of Interferon by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. [Prague ZEMFDELSKE noviny in Czech 19 Jan 87 p 1 AU] /12624

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISIT--In conclusion of the joint seminar of the FDJ and the Leninsit Komsomol on the communist education of youth, the delegations of the two youth associations met in Berlin with Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. He gave an account of the results and projects of the "FDJ assignment 11th SED Congress" in which the FDJ is proving itself as a loyal helper and reliable fellow struggler with the party of the workers class in implementing the party congress decisions. In the struggle for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of socialism the FDJ attaches maximum importance to the further consolidation of the friendship with the Leninist Komsomol Central Committee, gave an account of the activities of the members of the Leninist Komsomol for the implementation of the decisions of the 27yh CPSU Congress and the preparations for the 20th Komsomol Congress which will be held in April 1987. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Dec 86 p 2 AU] /12232

AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA--Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee for National Revival and president of Guinea, received GDR Ambassador Dr Wolfgang Kubisch for the presentation of his credentials. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 86 p 2 AU] /12232

ZAMBIAN LEGAL AID AGREEMENT--On Monday [1 December] Dr Heinz Deiter Winter, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and C.I.C. Mubanga-Chipoya, chief consultant for international law and international treaties of the Republic of Zambia, exchanged in Berlin the ratification documents of the treaty on legal aid in civil, family, and penal law affairs between the GDR and the Republic of Zambia. The two politicians valued the treaty as a contribution to consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Zambia. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 86 p 2 AU] /12232

NEW PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR--On Tuesday [25 November] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Minister, received for a first visit Rafael A. Gonzales, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 86 p 2 AU] /12232

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SRV--On Saturday [22 November] Nguyen Huu Tho, deputy chairman of the SRV State Council, received GDR Ambassador Joachim Loeschner for the presentation of his credentials. Nguyen Huu Tho expressed great respect for the consistent GDR policy concerning the consolidation of the fraternal

alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states as well as for its active contribution to disarmament and detente. The SRV figure paid tribute to the high standard of cooperation between the GDR and the SRV in all fields of social life and expressed the firm conviction that the solid combat alliance and the relations of fraternal solidarity between the two parties, states, and peoples will further develop in the future and deepen in the interest of peace and socialism. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 86 p 5 AU] /12232

CSO: 2300/163

NAKASONE--JARUZELSKI TALKS REPORTED

OW170015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 17 Jan 87

[By Hisako Yoshida]

[Text] [Warsaw, 19 Jan [KYODO]--Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan headed for home Friday after winding up a four-nation tour with renewed calls for a fresh U.S.-Soviet summit.

Nakasone was scheduled to arrive back in Tokyo at around 10:55 pm Japan time Saturday after a brief stopover in anchorage.

The call for a new superpower summit to follow the failed Reykyavik meeting last October has been a central theme in Nakasone's week-long, whirlwind trip to three eastern European countries and Finland.

During his two-day trip here, Nakasone had two rounds of talks with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski at Belvedere Palace, in which the two leaders agreed to propose a superpower summit, Japanese officials said.

Jaruzelski told Nakasone they can both push efforts toward a superpower summit meeting since he is a close friend of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Nakasone is on close terms with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

"There is no other solution for peace except through disarmament," Jaruzelski was quoted by Japanese officials as telling Nakasone.

In completing his trip to snow-blanketed Poland, Nakasone highly rated his stay in Warsaw, saying it produced "more results than the massive snow outside."

During the first round of talks, Nakasone extended a conditional offer of fresh credits to Poland subject to a satisfactory settlement of Poland's massive foreign debt, Japanese officials said.

Nakasone told Jaruzelski that Japan will take a "forward looking" stance over the credit matter if there is international agreement over the repayment schedule for the debts, estimated at more than 30 million dollars.

Officials said Japan was ready to offer fresh government credits of up to 200 million dollars to Poland, on condition that the poles submit a repayment schedule for its foreign debts.

Acting in concert with the west, Japan had suspended new credits to Poland since Jaruzelski imposed martial law in 1981 in a campdown on the independent solidarity labor movement.

Jaruzelski denounced Lech Walesa, the solidarity leader, and the objectives sought by his trade movement, saying that it is nonsense to talk about shorter working hours and high pay before the economy is back on its feet.

Jaruzelski promised to settle debt problems with Japan and urged Japanese enterprises to invest in Poland.

On Japan-Soviet relations, Jaruzelski said he knows Japan has "difficult" problems with the Soviet Union but peace is important in the longer, strategic point of view.

He also told Nakasone that the Soviets need Japanese cooperation for the development of Siberia and this will eventually lead to world peace.

Nakasone, however, noted that Japan has a territorial issue with Moscow. He said the four Soviet-held islands off northern Japan are small, and he believed a Soviet concession on the matter will improve bilateral ties.

Nakasone also said a visit to Japan by Gorbachev will also help improve relations.

Nakasone also invited Jaruzelski to visit Japan this year, which marks the 30th anniversary of normalization of Japan-Poland relations.

Nakasone had a hour-long separate meeting with Polish prime minister Zbigniew Messner prior to the Jaruzelski session.

Messner, who is primarily responsible for the economy, asked Nakasone to help revamp Poland's industrial facilities, and the Japanese leader responded favorably, Japanese officials said.

In between the two sessions of talks with Jaruzelski, Nakasone also took time out from his 27-hour stay here to make a brief tour of the city's scenic spots.

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CSO: 2020/49

ROME PAPER INTERVIEWS JARUZELSKI

PM131656 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 11-12 Jan 87 pp 2-3

[Interview with Polish State Council Chairman General Wojciech Jaruzelski by Sandro Viola; date, place not given]

[Text] [Viola] Chairman, you are about to pay an official visit to Italy. In past years Italian-Polish relations experienced a decline and only recently have they regained some impetus. How do you see the future of these relations? Which of the political topics that you will discuss in Rome seem to you most important?

[Jaruzelski] Allow me to take this opportunity to greet LA REPUBBLICA's readers and, via them, the entire Italian people. The ties of culture and civilization that have become established between our peoples over many centuries and our mutual esteem and friendship are values that must be revived and enriched.

In the early eighties the rhythm of Italian-Polish relations did indeed decrease. Economic cooperation suffered worst: Trade decreased by 40 percent from the 1980 level. But the situation is changing. Partly because it has become clear to all that there neither is nor can be any alternative to the Poland of today.

I would therefore like this visit to Italy--the first at this level for almost 10 years--to bring to an end the period of troubles that our mutual cooperation has experienced; I would like it to open the way to a complete normalization of bilateral relations and to create the possibility of maintaining better and better relations in the future. I believe that this could at the same time have an important international, and above all European, significance.

I am looking forward with great interest to my conversations with Italian politicians. In a sense it will be a continuation of the dialogue. In May 1985 I had the opportunity to meet and have a conversation with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in Warsaw. I have met twice with Foreign Minister Andreotti. We recently hosted Senator Sandro Pertini and Deputy Nilde Iotti in Warsaw. All these meetings were constructive and took place in a favorable atmosphere.

My conversations in Rome will certainly broach many topics, so it is difficult to mention them all. I believe, however, that we will try jointly to answer the following question: What must be done to ensure that relations between our countries acquire new significance and again be worthy of the valuable tradition of Italian-Polish relations.

When it comes to economic matters, for instance, a major opportunity for co-operation is created by the need to modernize and restructure Polish industry. This entails the purchase of suitable equipment from abroad, and we hope that Italian industry will participate substantially in this process. This is facilitated by, among other things, the laws that we recently introduced, which promote the establishment in Poland of joint enterprises involving foreign capital. We also want to discuss matters relating to improving access for Polish products to the Italian market and the introduction of Italian-Polish cooperation in third markets.

At the same time I expect there to be an exchange of opinions on the European and world political situation. On the arms limitation issue, on the alleviation of tensions, and on detente in East-West relations. Despite their differing systems and despite their membership of different alliances, Poland and Italy can and should make a considerable contribution--each on its own account but also through joint endeavors--to the development of peaceful co-operation between our continent's countries and peoples.

[Viola] You have just inaugurated the consultative council--a body designed to represent the sectors of Polish society that do not feel represented by the communist party [as published] or the other state institutions. But the very sectors of society that should have been represented by the new body have expressed disappointment with the councillors appointed, whom they consider unrepresentative. I would like to ask you: Do you believe that the council can perform a useful role? Do you not believe that it should include some opposition elements?

[Jaruzelski] It is easy to understand why the creation of the consultative council prompted varying reactions. Actually its inaugural session took place only a month ago. The council's organization, working methods, and ultimate composition are still unresolved questions. So it is too early to draw any conclusions. Time will show to what extent this important social and political experiment can produce practical results.

Personally, I hope that the consultative council can and will perform a very useful role. As is known, the council is composed of several of our country's distinguished personalities of varying beliefs and opinions, including many people who enjoy the confidence of the Polish episcopate. Be that as it may, I want to stress that it will not be a purely superficial or artificial body.

With regard to representatives of the so-called opposition, I would like, first, to correct the terminology itself. An opposition worthy of the name does not challenge the basic interests of the state within which it operates. Sharing of responsibility demands partners with a genuine sense of responsibility. Nevertheless, if we are talking about the fact that there are still

many things in Poland that need to be corrected and changed... then in that case I too am a member of the opposition.

[Viola] How and to what extent does the existence of a Soviet leadership committed to economic reform influence the domestic situation of the socialist countries and especially Poland?

[Jaruzelski] Poland formulates its model of sociopolitical and economic development in a sovereign and autonomous manner. We are building socialism taking account both of the general rules and of the national characteristics and influences that have evolved during the course of history. The other socialist countries do the same. But obviously the 27th CPSU Congress, the style and substance of the new Soviet leadership, and Mikhail Gorbachev personally have had strong repercussions in Poland. I have on more than one occasion stressed the considerable convergence of the reform processes and the shared approaches to rebuilding sociopolitical and economic life in our two countries. These processes are not a temporary "thaw;" they are not some kind of fashion. In fact they constitute a new and substantial factor in the strategy for building socialism.

The CEMA summit in Moscow in November imparted major stimuli to a new approach to the tasks and methods of economic integration. The possibility was created of conceiving innovative solutions that will make it possible to exploit our material and intellectual resources more effectively. In other words, we readily use other socialist countries' experiences but we are also pleased that our specific solutions are encountering understanding and interest on our friends' part. Some of these solutions are gradually becoming a constant factor in the real conditions of the socialist community.

[Viola] What assessment can be made of the economic reform in Poland 5 years after its introduction? What has been successful and what has not been achieved?

[Jaruzelski] We introduced the reform in a particularly difficult situation --one of serious crisis, even of economic disintegration, amid very harsh sanctions, drastic restrictions on imports. Then there are always various subjective difficulties. If we compare all this with the profundity of the transformations planned, it becomes obvious that the effects of the reform during the period that has elapsed could not have been "complete."

Its record is a positive one, however. The reform has made a major contribution to surmounting the economic crisis and establishing growth trends. Industrial and agricultural output has been increasing consistently for the past 4 years. As early as 1985 we exceeded the pre-crisis productivity level, which is particularly important. Every year we achieve a positive balance of trade with the western countries. The situation with regard to the domestic market is gradually improving.

What have we failed to achieve? Progress in the construction sector is inadequate; the structural reform of the economy is progressing too slowly.

Nor have we succeeded in adequately controlling inflationist trends. But you cannot simply blame the economic reform for the existence of these weaknesses. On the contrary, I believe that they are largely due to the not always consistent implementation of its principles.

During the recent third plenum of the Central Committee we formulated a specific program for accelerating qualitative changes in the economy. It is a matter of implementing the economic rules more decisively. This is the "leitmotiv" of the second phase of the reform. Not a change in its fundamental concepts but merely an improvement in its methods of implementation. Be that as it may, economic reform is an irreversible process in Poland.

[Viola] The mass movement that identified with Solidarity in 1980-81 made certain demands--greater participation, the rejection of bureaucratism, greater efficiency in the economic apparatus, and a dialogue between the social forces and the government. In the Poland of 1986 which of these demands can be considered to have been satisfied? What is the most important lesson to have been learned by the Polish communist party following the experiences of 1980-81?

[Jaruzelski] I know of no instances in history when demands of this kind (greater influence for the masses over the political institutions, the struggle against bureaucracy, the improvement of economic management) have been satisfied overnight, once and for all. The reforms that we are carrying out, the current transformations, are not a single act: They are a far-reaching process, a long and difficult road, which we must all travel together as a nation. The results of the past 5 years are considerable. The most important is that we are consistently pursuing the line of socialist renewal formulated at the 10th PZPR Congress.

You used the word "lesson." Using this pedagogic terminology, we must acknowledge that the past years have constituted an outright university course. Of course the party is not the only protagonist in this process of our country's self-education."

Poland has experienced the most profound crisis of its post-war history. We have revealed our errors and our weaknesses, doing so with regret and complete sincerity. I believe that there have been few examples of such profound and public self-criticism addressed by a party to the government.

The PZPR has drawn all the possible conclusions from its experiences, including those of the years 1980-81. This is evinced by everything that we do and have achieved. The party's rapprochement with the masses; the process of rebuilding the credibility of and trust in our policy; and the inspiration and creation of legal, structural, and political solutions that will facilitate it. A proper response to the negative phenomena of political and economic life. I regard all this as particularly important.

We are guided by the rule of facilitating all that which enriches the instruments of people's power, so as to make the mode of government more effective,

creating favorable conditions for dialogue and discussion. This is the direction in which Polish socialist pluralism will be developed. There is only one limitation: Everyone must acknowledge and honor the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic.

I would like to repeat: There neither is nor will be any return to the ailments of the period prior to August 1980 or to the anarchy that existed before December 1981.

[Viola] How could you describe state-Church relations in Poland today?

[Jaruzelski] Relations between the state and the Catholic Church have, as we well know, a specific history of their own. This history embodies both positive trends and events and negative phenomena. I believe that there are opportunities and above all a vital need for a constructive development of state-Church relations. Both the socialist state and the Catholic Church in Poland are a permanent and historical reality. An increasingly universal awareness of this fact would--irrespective of ideological differences--lead to the creation of a joint platform on the supreme issues affecting the people and the country.

On the basis of the constitutional principles of the separation of Church and state, on the basis of freedom of conscience and faith, and on the basis of the Church's freedom to perform its religious tasks, we are trying to create optimal forms of cooperation. The dialogue is constant and is now becoming more intensive. My recent 11th meeting with Primate of Poland Cardinal Jozef Glemp was helpful, as were all our previous meetings.

I believe that the opportunity of meeting with His Holiness John Paul II in Rome and above all the Polish pope's third pilgrimage to Poland in June 1987 will facilitate the strengthening of what is already positive in state-Church relations and at the same time facilitate the elimination of what still hinders understanding. I very much hope that our shared concern for Poland's wellbeing will yield good fruit.

