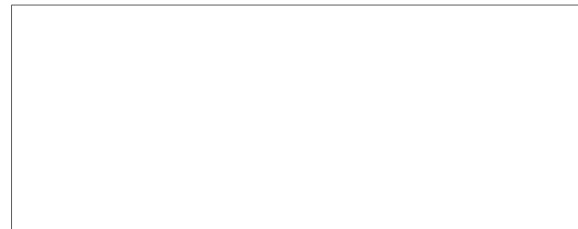


Staff Study
on
The Feasibility and Practicality
of the Office of Logistics
Printing and Photography Division
Assuming the Responsibility for
Printing All Joint Publication
Research Service Publications



STAT

15 July 1983

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1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this study is to determine the feasibility and practicality of the Office of Logistics Printing and Photography Division (OL/P&PD) assuming the responsibility for printing the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Joint Publications Research Service (FBIS/JPRS) publications.
- 1.2 The motivation for the study at this time was the extensive technological changes which have taken place in both FBIS and P&PD since the previous study of this subject as well as the changes still to come as both organizations achieve comprehensive technical improvements. These changes hold the promise of significant production efficiencies and product quality enhancements.

2.0 Statement of the Problem

- 2.1 Current Agency planning calls for JPRS to move to the new Headquarters Building in the 1986-1987 timeframe and with that relocation it is anticipated that P&PD could provide the necessary printing support for JPRS publications. That fact, along with the impact of FBIS modernization program on JPRS publications and the overall printing capabilities and efficiencies provided by P&PD, led to the undertaking of this study.

3.0 Facts Bearing on the Problem

- 3.1 JPRS currently has personnel, equipment, floor space and a budget to support their printing operations.
- 3.2 JPRS has ad hoc printing requirements such as specialized reports, reprints, reference aids, newsletters, glossaries, handbooks and supplements, and biographic cards for the Office of Central Reference, DDI, which must be met.
- 3.3 Both FBIS and P&PD are embarked on modernization programs which will result in improved efficiencies and capabilities in the operations of both organizations. Close coordination and interface between the two components is essential so that the two modernization efforts yield maximum benefit to the Agency.
- 3.4 P&PD currently prints the FBIS Daily Report and the FBIS weekly Trends in Communist Media report. The JPRS reports are the only FBIS published product which is not printed by P&PD.

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- 3.5 In order for the JPRS printing operations to remain in their current location, renovations will be necessary to meet safety requirements.
- 3.6 The JPRS printing requirement consists of a large daily volume of work which must be completed in a timely manner with the highest possible quality.
- 3.7 JPRS has a requirement for storing copies of their publications and servicing requests for the same.

4.0 Assumptions

- 4.1 P&PD has the equipment capacity/capability (with some limited augmentation) to assume the responsibility for printing support to JPRS publications.
- 4.2 P&PD's assumption of JPRS printing responsibilities will result in production efficiencies and/or product quality gains.
- 4.3 P&PD will support future JPRS initiatives in automation and/or quality enhancements of their publications.
- 4.4 If P&PD was to support the JPRS printing requirement, JPRS printing personnel, equipment, and FY 1984 and FY 1985 budget would be transferred to P&PD.

5.0 Background

- 5.1 The JPRS printing operation which is located at 1000 Glebe Road, Arlington, Va., has been in existence for the past twenty-five years. The facility operates one shift five-days-a-week, employs 14 people, occupies 3735 square feet of floor space, and had an FY-82 operating budget of \$558,000. The printing requirements consists of support to 55 publications for an average FY 1982 volume of 13.4 reports per day, containing an average of 1,244 original pages, 11.7 photographs from which there were a daily average of 202,329 pages/impressions printed. Attachment A contains an outline of a JPRS printing profile.
- 5.2 P&PD on the other hand has been providing centralized printing support to the Agency for the past twenty-seven years. Prior to 1956, P&PD was part of the Government Printing Office which provided support to the Agency. P&PD has its own separate building located on the Agency's Headquarters compound. P&PD's Main Printing Plan (MPP) operates three shifts, 365 days a year, employs 234 people, occupies 60,223 square feet of floor space, and had an FY 1982 operating budget of 13.1 million dollars. P&PD printing operation supports all Agency components and provides ad hoc support to

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the Intelligence Community and other government agencies. In FY-82, P&PD printing requirements consisted of a daily average of 37 jobs for multiple publications. Using an average of eight pages per impression, P&PD printed 1,648,408 pages per day in FY-82. Additionally, the Division provides photographic support consisting of microfilming, black and white and color photography, and motion picture and television support. It also provides publications design and presentation graphics support as well as centralized Agency Headquarters Copier support. Overall, the Division supports over 3300 jobs per month for various component requirements.

- 5.3 The feasibility of P&PD assuming responsibility for JPRS printing support has been addressed previously, most recently in 1975. In those previous studies, the recommendations were always the same; the operations should remain separate and no changes should be made. The rationale for these decisions was the fact that there were little or no benefits to be derived by P&PD's assumption of the JPRS printing responsibilities. There was little that P&PD, at that time, could do in any automation of the printing of the JPRS product. An assumption by P&PD of the JPRS printing responsibility would have meant just simply relocating the operation from JPRS to P&PD. The JPRS operation being primarily a duplicating function was of little or no interest to P&PD because the Division was interested in higher quality offset printing operations. During the past eight years, P&PD has automated many of their printing operations and plan for further automation. This automation effort leads to the feasibility of deriving some efficiency and quality improvements in the overall printing support of the JPRS publications. Additionally, management and management philosophy has changed; that is, the Division now wants to support as many Agency printing applications as possible regardless of whether the application is duplicating, copying, or offset printing. These factors, along with the relocation of JPRS and the FBIS/JPRS automation initiatives, make this an appropriate time to reevaluate the feasibility of P&PD assuming the JPRS printing responsibilities.

6.0 Discussion

6.1 JPRS Printing Production Requirements

- 6.1.1 Attachment B contains an overview of JPRS printing production requirements along with a statistical history of those requirements. JPRS currently prints 55 publications which range in copy requirements from under 100 to over 300 copies. As

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previously stated, they print an average of 13.4 reports per day containing an average total of 1.244 pages and 11.7 photographs printed daily. The number of original pages generated by JPRS has increased 47.36 percent between 1975 and 1982 while the number of pages printed between those same years has increased by 105.21 percent. The amount of photographs in the JPRS product has fluctuated over the past eight years. The number of photographs increased from 1975 to 1979, decreased in 1980 and 1981, with a slight increase in 1982 and a projected decrease in 1983. Less than five percent of the JPRS publications contain photographs. Attachment C outlines the JPRS photographic requirements and shows some recent examples of photographs used in JPRS publications.

- 6.1.2 There are few, if any, peaks and valleys in the JPRS printing production requirements. The daily/monthly volume is fairly consistent with an overall upward volume trend. The throughput requirements for JPRS publications are not flexible. The material is dated before it is received by the Printshop and must be printed in chronological order. In conversations between P&PD and JPRS personnel, it was agreed that a realistic throughput time for JPRS publications was 48 hours from the time they are received by the print shop.

6.2 JPRS Printing Production Process

- 6.2.1 JPRS currently has approximately 1000 contractors who contribute translation/writing to their 55 publications. These contractors complete their work on typewriters and/or word processors and submit it to JPRS for publication. These articles/books then go through an editing process where they are corrected/formated and put together in a camera ready copy format (typewritten pages with photos attached) ready for printing. A cover master is created, a work sheet/requisition (Attachment D) is attached, and the job is sent to the print shop.
- 6.2.2 When the JPRS print shop receives the job, it is printed (with the exception of priorities) on a first in first out basis. The first step in processing the job through the print shop is the creation of a master (paper plate) for the printing press (duplicators). The job is then run on the press. Once the press run is complete, the job is collated off line and then stapled together. If the job contains photographs, they are sized, screened, merged with the text, and run through the

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listing of the currently used JPRS printing equipment.

- 6.3.3 The JPRS FY-1983 projected printing budget is \$363,500. The principle items contained in the budget are \$264,400 for supplies, \$27,500 for maintenance, and \$45,000 for equipment replacement. Attachment G contains specific budget line items.
- 6.3.4 The JPRS Printshop occupies 3735 square feet of Agency rented floor space at 1000 Glebe Road, Arlington, VA. The annual rental cost of this floor space is \$37,987.00. If the operation is expected to remain at this site, \$62,500.00 worth of renovations will be necessary to meet GSA safety recommendations, local code requirements, and minimum comfort standards for ventilating and air conditioning. A detailed estimate for the required renovations is contained in Attachment H.
- 6.3.5 In addition to the printing functions, the JPRS printshop maintains/stores back issue copies of their publications. This function occupies 250/300 square feet of floor space. The JPRS printshop personnel services government-wide requests for these publications.

6.4 P&PD Printing Operations

- 6.4.1 P&PD provides centralized printing and photographic support for the Agency servicing all directorates and components. Its Main Printing Plant operates three shifts a day, seven days a week and 365 days a year. Attachment I contains a current P&PD printing plant profile.
- 6.4.2 Over the past several years, P&PD has automated and modernized its printing plant and equipment in an effort to provide the Agency with the highest quality product with a rapid job turnaround time in the most cost-effective manner. P&PD currently uses its Electronic Text Editing and Composition System (ETECS) for text editing, composition, and some limited page makeup. It currently has in-house a black and white photographic scanner for digitizing, screening, sizing, and manipulating half tone photographs and graphics. There is a color scanner currently on order and scheduled for delivery in August. P&PD is also utilizing a laser platemaker to create plates direct from hard copy camera ready documents. This device eliminates the offset photography/camera layout function entirely. P&PD currently has a Request for Proposal (RFP) out to various vendors for the acquisition of an

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duplicator a second time. All JPRS production is in a cut sheet (8 1/2 x 11 inch page) format. Once the job is completed, it is then boxed, bundled, and/or enveloped per predetermined distribution list. It is then mailed via the Agency courier system. Some 35 percent of the JPRS publications carry a For Official Use Only control. The remainder are uncontrolled.

6.3 JPRS Printshop Support (Personnel, Equipment, Budget, and Floorspace)

6.3.1 The fourteen positions needed to support the JPRS printing requirements include one Reproduction Manager/Chief, one Foreman, one Offset Photographer, six Offset Press Duplicator Operators, four Bindery Operators, and one Platemaker Equipment Operator. As previously stated, the JPRS printshop operates one shift five days a week. If there is a work backlog or a large priority job that needs to be printed, overtime is used to remedy the situation. In the first four months of 1983, the JPRS Printshop used an average of 4 hours per day or 84 hours per month in overtime. Nine of the thirteen employees working for the JPRS are Agency staff employees. Four are contract employees not Agency cleared. There is a vacant Offset Duplicator Press Operator position. Attachment E outlines the personnel resources, and contains an organization chart of the JPRS Printshop and a listing of the current personnel assigned. Also attached is a chart showing overtime usage over the past four years.

6.3.2 JPRS printing equipment consists of four tandem (two sided) two single duplicators, one Xerox 9200, two Bruning Platemakers, three collators, four stitchers, a paper cutter, a vacuum frame and a light table. The majority of the printing is done on the tandem duplicators, which print both sides of the paper at one time. The Xerox 9200 is used to print 5x8 biographic cards for the Office of Central Reference, DDI. These cards contain biographic information that has been prepared by JPRS. The 9200 is also used to print JPRS administrative documents and extra copies of previously printed JPRS reports. This copier is presently funded by the P&PD Copier Management Program. The condition of the various pieces of equipment varies from excellent to fair. Equipment maintenance is performed by an outside contractor. Annual equipment maintenance costs are approximately \$27,500. Attachment F contains a

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automated page makeup system. This system will allow the Division to merge text from the ETEC system, graphics from the black and white or color scanner, and create fully made up pages and output them initially to a typesetter and in the future to a laser platemaker. This system will become part of an Agency-wide automated publishing network (see Attachment J).