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CSO: 3528/74a

MESSNER DISCUSSES SOCIO-POLITICAL 'NORMALIZATION'

LD201624 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1417 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--The term "normalization" is highly appropriate to the situation in Poland, which has become again a state of normal life and work and of gradual growth, Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner said in an interview to the Belgrade weekly NIN published today.

Messner said that the normalization of the socio-political situation in the country has been greatly facilitated by the process of "national accord", which he described as a rallying together of all Poles, regardless of their outlook on life, in the fight to improve living standards.

He cited the recognition of the constitutional foundations of the country's social system as the sole basis for dialogue on a national plane.

Messner said that many institutional guarantees are being established to promote this dialogue, such as the constitutional court, the institution of defenders of civil rights (on the model of certain Western countries) and the recently-founded 56-member Social-Consultative council, which will take a hand in dealing with all crucial affairs of society.

Nearly three-quarters of the council membership are non-party members, members of Catholic societies and even former Solidarity activists.

Messner described Polish-Soviet relations as fraternal and mutually advantageous. On the other hand, he accused the United States and certain Western countries of applying pressure on Poland, of discriminatory behavior towards it and even of interference in its internal affair. Messner said that U.S. economic restrictions have cost Poland an estimated 15 billion dollars over the past four years.

Messner said that Poland does not want an improvement of relations with the United States "at all costs", i.e. at the cost of interference in its internal affairs. But he added that he is optimistic about future Polish-U.S. relations chiefly on account of a "certain realism in the attitude of the ruling U.S. circles" in recent time.

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CSO: 2020/49

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON AMNESTY LAW

LD200554 Warsaw PAP in English 1906 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec--Only till the end of this year can people turn themselves in to law enforcement bodies and reveal activities against the state and public order. So far several hundred people have already made use of this possibility. These and other consequences of the law of July 17, 1986 on special procedures with regard to perpetrators of some offences were the topic of a PAP interview with Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Gen. Zbigniew Pudysz. Excerpts:

The law and especially the ensuing release of all people deprived of liberty for offences against the state and public order has created a qualitatively new situation. The authorities have once again reaffirmed their will and consistency in implementing the line of agreement. The decisions taken on the basis of the law have deprived the West of many chief arguments against our state, especially the propaganda ones, which are manipulated especially with a view to upholding the economic restrictions against Poland.

About 1,200 people who committed offences against the state and public order, including 225 people deprived of liberty, have benefitted from the law. Until now about 500 people have turned themselves in voluntarily. There have been many cases of people voluntarily handing over tools and objects used for illegal activities. We know that there still are people who formally have not come out into the open but, nonetheless, definitely broken with activities contradictory to law. This is also a positive phenomenon. The goals of this law have been achieved also in this way.

Obviously enough, no one envisaged an elimination of all threats to public order caused by non-criminal motives due to the fact alone of the adoption of the law. On the other hand, it was envisaged that positive changes would come about and this has been achieved. This is a process which takes place in specific and, as is commonly known, quite complex internal and external conditions.

Let us be frank: from the point of view of political results the activities of the underground have, for some time now, ceased to be a serious problem despite numerous propaganda efforts of Western radio stations and centres of subversion which try to amplify the case, that is, to show that underground structures exist in Poland.

The systematic shrinking of the social base of the opponent, the declining confidence in the leaders and their deepening social isolation came as a consequence of stabilization processes being strengthened in Poland. As for the opponents of the socialist reality in Poland, we have been noting deepening processes of disintegration, clashes, conflicts as regards the tasks, tactics and methods of action, and ordinary competition, sometimes for money and support from the West. This stems from and at the same time reflects a complete loss of ability to influence attitudes and postures of social groups which count.

A decisive majority of our society received the decision with understanding and approval, Pudysz went on. Such voices were also noted aboard. A group mainly comprising almost professional political trouble-makers with extreme views received this decision with surprise and nervousness. Attempts surfaced to question the real intentions of the government. Some tried to show that the humanitarian decision was forced by the West, the church and the opposition. Following that a different tactics was adopted. Generally speaking it boils down to undertaking initiatives and activities which would enable the political extremists to return to the arena of public life in a legal way, as it were. Activities based on the principle of accomplished facts have been noted, attempts to revive various structures of the former "Solidarnosc" for one.

From our point of view the activities of various underground groups are the more dangerous the more they turn in the direction of intelligence-like ties with centres in the West. These activities harm Poland's interests regardless of the motives which guide the perpetrators and regardless of the consequences. Pursuing alleged underground activities is the best pretext for demanding and receiving financial assistance and support from the West.

I wish to stress that subversive-propaganda aggressiveness towards our country still persists in the West. One could point to many examples. The echoes of one case still resound while a new one surfaces, Pudysz said.

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CSO: 2020/49

WARSAW PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON CITY'S PROBLEMS

LD131900 Warsaw PAP in English 1809 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan--Is the vision of Warsaw as a city with an efficient transport system, without heating breakdowns, with a well-functioning trade and significantly increased number of new flats a realistic one in this century, PAP asked PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, First Secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz on the eve of the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of the Polish capital. Kubasiewicz said:

"Such a vision is absolutely realistic but let us say from the very start: Everyone who stands with both feet on the ground knows that in the current situation progress achieved through 'a giant leap' is impossible. Shortages in the material sphere are not the only reason.

"Right after liberation, as a young man, I rejoiced at the removal of rubble from every street, then at the construction of the east-west route, the escalators, the construction of the MDM [as received] housing complex... And today? Did the average Warsaw resident rejoice three months ago at the fact that the northern water supply system went into operation? Or, for instance, that another boiler at the thermal-electric power station in Kaweczyn was put into trial operation a few days ago?"

It is hard to be optimistic when despite information about this or that achievement many residents of Warsaw today live in flats with temperatures of plus 15 degrees centigrade, the PAP reporter said. Kubasiewicz replied:

"This is indeed a big hardship which cannot be justified. I frequently note precisely such temperatures in my own flat and work place. At present about 500 km of the heat supply system require repair. How much can be done in one year? Capacities permit the repair of about 70 km. The results from 1986 equalled that. One should, however, bear in mind that for instance, barely 12 km were repaired in 1983 and the situation was similar earlier on."

Kubasiewicz went on to say:

"The role of our party organization is not limited only to responding to irregularities but it consists also in effectively eliminating their causes.

"If the Warsaw housing construction functions as it has done so far, the chances are slim for everybody who wants to buy a flat to get it in 10 years. To radically solve the housing question, it is necessary to take radical steps not only in housing and not only on Warsaw's scale.

"The living space for a statistical resident of Warsaw and its voivodship is about 15 square metres. Is not little but it does not mean anything vis-a-vis the situation when the exchange of flats poses so many problems.

"I can give another example: The list of addresses of substitute flats, for the most needy ones, has been posted up at one of the district offices. Up till now, nobody has applied for four of these flats. Of course, their standard is not high but they can make one's own home. Why do not even 'the most needy ones' want them?" Kubasiewicz asked.

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CSO: 2020/49

PUWP AUDIT COMMISSION INVESTIGATES PRICE IRREGULARITIES

LD101127 Warsaw PAP in English 0745 GMT 10 Jan 87

["Communique by PUWP Central Control and Audit Commission" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan--Referring to the irregularities which occurred against the backdrop of changes in the contractual prices of cream and pluck products discussed at the session of the PUWP CC Political Bureau January 6, the PUWP Central Audit and Control Commission has carried out explanatory proceedings with regard to party members responsible for these decisions at a central level.

As a result of these proceedings, it was stated that the social and organizational principles of preparing price changes have been breached through their bureaucratic and surprising introduction, without reminding subordinate units about the binding procedure in such cases.

The provisions of the law on prices have also been breached. The obligation to reach price agreements between producers and buyers and the requirement to compile and present price calculations have not been met.

The PUWP Central Control and Audit Commission, taking into account self-critical stances of those concerned, ended party proceedings with warning talks held with the following: Bazyli Samojlik -- minister of finance, Wojciech Pruss -- vice minister of finance, Wieslaw Majewski -- vice president of the board of the Central Union of Dairy Cooperatives, Eugeniusz Gorski -- director of the Bureau for Financial Management and Accounting of the Central Union of Dairy Cooperatives.

During a talk held at the Central Control and Audit Commission Majewski and Gorski announced that being guided by the sense of their own responsibility for the irregularities which have occurred they decided to tender their resignations from the posts they hold.

An explanatory talk was also held with Witold Pareta, the general manager of the Union of Meat Plants.

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CSO: 2020/49

OPZZ REJECTS HIGH PRICE INCREASE FOR POULTRY, DAIRY

LD091309 Warsaw PAP in English 0753 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan--Referring to the stance of the OPZZ Executive Committee, the Government Press Office announced that the key issues touched upon in the stance have been decided by the chairman of the Council of Ministers earlier on.

The premier has banned higher prices in all instances where their introduction was carried out with a breach of law. He ordered to keep moderate price hikes for dairy products and pluck products and also obliged relevant links to draw conclusions on organizational and cadre affairs.

The information material published today by the Ministry of Finance contains detailed explanations of the instruments of the realization of price policies for 1987.

At the same time the Government Press Office recalls that the scope of the use of official prices has been described in the Sejm Resolution adopted following a long and indepth discussion (including the participation of representatives of the trade union movement) with all necessary requirements being met. The remaining prices are of a government-regulated and contractual character.

The government, as before, will continue to consult the OPZZ on the introduction of changes of official prices for basic foodstuffs. These changes will strictly stem from the implementation of the central annual plan for 1987, the draft of which was consulted with the OPZZ. The government will also discuss shielding activities with the OPZZ.

The Council of Ministers welcomes with appreciation the appeal of the OPZZ Executive Committee addressed to national and factory trade union organizations calling on them to attract special attention to the shaping of contractual prices, also in factories. The appeal coincides with that of the government issued on this matter on Jan. 7 this year and addressed to the management, crews and self-management of economic units and to commercial organizations.

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CSO: 2020/49

WORK FORCE SELF-MANAGEMENT RESOLUTION

AU312016 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 86 p 6

["Sejm Resolution on the Functioning of Work Force Self-Management Bodies in State Enterprises" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Profound changes have occurred in the economic life of the country during the more than 5 years that have elapsed since the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress announced the program of socialist renewal.

The legal concept of the work force self-management body -- a body equipped with unprecedented powers for engaging in the joint management of enterprises and an important cornerstone of socialist democracy -- has proved its worth. The idea and practice of self-management are effective in extending workers class participation in the management of the economy.

The Sejm expresses respect for the activists of work force self-management bodies; they are performing an important service to society. The Sejm's expressions of respect are also addressed to party and social organizations, people's councils, PRON cells, academic circles, journalists, and to all those who have helped to maintain the position of self-management and to support its operation.

There is still great variation in the level of self-management body activity and the extent to which self-management bodies employ their powers. Self-management organs display insufficient initiative in informing work forces, seeking work force opinion, and turning to work forces for support in matters of great importance for an enterprise, and in particular, in overcoming those weaknesses in the running of enterprises whose elimination depends primarily on the attitudes of the work force.

It is essential to undertake effective action aimed at extending legal opportunities for the creation of self-management bodies, to ensure that there are self-management bodies in all enterprises in which their existence is envisaged by law, and to set up self-management bodies in enterprise workshops and in all internal organizational units of a similar level.

The Sejm shares the position of the 10th PZPR Congress on the consistent implementation of the economic reform and the permanent quality of the trend toward self-management and the permanent quality of the trend toward

self-management as an important institutional principle of socialism. All state organs should accord due attention to the creation of conditions that foster the development of self-management and to the need to consistently oppose all curtailments of the powers of self-management bodies. It is the Sejm's belief that the development of work force self-management will be aided by the maintenance and improvement of the policy pursued by the government to date.

The economic situation and the program for national development set self-management extraordinarily important tasks and, at the same time, they create an opportunity for enlarging the role of self-management in the economy and in satisfying the needs of society.

The Sejm calls on all work force self-management body activists to assist the consistent implementation of the principles of the economic reform in enterprise activity and to support the directions for improving the reform's mechanisms approved by the 10th PZPR congress and set out in detail by the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum. It is essential that self-government bodies become more efficient, particularly in accelerating the rate of growth in labor productivity; improving the organization of labor; strict observance of the principle that wages are tied to results; the popularization of group forms of labor organization; the rational use of raw materials and energy; ensuring the production of up-to-date products; effecting a fundamental improvement in the quality of output; the promotion of innovation-oriented movements in enterprises; and spreading profitable and lasting enterprise export specialization.

The Sejm expects self-management bodies to display initiative and broadly participate in the nationwide review of organizational structures and in job certification.

Relations between self-management bodies, managers, and trade unions are of particular importance in this context. The most important basis for these relations is mutual respect for powers and an awareness of the responsibility of working for the good of work forces and of society as a whole.

Enterprise directors should see to the creation of real opportunities for selecting the best decisions made by self-management organs and they should set out the consequences for the enterprise and national economy of the various options contained in the decisions that are proposed.

Self-government organs should help to enhance the authority of directors and support directors in making the best possible use of an enterprise's capacity, in managing efficiently and efficiently selecting and training cadres, and they should support discipline requirements.

The great opportunities that trade unions have for creating a beneficial climate among work forces are closely connected with a conscientious attitude on the part of directors and self-management bodies vis-a-vis

union organization opinions and suggestions. This particularly applies to the question of enterprise development and to the observance of the statutory principle of reaching agreement with union organizations on matters concerning working conditions, pay, and social undertakings, and to responding swiftly to proposals or recommendations made by the Social Labor Inspectorate.

The Sejm approves of the program intentions announced at the Congress of the Reborn Polish Trade Unions and particularly approves of the fact that, being a defender of and spokesman for the rights and interests of working people, the union movement will direct its activities toward improving efficiency and promoting modern management.

Self-management bodies should create conditions conducive to the expression of views by work-place youth organizations and technical and economic associations, make use of the suggestions made by these organizations, and cooperate with them in settling enterprise matters.

The Sejm holds that strengthening the position of those who manage work places should proceed simultaneously with an increase in the role of the self-management bodies and a growth in the importance of enterprises for the national economic system.

It is imperative that self-management bodies be accorded comprehensive and effective assistance.

Cooperation between self-management bodies and people's councils and the launching of joint undertakings by them are of great importance.

The Sejm deems it essential to undertake activities aimed at improving the process for creating economic legislation. An integral component of this process should be the holding of consultations with work force self-management bodies and other interested parties on draft new regulations. The scope of such consultations should be defined in relation to the nature and importance of the proposed changes.