- 6.4.3 In addition to the automation in the prepress area, P&PD has acquired new printing and binding equipment over the past few years. P&PD's printing operation primarily uses the offset lithographic printing process. Both sheet-feed and web (roll) presses are used to satisfy P&PD production requirements. On these presses, jobs are printed in multiples of eight, sixteen, thirty-two, or forty-eight pages. After printing, these multiple page signatures are folded or cut into 8 1/2 x 11 inch pages and then collated or bound into books/documents. Additionally, P&PD has the capability to produce large size (up to 50 inch) maps and graphics. These productions can be produced in either black and white or color. The P&PD bindery operation has the capability to staple (side or saddle stitch), perfect bind (glue), or spiral bind documents. The Bindery Branch also has a computerized system which is used for maintaining and updating dissemination lists and labeling envelopes.
- 6.4.4 P&PD also has offset duplicating equipment and high speed copiers that are used to provide quick turnaround service on low volume jobs. Additionally, P&PD provides a photographic support service for micrographics, black and white and color photo finishing, motion picture and television (videotaping) production, and design and presentation (briefing aids) support. P&PD has its own inhouse maintenance staff which provides the majority of maintenance support for most of the production equipment.
- 6.4.5 Overall, when compared to capacity, P&PD equipment utilization is low (25-35%). this equipment capacity is necessary in order to meet time critical requirements for current intelligence projects. While the Division has equipment capacity, it is limited in personnel resources with the current workload and around-the-clock coverage requirement there is little, if any, excess personnel resource capacity in P&PD.

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6.5 P&PD/JPRS Printing Operations Comparison

6.5.1 When comparing P&PD and JPRS printing operations, the first thing that comes to mind is the capabilities and capacities of the two operations. P&PD is structured to support medium to high volume printing requirements with high quality output. P&PD is also structured to meet several different types of requirements from various components in the Agency. JPRS on the other hand is structured to meet only a low to medium volume requirement for its own organization. JPRS cannot handle any color requirements. During the current fiscal year, JPRS has had to use considerable overtime due to increased requirements and understaffing. JPRS is a cut sheet operation using single 8 1/2 x 11 inch sheets of paper to print to whereas P&PD uses either large sheets or roll paper to print multiple pages at one time. JPRS uses paper plates/master to produce its product whereas P&PD uses metal plates. The paper plates are less expensive, the metal plates produce a higher quality product. JPRS is a one shift five-day-week operation with limited equipment/personnel resources whereas P&PD has a large amount of equipment capacity with personnel that can be used to respond to priority requirements. JPRS is operating at almost full capacity and has limited expansion capability. Its current floor space does not allow for anything but minimum expansion and hinders the acquisition/implementation of automated equipment.

6.5.2 Attachment K outlines a P&PD/JPRS material cost and work hour analysis of producing the JPRS publications. The analysis is based on JPRS FY 1982 production statistics. The analysis is also based on producing all the JPRS jobs in P&PD via the laser platemaker and the web press. The analysis shows that if all jobs are produced in this manner there would be an additional daily printing cost of \$77.98 (\$19,572.98 annually). All the jobs however, would not be printed in this manner. The job profiles contained in Attachment 1 indicate that 32 (58 percent) of the 55 JPRS publications lend themselves to the laser platemaker web press operation. The other 23 publications (42 percent) would best be suited for production on the sheetfed presses offset duplicators or high speed copiers. Overall, as P&PD gains experience with planning and producing the JPRS on the proper equipment, there will be a cost savings instead of an increase in daily cost.

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- 6.5.3 Printing costs alone aren't the only factors in considering a possible P&PD takeover. There are also floor space, equipment and maintenance costs that must be given consideration. When taking into consideration the annual increased \$19,572 printing costs and subtracting from that the annual \$37,987 JPRS floor space rental and \$27,500 annual maintenance there is a minimum overall Agency annual cost savings/avoidance of \$45,915 if P&PD were to assume the JPRS printing responsibilities. There are also intangible cost savings that would be associated with a P&PD takeover of this function. These intangible savings are associated with less administrative (overhead) costs to manage a consolidated function versus a decentralized one. There would also be less vendor supply and maintenance contracts that would have to be managed and combining supply purchases would, in all probability, reduce overall cost. Additionally, the \$37,987 floor space rental is an annual cost avoidance because, in all probability, the space vacated by the Printshop will be used for new JPRS requirements.
- 6.5.4 In addition to cost, another criteria that should be considered in deciding whether or not a P&PD takeover is feasible and/or practical is the overall quality of JPRS publications. The P&PD facility offers an opportunity for an overall improvement in quality with little or no additional costs. Also, the FBIS/JPRS modernization plan calls for automating the textual input of the JPRS publications. If in fact the textual data is automated/digitized, it would allow the data to be typeset which would reduce the overall original page volume by 30 percent (typesetting allows for word/data compaction) and greatly improves quality. With the original page volume reduced, 30 percent of the printed page volume would be reduced a like amount. The digital data would also provide the capability to alter the publication format which could be used to improve the overall appearance of the product. Attachment L contains some samples of typeset JPRS material compared to the currently produced product.
- 6.5.5 With automation, JPRS could be linked to Agency automated publishing network and P&PD's Digital Prepress System. These actions will improve the overall quality of the product, reduce job throughput time, and reduce the overall cost of the publication.

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6.6 P&PD Printing Production Career Path

6.6.1 JPRS printing production employees are currently limited in career/pay advancement possibilities. Currently, the highest paid non supervisor employee in the JPRS printshop is paid at \$12.47 per hour. The highest paid non supervisor employee in P&PD is paid at \$17.53 per hour. Additionally, there are trade uprates and work leader P&PD positions that pay in excess of \$18.00 per hour. These pay rates do not include a second or third shift night differential that may be acquired by some of the personnel. In addition to pay, the employees can be trained in more than one printing trade, which will provide an opportunity for advancement, job satisfaction, and/or job enrichment. See Attachment M for the current P&PD printing position pay schedule.

6.7 P&PD JPRS Support

6.7.1 If P&PD were to assume responsibility for JPRS printing support, there are many procedural questions that would have to be answered by an implementation task team made up of JPRS and P&PD personnel. There are however, certain issues that have been raised by JPRS personnel that can be addressed at this time. These issues are as follows:

6.7.1.a Placement of JPRS Printshop Personnel

In order to support JPRS requirements, L3 positions listed in Attachment E must be transferred to the OL. The majority of the personnel would be assigned to P&PD's Press or Bindery Branch and placed in the Division apprenticeship program at a percentage rate comparable to their existing salary. From there they would receive training and would progress through the apprenticeship program and reach Journeyman status. Contract personnel not cleared would have to receive an Agency clearance from the Office of Security prior to coming to P&PD. Initially, the personnel would be used primarily to support JPRS requirements. They would however, be trained to provide overall support to P&PD requirements.

6.7.1.b JPRS Printing Equipment

All JPRS printing equipment as listed in Attachment F would be transferred to P&PD. In the case of the Xerox 9200 (which is funded by

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P&PD), a medium volume copier would be provided as a replacement to meet JPRS administrative printing requirements. If P&PD assumes the JPRS printing responsibility, JPRS would have no in-house printing capability.

6.7.1.c JPRS Budget

If P&PD were to assume responsibility for JPRS printing requirements, it will be necessary to transfer all FY 1984 and FY 1985 operational funds to P&PD that are allocated to JPRS for printing support. These funds will be necessary for supplies and/or any additional equipment that will be necessary to meet the requirement. P&PD will assume budget responsibility in FY-86.

6.7.1.d The Printing of JPRS Copyright and FOUO Material, Including Photos

P&PD currently prints similar material for FBIS and prints all classifications of material for the Agency. P&PD would support this requirement for JPRS.

6.7.1.e The Storage and Servicing Request of JPRS Reports that have been Previously Printed

This support would have to continue to be provided by JPRS or have the requestors go to other Agency sources. P&PD does not have the space or the personnel to provide this service. However, as with other FBIS reports, P&PD will continue to reprint and supply current reports that FBIS/LRB requires.

6.7.1.f JPRS Automation Support

P&PD will support JPRS automation efforts in terms of electronically receiving data and typesetting and printing it within the Division. P&PD will support pilot tests in the near term and provide overall support in the future.

6.7.1.g JPRS Report Format/Appearance

No changes in format or appearance of JPRS issuances will be effected without prior approval of JPRS.

6.7.1.h JPRS Distribution

P&PD would assume responsibility for distribution of all JPRS products. The successful transfer of

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printing operations is contingent upon developing a compatible distribution-change system between FBIS and P&PD. P&PD will insure that distribution changes are effected on a weekly basis.

6.7.1.i Printing Support for JPRS AD Hoc Requirements

P&PD would assume responsibility for JPRS' printing and disseminating ad hoc issuances such as specialized reports, reprints, reference aids, newsletters, glossaries, handbooks and supplements, and biographic cards for OCR.

6.7.1.j Photo and Graphics Requirements for JPRS

P&PD would assume responsibility for all photo and graphics requirements for JPRS reports and any additional photographic support performed by the JPRS photographer.

7.0 Conclusions

7.1 Based on the analysis and the information gathered for and contained in this study, it is both feasible and practical for P&PD to assume the printing production responsibility for the JPRS publications. This conclusion is based on the following facts:

- a. P&PD has the capability and versatility to provide JPRS with a higher quality product in quicker production throughput time.
- b. Although initially the actual printing cost will be higher, there are overall annual dollar savings in excess of \$45,000 to the Agency if P&PD were to assume the JPRS printing function.
- c. The P&PD's assumption of JPRS's printing responsibility will provide a better opportunity for developing and implementing an automated JPRS publishing system whereby the quality and format of the publication can be improved and further cost savings can be obtained.
- d. P&PD assumption of this responsibility provides the Agency with better overall management and support of Agency printing requirements including better equipment, space, personnel utilization, and cost savings by consolidating supply purchases and obtaining bulk rate

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discounts, consolidating budgets, and administrative support.

- e. JPRS printing personnel are provided a better career path with more opportunities for advancement by learning a variety of job skills which will provide greater job satisfaction.

8.0 Recommendations

8.1 It is recommended that P&PD assume the responsibility for supporting all JPRS printing production requirements as soon as possible. It is also recommended that JPRS transfer to P&PD all personnel, equipment, and funding that is currently used or that is programmed for support of their printing production requirements.

8.2 In order to implement the recommendation outlined above, it is further recommended that a P&PD/JPRS Task Team be assigned to develop and document both a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the two involved components, and an overall implementation plan/schedule. This task team will also determine the actual personnel equipment and FY-84 funds to be transferred to P&PD. The MOU and implementation plan should be developed on or before 30 September 1983 with the overall implementation of the recommendation occurring in phases between September and December 1983.