The Sejm, which is overseeing the development of self-management, will examine the results of the implementation of this resolution when it next examines the state of work force self-management and assesses the implementation of the law on work force self-management in state enterprises.

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CSO: 2020/49

BRIEFS

ARCHIVISTS END MEETING--Warsaw, 20 Dec--Officials of the Polish and Soviet foreign ministries responsible for archivistic services wound up their five-day meeting here today. The Soviet delegation, led by deputy head of the Historical-Diplomatic Department of the Foreign Ministry Vladimir Sokolov, were received by Polish Foreign Vice-Minister Tadeusz Olechoski. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1943 GMT 20 Dec 86 LD] /12624

ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS TO IRAQ--Baghdad, 12 Jan: Withold Jurasz, the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Republic of Iraq presented his credentials to vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council 'Issat Ibrahim. Afterwards the vice-chairman received Jurasz at a private audience. The two discussed, among other things, the state and prospects of bilateral cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1443 GMT 12 Jan 87 LD] /12624

PZPR GROUP VISITS HUNGARY--Warsaw, 15 Dec: A delegation of PUWP CC social-vocational department paid a several-day visit to Hungary at the invitation from the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (HSWP) CC. The PUWP Delegation studied Hungarian problems and experiences concerning the development of links of socialist democracy in national economy. The PUWP study group was received by HSWP CC Secretary Istvan Horvat. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 15 Dec 86 LD] /12624

PAN PRESIDIUUM APPROVED--Warsaw, 20 Dec--The Polish Council of Ministers has approved the personal composition of the PAN (Polish Academy of Sciences) Presidium for the 1987-1989 term, elected by PAN General Assembly on December 12. Jan Kostrzewski, representing medical sciences (epidemiology), has been reelected president of the PAN, and hitherto vice-presidents Gerard Labuda (history), Jerzy Litwiniszyn (mechanics), Wladyslaw Markiewicz (sociology and political sciences) will also keep their posts. Biologist Adam Urbanek was also reelected vice-president. Professor Adam Urbanek, aged 56, specializes in paleozoology and evolutionism, and is now member of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Biological Sciences. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1847 GMT 20 Dec 86 LD] /12624

PARLIAMENTARIANS' CUBAN VISIT--Havana, 16 Jan--A Polish Sejm (parliamentary) delegation, headed by Sejm vice-speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, has paid an official visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban National Assembly

of People's Power (parliament). The delegates had talks at the assembly's presidium with the Cuban side, which was headed by Vice-President Severo Aguirre. The Polish deputies were also received by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Their talks concerned, among other questions, the Cuban viewpoint on the Latin American issues. They stressed the role of solidarity with the Nicaraguan nation. The Polish Sejm vice-speaker was received by member of the Communist Party of Cuba CC Secretariat Kionel Soto. The Polish delegation also visited the provinces of Cienfuegos and La Habana, and paid a visit to the cardboard and paper plant now being built with the help of Polish specialists at Santa Cruz de Norte, about 40 kilometres from Havana. At the close of the visit representatives of Cuban top officials, with Minister Malmierca, met with the delegates at the Polish Embassy here. Then, the delegation flew for Mexico, the second leg of their Latin American tour. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 16 Jan 87 LD] /12624

LOT FLIGHTS TO BEIJING--Warsaw, 20 Dec--Polish state airline "LOT" has announced in a press advertisement today that next summer it will start a regular, direct air connection between Warsaw and Beijing. The Ad, published in today's DZIENNIK LUDOWY, said bookings for the once-a-week flights from Warsaw can be made from Jan. 1, 1987. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1629 GMT 20 Dec 86 LD] /12624

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES SFRY ENVOY--Warsaw, 22 Dec--Vice-Chairman of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received today newly appointed Poland's ambassador to Yugoslavia Czeslaw Piotrowski. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1812 GMT 22 Dec 86 LD]

FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS--Warsaw, 15 Dec: A study group of the French Communist Party CC led by head of the party's Department for Election and Local Communities J. Wlos, has paid a one-week visit to Poland at the invitation from the PUWP CC. The delegation aimed at familiarizing itself with the functioning and evolution of Poland's political system at different levels of social life. The French guests were received by PUWP CC secretary Henryk Bednarski and met with Deputy Sejm speaker and president of the Socio-economic Council at the Sejm Mieczyslaw Rakoski, head of the Office for Religious Affairs Adam Lopatka as well as with representatives of PRON and OPZZ leaderships. The delegation also visited Krakow and Katowice Voivodships. The guests were mainly interested in the implementation of resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress, processes of democratization of social life and materialization of the idea of national agreement in Poland and the role played by factory party organizations, trade unions and workers self-managements in the implementation of the economic reform. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 15 Dec 86 LD] /12624

POLISH, SWEDISH OFFICIALS MEET--Warsaw, 18 Dec--Poland's Foreign Vice-Minister Henryk Jaroszek received here today Swedish Foreign Vice-Minister Hans Corell. The sides exchanged views on some international problems, and discussed the selected issues of the successfully developing Polish-Swedish relations. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2223 GMT 18 Dec 86 LD] /12624

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES OPZZ CHAIRMAN--Warsaw, 11 Jan--First Secretary of the PUWP CC and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today the chairman of the all-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ Alfred Miodowicz. The discussion concentrated on current issues of working people and OPZZ activity in the international trade union movement. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 11 Jan 87 LD] /12624

SPANISH, NICARAGUAN ENVOYS RECEIVED--Warsaw, 29 Dec--Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik received here today Ambassador of Spain to Poland Fernando Olivie at the start of his diplomatic mission here. The two discussed some of the issues dealing with economic cooperation between the two states. Also today, Minister Wojcik met with the new Ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua Fanor Antonio Herrera Perez to discuss Polish-Nicaraguan trade relations. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1844 GMT 29 Dec 86 LD] /12624

CSO: 2020/49

STATE 'RECOGNIZES' SOME RELIGIOUS GROUPS, DISALLOWS OTHERS

Bucharest SCINTEIA TINERETULUI in Romanian 23 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Marica Adrian, professor in the Pedagogical Lycee in Odorheiu Secuiesc: "Position of the Romanian Communist Party and of Our State in Regard to Religion"]

[Excerpts] The original aspect of the resolution of the religious issue in Romania lies in the distinction which our party makes between religion--ideology, church or religious institution--and the believers. This distinction is based on the differentiated position of our party and state in regard to religion. While there is irreconcilable opposition between the ideology of our party and religious views, there are different relationships between the socialist state and the church or the faithful, since socialism necessarily presupposes the broad collaboration of all workers, be they atheists or believers, and even of religious institutions in the general effort for the development of the nation.

Our party, ruling out all idyllic and over-simplified attitudes and views in regard to the complexity of the religious phenomenon and at the same time ruling out any manifestation of lack of confidence and defeatism, considers that the elimination of the influence of religion is a complex process, one of long duration which requires conscientious and constant activity directed towards the elimination of the objective and subjective social causes which contribute to the persistence of the religious phenomenon.

Therefore, the struggle against religion should take place simultaneously on two levels: that of the transformations in material and social life, intended to eliminate the principal objective causes of religious alienation and that of materialistic-scientific and humanistic-revolutionary education for the purpose of eliminating causes of a subjective nature.

Although socialism has irreversibly eliminated the basic social causes of religion, it does not disappear by itself along with the disappearance of its social base (exploitation, oppression and inequality) and it cannot be destroyed by administrative measures. Since, compared to the other forms of social awareness, religion demonstrates a maximum autonomy in relation to the transformations which have taken place in social life, religion continues to dominate the intellectual life of a large part of the population of the country. It uses

its own channels for transmitting religious beliefs from one generation to another and it also possesses a complex system of practices and traditions which are deeply rooted in the minds of many people.

However, it should be stressed, on the one hand, that, in our society there is no lack of situations and circumstances which give concrete form to social relationships, thus resulting in alienating situations of a religious nature. These are not a result of the nature of the system but, on the contrary, they are the result of violations of its laws. On the other hand, it should be kept in mind that socialism is not a perfect society, but a perfectible one, which asserts itself in the context of the struggle between the old and the new and the victory of the new is not always achieved in a linear fashion. Therefore, the process of the involution of the religious phenomenon is not a continuous one. Therefore, our party considers the elimination of religious feelings to be a process which will be carried out as the new order matures, as practical relations become more and more "clear and rational among men and among men and nature," as Marx believed.

Respect for religious beliefs and for the freedom of conscience of the citizens must not be understood as an attitude of acceptance, of compromise, on the part of communists, in regard to religious ideology. On the contrary, our party is carrying on an extensive and permanent political-ideological activity, which is open, combative, militant and constantly on the offensive against unscientific, retrograde, and mystical-religious concepts which have a negative influence on the communist, revolutionary education of the children and the youth and all workers.

As far as socialist society is concerned, religion is no longer necessary but, for some people, it continues to satisfy certain falsely conceived needs. The socialist state takes into account and must take into account these realities. Therefore, the irreconcilable opposition between the principles of dialectical and historical materialism, as a scientific philosophy, and religion as a distorted representation of reality does not imply political opposition between the socialist state and the religious institutions or between the state and believers. On the basis of the fact that the religious individuals are workers who are making their contribution to the building of socialism and communism our socialist state considers religion to be a private matter for the individual.

The consideration of religion, by statute, to be a private matter in relation to the state is a profoundly democratic principle since, by virtue of it, each citizen, without any kind of discrimination, has the right established by law to profess one belief or another or to be an atheist. In this sense, the basic law of our state, the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, stipulates that : "Freedom of conscience is guaranteed. The religious sects are organized and function freely. The mode of organization and functioning of the religious sects is regulated by law" (Article 30).

As is clear from the Constitution and from the Law on the General Operation of the Religious Sects, of 4 August 1948, relations between our socialist state and the religious sects are regulated on the basis of the principle of the sovereign authority of the state over all its institutions, including the religious institutions. Therefore, its relations with its religious institutions are subordinated to the fundamental tasks of the building of socialism in our country.

Taking into account the special characteristics of the evolution of the phenomenon of religion in our country, the role played by the religious sects in the different stages of the history of our people, their attitude toward the major interests of society, the national structure of Romania and the requirement to expand the rights and freedoms of citizens under conditions of the continued expansion of socialist democracy, the Romanian state recognizes the legal activity of some 14 religions: Orthodox (The Romanian Orthodox Church, with great merits in defending the national existence of our people), Roman-Catholic, Reformed Calvinist, Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession, Luthern Evangelical Church of the Presbyterian-Synod Confession, Unitarian, Old Rite Christians, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baptist, Pentecostal, Evangelical Christian, Jewish, and Muslim.

For the Romanian state the 14 religions are equal in rights and duties and it is not a case of privileged and tolerated sects. Thus, religious persecutions and discriminations, fights among denominations, have been ended once and for all.

By their operating statute, these religious sects and their representatives have pledged to respect the Constitution and the laws of the state, public order, the fundamental norms of our society. Considering religion as a private matter by our socialist state presupposes corresponding behavior on the part of the believer and on the part of the sects, respectively. The socialist state grants complete freedom of activity to the religions on the condition that they carry on their activity without opposing the major interests of society and without violating the laws of our country. In this context, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that: "We have not permitted and will not permit anyone to use these sects to carry out any activity directed against the people, the building of socialism, and the independence and sovereignty of the country." This judgement of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is especially important under conditions in which illegal, anarchistic groups and sects still exist in our country, such as "Jehovah's Witnesses," "Dissident Pentecostals," "Nazarenes," "the Army of the Lord," "Stylists," "Betanists," "Awakened to the Lord," "Free Christians," and others, which, by their dogmatism and their religious practices, are carrying on an antisocial activity directed against the values and norms of our society. These sects place special emphasis on religious experiences, on the cultivation of religious fanaticism, they reject social integration, they challenge the values of science and culture, they refuse military service, they do not recognize laws and regulations and they even ignore medicine and prohibit blood transfusions. They maintain an atmosphere of depression and powerlessness and take a hostile stand towards the country and socialism.

Our socialist state appreciates the loyal attitude of the religious sects in regard to the domestic and foreign policy of our party, their involvement in implementing the objectives of the socio-economic development of the country. Therefore, the 14 religions belong, by legal statute, to the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and some of them are represented in the Grand National Assembly.

In light of the important role which the school plays as the principal factor for culture and civilization, in the education and formation of the younger generation, the school has been separated from the church and has become, par excellence, a lay institution. In this regard, the Constitution states: "The

school is separate from the church. No religious denomination, congregation or community can open or support educational institutions other than special schools for training religious cadres." (Article 30)

At the present time, it is all the more necessary to increase the political-educational role of the school and of the Pioneer and Union of Communist Youth organizations, and their contribution as well as other educational factors in the formation of the scientific thought and communist convictions of the youth. The mass media have a particularly important role in eliminating backward states of mind, prejudices and superstitions and ensuring that all workers have a scientific view of the world and life.

The principal aspects of the policy of our party and state in regard to religion can be summarized as follows: the assuring, by our socialist state, of freedom of conscience for all citizens, ruling out all discrimination on the basis of religious belief; religions whose statute of organization and operation is recognized by law are organized and function freely and are equal in rights; the church, the sects and the believers have an obligation to respect the laws of the country without interfering in the affairs of the socialist state; the school is completely separate from the church and the education of the younger generation is exclusively the responsibility of the state; the open recognition of the ideological opposition between dialectical and historical materialism and religious doctrines; the use by our party and state of its entire scientific and cultural potential with a view to emancipating man and educating him in the spirit of revolutionary humanism; the preservation and strengthening of the unity of the people, beyond the religious or atheistic convictions of the citizens of the country.

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CSO: 2700/141

RENOVICA GIVES NEW YEAR INTERVIEW TO BORBA

AU260601 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Dec 86-2 Jan 87 pp 1-3

[Interview given by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Stanislav Marinkovic, BORBA chief and responsible editor; Djuro Bilbija, deputy chief and responsible editor; and Bojana Marjanovic, editor, "on Tuesday,"--place not given]

[Text] Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Stanislav Marinkovic, chief and responsible editor, Djuro Bilbija, deputy chief and responsible editor, and Bojana Marjanovic, editor of the paper, on Tuesday and, during a lengthy conversation, answered several questions asked by BORBA journalists.

[Question] The LC speaks constantly and persistently about the need for the workers class to master the whole of social reproduction and all social activities. The longer one speaks about this, the weaker the real basis of workers' power becomes, first in the economic and then in the social sense. The part of the income that is left to associated labor is smaller and smaller. Is it not there that the real cause of all our stumblings, of the powerlessness of the workers class and the power of "alienated structures" lies? What does the LC plan to do and what can it do, realistically speaking, since it obviously both could and had to do much more?