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Attachment A

JPRS
PRINTING PLANT
PROFILE

JPRS PRINTING PLANT PROFILE

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1. Location: 1000 Glebe Rd., Arlington, VA
2. Floor Space (Sq. Ft.): 3735 (\$37,987.00 FY-82 rental)
3. Number of Positions: 14
4. FY-82 Operating Budget: \$558,000
 - a. Salaries: \$257,556
 - b. Equipment/Supplies/Maintenance: \$242,457
5. Equipment:
 - a. 6-AM Multilith Duplicators
 - b. 1-NuArc Vaccum Frame
 - c. 1-ICONICS Light Table
 - d. 1-Thomas Rotomatic Collator (50 bin)
 - e. 1-Pitney Bowes Romatic Collator (50 bin)
 - f. 1-Standard Borg Collator (30 bin)
 - g. 4-Stichers (Bostich, Acme-Morrison, Interlake, and Pitney Bowes)
 - ~~h. 1-Intimus Paper Shredder~~
 - i. 2-Bruning Electrostatic Platemakers
 - j. 1-Challenge Paper Cutter
 - k. 1-Xerox 9200
6. Production:
 - a. No. of Publications Supported: 55
 - b. Total Reports 1982: 3,368
(1) Average No. of Reports Per Day: 13.4
 - c. Total Original Pages 1982: 312,414
(1) Average No. of Original Pages Per Day: 1,244
 - d. Total Impressions (Pages) Printed 1982: 50,784,674
(1) Average Impression (Pages) Printed Per Day: 202,329
 - e. Total Photos 1982: 2,958
(1) Average Photos Per Day: 11.7

Attachment B

JPRS
PRINTING PRODUCTION
REQUIREMENTS

REPORT NAME	NO OF COPIES
USSR REPORT: Meteorology & Hydrology	51
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality	82
Mongolia Report	92
USSR REPORT: Agriculture	103
USSR REPORT: Consumer Goods and Domestic Trade	106
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Epidemiology	115
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea	117
USSR REPORT: Construction & Related Industries	120
USSR REPORT: Sociological Studies	122
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Scientific Affairs	124
USSR REPORT: Machine Tool and Metal-working Equipment	125
USSR REPORT: Transportation	125
USSR REPORT: Chemistry	128
USSR REPORT: International Economic Relations	130
USSR REPORT: Problems of the Far East	131
USSR REPORT: Engineering & Equipment	132
USSR REPORT: Human Resources	133
USSR REPORT: Earth Sciences	138
CHINA REPORT: Agriculture	139
USSR REPORT: Energy	143
CHINA REPORT: Plant & Installation Data	146
USSR REPORT: Material Science & Metallurgy	148
WEST EUROPE REPORT	184
WEST EUROPE REPORT: S&T	174
Sub-Saharan African Report	166
Japan Report	175
Korean Affairs Report	164
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Economic and Industrial Affairs	157
USSR REPORT: Science and Technology Policy	192
USSR REPORT: LIFE SCIENCES: Effects on Nonionizing Electromagnetic Radiation	193
USSR REPORT: Physics & Mathematics	162
USSR REPORT: Electronics & Electrical Engineering	179
USSR REPORT: Cybernetics, Computers & Automation Technology	187
USSR REPORT: LIFE SCIENCES: Biomedical & Behavioral Sciences	184
USSR REPORT: Space Biology & Aerospace Medicine	174
USSR REPORT: World Economy and International Relations	157
USSR REPORT: Translations from KOMMUNIST	170
USSR REPORT: Economic Affairs	182
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research, & Development	202

REPORT NAME	NO OF COPIES
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Political, Sociological & Military Affairs	206
USSR REPORT: USA, Economics, Politics Ideology	215
SOUTHEASE ASIA REPORT	216
LATIN AMERICA REPORT	230
CHINA REPORT: Economic Affairs	224
USSR REPORT: Political & Sociological Affairs	237
NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA REPORT	239
CHINA REPORT: Science & Technology	242
USSR REPORT: Space	243
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development & Proliferation	251
CHINA REPORT: Red Flag	252
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Translations on Terrorism	265
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs	289
CHINA REPORT: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs	314
USSR REPORT: Military Affairs	333

UNDER 100 COPIES

3

USSR REPORT: Meteorology & Hydrology	51
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality	82
Mongolia Report	92

100 - 150 COPIES

19

USSR REPORT: Agriculture	103
USSR REPORT: Consumer Goods and Domestic Trade	106
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Epidemiology	115
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea	117
USSR REPORT: Construction & Related Industries	120
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USSR REPORT: Earth Sciences	138
CHINA REPORT: Agriculture	139
USSR REPORT: Energy	143
CHINA REPORT: Plant & Installation Data	146
USSR REPORT: Material Science & Metallurgy	148

150 - 200 COPIES

16

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USSR REPORT: Cybernetics, Computers & Automation Technology	187

USSR REPORT: LIFE SCIENCES: Biomedical & Behavioral Sciences	184
USSR REPORT: Space Biology & Aerospace Medicine	174
USSR REPORT: World Economy and International Relations	157
USSR REPORT: Translations from KOMMUNIST	170
USSR REPORT: Economic Affairs	182

OVER 200 COPIES
14

WORLD WIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research, & Development	202
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Political, Sociological & Military Affairs	206
USSR REPORT: USA, Economics, Politics Ideology	215
SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT	216
LATIN AMERICA REPORT	230
CHINA REPORT: Economic Affairs	224
USSR REPORT: Political & Sociological Affairs	237
NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA REPORT	239
CHINA REPORT: Science & Technology	242
USSR REPORT: Space	243
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development & Proliferation	251
CHINA REPORT: Red Flag	252
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Translations on Terrorism	265
WORLD WIDE REPORT: Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs	289

OVER 300 COPIES -
2

CHINA REPORT: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs	314
USSR REPORT: Military Affairs	333

JPRS OFF-SET PRESS PRODUCTION: MASTERS

Fiscal Year	Total	Increase Over Previous Year	Increase Over 1975
=====			
1975	212,009	---	---
1976	225,694	6.45%	6.45%
1977	235,374	4.29%	11.02%
1978	289,424	22.96%	36.51%
1979	299,174	3.37%	41.11%
1980	283,822	-5.13%	33.87%
1981	274,710	-3.21%	29.57%
1982	312,414	13.73%	47.36%
*1983	(325,876)	(4.31%)	(53.71%)

* 1983 estimate based on Oct 82 - Mar 83 figures.

JPRS OFF-SET PRESS PRODUCTION: IMPRESSIONS

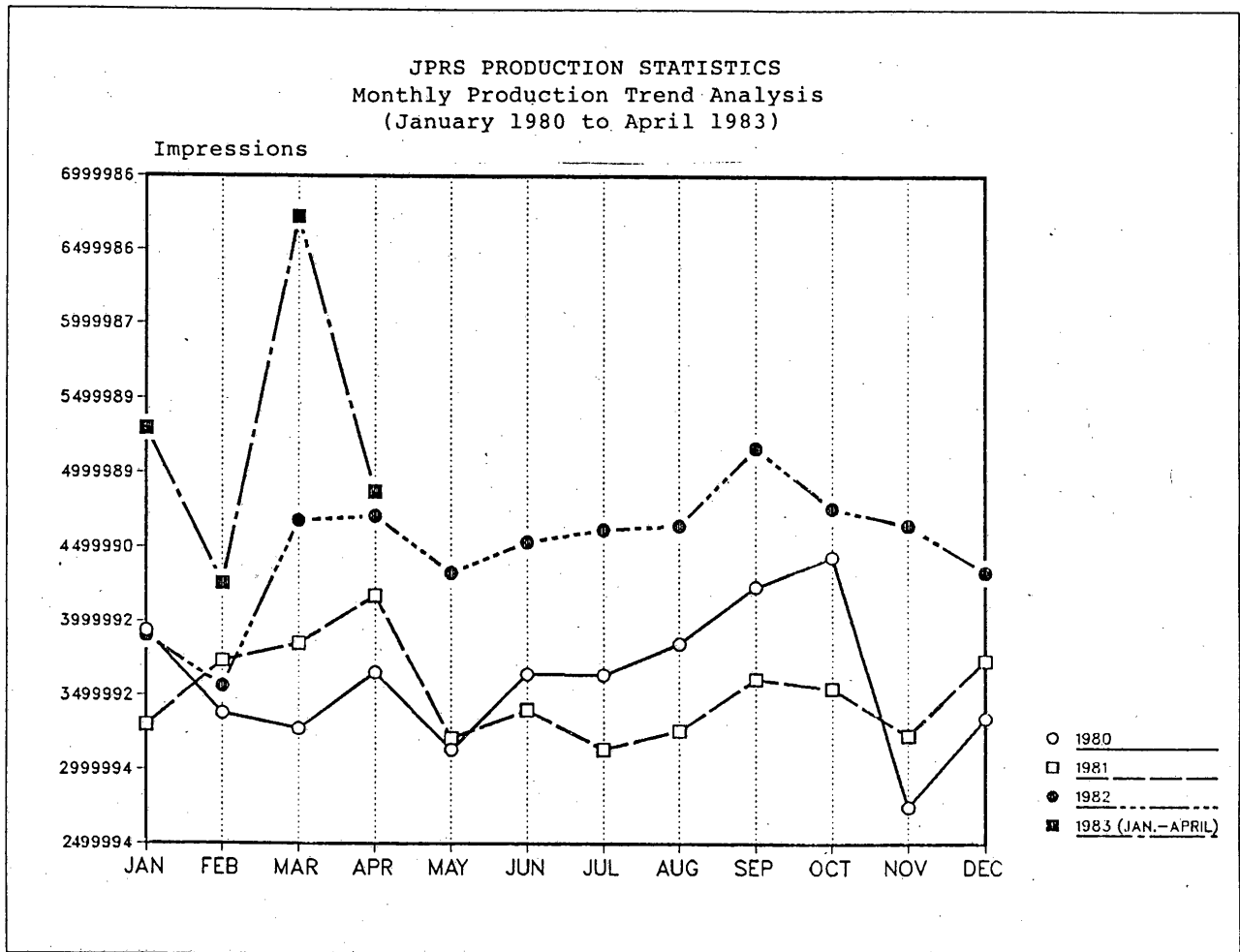
Fiscal Year	Total	Increase Over Previous Year	Increase Over 1975
=====			
1975	24,747,968	---	---
1976	26,194,563	5.85%	5.85%
1977	28,974,444	10.61%	17.08%
1978	37,264,904	28.61%	50.58%
1979	42,902,279	15.13%	73.36%
1980	41,186,468	-4.00%	66.42%
1981	42,242,466	2.56%	70.69%
1982	50,784,674	20.22%	105.21%
*1983	(60,051,872)	(18.25%)	(142.65%)

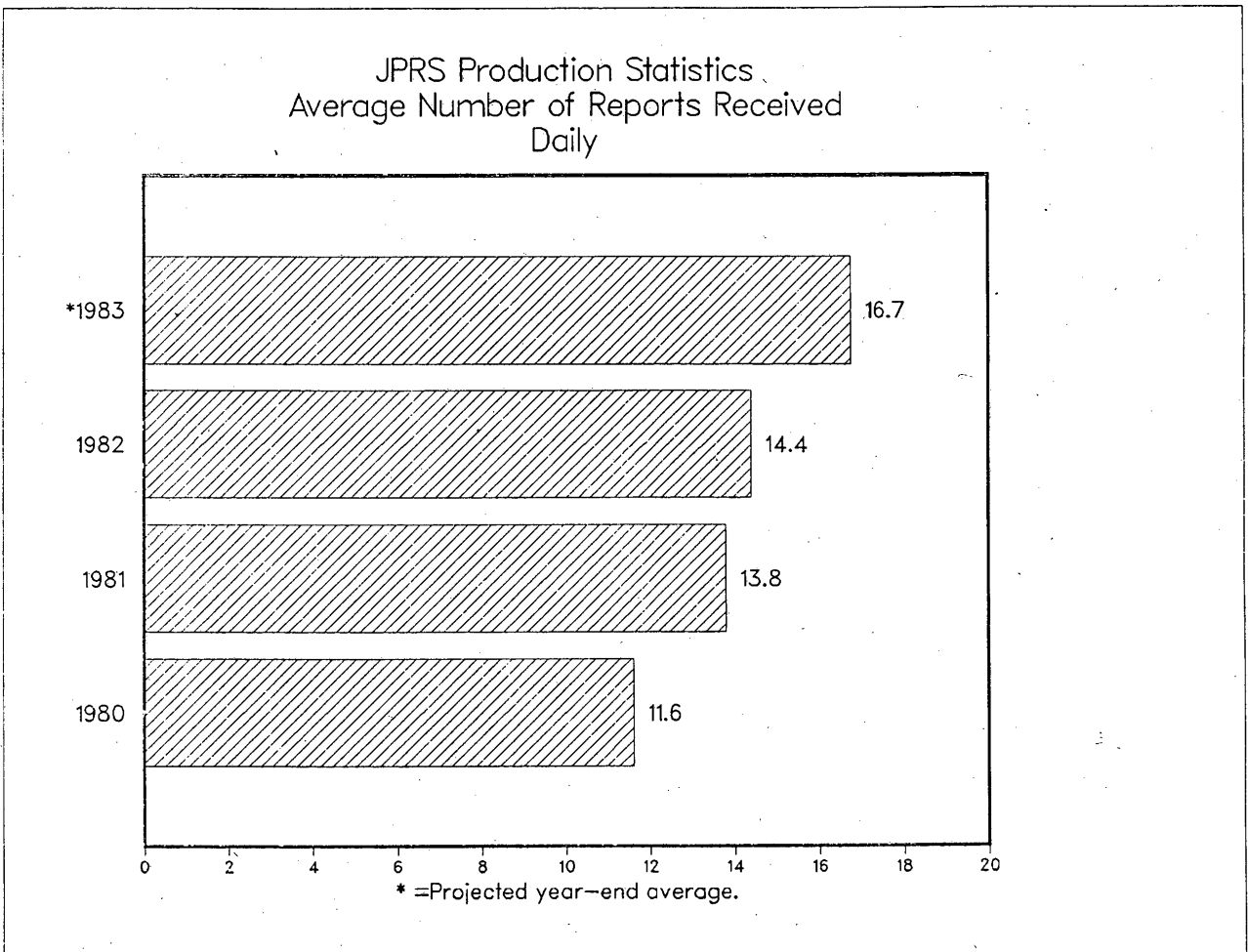
* 1983 estimate based on Oct 82 - Mar 83 figures.