[Renovica] In implementing its programmic aims and policy, the LCY strives for the development of socialist self-managing production relations in which the workers class will become real social and political factors in managing and disposing of the conditions, means, and results of its labor, and social reproduction in general. This is an essential question and a prerequisite for working people to have a decisive influence in executing power and managing social activities. In other words, the one who disposes of and decides about the surplus value acquires a dominant position in society. This is a lasting and complex social process which occurs under different and contradictory conditions of internal development and the influence of international economic trends. The struggle for an increased participation of associated labor in income disposal is an integral part of the struggle for economic stabilization and implementation of the complete LCY policy.

Illusion of Development Without Production Growth

In this respect, we have to consider the fact that our country's socialist self-managing development started from a low level of development of production forces, large differences in development of individual regions, different conditions of life and work, and an unfavorable economic structure. In a lengthy and very dynamic development of production forces from the beginning of the development of workers self-management, the process of strengthening the material foundation of associated labor and the process of having workers master the income, surplus value, and general development occurred in certain waves, under contradictory conditions, and even with delays. However, that did not affect the struggle for realizing programmatic aims and the vision of development of socialist self-management. It is here that the struggle between statist-bureaucratic tendencies and self-management it most obviously manifested. Along with the dynamic economic development there was also an accelerated development of a social superstructure: education, health care, culture, and other institutions of social activities. Since economic and social development was not based on the self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources and on the relations of free exchange of labor, but on statist seizing and directing a large portion of income, the illusion was created that in socialist development everything can be financed without direct dependence on and connection with the growth of production, productivity, and the national income. Under such conditions, bureaucratic statism strengthened at all levels, which limited the development of self-management and led to voluntarism and subjectivism in making economic decisions. Through constant and increasing demands and pressures by state organs and social institutions, a considerable part of income, more than the material position of the economy allowed, was taken from the economy through taxes and contributions and various other forms of allocations for financing a large, socially uneconomical expenditure. So, for instance, associated labor participated in the social product by 61.2 percent in 1982, and only by 53 percent in 1985. This weakened the material basis of self-management, limited and narrowed the possibility of associated labor to develop expanded production independently, and, at the same time, strengthened the economic power of statist structures outside the associated labor, stirring up tendencies to greater expenditure and extensive and uneconomical development of social activities. Because of this, the associated labor turned to excessive engagement of other resources from domestic and foreign sources and based its current business operations and development on credits. It goes without saying that such a situation is impossible from the standpoint of development of society's production forces and of self-managing production relations.

Irrespective of the difference in the intensity of actions, the LC has constantly developed its activity in reducing burden to the economy. This is also an urgent demand of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and a decision of the 13th LCY Congress. This process is carried out in two directions: toward increasing labor productivity and income and earmarking relatively smaller resources for financing public and communal spending, and toward narrowing down this spending, toward more saving and economical behavior. Results are obviously unsatisfactory. The economic basis of

associated labor is weakening because the economy's participation in the income is decreasing. This process is taking place within mutually dependent, but also opposing interests. In real life, in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities from communal to federal level, in numerous self-managing interest communities and associated labor associations, where one discusses the volume and structure of public and communal spending, different interests have been expressed. The LC members who decide about these questions also appear in the role of the "producer" who represent interests of associated labor, favoring the taking of smaller resources, but also in the role of the "consumer," when what is involved is financing other forms of expenditure for the needs of sociopolitical communities, for health care, education, science, culture, and social activities. There is an obvious discord between possibilities and the increased demands and established rights, and all that affects the policy of disposing of income.

Laborious Process of Mastering Income

This is why the LC wages the struggle--although it is not successful enough--to have production intensified and income increased and at the same time to have redistribution carried out to benefit the economy, a selective approach to expenditure, saving, and economical behavior. In realizing such a policy, one encounters opposition whose aim is to maintain the present policy in financing certain purposes and institutions. Apart from the increase in taxes and contributions, the policy of interest rates also considerably influenced the decrease of associated labor's participation in income. In 1984, interest rates constituted 19 percent of income, which almost corresponds to the part of the income that associated labor allocates for common and general purposes in the form of contributions and taxes. Therefore, the process of mastering the income by associated labor is complex and laborious. This is why a resolute demand was expressed at the 13th congress that the self-managing socioeconomic position of workers in associated labor should strengthen and that relations in earning and allotting income and in distributing money for personal incomes should change toward a greater affirmation of market criteria and real economic categories and a greater motivation for more productive work and a more efficient utilization of social resources. Another primary task was to ensure a greater participation of the economy in income by relieving the burden, that is, reducing credit obligations and debts. On this basis one creates conditions for a material and social position of the working man in the economy and non-economic fields based on work and the results of work. Such orientations are basically established in the economic policy for the next year and the changes in economic system carried out at the end of this year, by which one resolutely starts the complete realization of the orientations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the 13th LCY Congress. Therefore, communists and all organized socialist forces must be involved in implementing that policy completely and consistently. One should involve all creative forces of associated workers who are obliged to utilize social resources economically and to create optimal results in increasing production and income.

[Question] One hears that changes proposed for the political system are smaller than what we need, that they are even smaller than what should be done to implement the stabilization program efficiently with a view to [word deleted] so that the stalemate we have been in for a long time can be broken. Is there really the danger that those changes are insufficient, that they are delayed for about as long as the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and that they have a similar fate?

[Renovica] The overall socialist self-managing development demands a constant and critical reexamination and testing of our theoretical and practical achievements in the functioning of the political system. The 12th LCY Congress adopted the position that a critical analysis of the political system should be carried out, because that was demanded by practice and by incompleteness and weaknesses expressed in implementing the system. It goes without saying that the further building of the political system can be carried out on the fundamental premises and principles of our political system, of which very important ones are the following: social property of means of production; power of the workers class; socialist self-management; equality, brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities; federal order; the principles of nonaligned policy; and the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The further building and furthering of the political system has been made topical also with the adoption and implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, which was also pointed out in the critical analysis and the broad public debate on it. All changes have been directed toward ensuring better, more complete and consistent functioning of all institutions of the political system. It is for this purpose that the proposal for amending the Constitution is prepared, and the SFRY presidency will submit it to the SFRY Assembly soon. What is involved are significant changes of certain constitutional provisions in the sphere of the socioeconomic and political system and relations in the federation.

Changes in the socioeconomic order should ensure the development of a system of responsibility for managing socially owned means and protecting them more efficiently from all forms of appropriation which are not based on work and results of work. Conditions will be created for a more intensive development of self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources on the united economic area of the country on the principles of the equality of participants in managing, realizing, and distributing income. In conformity with the requirements of modern development, it is also necessary to carry out changes in the system of self-managing organization of associated labor, so that a work organization, as a business unity, will be able to more efficiently operate and to realize the joint interests of basic organizations or associated labor with a view to conducting better business operations, pooling of accumulation, joint planning, and quicker economic and technological development. In the sphere of the free exchange of labor, one needs to make the system of self-managing interest organizations more economical to serve the needs of modern development. Also envisaged is the more suitable regulation of the role of personal labor in small businesses both in the individual and social sector and the role of cooperatives in general.

As regards the sociopolitical system, one should improve individual solutions in the domain of self-managing decision-making in associated labor and the delegate, assembly, and election system, with a view to creating conditions for its more efficient and complete functioning.

A More Efficient Federation

It is envisaged to regulate relations in the federation more completely in order to find solutions which ensure a more efficient realization of common interests, the functioning of a unified Yugoslav market, a stronger role for associated labor in the SFRY assembly chambers, and other solutions that ensure a consistent implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation as an expression of unified interests of the workers class, the equality of peoples and nationalities, and the role of socialist republics and autonomous provinces. One will also improve individual provisions in the Constitution which enable an even more complete and efficient implementation of constitutionality and legality as founding principles of our society. One must ensure consistent and unified implementation of federal laws in the whole country.

This means that the changes proposed in the political system are insignificant in their volume and content, and they have been arrived at on the basis of the critical analysis and an assessment of the practice of our development to date. They conform with the political positions taken and with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

It should not be expected that all the economic problems that have piled up and the social relations will be solved only on the basis of normative and system changes, although these are an essential prerequisite for a more resolute working of all social subjects in increasing work efficiency, a better utilization of production capacities and social resources, associating labor and pooling resources, and changing business operations and their behavior. In other words, the role and the creative working of subjective socialist forces is irreplaceable in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management, and for a quicker and more successful material and social development.

[Question] The warning has been heard lately: either we introduce all realistic economic criteria and firmly persevere in commodity production and a market economy, or else... I must not say what could be in store for us. To what extent are the said options and fears of the federal government now a consequence of the lack of readiness by the subjective factor to back its own positions and documents more resolutely, above all the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and to what extent are they a consequence of 'practical impotence' by the very LC--as was formally said in a Central Committee working body--"to change things in conformity with its proclamations?"

[Renovica] The 13th LCY Congress and the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization proceed from the premise that the results of joint work by workers are realized as a value in the market under the conditions of socialist commodity production and the working of economic laws and the market principles in business operations. The way to overcome the stagnation in self-management and a way out of the present economic difficulties cannot be based on a return to statist and administrative methods in business operations and in regulating social relations, and on extensive production, but rather on further development and strengthening of associated labor organizations as economically efficient and independent self-managing commodity producers, on intensive business operations, on the working of economic coercion and market laws, and, on this basis, on the strengthening of the self-managing position of workers in our society.

There are even now different opinions in our country about the character and role of market and commodity production in socialism. Opinions can be heard, albeit individual ones, that socialist self-management is incompatible with a market economy where one primarily means the liberal concept of the market. The LC has never advocated such theses, but was always consistent in the view that the market is the condition for the development of socialist self-management when the market is directed consciously and in an organized way and when relations on the market are mastered by workers in organizations of associated labor who are mutually linked and as such responsibly advance the whole system of socialist socioeconomic relations and overcome the unregulated market activity. To negate the market in our conditions would mean to defend and strengthen bureaucratism and statist relations. Without the market activity, our economic operations subjects would not be independent and would not be able to efficiently perform their tasks in the self-managing economic system, in production and distribution, in the exchange, and in reproduction, nor would they be forced to more economical and efficient operations, that is, responsible for using and disposing of social resources.

In order to overcome economic problems, to realize a quicker and more dynamic social development, and to increase workers' motivation for more productive work, we have adopted the strategic social orientation to create conditions for the work of realistic economic categories of socialist commodity production, market laws, which should make possible that the real situation and results of the business performance of each user of social resources are shown. However, one should ensure the activity and application of those categories on the whole, which includes real income, accumulation, and depreciation, personal income, etc. It has been shown that the partial application of only some real categories is insufficient and therefore unacceptable.

Legislative Support for Better Economic Operation

The most important questions of our development in the coming year have been coordinated through a democratic and self-managing debate at delegate assemblies. The Resolution on Socioeconomic Development in 1987 was adopted on time. Also adopted were several laws that considerably affect the conditions of economic operations next year (laws on gross and net income, depreciation, money, banking, and the credit system, on the National Bank

of Yugoslavia and the unified monetary system, on rescue and winding up of organizations of associated labor, on curbing unfair competition and agreements of a monopolistic nature, and the like). Thereby one creates conditions for the resolute introduction of intensive economic operations, of observing and implementing real economic categories and the market way of economic operations, of a turn in business and development policy, of strengthening financial discipline and consolidation of the economy, and of increasing economic responsibility for results achieved. There is a special importance in amendments to laws which will introduce a new accounting system into the economy and present depreciation more realistically, as well as coordinate the reevaluation of basic resources and stocks with price increases. Those amendments will ensure implementation of positions adopted by the LCY Central Committee and Congress pertaining to disposal of income, so that personal incomes, as a unique category, will be paid on the basis of current work and management of social resources. The implementation of a part of this law is postponed until 1 July so that organizations of associated labor can prepare and create conditions for implementing the law.

Those changes will certainly cause certain difficulties in a large number of organizations of associated labor, something that will require greater involvement and responsibility of subjective forces in these collectives in order to overcome those problems on an economic basis as successfully as possible. To implement changes in the political system consistently, it is very important to realize the program of the financial consolidation of economy and banks, to be resolute in relieving the economy from the burden of large obligations, and to increase our own working capital. It is also necessary to adopt programs for solving problems of the standard of living of law earners in those organizations of associated labor which cannot solve those problems themselves.

We must be aware of the fact that the introduction of realistic economic categories does not suit some subjects in our economic system, because they have attained favorable positions that are not based on real success in economic operations. It suits them much more to bargain with state organs in establishing prices than to have market formation of prices, division of labor, specialization, and association in joint programs of development and exports. Monopolistic behavior hampers more rapid economic and technological development, joining the international division of labor, and a faster solution to the crisis of our community. We must oppose such behavior more resolutely, above all by consistently implementing the tasks set in economic policy and creating equal conditions in economic operations on the whole of the Yugoslav economic area.

Weaknesses Strike the Eye Much More During a Crisis

[Question] Does the highest political leadership of the country realize that there is a great danger in the apathy that has seized many of workers and citizens? There is much lack of faith in the possibility of solving the present crisis and much doubt in the readiness and decisiveness of the leadership to implement in a unified way what has been agreed upon and in their readiness and ability to make the right moves. Why did we get into such a

situation? How is one to restore the undermined confidence of the people in the usefulness of political engagement, in the system, in subjective forces, and in leadership? How is one to "throw into" the system the real and full economic motivation for work? Why are we looking only in front of our feet and not further ahead?

[Renovica] The economic crisis in our society has been present for a long time and does not affect all parts of society and all social strata in the same way. We must be aware of the fact that we cannot solve the crisis quickly and easily without organized and creative activity of all organized socialist forces of our society primarily in overcoming its causes and opening the prospect of development as it has been established in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and confirmed by congress decisions. In a crisis-like economic situation, all our contradictions and weaknesses are shown more intensely. It is not surprising that in such a situation, apathy, disbelief, and even doubts in the readiness and resoluteness of the leadership to implement the right policy and make the right moves. I think that the constructive criticism of working people about the sluggishness in solving complex economic and social problems and realizing tasks set is justified. The criticism came to the fore very strongly at the 13th LCY Congress and was directed primarily against the inefficiency and sluggishness of subjective forces in the struggle to overcome weaknesses and irresolution in breaking off with perpetrators of such behavior. The LC has drawn certain conclusions from this criticism. However, the confidence of the society in the leading forces of the country and in their ability to consistently realize established strategy and policy is not won by adopting good documents and resolutions, but, above all, by getting results. Our action to change practice, consciousness, behavior, structure of the economy, conditions of economic operations, and the attitude toward social resources and income, work, expenditure, and investments is of decisive importance for strengthening confidence and dispersing all hesitations, doubts, and apathy, if you will. Therefore, we must make essential changes in our society, as required by the stabilization program. Everybody must have his place and role in this and must make his creative contribution to it. One cannot stand aside and do nothing but criticize other people. We must enter this battle in an organized and planned way, with initiatives on organizing a new, socialist, self-managing, humane, and democratic society. It goes without saying that the LC leaderships, as well as political and state leaderships have a big role in all this, particularly in the sphere of organizing and leading social action, in order to have the established policy implemented in all structures of our society, in all communities and to have the course of socialist self-management implemented consistently, so that this can become the crucial point of all our changes in the economic and political system and in the economic and cadre policy. There are still weaknesses here, which we began overcoming, but not efficiently enough, hesitating and vacillating from time to time. The LC, particularly in its own ranks, as well as the entire society, must uncompromisingly and without wavering settle accounts with all opposition and with perpetrators of negative phenomena who attempt to halt the development of socialist self-management and disparage its values. This activity must be constant.