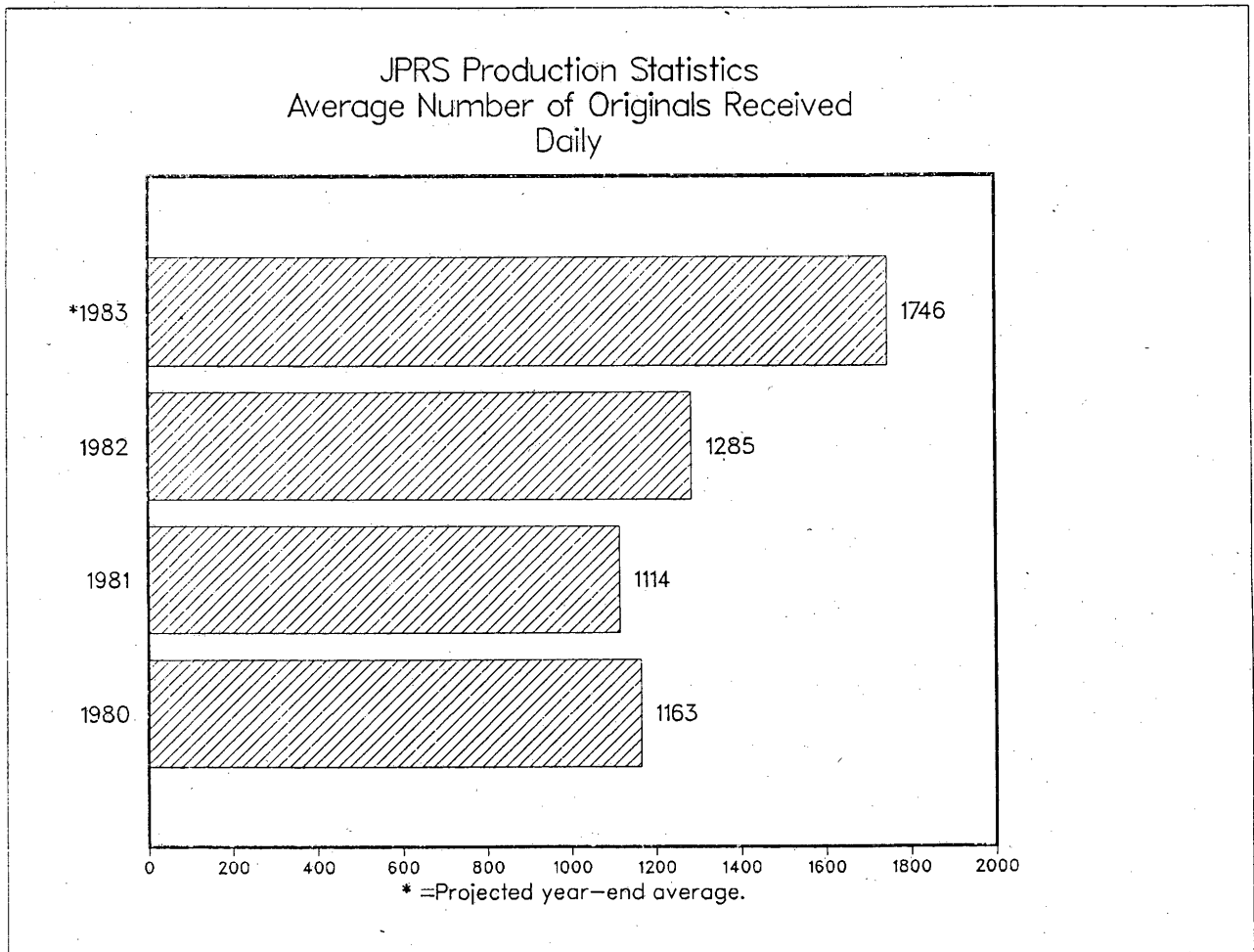
JPRS TOTAL REPORTS AND PHOTOS

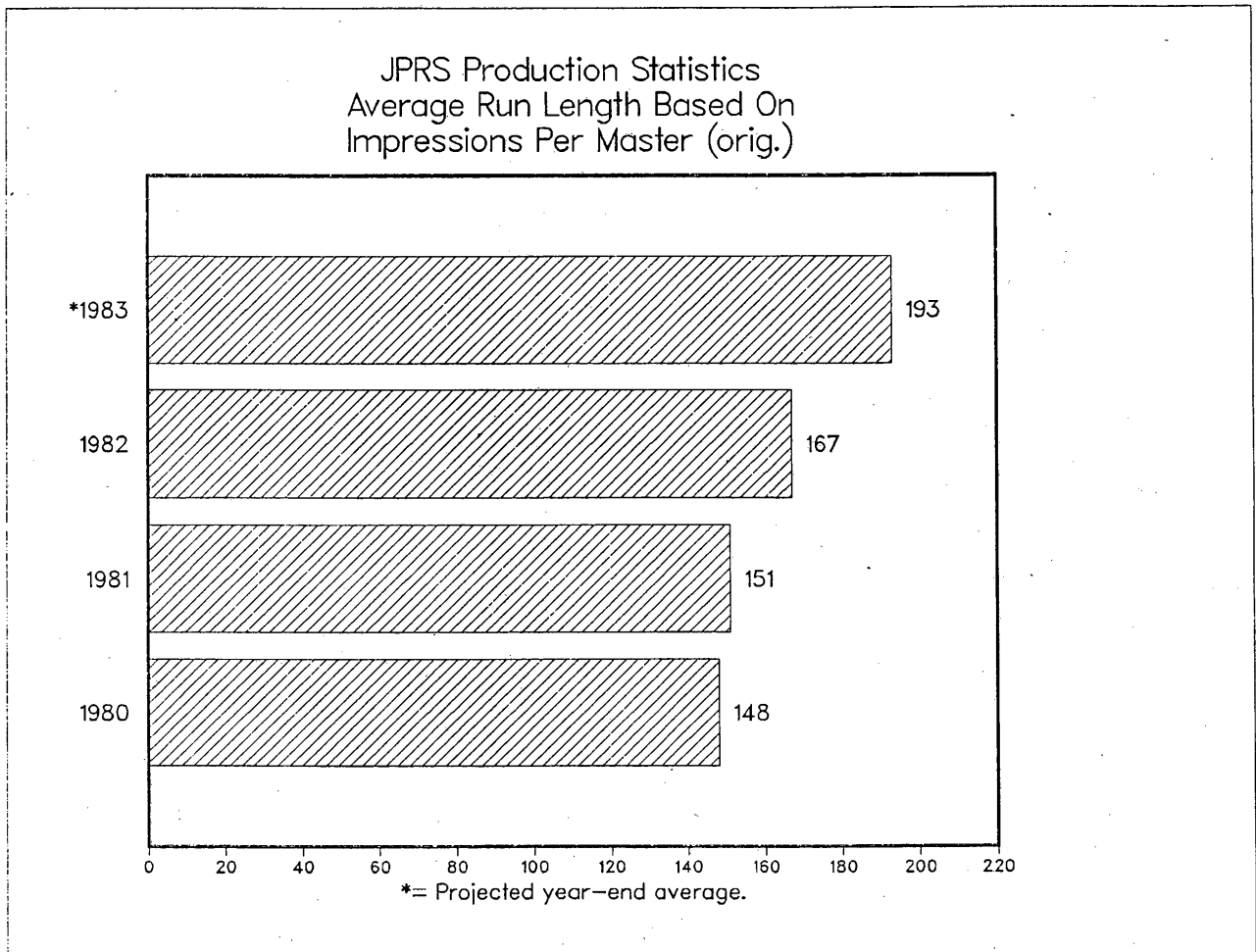
Fiscal Year	Reports	Photos
1975	3,182	2,103
1976	3,277	2,741
1977	2,810	4,063
1978	2,703	4,560
1979	2,995	4,232
1980	2,808	3,864
1981	3,351	2,862
1982	3,368	2,958
*1983	(3,342)	(2,472)

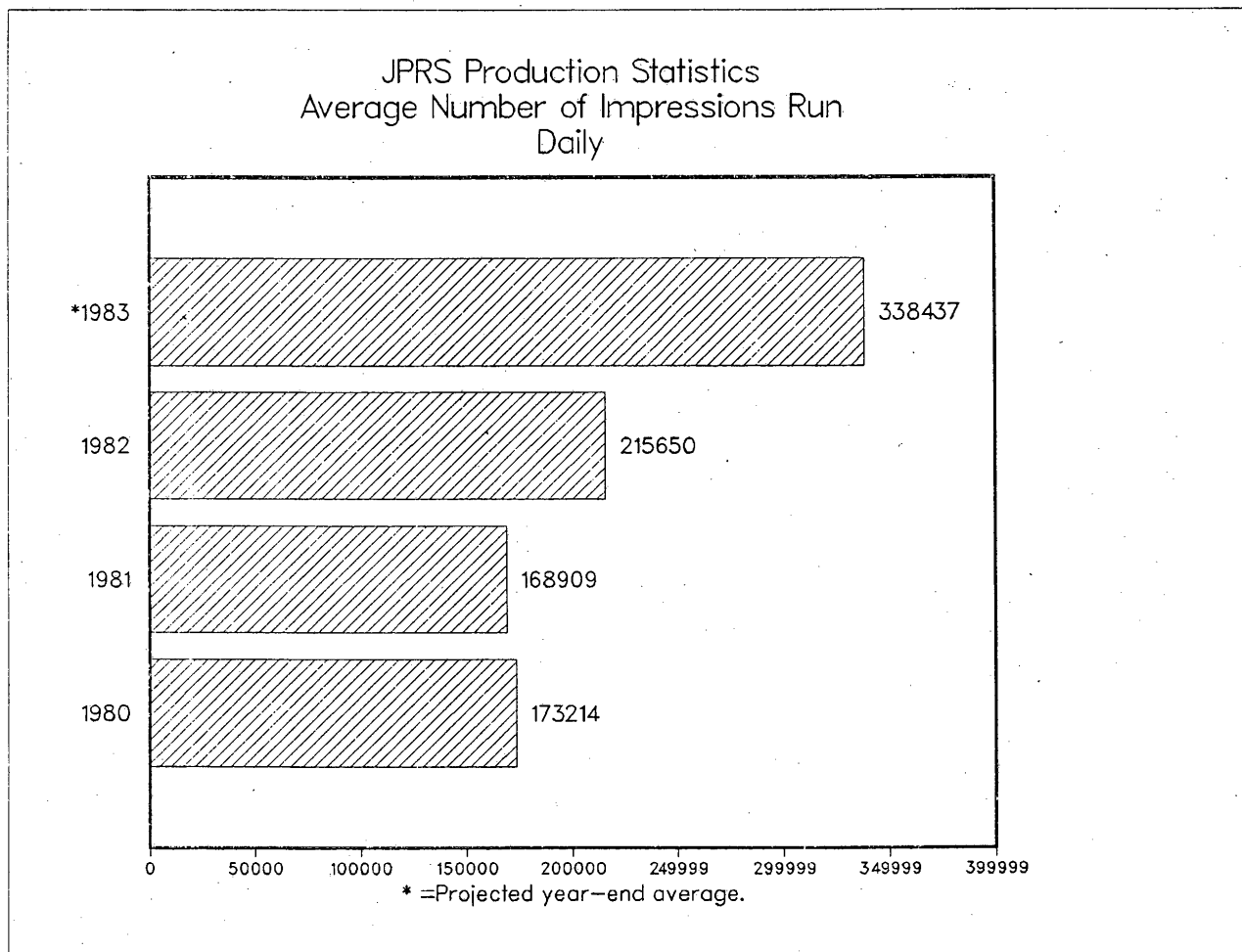
* 1983 estimate based on Oct 82 - Mar 83 figures.