Numerous activities have been initiated in our society along the line of the tasks of the 13th LCY Congress, and many measures adopted by the Federal Executive Council, the SFRY Assembly, and respective organs in republics and provinces which were aimed at achieving more significant results in social and economic development. Through efforts made by working people primarily in material production during this year, an increase was achieved in industrial production of over 4 percent, in agricultural production of 7 percent, in employment of 3 percent, and in work production in industry of 1.7 percent. Foreign liquidity has been maintained, foreign exchange reserves have been increased, and the volume of foreign debt has been reduced. However, some important aims of socioeconomic development have still not been realized. Inflation increased to a high level, the burden on the economy further increased due to very large appropriations from income, and social differences became deeper because of inadequate distribution and because of opportunities to enrich without work. There were special problems in the increased number of organizations of associated labor that incurred losses, in inefficient investment policy, weakening of reproductive and accumulative capability of the economy, and slow overcoming of the autarkic development.

Resolutely Overcoming Egoism

Nevertheless, results achieved during this year show that we possess significant material and cadre potentials and the readiness of working people to overcome the existing problems more quickly and resolutely and to ensure a more efficient economic and overall social development. However, this depends on all of us, on all socialist subjective forces.

The LCY Central Committee has established the LC's tasks in socioeconomic development in the next year. They are specified in the Resolution on Economic Policy for 1988 and in systemic changes. The realization of economic policy next year will require bit changes in our development, in the structure of production, distribution, exchange, and expenditure, and in the overall social reproduction. The LC must fully commit itself to creating conditions for our future development, and to having them carried out, because that is an imperative for our future development. We must become resolutely involved in realizing the policy of intensive economic operations and in relying on our own forces, and in being consistently oriented toward exporting by joining the international labor division in a more organized way, by realizing joint production and exports programs, by resolutely restructuring the economy according to the requirements of the domestic and foreign market, by strengthening self-managing processes of associating labor and pooling resources on the unified Yugoslav market, by developing and applying modern scientific-technological solutions in the production process, by coordinating expenditure with real possibilities offered by the income earned and labor productivity, as well as by reducing business expenses at all levels. Even more, one must express and strengthen joint interests of the entire Yugoslav socialist community and more resolutely overcome egoism, particularism, and policentric statism. Without a development policy of the whole country that is clear and realistic, mutually connected, and based upon joint interests, there cannot exist a permanently

independent successful development of any one republic and autonomous province. Engaged in this one must find all communists and working people, self-managing and management organs in organizations of associated labor, delegate assemblies, trade unions, economic chambers, organs of sociopolitical communities, and expert and scientific workers. Therefore, in realizing the jointly set aims and development policy, one must ensure a more efficacious and united action of all elements of our socialist self-management system and resolute confrontation of all opposition which prevents the action.

[Question] The assault of the rightists is obvious. However, how is one to counter it more successfully, how is the LC to more efficaciously protect from suspicion those people who think along the socialist course about the ways out of the crisis and do not always agree with some official orientations and positions, and how is one to curb dogmatic and bureaucratic pressures?

[Renovica] The aggravated and grave economic situation, delays in the development of socialist self-management, and consequences of counterrevolutionary events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have created a fertile ground for increased, more open, and aggressive activity of groups and individuals from antisocialist and anti-self-managing positions. There is more intensive and overt anticommunist and counterrevolutionary activity of the bourgeois right which tries to connect various antisocialist and anti-self-managing groups and individuals in the struggle against the development of socialist self-management and the leading LCY role. The essence of the anti-socialist and anti-self-managing role in present circumstances amounts to disparaging basic achievements of the revolution and results and successes achieved in the material and social development, and attempts to compromise leading personalities and forces of our socialist revolution and the role of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, that is, the LCY in the overall revolutionary and socialist self-managing development. In doing so they frequently connect themselves with hostile activity from abroad, above all with hostile emigration, with nationalists of all kinds and stripes, and with clerico-nationalists, all with a view to realizing their destructive intentions. In their counterrevolutionary activity they are trying to impose again the long ago superseded forms of social development and forms of bourgeois democracy, to replace pluralism of political interests with political pluralism, to replace the political system of socialist self-management with the multiparty system, to present self-management as incapable of solving modern social problems efficiently and of opening prospects of development, and to contest the leading role of the LC in the struggle for realizing historical and immediate interests of the workers class. It is their intention to tailor the sociopolitical order and system to their own measures through their aggressive counterrevolutionary activity, and while they want to present their activity as a raging storm, everyone knows very well that it is a tempest in a teacup.

We Are Not Producing Enemies

The LC has never been closed to new and progressive ideas, nor has it hindered democratic dialogue, difference of opinions, and democratization of relations in society and in its ranks. It does not act by the force of monopoly, but

by the force of arguments; still, it cannot accept that stands and opinions which are outdated and unsuitable for a socialist self-managing society be presented under the guise of "the new and democratic." The LC will never allow the basic values of our socialist revolution and the foundations of socialist self-managing development to be endangered under the name of self-managing, humane, true, and so-called democratic forms. Therefore, what is involved is not that one is making enemies and attaching labels to those who think freely about solving the crisis and who do not always agree with official stands. What is involved is that political unity, democratic dialogue, and exchange of opinions should be carried out constructively, resolutely, and uncompromising toward strengthening all progressive forces of our society, toward finding, establishing, and implementing the policy of the intensive and optimal socioeconomic development, and toward mobilizing all working people and citizens on the realization of the dominant workers class interests in our society. It is only in this way that one will be able to act successfully also against the dogmatic-bureaucratic practice and tendencies which are hampering the democratization of relations in the society and the LC through their pressures allegedly aimed toward finding efficient solutions to social problems.

The LCY has a clear and united platform for successful opposition to all anti-socialist and anti-self-managing ideologies. Through an intensified and organized activity we must change the unfavorable situation in society and contribute to the specific realization of the positions and decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. We have directed our ideopolitical activity toward mobilizing LC members, organizations, and organs to overcome and solve more quickly the existing difficult situation on the basis of socialist self-management. It is in this direction that society's organized forces led by the LC exert their efforts in order to do the following: to remove causes for delay in the development of socialist self-management; to resist bureaucratic and other pressures; to implement the policy of economic stabilization more consistently in all communities; to make institutions of the political system far more efficient by improving that system through constitutional changes; to strengthen and develop the ideological and action unity of the LCY further; and to create conditions for direct engagement of the workers class and of every working man, which guarantees that the existing situation can and must be changed more quickly.

The workers class demands of its vanguard today that it ensure the continuity of socialist revolution and that it resolutely set to overcoming economic crisis and removing all contradictions and difficulties which have appeared in the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. Through the resolute struggle for the development of socialist self-management, for overcoming inflation, and for successful socioeconomic development of the country, the LC will most successfully wage the struggle against antisocialist and anti-self-managing ideologies. Through offensive and specific action, through persistent and knowledgeable work in all fields and in all communities, the LCY will successfully strive against everything that troubles us in economy, politics, culture, and other spheres, and even against groups and individuals who act from antisocialist positions.

In order to be able to overcome the existing hostile ideologies more quickly, the LC must achieve even more the ideopolitical and action readiness of its members, organizations, and organs for an offensive ideopolitical activity. It is necessary that communists uncompromisedly oppose all those who act from antisocialist positions in all communities and in all fields and that they do not allow weaknesses to be only when they appear in someone else's yard and not in one's own. The LC members, organizations, and organs must be ready and able to come out on the public scene, among working people and citizens, in working collectives, local communities, schools, faculties, citizens' associations, and public discussion forums in order to ensure a mass political action and mobilize a millionstrong front of organized socialist forces in the struggle for progress and socialist development and for unmasking and curbing all antisocialist and anti-self-managing views and behaviors. The LCY has strength and ability to lead such an activity.

Neither Cadre Nor Mass Party

[Question] What is the LC like today? How justified are the demands that the LC should consist of fewer people, that it should open much broader and serious processes of ideopolitical differentiation in its ranks?

[Renovica] Today the LCY acts as a united revolutionary organization and the leading ideopolitical force of the workers class and all working people of Yugoslavia. In realizing such a role in society, the LCY cannot be a sort of narrow and cadre party which plays a leading role in politics, economy, culture, and other spheres of social activity. If it were, it could not have a broader influence among the people, in the masses, nor could it take responsibility for realizing the historical and specific interests of the workers class. In order to have a broad stronghold in the ranks of the working people and citizens, it must influence all social processes in the institutions of the political system and in self-managing and other sociopolitical organs in a specific and definite way with the strength of its program aims, policy, and practice. The LCY realizes political unity in democratic dialogue, in the struggle of opinions, and it develops its activity on the principles of democratic centralism. Ideopolitical differentiation cannot be carried out in debates and discussion circles, but in specific creative action and in the practice of performing tasks pertaining to overall conditions of the life and work of the working man. At the same time, the LCY is not and cannot be a mass front organization, ideologically disunited and heterogenous. Today the LCY has over 2,152,000 members who act in an organized way within about 63,300 basic LC organizations. In the social structure of its membership, workers form the most numerous group, 30 percent. This has been maintained for a long time, something with which we cannot be satisfied. Our efforts must be directed toward having the LCY built up and developed as a party of revolutionary action in conformity with the Marxist idea of the party which exists because of the working class. In contemporary conditions, one should completely and adequately define who forms the workers class in our conditions. As we assessed at the congress, it is certain that scientific-technological development undoubtedly results in the widening of the concept of the workers class, and this concept cannot be

reduced solely to those participants in the production process who only perform certain working tasks. However, formally ensuring the greater participation of workers in the membership structure does not necessarily result in guaranteeing the superiority of the workers class. Tito pointed out frequently that there are many movements in the world whose structure is dominated by workers, but they fail to realize the interests of the workers class. In the view of the LC the domination of the interests of the workers class is a prerequisite for overall emancipation in society. This is why one should give even more attention to the ideopolitical training and Marxist education of the LC membership in order to realize those aims.

Of course, one can ask with what intensity, success, and knowledge the membership, organs, and organizations realize this role of theirs. These questions were also broached at the latest LCY Central Committee session. These questions came fully to the fore after the debates on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and at the 13th LCY Congress, and they are being discussed openly, critically, and constructively. Abandoning the old and outdated method of work, a new way, method, and contents of work is found and it will ensure the greater political unity and the organized activity and action of the LC in implementing the unified program and policy of the LCY. There is some failure to understand such open and constructive debates in practice; this takes forms ranging from the theses that the LC should be a monolithic organization which pulls all the strings and manages all social duties and relations, to those which see the LC in the dilution of its revolutionary action and tactics in the struggle for socialist development on the basis of self-management. Such views should be overcome in the constant struggle for the realization and creative elaboration of program orientations and decisions of the 13th LCY Congress and by means of the ideological differentiation with those people who call such orientations and decisions into question.

[Question] The public debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session has revealed much creative potential in the LCY, but also its extremely big weaknesses. The opinion has spread that the things that happened afterwards failed to fulfill some of the basic expectations of the membership. Why is a considerable part of the membership not in the mainstream of events, why are there still some hidden disputes of democratic centralism, and why has there been no turn in the LC activity, which is imperatively required both by the membership and by our overall situation?

[Renovica] The dynamic trends in the development of production forces and socialist self-managing relations and changes in society require of the LC that it improve and democratize its internal life, develop a critical attitude and responsibility, and build up and strengthen ideological and political action unity on the basis of democratic centralism as the basic principle of the internal relations, organization, and activity of all LC members, organizations, and organs. In our conditions, democratic centralism presupposes not only open and critical declarations about all social questions, but also an efficient democratic overcoming of differences in views along with

an argumented and principled dialogue. At the same time, this presupposes the responsibility of the LC's of republics and provinces for formulating policy and for the unified realization of adopted decisions, which is a prerequisite for the ideological and action unity of the entire LCY.

One should bear in mind that in our conditions democratic centralism applies when specific decisions are adopted in which LC members, organs, and organizations take part who must then bear responsibility for the realization of these decisions. This presupposes that LC members, organs, and organizations must be made capable of actively taking part in building and implementing the LCY policy. Such orientations are contained in statutory provisions according to which "an LCY member is the basic subject in preparing, establishing, and implementing the LC program, statute, policy, decisions, and stands." Such a statutory solution presupposes an essentially different work method in the basic organizations of the LCY, in particular. One should develop such a work method in the basic organizations of the LC as will enable the full expression of the capability and readiness of every one of the LC members or the majority of them in establishing and implementing policy. At the same time, this also requires greater action readiness among the LC basic organizations.

Belief in the Ability of the LC

A critical conscience about many of the problems and contradictions that our society is confronted with has been created among the LCY membership. However, awareness of their belief in the strength and ability of the LC--that it will manage to solve all the problems we are confronted with despite all the difficulties--is also firm among the membership. At the same time, this awareness requires that a clear division be made with all those people who put spokes into our wheels. The LC membership, organizations, and organs have an increasingly developed critical awareness and responsibility for resolute opposition to all antisocialist tendencies.

There is frequently justified criticism that there is a widespread practice in the LC just to point to certain mistakes and problems, while, in principle, a critical analysis of the causes of social, economic, and ideological problems is lacking. There is a general assessment that the situation as regards the activity of LC basic organizations in local communities, some non-production activities, and in villages is particularly unsatisfactory. This could not be said of the communists and many basic organizations in associated labor engaged in material production.