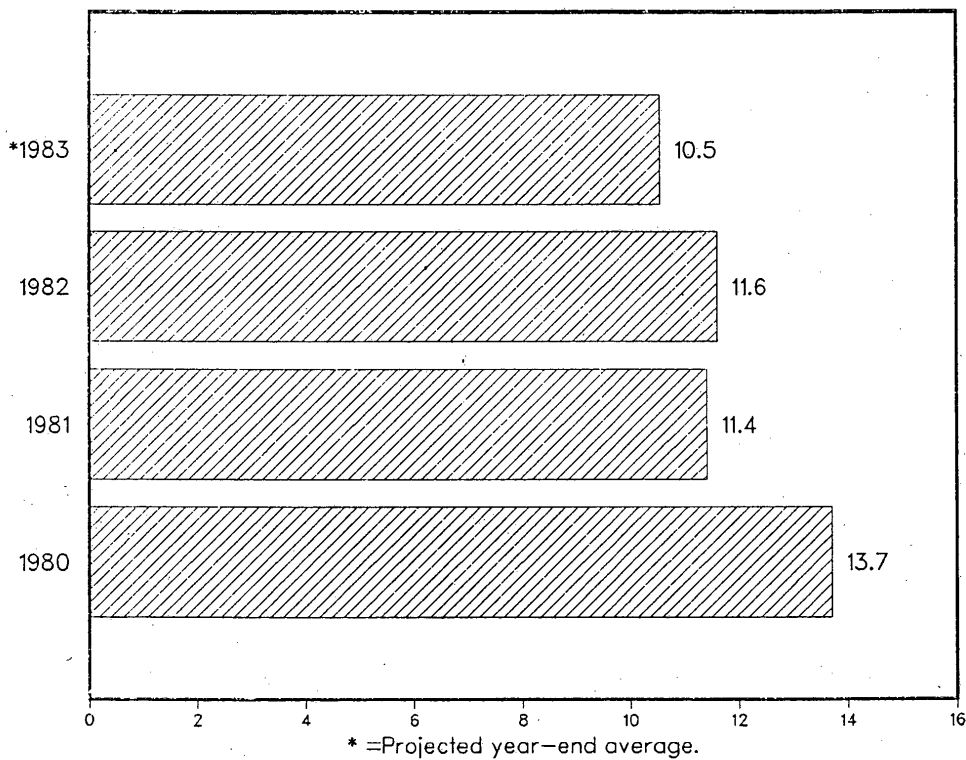




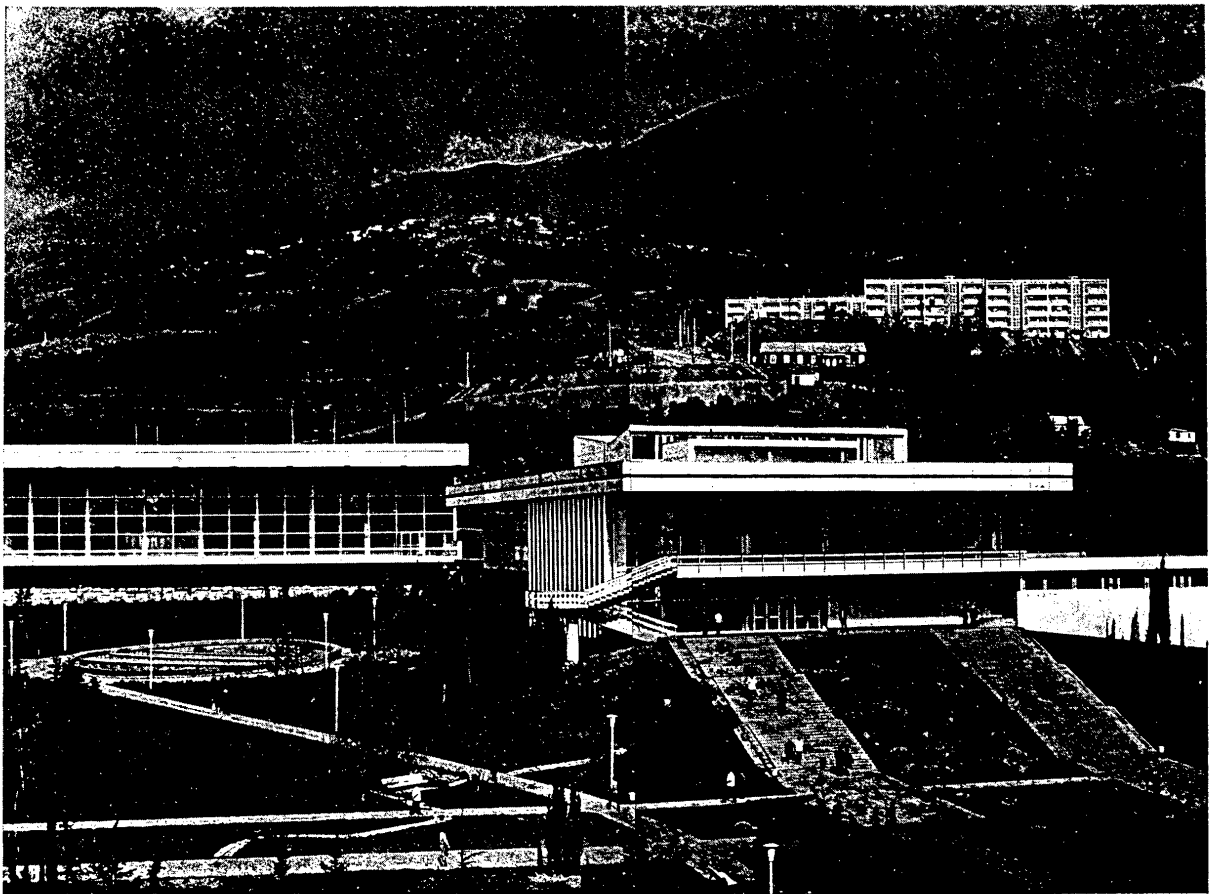
Attachment C

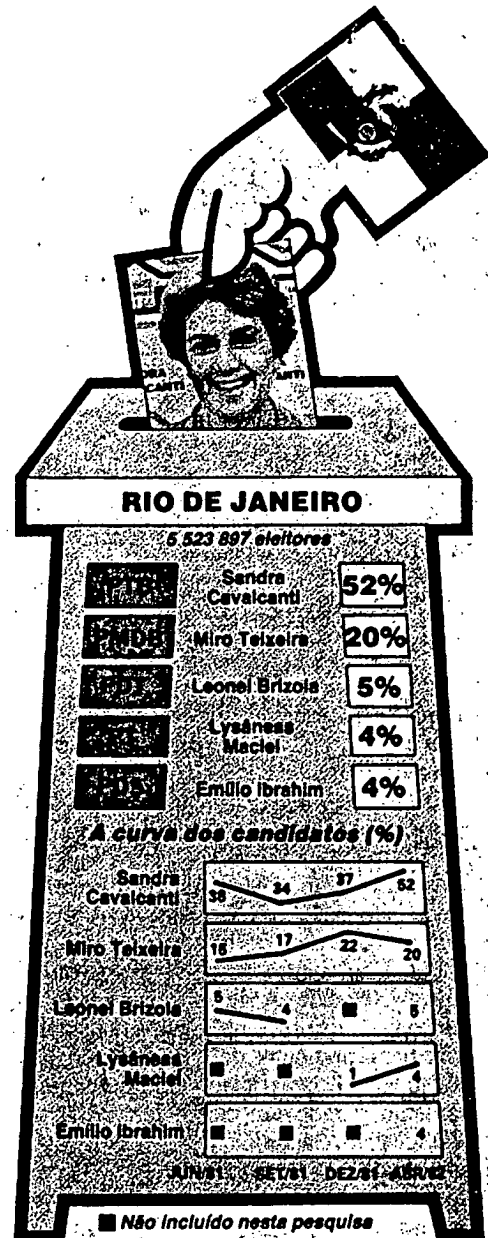
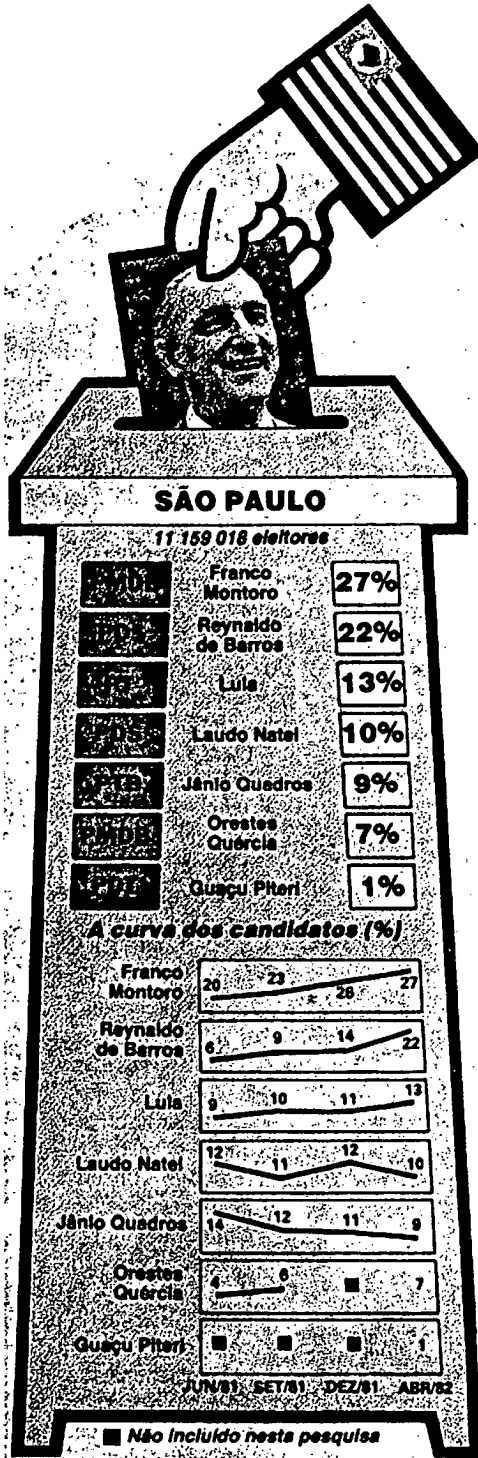
JPRS
PHOTOGRAPHIC
REQUIREMENTS

JPRS Production Statistics Average Number of Photographs Received Daily



"Crimea" Central Sanatorium [continued]. Panorama from the sleeping quarters, upper level of the sanatorium.





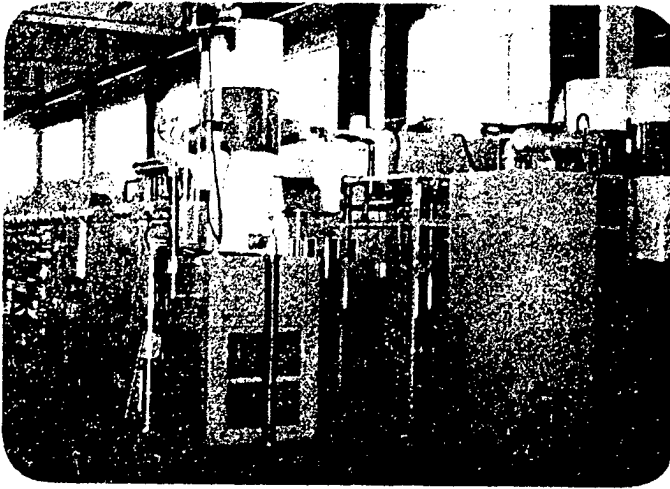


Figure 3. The 200 MHz and 5 MHz high-frequency transmitters which accelerate the protons.