It is true that in a certain number of LC organs and organizations the old work method prevails. As a result of inertia this completely results in the maintenance of the existing situation and creates a barrier preventing a breakthrough in finding a more modern way of ideopoligical and action organization and activity in the LC. The interest of the LC organs and organizations in making a greater effort to solve problems in their own communities, as well as in having a greater influence on the formulation of policy and adopting stands at the highest LC organs is being more and more

expressed. This has not just come to the fore on the occasion of the debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session or the preparations for the holding of the 13th LCY Congress, but now as well. However, a part of the membership and even organizations have now reached the stage of expecting directives and guidelines from higher organs, without having a sufficient number of their own initiatives considered in the elaboration and implementation of congress decisions, but also without actively participating in making suggestions and demanding responsibility for the implementation of LC policy. The meaning of the broadness of the LC's ideopolitical action and of organizing and training communists for the successful realization of political stands and decisions lies in developing initiatives in all communities and at all levels so that the membership, as a subject in the formulation and implementation of LC policy, moves, actively works, and engages itself in the spirit of the LCY statute on all questions and problems of socioeconomic life. One justifiably points out that part of the membership and basic organizations, even some organs, are influenced by opportunism and passivity, do not have an active attitude toward their duties, and are inactive and insufficiently resolute in the struggle to realize the key tasks of the present time: economic stabilization, improvement of the political system, and strengthening of the ideopolitical and leading role of the LC in society. All LCY leaderships have a special place in the strengthening of the role and initiative of the membership and basic organizations. It is on the fulfillment of those tasks that the ideopolitical differentiation of the LC will be carried out best, also in the sense that the LC frees itself from a part of opportunist, careerist, and hesitant members, thereby creating an opportunity for those fighters for progress and socialist self-managing development to be admitted to the LC who understand the spirit of the times and who can and want to take upon themselves a part of the burden and responsibility for solving our problems and difficulties and for implementing the economic stabilization policy and the LCY program.

[The following two passages are carried boxed within the body of the interview:]

[Faster, More Resolute, More Organized]

[(Question) The last, fifth session of the LCY Central Committee has brought certain encouragement. What has it actually shown, where is the LC at this moment?]

[(Renovica) The fifth session of the LCY Central Committee was held several days ago and it included a very substantial, open, and constructive debate about ideopolitical activity and action readiness of LC basic organizations and organs in realizing decisions and tasks of the 13th LCY Congress. Although 6 months is too short a period to be able to achieve a more significant turn in work, it was noted that certain positive results have been recorded. The activity carried out in basic LC organizations, particularly in associated

labor, has not been without results. But this is little talked about, experiences and problems are not sufficiently affirmed and analyzed; this applies to the method and way of the LC activity in associated labor and other spheres of social life in particular.]

[Despite the results achieved, the LC has not completely managed to motivate and mobilize a part of its membership and organizations and all socialist forces of our society for a creative and specific activity on realizing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. Many tasks that congress documents entail are not implemented with the required intensity. The statist-bureaucratic tendencies that suppress the domination of workers' interests and diminish the role and position of associated labor in society have not been reduced considerably, nor have all consequences of counterrevolutionary assaults in Kosovo been overcome. Such a complex situation requires of the LC that it carry out much faster, more resolutely, and in an organized way the ideopolitical activity on implementing congress decisions and overcoming the accumulated social problems.]

[It is obvious that within the ideopolitical and action work of the LC there are weaknesses, a relaxed attitude, and insufficient activity to turn more quickly to a more modern method of work in all communities and at all levels of organizations, and to realize the congress decisions. The LCY Presidium and Central Committee, LC organs in republics and provinces, and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army have organized and started certain activity in communes and towns on implementing congress decisions, but that activity has failed to come into all communities. Communists who act in state and sociopolitical organizations have initiated--within the framework of their constitutional and legal authority--a more dynamic activity on implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. In a large number of basic organizations of associated labor, communists, self-managing and managing organs have intensified their activity on performing production tasks, increasing production, and achieving better economic operations. During the coming months, we must stimulate such activities in order to prevail in the struggle to implement the economic stabilization policy and consolidate sociopolitical trends in the country.]

[The LCY Central Committee and its organs will ensure the strengthening of political and action unity through their activity on ideopolitical, cadre, and action training and through political guidance and coordination of the activity of the entire LC. For this purpose, the LC realizes its ideopolitical role completely, ensures the protection of our revolutionary achievements and the course of socialist development on the basis of self-management. Through consistently implementing the development and economic policy in the coming year based on the economic stabilization program one will ensure the dynamization of production and exports, increased efficiency and labor productivity, reduced inflation, and the strengthening and development of socialist self-managing relations, which will thereby present a strong barrier against those seeking to dispute, endanger and attack our self-managing system.]

[Within the proposal for amending the SFRY Constitution, the LCY Central Committee Presidium also examined the initiative of the presidency of the SR of Serbia for amending some provisions of the normative part of the Constitution pertaining to the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and socialist autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina. The LCY Central Committee Presidium is of the opinion that this initiative should be the constituent part of the constitutional amendments, that one must discuss this responsibly, and that one should arrive at political unity and overcome differences through joint activity in the highest political and state organs of the country, socialist republics, and socialist autonomous provinces, and above all in the leaderships of the LC of Serbia, Kosovo, and Vojvodina which must act in the direction of strengthening the cohesion and unity of Yugoslavia. The ideopolitical foundations of this change are contained in the decisions and stands of the 13th LCY Congress and in stands of the LCY Central Committee.]

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KOMUNIST ON LCY CC PRESIDUM SESSION

LD161135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG)--Tomorrow's issue of KOMUNIST carries the full texts of the three introductory reports--by Slobodan Milosevic, Azem Vlasi and Djordje Stojic, as well as the closing remarks by Milanko Renovica--all made at the 22d session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It met to discuss a report on the implementation of the LCY Central Committee's stances on the topical issues of relations which provide the basis for unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia.

The weekly points out that the LCY Central Committee Presidium had also been given extensive reports about the situation in the two provinces and Serbia proper, and that the introductory reports, in fact, provided an explanation of these documents.

Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium said that the LCY Central Committee's stances had set in motion a number of significant activities within the LC of Serbia which, proceeding from the work programs of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the provincial LC committees, were directed at tackling the main issues that for some time had been in the focus of debates and controversies. We in the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, are of the view, Milosevic said, that despite some results achieved so far, we cannot be satisfied with the tempo at which the stances themselves and the tasks they set before us and which have become a part of the congress commitments are being fulfilled.

These activities, Milosevic said, have helped us to confront in an even more crucial manner some of the differences still persisting in our views regarding the implementation of the constitutional concepts of the republic and of the socialist autonomous provinces as its integral parts. We see it as a sign of progress that we recently discussed these differences openly and responsibly in an effort to overcome them, by carefully balancing all the arguments and avoiding any attempt at political labeling. It is the duty of all of us publicly to insist on this kind of approach; in other words, we must resolutely and clearly expose all attempts to place these sensitive issues in the context of nationalist and dogmatic-bureaucratic interpretations.

Proceeding from the LCY Central Committee's stance to the effect that the Serbian LC should be given an opportunity to act as an entity from the organizational, ideo-political and action point of view, and that this was the principal prerequisite for normalizing and promoting relations in the SR of Serbia, before the 10th Congress of the Serbian LC we devoted most attention to the efforts to find solutions which, as part of the party statutes, would be a genuine reflection of these commitments. All these issues, especially those concerning the functioning of the principle of democratic centralism within the LC of Serbia, have now been settled. In other words, Milosevic said, necessary normative prerequisites have been created for a concerted, united and more efficient action on the part of the LC in tackling many outstanding problems of our socioeconomic development and political relations.

Milosevic illustrated this statement by saying that the sessions of the Serbian LC Central Committee to a large extent now focused on gaining insight into the situation in the entire republic, that the Central Committee's and Presidium's members were more regularly taking part in the work of the provincial leaderships, and that the working links between some bodies and organs were much better. For the first time in the last 10 or so years the presidents of the municipal committees from the entire republic met recently in Belgrade. However, we think that these improvements must not be limited to the level of institutionalized party cooperation but that the links mentioned earlier should also be diversified and given their own action dimension.

In our view, Milosevic continued, we hardly possess all the necessary systematic prerequisites for a more efficient and lasting pooling of labor and resources in the republic's economy and by implication, in the economy of the entire country. The issue of a responsible attitude to the problems burdening the republic's social plan is of great importance for enhancing unity and togetherness in the republic. In assessing the current period which, according to him, was characterized by numerous difficulties in the activity, at the level of the institutions, to resolve even the very issue of a social plan for the republic as a whole, Milosevic stressed that not much progress had been made in formulating and working out the content of this plan. No satisfactory degree of togetherness has been achieved in economic and development policies, nor have definite instruments and mechanisms for their implementation been determined. However, a major step forward was made by agreeing on the need for such a plan. This is one reason why we are optimistic about the work facing us regarding the plan.

At the last session of the Serbian LC Central Committee we came to a conclusion, Milosevic said, that the work on formulating, adopting and implementing joint development programs over the next 5 years is one of the main tasks facing communists in the republic and provincial bodies responsible for the issues of the economy. Such programs are needed for stimulating the process of self-management-based pooling in the economy within the SR of Serbia.

Despite the agreements reached, a number of problems have emerged in cooperation with the education bodies from the SAP of Kosovo. There has been no agreement on coordinating the curricula for some subjects that contain a

national component: mother tongue, literature, history, and music. There has been no solution either to the problems of preparing and publishing common schoolbooks in Albanian, while there has been a delay in providing conditions for teaching the languages used in the province.

Winding up his report, Slobodan Milosevic made reference to the section of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium's conclusions concerning the coming constitutional changes. The LCY Central Committee stances clearly state that the present situation in relations in the SR of Serbia is largely due to delays in implementing some important functions of the SR of Serbia and also to the failure to adhere to the constitutional concept according to which the autonomous provinces, as parts of the SR of Serbia, are also constitutive parts of the federation. The problems in implementing the unity and togetherness in the republic as well as in the republic's ability to perform its constitutional functions have been identified in the course of numerous debates and analyses.

The most complete assessment of this set of problems has been provided by the Serbian Assembly, Milosevic said.

In its conclusions the assembly of the SR of Serbia has defined the main directions of activities in further developing the political system, particularly regarding the completion of work in the legislative sphere. In the coming period, Milosevic said, we must jointly establish which constitutional provisions call for uniform interpretations and what changes, primarily in the spheres of national defense, internal affairs, international links and cooperation, judiciary, planning, and rights and duties of the SR of Serbia's presidency and other organs as well as in the process of further developing and enforcing a uniform republican legislation, should be made.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium gives its political support to the suggestions by the SR of Serbia presidency on how to eliminate inconsistencies in the interpretation of Serbia's constitutional position in some of the provisions of the SFRY Constitution's normative part. The leadership of the Serbian LC is of the view that the debate we conducted on the proposal in the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the conclusions that were then adopted greatly contribute to the efforts to eliminate these inconsistencies. This also means that the proposal is undoubtedly in line with the LCY Central Committee stances on enhancing the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia and with the stance of the 13th LCY Congress, said Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

Azem Vlası, president of the LC Provincial Committee Presidium, stressed that the stands of the LCY Central Committee had met with wide support in the Kosovo LC and other organized forces in the province, since they created the impression that a situation characterized by accumulated problems, misunderstandings, long discussions and polemics had been left behind. Joint work on adopting the stands of the LCY Central Committee presented an opportunity to create a more favorable ground for positive practical activity. Our starting political stand was, and still is, to develop the most intensive contact,

cooperation and ties in all ways and in all areas of social life, on the basis established by the constitution, political stands, legal and other normative regulations. Our policy is also that all questions and problems that arise should be discussed openly and in comradely and communist spirit, without prejudice, onesidedness, avoiding and running away from problems.

Vlasi believes that a big problem was the fact that still no agreement has been established between the republic and the two provinces about pooling resources for a speedier development of Kosovo. There are no dilemmas or disputes about the need to develop income-based pooling, but in practice this is slowly being realized. He recalled the unsolved question of whether the funds being collected for the development of Kosovo should be in banks all over the republic, or whether they should be in one place, as is the case with funds provided by the federation fund for the development of Montenegro, Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. If the first solution were to be accepted, then, Vlasi said, it would be necessary to raise the question as a whole: how are the funds for the development of underdeveloped areas concentrated?

Azem Vlasi stated that in the area of legislature significant progress has been achieved, since some of the key laws which had earlier caused conflicts and differences in opinion had been adopted. He also mentioned increasingly numerous ties between educational, scientific and cultural institutions.

Continuing his speech, the president of the Kosovo LC Central Committee Presidium stressed that in the realization of the stands of the LCY Central Committee on relations in Serbia there were also certain problems. These primarily include the insufficient organization and capability of certain social subjects to realize these orientations more successfully. We believe, he said, that through the overall activity following the adoption of the stands of the LCY Central Committee, a new, favorable climate has been created and that it will have an essential impact on the concrete realization and promotion of relations in the SR of Serbia. In this connection it should be said that recently there have been problems slowing us down and burdening the positive climate that has been created. Vlasi stressed that this was already well-known and therefore he would not speak about it at length. As a negative example he pointed out the way in which some questions in connection with the forthcoming constitutional changes had been raised, as well as the differences which from time to time manifest themselves officially and publicly in connection with assessments of the political situation in Kosovo.

We think, Vlasi said, that some aspects of the overall situation in Kosovo are assessed in a one-sided way, which is met by wide publicity in the public information media. All this, of course, causes reaction among the public of the province and wider, which leads to a certain deepening of differences, not to say polarization among the public. There are manifestations of manipulating some problems in Kosovo, and what is lacking is the always necessary distancing from the trends and forces which would like to assess the situation in Kosovo from a position of other criteria and ideological orientations, said Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

Stressing that the Vojvodina LC dealt with the stands of the LCY Central Committee in a manner reserved for a rare number of other documents, Djordje Stojsic, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, said that until a few months ago there had been a good climate for dealing with unsolved problems; however, misunderstandings had arisen in connection with preparations and adoption of the conclusions of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia on unity and togetherness.

When more than a month ago in the Vojvodina LC we started implementing the stands of the LC Central Committee, we did that without vacillations and with the conviction that the overcoming of complex problems in relations in the SR of Serbia and the Serbian LC was the essential condition to strengthen cohesion and overall stability of society, unity of the LCY and the Serbian LC, authority and self-management of the working class and the realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation.

The fact that almost all the laws on Article 300 of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia were adopted, in my view shows that there are no obstacles in the realization of the constitutional concept of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces that could not be overcome if there is a principled attitude, if we work jointly on identifying problems and assess their nature, and if in the same way we establish appropriate solutions. Our conflicts and disagreements arose as a result of prejudice and from not wanting to work together, Stojsic said.

Asking the question "what prevented us from doing more," Stojsic said that this primarily included radical demands expressed by individuals and even some organs, and in particular by a section of the public information media, as well as the expressions of dissatisfaction with the constitution and with what had so far been achieved in its realization. Our experience so far shows, he said, that most has been done precisely on those questions and areas where there was a direct and practically affirmed responsibility of the organs of the Serbian LC and the organs of the provincial Leagues of Communists to ensure through their work a clear line between bureaucratic centralism and dis-integrational trends in the republic is drawn, that is, in the provinces; and to ensure the means for a consistent development of the constitutionally established responsibility of the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces. When this is not ensured, problems multiply and become politicized, a tense atmosphere is created. This atmosphere is immediately transferred to the public information media or is expressed through them, and all this confuses the public, creates anxiety and a lack of trust in the organs and institutions in the republic and the provinces.