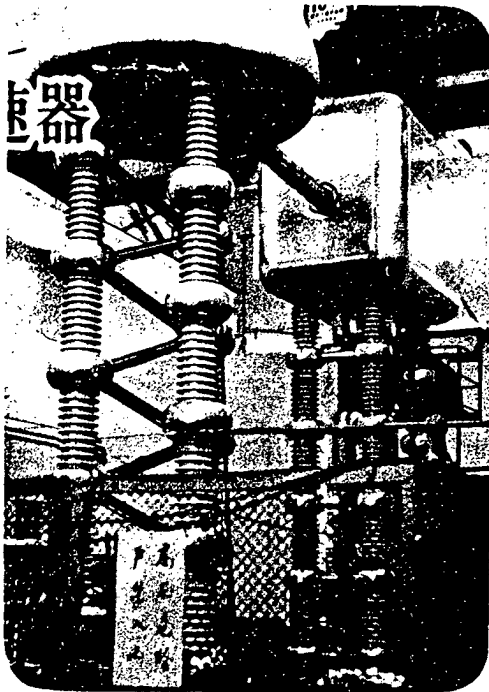


Figure 4. The preinjector. Its role is to accelerate the free protons produced to 750,000 electron volts.

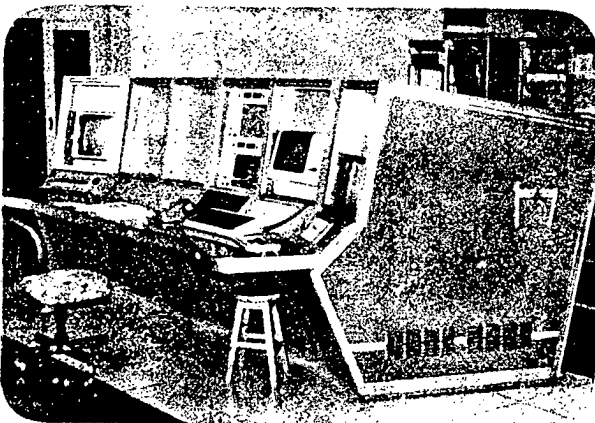


Figure 5. The accelerator's central control console. By means of computers and an interface system, it controls and monitors the accelerator.

Attachment D

Current JPRS
Work Order/Requisition

JPRS
CODE

L/11335 DATE 25 May 1983

II - USSR - 4 FOUO

TITLE

TRANSLATION

THE UNITED STATES AND CONFLICTS IN
COUNTRIES OF ASIA IN THE 1970's

By V. A. KREMYENYUK

WHITE - USSR

JPRS LISTING

PAGES

W P F E
215

PAGES	<u>215</u>	STANDARD DISTR.	<u>119(0)</u>
COVER	<u>2</u>	REFERENCE	<u>10</u>
TOTAL PAGES	<u>217</u>	EXTRAS	<u>10</u>
IMPRESSIONS	<u>20163</u>	TOTAL COPIES	<u>139</u>
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS			

FOR 10-COL. PATTERSON AFIS/INC

Bldg. 520 Bolling Air ~~Force~~

FORCE BASE 20332

Attachment E

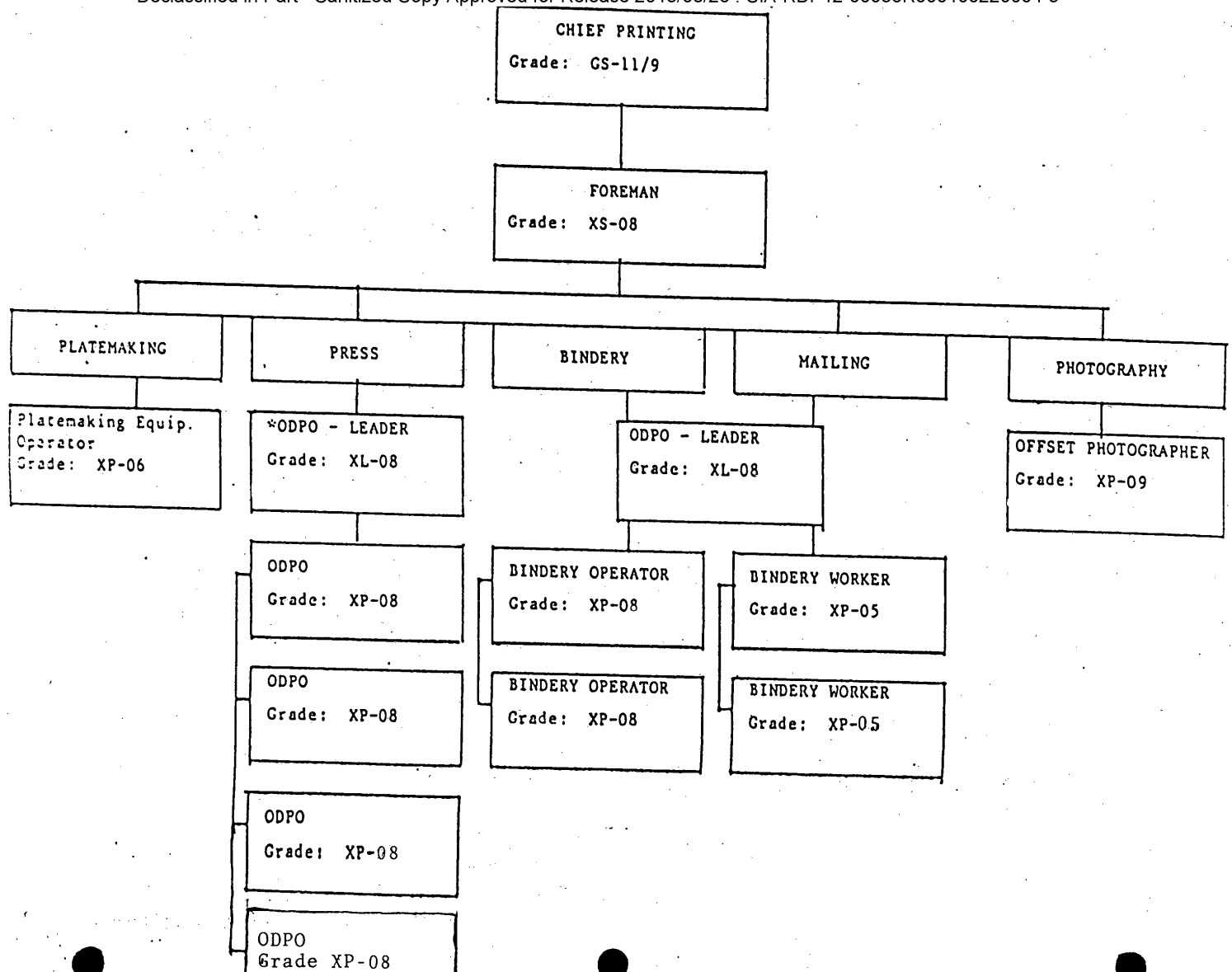
JPRS
PRINTSHOP
PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

JPRS PRINTSHOP PERSONNEL

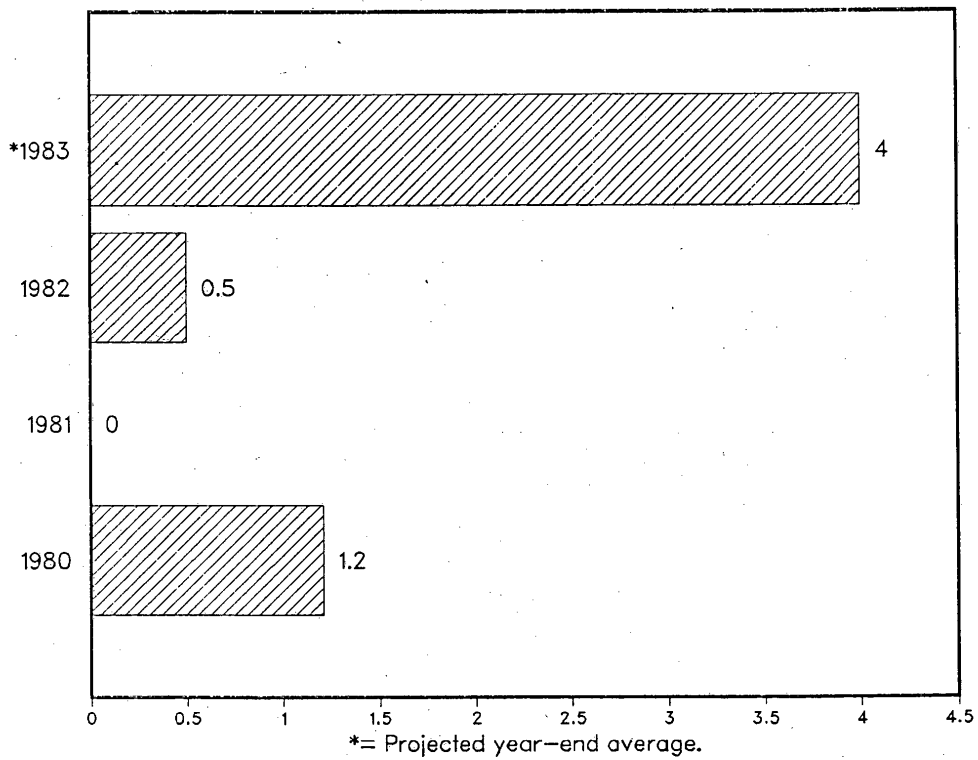
<u>Position Number</u>	<u>Position Title</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Present Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent Status</u>
1. EQ47	Reproduction Manager		GS-11	Staff
2. WS	Foreman		XS-08 (\$14.22)	Staff
3. 4414	Offset Photo		XP-09 (\$12.47)	Staff
4. WL	Offset Duplicator		XL-08	Staff
	Press Operator		(\$11.49)	
5. WL	Offset Duplicator		XL-08	Staff
	Press Operator		(\$11.49)	
6. 4417	Offset Duplicator		XP-08	Contract
	Press Operator		(\$10.44)	
7. 4417	Offset Duplicator		XP-08	Staff
	Press Operator		(\$10.44)	
8. 4417	Offset Duplicator		XP-06	Staff
	Press Operator		(\$8.64)	
9. 4417	Offset Duplicator			
	Press Operator	XP-08	Staff	
10. 4402	Bindery Operator	XP-08	Staff	
		(\$10.44)		
11. 4402	Bindery Operator	XP-08	Staff	
		(\$10.44)		
12. 4402	Bindery Operator	XP-05	Contract	
		(\$8.70)		
13. 4402	Bindery Operator			
14. 4416	Platemaking Equipment Operator	XP-06	Contract	
		(\$9.36)		

NOTE: Contract employees are not Agency cleared.

* 60% of Tucker's and Devine's duties are non printing functions.



JPRS Production Statistics Average Number of Overtime Hours Used Daily



Attachment F

JPRS
PRINTING
EQUIPMENT

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SERIAL NO.</u>	<u>MODEL</u>	<u>SIZE</u>
1) NU-ARC Vaccumn Frame	88E71-5	FT264	24x28
2) ICONICS Light Table	NONE	TST-10	22x28
3) A.M. Multilith Duplicator (TANDEM)	379888-89	2975	11x17
4) A.M. Multilith Duplicator (TANDEM)	312391-92	2975	11x17
5) A.M. Multilith Duplicator (TANDEM)	370187-88	2975	11x17
6) A.M. Multilith Duplicator (TANDEM)	372583-84	2975	11x17
7) A.M. Multilith Duplicator	277240	2850	11x17
8) A.M. Multilith Duplicator	277183	1250	10x15
9) Thomas Rotomatic Collator	SN 1944	1410	50bin
10) Pitney Bowes Rotomatic Collator	SN 1490	HSR-50	50bin
11) Standard Borg Collator	521-000136	A-30	30bin
12) Acme Morrison Stitcher	17061	N34-3/4	3/4''
13) Interlake Stitcher	22093	N3B2	2''
14) Pitney Bowes Stitcher (double-head)	6406353	S-31/4''	
15) Xerox Copier (Rental)	336-024-283	9200	
16) Bruning Electrostatic Platemaker	27893-26807	2300	
17) Bruning Electrostatic Platemaker	04354-04204	2300	
18) Challenge Paper Cutter	17427	HA305	30

Attachment G

JPRS
PRINTING PRODUCTION
BUDGET

JPRS FY-1983 Budget

<u>SOC</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Dollars Requested</u>
2502	Repair and Maintenance--Furniture and Equipment	
	ABCORE	22,150
	Washington Printing Supplies, Inc.	1,000
	T&M Collator	3,350
2540	Misc. Contractual Services--Non-Government: VA Linen	1,800
2607	General Supplies	
	Washington Printing	7,300
	AM International (Masters/Electro Sol. --19,000) (Supplies--15,000)	34,500
	GPO (Covers only)	30,800
	Stanford Paper	204,000
	Hollinger	6,600
	3M Corporation	2,000
	Recurring Major Purchases:	
	ABCORE Solution	1,000
	Photographic Supplies	4,000
3107	Equipment--General	
	Tandem Press (NOTE: We were just advised by the service tech that the press from Cable Sec would not last through FY-83)	45,000
	Total	\$363,500

Attachment H

JPRS PRINTSHOP
RENOVATION COSTS

ROBERT LOGAN NELSON

Architect

3506 RAYMOOR ROAD
KENSINGTON, MARYLAND 20895

TELEPHONE
(301) 942-7980

25 May 1983

Central Intelligence Agency
Real Estate & Construction Div., OL
Washington, DC 20505

Attn:
Contracting Officer
United States Government

Re: 1000 N. Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia
U. S. Joint Publications
Research Service

Gentlemen:

During a recent conference with Mr. Donald F. Sinsel, GSA Accident & Fire Prevention Safety Officer, and with from your office, certain modifications were discussed regarding the basement area of the subject building in order to comply with GSA safety recommendations, local code requirements, and minimum comfort standards for ventilating and air conditioning the existing basement printing plant.

STAT
SIAI

The following basic modifications should be implemented:

- 1) Provide a sprinkler system for the printing plant, basement corridors and storage rooms.
- 2) Provide a separate HVAC system designed for the printing area.
- 3) Provide fire-rated partitions and doors at the basement corridor in lieu of the demountable vinyl covered non-rated partitions.

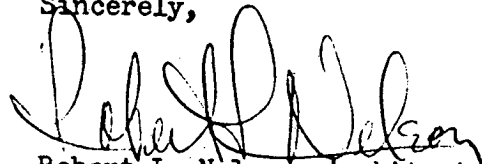
The preliminary construction costs are as follows:

New basement sprinkler system	\$ 15,000
Printing Plant HVAC incl areaway for exhaust	24,000
Elec power mod for HVAC	3,000
Ceiling alteration and repair	1,000
Fire-rated corridor walls, doors & painting	<u>7,000</u>
Total estimated construction cost	\$ 50,000.

A/E design time would be four weeks including specifications.

NOTE: Total renovation cost will be \$62,500.00, which includes a 25 percent markup for GSA management of the contract.

Sincerely,


Robert L. Nelson, Architect

Attachment I

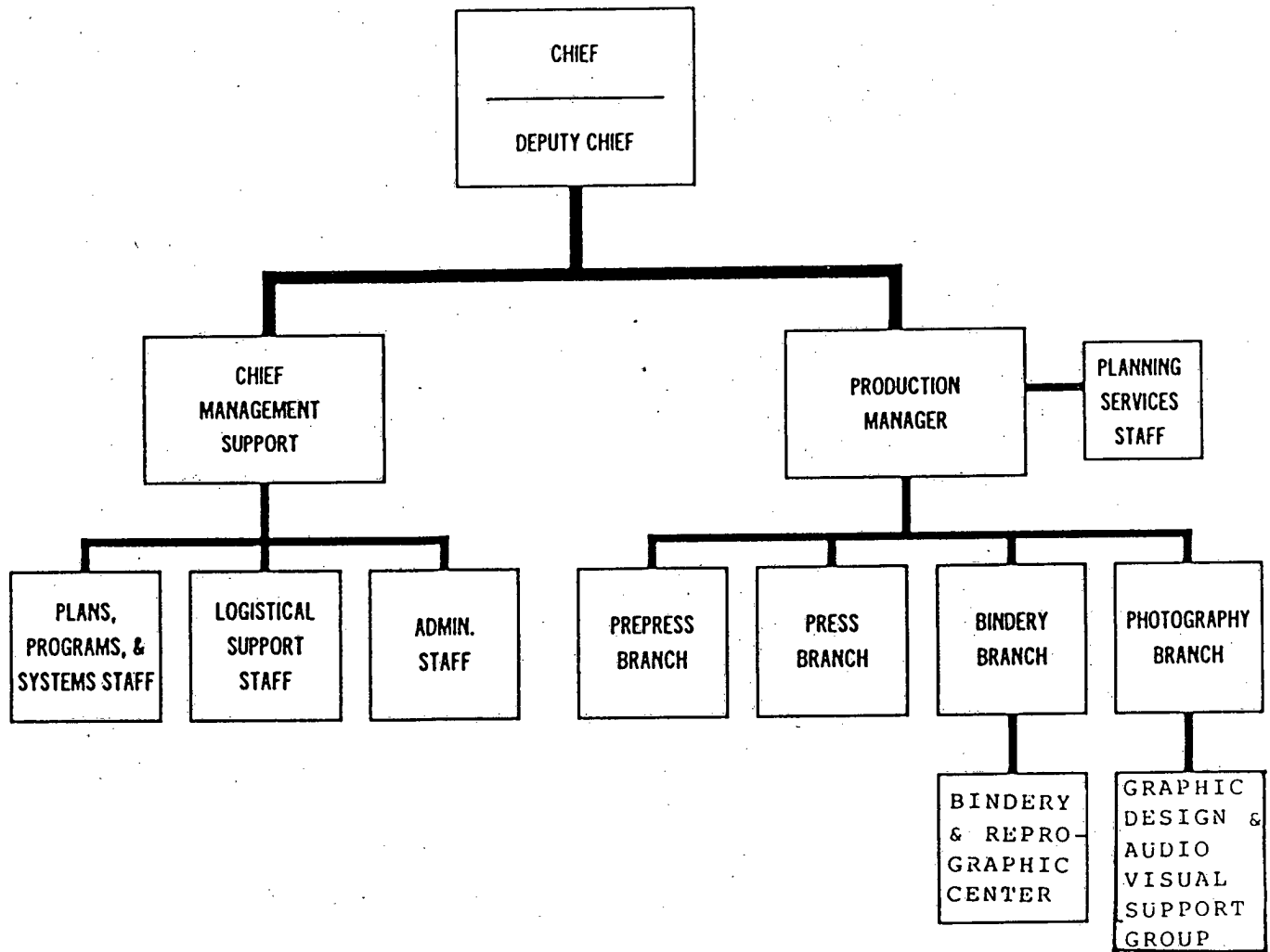
P&PD
PRINTING PLANT
PROFILE

P&PD Printing Plant Profile

1. Location: a. Main Printing Plant - Agency Headquarters Compound
b. GJ-56, GH-4004, GH-4008 Headquarters Building
2. Floor Space (Sq. Ft.): a. Main Printing Plant - 60,223
b. Headquarters - 5,700
3. Number of Positions: 234
4. FY-82 Operating Budget: \$13,019,100
a. Salaries: \$7,997,100
b. Equipment/Supplies/Maintenance: \$5,022,000
5. Equipment: Complete printing, photographic, micrographic, motion picture, television, design and presentation, and copying facilities. Equipment original purchase price exceeds \$7,000,000
6. Production (FY-82 totals):
 - a. Total Jobs: 39,600
 - *b. Total Printed Pages: 415,398,720
 - c. Copy Equipment Pages Produced: 18,085,236
 - d. Photographic Prints: 810,903
(Black and White and Color)
 - e. Microfilm Original Images: 12,513,104
 - f. Microfilm Duplicate Images: 95,140,347

*Eight pages per impression

PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHY DIVISION



Attachment J

AGENCY
PUBLISHING
NETWORK

Agency Publishing Network

Color
Scanner

Black & White
Scanner

ETECS

DDI/CPAS

DDI/CDG

Gen Agency
Users
NPIC

FBIS/MIDAS

Area
Composition
File
Manager

ODP/VM

Electronic Printing
Remote Sites

Laser
Platemaker

COM

Attachment K

P&PD/JPRS
MATERIAL COST
AND
WORK HOUR ANALYSIS

Average Daily Costs of Producing JPRS Reports
on FY-82 Production Statistics

1. All costs outlined in this attachment are based on the following JPRS FY-82 daily average production statistics:

- a. Reports Produced: 14
- b. Average Copies Produced: 193x14 - 2702 books
- c. Original Pages: 1244
- d. Printed Pages/Impressions: 202,329
- e. Photo: 11.7

The costs are further based on producing the books in P&PD eight page up per signature/plate on the laser platemaker and Web offset press. This, in fact is not the most economical way to produce a portion of the jobs. The costs outlined below are therefore a worse case scenario.

a. <u>*Material Cost:</u>	<u>JPRS</u>	<u>P&PD</u>
1. Plates	\$ 82.68	\$472.00
2. Paper	\$708.16	\$739.95
3. Cover Stock	\$135.00	\$ 91.87
Total material	\$925.84	\$1003.82

*Costs do not include chemicals of photographic materials.

\$1003.82	
-925.84	
\$77.98	Additional Daily Material Cost
x251	Days
\$19,572.98	Additional Annual Material Costs

The labor hours outlined below do not include any supervision or overhead personnel.

b. <u>Labor:</u>	<u>JPRS</u>	<u>P&PD</u>
<u>(Daily Work Hours):</u>		
1. Photos	4 hours	1 hour
2. Plates	4 hours	26 hours
3. Printing	40 hours	32 hours
4. Bindery/Collation	16 hours	12 hours
5. Dissemination	8 hours	6 hours
Total Work Hours Required	72 hours	77 hours

77	
-72	
5	additional work hours per day
251	days
1255	additional annual work hours

Attachment L

JPRS MATERIAL

ORIGINAL PRINTED MATERIAL
COMPARED TO A TYPESET EXAMPLE

JPRS PRINTED EXAMPLES

(China Report
18 April 1983
JPRS 83285)

PARTY AND STATE

ARTICLE STRESSES EDUCATION ON COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Gong Mian [7895 0517]: "Fertile Soil for the Continuous Growth of Communist Ideology"]

[Text] At the present time when education in communist ideology is stressed, some comrades ask: "As our society is presently a socialist one, is it not going beyond the stage of its development if we emphasize education in communist ideology?" Is this happening? This question must indeed be clarified.

The ideological system of communism was created early in the era of capitalism, as a product of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Engels made a concise and penetrating statement on this point in his article "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," where he said: "Socialism is no longer regarded as a chance invention from the mind of some genius, but rather as the natural product of the struggle between the two historically engendered classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Its task is no more to theorize on some perfect social order, but rather to study the process of historical economics which of necessity brought these two classes into being and the struggle between them, and furthermore, to seek out from the economic conditions created by the struggle such measures will resolve the conflict." This explains how the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie provided the rich practical experiences for the formation of the ideological system experiences for the formation of the ideological system of communism, and the birth of the ideological system of communism raised the struggle of the proletariat from the stage of a spontaneous struggle to one of conscious struggle and brought the communist movement to a state of flourishing development on a worldwide scale. One further point must also be explained in this context, namely that the struggle of the proletariat in a capitalist society was not the only precondition for the birth of the ideological system of communism, but that there were also the excellent achievements of the minds of mankind in the 19th century that created the conditions enabling the ideological system of communism to be born. Germany's philosophy, England's political science and economics and the utopian socialism of France are the three sources of Marxism. Without these splendid achievements, the creation of the ideological system of communism would have been impossible.