We have recently been confronted with such a situation, Stojsic said. In the discussion in the Serbian Assembly, in connection with the proposed conclusions on the realization of unity and fellowship in the SR of Serbia and the constitutional status of the republic regarding some of its functions, the Vojvodina Assembly was denied, he said, its legitimate right to raise objections to draft documents prepared for the Serbian Assembly proceeding from its constitutional rights, authorizations and duties. Very serious

assessments and accusations were made at the expense of the Vojvodina Assembly and the constitutional status of the autonomous provinces in relation to the republic, and the federation was very strongly criticized. In an obvious attempt to link counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo with the constitutional status of the autonomous provinces, it was openly proclaimed that the fact that the autonomous provinces were a constituent element of the Yugoslav Federation hindered the realization of the constitutional concept of Serbia and the resolving of problems regarding the realization of relations on which unity and fellowship in the republic are based.

The president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium noted that on that occasion none of the comrades from Serbia attending the session reacted to the theses that "constitutional changes must go back to the situation from the fifties," that "Serbia cannot be a second-rate republic," that "we should note that the republic of Serbia does not exist as a state in Yugoslavia," and so forth.

We are resolute in our conviction that it is only in a democratic way that we can and must develop unity, through a synthesis of different interests, seeking agreement, and cooperation, and within the framework of constitutional rights and responsibilities. I am deeply convinced that our basic problems are not normative solutions, but readiness and desire to, proceeding from their essence, develop self-managing practice, said Djordje Stojsic, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

Winding up the discussion at the LCY Central Committee Presidium session, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out that the submitted material showed to what extent the stands of the presidium and the LCY Central Committee positively influenced the development of relations on which unity and fellowship in the SR of Serbia are built. According to Renovica, they are of enormous importance not only for the development and promotion of relations in Serbia, but also for the stability of the country and the consolidation of unity in the LCY. Stressing that the LCY Central Committee stands had a far-reaching significance, Renovica noted that we would continue to refer to them in the forthcoming period.

Discussing the latest information submitted to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, he noted that it was possible to ascertain certain differences in the assessments of both the situation and the achieved results, stressing that these differences ought to be overcome by intensifying joint actions. In his opinion, it is necessary, at all the levels of sociopolitical organizing and activity and in all environments, to work together and with a clearly defined aim, on the basis established by the platform and resolution of the 13th LCY Congress, as well as by the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In this context the LCY should continue to have a guiding and coordinating role.

Speaking about a need to create an appropriate political atmosphere, Renovica drew attention to a possibility to avoid the differences in treating the initiatives set in motion by means of examining them in a working, open and

constructive atmosphere. The work in the initial stage of constitutional changes requires, particularly up to the drafting, a great deal of patience, debate and effort, to reach the best possible formulations.

At the end of his concluding speech, Renovica spoke about a need to encourage a speedier development of Kosovo by the part of funds that Serbia and Vojvodina are pooling within the framework of the general policy of the speedier development of this province. Discussing in a critical way the unfavorable trends in this part, Milanko Renovica stressed that this was also the essential question for the stabilization of events in Kosovo.

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CSO: 2800/115

SMOLE ADDRESSES SLOVENE SAWP CONFERENCE

LD210018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 20 Jan (TANJUG)--As a front organization of all working people and a mass organization for the citizens, associations, societies and all subjective forces, the Socialist Alliance must launch a decisive struggle against inflation, Joze Smole said in his introductory speech at the annual program conference of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference held in Ljubljana today.

The slogan "Death to Inflation, Freedom to Development and Creativeness" should therefore be the main guiding principle in our activity. It is our duty to create an atmosphere in which it would be possible to carry out strict anti-inflationary measures. If there is no discipline--and, Smole added, it appears that at present we are lacking in it--and if the executive structures at all levels in our common homeland of Yugoslavia are not prepared to tackle inflation resolutely and seriously, we cannot expect any changes in the behavior of economic subjects which should adapt to the general terms of economic activity. A clearly-defined and aggressive anti-inflationary policy should be the mainstay of our economic policy and of our socio-political activity, Smole said.

According to Smole, the view that culture is providing a particularly fertile ground for the activity of all types of enemy and for deviant behavior is insupportable. It is not true that deviant behavior is alien to culture. For this reason, any criticism of this or that type of behavior in the sphere of culture cannot a priori be interpreted as an attack on culture as an activity nor is such criticism an anti-cultural or repressive act. There is a lot of misunderstanding in this area, Smole added, and we shall have to invest a lot of effort to remove it.

We can develop only as a community of nations and nationalities, that is of the republics and provinces and not as a centralist state. On the other hand, he said, we must resolutely oppose the tendencies to strengthen the position of the republics and provinces on an etatist basis and to their insularity neither of which is in line with the AVNOJ decisions or the Constitution.

Joze Smole made particular reference to Kosovo and said that Kosovo is a strategic problem of importance for the entire Yugoslav community. "All parts of Yugoslavia should assume an identical attitude to the situation in the province and make efforts towards fulfilling the goals formulated in the platform on Kosovo. The measures of stabilization in Kosovo which were jointly adopted by the SFRY presidency and the presidium of the LCY Central Committee provided powerful stimulus to these efforts."

We in Slovenia judge the implementation of the stances on unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia as being of exceptional importance, as is the need to eliminate, in an open, democratic and well-argued manner, the conflicts and differences as regards a more consistent realization of and improvement in the constitutional concept of the SR of Serbia.

Smole went on to say that there is no doubt that Yugoslavia has a single foreign policy strategy, a united policy of nonalignment which it is pursuing consistently and on the basis of well-known principles. "However, this does not mean that in this regard the Socialist Alliance should act simply as an extended arm of the state foreign policy bodies. On the contrary, Smole said, we should retain a certain degree of reservation toward them, for only in that way could we exercise social control over them. Only in this way shall we be able to develop our foreign policy jointly and creatively.

For instance, on several occasions we drew attention to our inadequate presence in Europe and to a small number of our own initiatives in the European context, Smole continued. However we were misunderstood and our calls were interpreted as calls for Slovenia's increased presence in Europe. Some have even accused Slovenia of alleged strong separatist aspirations. We strongly condemn such insinuations, Smole stressed. When advocating greater creative contribution on our part to Europe we imply the overall Yugoslav policy. We, in fact, call for Yugoslavia, for all the parts of our Yugoslav homeland, to play a greater role in Europe, Yugoslavia is not just a Balkan and Mediterranean country, Smole warned. It is primarily a European country and should use its nonaligned policy to move initiatives for resolving European problems, thus securing a better position for itself on the continent.

"We shall pay even more attention to the protection and development of the Slovene minority in Italy, Austria and Hungary while the equal position and comprehensive development of the members of the Italian and Hungarian nationalities in our country will be of special concern to us," Smole said.

In special reference to our defense capability, Joze Smole stressed that our creative attitude to enhancing Yugoslavia's defense capability was reiterated at the recent session of the Press Council of the Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference. The Yugoslav People's Army is our army, an integral part of our entire society. It is obvious, Smole thinks, that the more successful the development of the overall system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is the stronger and more successful our army will be.

In recent months we have witnessed views to the effect that the attitude by the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation towards the Yugoslav People's Army was not correct. Even some extremely irresponsible insinuations were made about the Slovene Youth Federation being opposed to any strengthening of Yugoslavia's defense capacities. "This kind of behavior is very irresponsible. The Slovene Youth Federation strongly advocates the strengthening and socialization of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, of the Yugoslav People's army and the system of territorial defense."

Joze Smole also made references to the issues of ecology, warning that the SAWP should adopt an ecology and energy programs which would be incorporated into development programs.

"When it comes to the issue of democratization in our society, no one can deny the fact that major steps have been made recently", he said. This is borne out by the fact that today we can openly discuss anything, there are no taboo subjects. However, Smole said, despite all our democratic breadth, we occasionally come across totally unacceptable views which flirt with Western multiparty systems or offer solutions totally opposed to our socialist self-managing interests. By no means do we see democratization as an attempt to provide scope for reactionary and retrograde ideas. Increased democratization implies expansion and deepening of our system of socialist self-management.

Scope must also be provided for the activity of alternative movements and this is of particular importance for our socialist self-managing society. By the same token, everything rational that is being offered by ecological, peace and religious movements should be accepted and used to consolidate, further develop and enrich our system. Everything that is contrary to our system must be resolutely rejected and rejection explained with well-substantiated arguments. "The demarcation line is quite clear", Smole stressed. "There is no room in our society for attempts to denigrate Tito and Kardelj, to belittle the national liberation struggle, to undermine our political system of socialist self-management, to attack the federal system of our Yugoslav community, to question the correctness of our nonbloc and nonaligned international strategy."

In the common policy which we, here in the Slovene cultural area are successfully implementing there cannot and will not be any contacts with hostile emigres, Joze Smole said concluding his speech.

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CSO: 2800/115

REPORT ON PRISTINA CONFERENCE OF COMMUNISTS

Vlasi, Journalists Disagree on Kosovo

AU251801 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17-18 Jan 87 p 7

[M.A. report on the Pristina Conference of Communists in the public media]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 16 Jan--The situation in Kosovo still burdens the political-security situation in the country, particularly in the SR of Serbia, and affects the political mood of citizens. Despite all measures and results achieved, the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists has still not been curbed and the basic causes of undermined intranational relations have still not been removed. The consequences are known, and enemies--both Albanian and Serbian nationalists--take advantage of all this to create anti-Albanian and anti-Serbian feelings.

This assessment was heard on the first day of the 2-day provincial Conference of Communists in the public media dealing with the topic "Current Ideopolitical Questions in the Sphere of Public Information and Propaganda."

In her introductory speech, Sonja Scepanovic, executive secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, said the following: "Many unacceptable views are appearing in the public media, and one sees no reaction or answers to them."

Sonja Scepanovic said that a certain number of public media, especially magazines, and some literary, youth, and students periodicals, persistently search for "black spots" in Kosovo and their concepts contain only negative themes from Kosovo.

We Have Avoided a Loss

Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, today addressed the communists working in the public media. The part of his speech which pertained to the political-security situation in Kosovo attracted their attention in particular.

We were at the point of losing what is most precious to us, what we had won with difficulty and built up with hardship. Nevertheless, we managed to eliminate numerous occurrences of the open demonstration of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Vlasi pointed out.

JEDINSTVO journalist Mirko Cupic did not agree with some parts of Azem Vlasi's speech, particularly, he said, with the statements that the situation in Kosovo has been stabilized, that Albanian nationalism has no chance, that Albanians suffer the hardest consequences of the situation created, and the like.

The conference continues its work.

Vlasi Comments

AU251926 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 87 p 3

[M.A. report: "Kosovo Will Never Be Ethnically Pure"]

[Excerpts] Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, addressed a 2-day conference of communists in the public media in Kosovo at the end of last week.

In BORBA on Sunday, we published a short report on the conference, and in the process of preparing the newspaper, an omission occurred because we left out the best parts from Azem Vlasi's speech. We published a reply to parts of his speech which could create a wrong impression of some statements by Azem Vlasi. Thus, for instance, Azem Vlasi did not say--as one could conclude from the reply--"that the situation in Kosovo is completely stabilized," "that Albanian nationalism has no chance," "that the Albanians suffer the hardest consequences of the situation created," and the like.

Here is what Vlasi said about these matters, among other things:

The counterrevolutionary actions by the Albanian nationalists and irredentists in 1981 caused the gravest post-war crisis in this part of our country. The consequences were tremendous. I may say that we have overcome this grave crisis of consciousness to a considerable extent. The broad strata of the working people and citizens from among ethnic Albanians have become aware of the gravity and the depth of the danger and harm arising from such nationalistic euphoria.

All this does not mean, however, that we have completely defeated Albanian nationalism and that the danger from it has disappeared. On the contrary, it should not be underestimated at all, for it will endeavor to manifest and to reproduce itself, Vlasi stressed.

Speaking about the way in which Albanian nationalism is now manifested, Vlasi said among other things:

Our forces have strengthened to such an extent that we may essentially control the situation on the front of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, that this nationalism no longer has either strength of a chance to consolidate itself, to move onward, and to essentially influence a destabilization of the situation.

Although we have to a great extent broken up the illegal organizations and activities from the position of Albanian nationalism, attempts to organize in such a way will probably continue. At present, a group of political emigres outside the country is very active and it tries with all its strength and without scruples to win over as many of our ethnic Albanian workers temporarily working abroad as possible and to include them in hostile activities against our country. In all this, the emigres have the wholehearted assistance from Albania, implemented through various ways and means.

We are aware, Vlasi further said, that the main responsibility and burden in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism should be borne by the communists and other progressive forces from the ranks of the Albanian nationality. These progressive forces now are neither small nor negligible.

I fear that those forces and tendencies that push the majority of the ethnic Albanians to the position of irredentism and into its embrace have spread. Many things in this respect have become politicized on a negative and reactionary basis, ranging from the historical past of the Albanians up to all the aspects of the present social situation and various daily conflicts and excesses, so that a broad basis is created for deepening the prejudices and suspicions against Albanians in general. Certain nationalist and other reactionary forces do this maliciously and on purpose, and we communists seem to be reluctant to oppose this, out of fear that somebody may accuse us of defending irredentists, narrowmindedness, intolerance, prejudices, and mistrust toward the Albanians, that deepen the crisis, harm our struggle for the stabilization of the situation, incite Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and anti-Albanian feelings.

Regardless of the evil aims and dreams of the irredentists about an ethnically pure Kosovo, regardless of mistrust and pessimism in a part of our public, Kosovo will never be and cannot be ethnically pure.

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CSO: 2800/115

TURNABOUT IN KOSOVO EDUCATION NOTED

Teachers, Students Expelled

AU221257 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jan 87 p 6

[M. Vuksanovic report: "The Past Is Making Way for the Present"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that an important turnabout has been made in the education system of Kosovo since the counterrevolutionary events of 5½ years ago. The "faucets" from which young people have been getting inspiration for nationalism and separatism have been "turned off" in most schools and other educational and training establishments in the province. The content of some books, textbooks, and other school and university literature as well as teaching plans and programs were critically examined, although not to the same extent in all parts of the province. Four textbooks and two handbooks used in elementary and secondary schools and nine university textbooks and 20 recommended readings are not used in teaching any more. Teaching material imported from Albania that was found unsuitable for the Yugoslav educational and training objectives have been withdrawn from schools.

The LC and other progressive forces have been more or less successful in conducting the activities of ideopolitical differentiation among teachers, students, and pupils. As a result of this political action 287 teachers have been removed from their jobs while 383 have been expelled from the LCY in the period since 1981. At the same time 991 pupils have been expelled from schools and 14 from the LC membership, 14 professors have been removed from Pristina University while about 30 of them were issued with ideopolitical measures. The number of students expelled from studies was 179 while the number of those expelled from the LC was 90.

Results achieved in improving the state of Kosovo education and training system are visible but it is inadequate to think that the situation is normal because one must not forget that nationalist indoctrination has been burdening the consciousness of a part of school youth for years which renders the eradication of this evil a painstaking and long job.

School Textbooks Revised

AU221202 [Editorial Report] Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian on 20 January carries a 900-word report by B. Kabashi, entitled "Teaching Materials Removed from Some Textbooks" on the meeting of the Provincial Council on Education and Training held on 19 January. According to the report, "The appropriate provincial bodies and organizations have observed in their analyses of the teaching syllabi that in spite of the results achieved by the corrected syllabi of 1982, there are still elements in the Albanian language syllabi and plans which can arouse national romanticism."

The meeting approved the removal of 60 listed items from textbooks used in elementary schools and vocational high schools. These items include extracts from the works of Ismail Kadare, Dritero Agolli, Dhimiter Shuteriqi, and Kole Jakova, all contemporary novelists of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The following poems by the 19th century Albanian poet Naim Frasheri are also removed: "Flocks and Farming", "Our Language", "Korce", and an extract from "Skenderbeg". Works by the Albanian poets Ndre Mjeda ("Nostalgia for the Homeland"), Cajupi ("Motherland") and Asderni, and the popular song "The Battle of Kacanik" are also removed, as are works by the Kosovo writer Mark Krasniqi.

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CSO: 2800/115

SARAJEVO STUDENTS STAGE 'FASCIST BACCHANALIA'

Press Conference Held

AU211336 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 87 p 9

[Muharem Durnic report: "Appearance in the Streets Prevented"]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 8 Jan--In connection with the recent event in Sarajevo that was assessed as a fascistoid provocation, a press conference was held in the city committee of the LC of Sarajevo today. An official report says that extreme, socially unacceptable behavior was noted in a group of 19 students in the faculties of philosophy, law, medicine, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering, including four LC members.

This group of students gathered at a birthday party in a private apartment in Sarajevo in the middle of December and, as is stated, "a morbid bacchanalia was staged in the style of former fascist festivities."

Most of the guests were dressed in the style of that time, some with red bands and swastikas on their sleeves, imitation cockades on the bands, and so forth. It is also said that walls were decorated with Nazi flags and slogans, and a documentary film about Hitler and the Third Reich was shown on a videorecorder.

As was stated in the LC City Committee, in that setting they worked out the idea to send a written endorsement to the group of Ljubljana University Youth who, they say, at one time provoked an incident by staging a demonstration demanding that the Tito relay race be abolished and that civilian instead of military service be introduced. They even discussed how to organize public demonstrations in Sarajevo as a sign of support for this initiative. It is remarked that some participants at this birthday party did not fully accept the said plan. Protagonists of social self-protection reacted, and the action was not carried out.

Journalists were informed that this case draws attention to the presence of fascistoid ideas among some students and to the real danger that the protagonists of such and similar ideas may initiate excesses.

In the LC basic organization whose members participated at the birthday party, a discussion will be opened on their ideopolitical responsibility, and all the communists at the faculties at which the participants at this birthday party study will be informed about the event.

Expulsions, Arrests

AU281507 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 87 p 4

[M.L. report: "Three Expelled from LC"]

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 21 Jan--Melina Stajic, second year student at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Sarajevo; Darko Lukic, philosophy graduate; and Srdjan Kisic, law student, were expelled from the LC. These are the first ideopolitical measures for the participants in the famous party in a fascist setting held in December. Out of the group of 19 students who were present at this party, 5 are communists, and not 4 as previously reported. In the course of the next few days the Councils of Comrades [drugarska veka] will examine the responsibility of the remaining two members, Velibor Bozovic, a student at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, and Selma Zecevic, a philosophy student.

BORBA, DELO React

AU211344 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jan 87 p 3

[Z.M. report: "There Is No Connection"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Jan--The news that a group of students that celebrated a birthday party in the style of a former fascist bacchanalia was discovered in Sarajevo has drawn considerable public attention in Slovenia. Newspapers in Slovenia have reported all the available information about this incident and Ljubljana DELO in its Saturday's edition on 10 January in the column "To Cap It All" carried a brief ironic commentary about the statement issued by the Sarajevo LC City Committee. The article entitled "Setting and Ideas" states:

"The Sarajevo LC City Committee informed journalists that around the middle of December a group of students celebrated a birthday in an apartment. According to respective organs, the party was 'staged as a morbid bacchanalia in the style of former fascist festivities,' and that 'in that kind of setting they worked out an idea of sending a written endorsement to a group of Ljubljana University Youth who at one time provoked an incident by staging a demonstration demanding that the Youth Relay Race be abolished and that civilian instead of military service be introduced."

Our colleagues from DELO were obviously bothered by this connection which was in the statement established between, as officially stated, the fascist character of this celebration and the idea of civilian military service because these two things, setting and ideas, are objectively difficult to

bring together. Apart from this, one can hear in unofficial talks in Ljubljana that the tone of the statement could be interpreted to mean a kind of "importation" of unacceptable ideas from Slovenia with which nobody here agrees.

[Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 10 January on page 14 in its column "To Cap It All" carries the passage cited above and adds the following sentence: "Despite a 'fascist' setting, they could only be a new type of fascists because those known until now had different ideas."]

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CSO: 2800/115

OFFICIAL REVIEWS CRIMINALITY IN KOSOVO SINCE 1981

LD310948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0007 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Pristina, 30 Jan (TANJUG)--In the period from the 1981 counter-revolutionary demonstrations by Albanian chauvinists and separatists in Kosovo to mid-1986, a total of 1,200 persons in this Yugoslav autonomous province were convicted on charges of activity against the foundations of the Yugoslav social system and security. At the same time 6,500 persons were convicted in civil proceedings for offenses of a political nature.

Stating these data at today's session of the Kosovo Assembly, Provincial Secretary of Justice Dr Veselj Latifi assessed the penal policy covering criminal acts and offenses of this kind as "efficacious and adequate".

Latifi recalled that the structure of criminal acts of a political nature in Yugoslavia, the number of which decreases year after year, shows that most of them are committed from the positions of Albanian chauvinism and separatism.

The majority of those convicted of hostile acts in Kosovo--40 percent of whom on charges of hostile propaganda and 30 percent of associating (conspiring) to engage in hostile activity--are members of the Albanian nationality.

Latifi noted that judicial organs in Kosovo had become much more efficient and prompt in their activity, especially after the action launched by the Yugoslav state and the party presidencies to consolidate the situation in the province, and that they had achieved notable results in the struggle against Albanian separatism.

Since 1981, considerable efforts have been exerted in Kosovo to prevent the activity of Albanian separatists and the spreading of their ideology. Although less and less public, this activity is still being felt, above all through pressure exerted on a declining number of Serbs and Montenegrins to leave the province, which would help bring about the separatist objective of "ethnically (Albanian) clean Kosovo."

This would then be used as a pretext by Albanian separatists--whose activity enjoys support of the hostile anti-Yugoslav emigres abroad and the leadership of neighboring Albania--to separate Kosovo from Yugoslavia and to join it to so-called Greater Albania.

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CSO: 2800/115

ATTORNEY'S APPLICATION TO PRACTICE REJECTED

AU251925 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 87 p 10

[B. Jankovic report: "The Application of Attorney Vladimir Seks Rejected"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Basic Attorney Association of Belgrade rejected the application of Vladimir Seks, a former attorney from Osijek, to become a member of the association. Out of the 11 members of the presidium present, 9 were against his admission while 2 members abstained. In addition to the members of the association, the session was also attended by a large number of attorneys from Belgrade who were given an opportunity to express support for the former colleague.

Vladimir Seks was recently released after serving a prison sentence and, according to the law, his name was taken off the list of Croatian attorneys because the law provides that attorneys sentenced for hostile activities cannot practice law for 10 years from the time they finish serving their sentence. He applied for admission to the Basic Attorney Association of Belgrade because the law on attorneys practicing in the SR of Serbia does not prohibit the registration of lawyers who have been sentenced but leaves it to the attorneys' self-managing organs to make a decision after examining every individual case.

Former attorney Seks was sentenced for hostile propaganda several years ago in Osijek. He had not served the sentence until last year because, due to his former connections in the Osijek Communal Court, he was not called to serve the sentence. The court sentence was shelved awaiting expiration.

The question of his serving the sentence was raised during the trial of the so-called group of six in Belgrade district court where Seks, in defending one of the first accused, used various legal tricks in an attempt to get the case dismissed. It was then revealed that Seks was sentenced for hostile activities and that his sentence should have gone into effect long ago. The question as to whether he could represent anybody before the courts was also raised.

After the end of the trial a special commission of the Croatian Assembly examined the case of attorney Seks. Many officials of the Osijek Communal Court were removed and Seks was sent to serve his sentence.

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BRUSSELS PAPER INTERVIEWS YUGOSLAV DISSIDENT

PM261230 Brussels LE SOIR in French 23 Jan 87 p 1

[Interview with Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas by Pol Mathil--date and place not given]

[Text] [Mathil] You, who were once Tito's comrade-in-arms and vice president of Yugoslavia, now leader of the regime's critics and theoretician of dissidence in communist Europe, after nine years in prison, a few years of freedom, and 17 years of being refused permission to leave Yugoslavia, have just obtained a passport. Is this an isolated gesture or the sign of a lasting change in Belgrade?

[Djilas] The scope of this decision must not be exaggerated. After Sakharov's return to Moscow, it would quite simply be ridiculous to keep me locked in Yugoslavia.

[Mathil] Does Gorbachev have so much influence in Belgrade?

[Djilas] There is of course no direct link. The Yugoslav leadership certainly does not want to seem harsher than the Kremlin leadership, but Belgrade does not need to seek inspiration from Moscow. However, Gorbachev's action must not be disregarded.

[Mathil] Does this mean we must wait and see?

[Djilas] It is necessary to be cautious but flexible. The USSR will continue to be an expansionist state, in military rather than ideological terms, but Gorbachev's initiatives deserve careful examination, it being clearly understood that any Western initiatives, especially in the economic sphere, must be linked to Soviet concessions: Afghanistan, human rights, and so forth.

[Mathil] Will you talk about that in London? Is it dangerous for you to do so?

[Djilas] I have been warned to do nothing to deserve arrest when I return to Belgrade. But this is ridiculous. My opinions on the situation in the world or in Yugoslavia are well known...

[Mathil] Are you still as pessimistic as ever? Do you think that Yugoslavia is in a state of general crisis?

[Djilas] The system is in a state of crisis. The constitution is no longer capable of ensuring the federation's unity, the communist party's monopoly and dogma are hampering progress, and the national economy can only be saved by the creation of a strong private sector.

[Mathil] Is Yugoslavia like Poland with a 5-year lag?

[Djilas] No, Solidarity is impossible in Yugoslavia; the country and its working class are too divided and fragmented.

[Mathil] Does this mean that an explosion is out of the question?

[Djilas] Yes, in the short term....

[Mathil] What about the long term? Does the army offer an alternative, as in Poland?

[Djilas] In an extreme situation the army might try to preserve the federation's unity, but it is incapable of providing real solutions to the crisis, as it is in Poland too.

[Mathil] Can the West help?

[Djilas] Yes, but not by sending money to the bottomless pit which Yugoslavia now is. Money should be used to inspire and perhaps even impose changes in the management of the country's economy.

[Mathil] Is there no hope?

[Djilas] Yes, hope lies in slow change, and a central government and communist party which are strong enough to be able to carry out far-reaching decentralization and democratization.

[Mathil] You like paradoxes....

[Djilas] No, this is the only solution if Yugoslavia is to remain the homeland of the southern Slavs.

[Mathil] Is this all that remains of Tito's legacy?

[Djilas] Not much of it remains.

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BRIEFS

MEMBER SUES LCY--We know of cases--both at home and abroad--in which an individual sues the state or some of its organs because some of his interests have been violated. According to an article carried in Belgrade STUDENT which was also carried by almost the entire Italian press at the beginning of this year, a Yugoslav citizen sued none other than the LCY for failing to fulfill its undertaken obligations and asked for his membership fee to be repaid with interest due to inflation. The first hearing, at which the plaintiff's lawyer requested the disqualification of the judge on the grounds that as an LCY member he cannot be objective, has already been held. Unfortunately, the Italian press has not reported who is "defending" the LCY in this case. While the foreign press treats this farce as a real gem, we must be aware of the fact that a society which compromises its own principles is a society which destroys itself in the fastest possible manner. In this concrete case it is difficult to explain why the judicial organs have found this case worth considering at all. [Reprinted from Belgrade KOMUNIST, issue and date not given] [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 87 p 11 AU] /9738

CSO: 2800/115

NEW PHARMACEUTICALS LAW PROPOSED

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 171, 4 Nov 86 p 2

[Article datelined IWE Berlin 4 Nov 86: "GDR Intends No Expansion of Pharmacopoeia"]

[Text] The approved GDR pharmacopoeia, consisting of about 1770 medications, is not to be expanded in the future, as indicated in the proposed new law for the pharmaceutical trade. IWE learned in East Berlin that the law is to be approved at the People's Chamber session scheduled for the end of November, and will take effect in mid-1987. East Berlin's rationale for the new law is that the law currently in force dates from 1964, and no longer meets required standards nor the present day situation.

According to information from East Berlin, various specifications are spelled out more fully or more strictly in the new law. It states that all medications are to require a prescription. Of course, the Ministry of Health can determine which remedies may be sold over the counter. The East Berlin health ministry stated that this regulation ought not to change anything for the patient: whatever he could buy up to now, he will continue to be able to purchase. About 70 to 75 percent of the medications in the GDR pharmacopoeia are currently available only by prescription. Just recently, as reported by IWE, all soporifics were classified as prescription drugs in order to put a stop to increasing abuse. The proportion of total sales represented by over the counter drugs dropped from about 20 percent 15 years ago to less than 7 percent now.

One additional new feature is that a patient will be able to get financial compensation if a prescribed medication causes unforeseen harm. The requirement for clinical testing of every medication is specified in more detail in the proposed new pharmaceuticals law. In future, druggists are required to take back and properly destroy medications. The law submitted to the People's Chamber also requires physicians to "formulate prescriptions scientifically." In the view of GDR health authorities, there is sometimes "too much" prescription writing at present. The large increase in the use of medications has put a heavy financial burden on the GDR health system.

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END