These explanations show that the ideological system of communism had the conditions for its birth prepared by the capitalist society, was therefore also born in the capitalist society and guided the struggle of the proletariat in that society. In his article "State and Revolution" Lenin said: "Communism was born in capitalism, historically it developed out of capitalism and was the result of social forces born in capitalism exerting their effects." This realization is very important because it can make us understand why the proletariat during its struggle in the capitalist society could not do without the guidance of the ideological system of communism. Why cannot the socialist society in the same way relinquish the guidance of the ideological system of communism? Since the new democratic revolution in our country won its victory under the guidance of the ideological system of communism, the socialist society should all the more engage in its construction guided by the ideological system of communism. This also answers the question of whether there is any excess in doing so or going beyond present conditions.

The socialist society is the initial stage of the communist society, but its policies must not be mixed up with the policies of the communist society. If the two are mixed up, it will inevitably lead to the ruin of the entire socialist construction. The communist tendencies of 1958, when policies of a communist stage of society were applied to a socialist society, resulted in enormous losses to the entire national economy. This was a profound lesson. However, at the socialist stage of society it is necessary continuously to raise the people's communist consciousness, not only as a requirement of the socialist construction, but also to provide conditions for the future transition to a communist society. It is even more important to prepare the socialist society to be the fertile soil for the propagation of communist ideology. In the capitalist, semicolonial and semifeudal society of China, it was the existence of a proletariat and the guidance of the communist party that enabled communist ideology to nurture hundreds of millions of people and inspire them consciously to struggle for the liberation of mankind. Then is it not absurd to talk of exceeding our social stage when we engage in education in communist ideology in a socialist society with a system of public ownership of the means of production? The new party statute gives a clear answer to this question in its general principles, it says: "Fundamentally speaking, the socialist system has eliminated the contradictions inherent in capitalism per se, which capitalism was unable to overcome, and is possessed of an excellence that is incomparably higher than capitalism. Socialism has enabled the people truly to become masters of the country, increasingly to break away from the old customs formed under the exploitative systems or under the system of private ownership of the means of production, increasingly to raise the communist consciousness, and form common ideals, a common morality and a common sense of discipline." As the socialist society creates these excellent conditions for the propagation of the communist ideology, can we possibly forget the responsibilities duly shouldered by communists and abandon the communist education of the broad masses of the people?

Why do some comrades believe that education in communist ideology at the present time is beyond the present stage of our society. One important

reason is that they do not differentiate between education in communist ideology and the implementation of socialist policies at the present stage. Every time that propaganda of communist ideology is mentioned, they believe that a change is to be made in our socialist policies. This is a misunderstanding. We must, on the one hand, engage justly and forcefully in propaganda of the communist ideology and continuously raise the people's communist consciousness, but, on the other hand, also strictly implement our socialist policies; both activities must not be confused and mixed up. However, we must also not forget that the socialist policies are guided by communist ideology and the ultimate goal is the realization of a communist society. If we would forget this point, we would not be able to truly understand the socialist policies. Those comrades who believe that education in communist ideology exceeds the present stage of our society are not clearly aware of the relationship of these two things to each other.

The documents from the 12th CPC National Congress clearly point to the necessity to engage in education in communist ideology, integrating theory and practice, and a conscientious study of these documents will correctly enlighten us on this point.

9808

CSO: 4005/493

PARTY AND STATE

'XINHUA RIBAO' REPORTS ON FOUNDING OF JIANGSU LAW SOCIETY

Inaugural Meeting

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Xing Yinong [6717 0076 6593]: "Jiangsu Law Society Concludes Its Inaugural Meeting; Elects Board of Directors, Hong Peilin [3163 3099 7207] as Honorary President, Wei Yongyi [7279 3057 5030] as President"]

[Text] The inaugural meeting of the Jiangsu Law Society concluded its inaugural meeting on the 28th.

The meeting passed in principle the "Statutes of the Jiangsu Law Society," elected the first board of directors of the society and chose Hong Peilin as its honorary president. At the first plenary session of its first board meeting, Wei Yongyi was elected president and the following eight comrades were elected vice presidents: Lin Haoran [2651 3185 3544], Zhao Yide [6392 0001 1795], Lin Yizhao [2651 1585 2507], Xu Fushi [6079 4569 1395], Bao Hanqing [7637 3352 7230], Gong Yue [7895 6885], Qiu Lu [6727 6424] and Li Delai [2621 1795 0171].

The Jiangsu Law Society is the jurisprudential organization of mass character of our province. Its purpose is to rally together all law workers, teachers of law and legal research personnel throughout our province in upholding the four fundamental principles, in upholding the principle of linking theory with practice, in implementing the "hundred schools" policy and in an integration of the particular conditions of our province, launch research activities in the laws, jurisprudence and socialist legal system of our country and our province, to strengthen the scholarly exchanges and mutual understanding among our jurisprudential circles, in order to promote socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system, develop socialist jurisprudence, promote stability and unity and contribute toward the socialist modernization drive.

On the morning of the 28th, Zhou Ze [0719 3419], provincial party secretary and deputy provincial governor, and Hong Peilin, member of the provincial party standing committee and deputy provincial governor, called on the entire body of delegates attending the meeting.

Expressions of Good Will

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by XINHUA DAILY commentator: "Wishes for a Prosperous Development in the Work of Our Law Society"]

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial Law Society has been formally inaugurated; this is an important event on the political science and law front and of significance for the legal circles of our province. We hope that all comrades of the legal circles throughout our province will adhere to the guiding principles of the 12th CPC National Congress, achieve new successes in the building up of our legal system and will increase the prosperous and flourishing developments in all research undertakings in the field of jurisprudence.

Socialist jurisprudence is a new, presently developing science, which is playing an important role in strengthening the socialist legal system, in consolidating the country's system of people's democratic dictatorship, in promoting the socialist economy as well as ideological and cultural developments. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress, the construction of our legal system has made important progress and is being gradually completed and perfected. This is the major condition for achieving a long period of good government and peace for our country. Inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, the people of the whole country are now making a concerted effort to initiate in a comprehensive way a new situation in our socialist modernizations, to build up our country into a highly cultured, high democratic socialist state. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The buildup of material and spiritual civilization must in every way rely on the continued development of socialist democracy for its guarantee and support." "The buildup of socialist democracy must be closely integrated with the buildup of the socialist legal system so as to institutionalize and legalize the socialist democracy." This not only raises new and higher demands on legal research, but opens up broad prospects for people in the legal profession to display fully their intelligence and ability. In the building of our socialist material and spiritual civilization, which we are not vigorously promoting, there is ample scope for effective legal research.

Fundamentally speaking, law is the expression of the will of that class which has gained victory and seized political power in the state. Our jurisprudence has socialist law as the target of its research. Its ultimate goal is to promote the continuous perfection of the socialist system and the continuous progress in all undertakings of socialist construction, consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship, upholding the leadership of the Communist Party and upholding Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. The work of legal research must uphold the four fundamental principles, otherwise it would lose its progressive ideals and goals, would be without any motivating spirit and would certainly lead to erroneous conclusions. We must use the Marxist viewpoint of the state and of law in our studies of the important topics of legal theory and

practice that urgently require solutions, and must continuously broaden the road of our legal research. At present, our legal research must focus on the various new problems that have arisen in the field of judicial administration and legislation during the progress of our four modernizations. In the ideological field and in our actual work, we must serve the buildup of a highly developed material and spiritual civilization with a heightened consciousness and greater clarity. We must bring the authority of the law fully into play as we struggle to realize the fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic conditions of our country, in the general mood of society and in the work style of the party, as our jurisprudence must also make new contributions in its legal research.

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9808

CSO: 4005/493

TYPESET EXAMPLES

OF

JPRS DOCUMENTS

(China Report
18 April 1983
JPRS 83285)

PARTY AND STATE

ARTICLE STRESSES EDUCATIONS ON COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 p 4

(Article by Gong Mian (7895 0517): "Fertile Soil for the Continuous Growth of Communist Ideology")

(TEXT) At the present time when education in communist ideology is stressed, some comrades ask: "As our society is presently a socialist one, is it not going beyond the stage of its development if we emphasize education in communist ideology?" Is this happening? This question must indeed be clarified.

The ideological system of communism was created early in the era of capitalism, as a product of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Engels made a concise and penetrating statement on this point in his article "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," where he said: "Socialism is no longer regarded as a chance invention from the mind of some genius, but rather as the natural product of the struggle between the two historically engendered classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Its task is no more to theorize on some perfect social order, but rather to study the process of historical economics which of necessity brought these two classes into being and the struggle between them, and furthermore, to seek out from the economic conditions created by the struggle such measures will resolve the conflict." This explains how the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie provided the rich practical experiences for the formation of the ideological system of communism, and the birth of the ideological system of communism raised the struggle of the proletariat from the stage of a spontaneous struggle to one of conscious struggle and brought the communist movement to a state of flourishing development on a worldwide scale. One further point must also be explained in this context, namely that the struggle of the proletariat in a capitalist society was not the only precondition for the birth of the ideological system of communism, but that there were also the excellent achievements of the minds of mankind in the 19th century that created the conditions enabling the ideological system of communism to be born. Germany's philosophy, England's political science and economics and the utopian socialism of France are the three sources of Marxism. Without these splendid achievements, the creation of the ideological system of communism would have been impossible. These explanations show that the ideological system of communism had the conditions for its birth prepared by the capitalist society, was therefore also born in the capitalist society and guided the struggle of the proletariat in that society. In his article "State and Revolution" Lenin said: "Communism was born in capitalism, historically it developed out of capitalism and was the result of social forces born in capitalism exerting their effects." This realization is very important because it can make us understand why the proletariat during its struggle in the capitalist society could not do without the guidance of the ideological system of communism. Why cannot the socialist society in the same way relinquish the guidance of the ideological system of communism? Since the new democratic revolution in our country won its victory under the guidance of the ideological system of communism, the socialist society should all the more engage in its construction guided by the ideological system of communism. This also answers the questions of whether there is any excess in doing so or going beyond present conditions.

The socialist society is the initial stage of the communist society, but its policies must not be mixed up with the policies of the communist society. If the two are mixed up, it will inevitably lead to the ruin of the entire socialist construction. The communist tendencies of 1958, when policies of a communist stage of society were applied to a socialist society, resulted in enormous losses to the entire national economy. This was a profound lesson. However, at the socialist stage of society it is necessary continuously to raise the people's communist consciousness, not only as a requirement of the socialist construction, but also to provide conditions for the future transition to a communist society. It is even more important to prepare the socialist society to be the fertile soil for the propagation of communist ideology. In the capitalist, semicolonial and semifeudal society of China, it was the existence of a proletariat and the guidance of the communist party that enabled communist ideology to nurture hundreds of millions of people and inspire them consciously to struggle for the liberation of mankind. Then is it not absurd to talk of exceeding our social stage when we engage in education in communist

ideology in a socialist society with a system of public ownership of the means of production? The new party statute gives a clear answer to this question in its general principles, it says: "Fundamentally speaking the socialist system has eliminated the contradictions inherent in capitalism per se, which capitalism was unable to overcome, and is possessed of an excellence that is incomparably higher than capitalism. Socialism has enabled the people truly to become masters of the country, increasingly to break away from the old customs formed under the exploitative systems or under the system of private ownership of the means of production, increasingly to raise the communist consciousness, and form common ideals, a common morality and a common sense of discipline." As the socialist society creates these excellent conditions for the propagation of the communist ideology, can we possibly forget the responsibilities duly shouldered by communists and abandon the communist education of the broad masses of the people?

Why do some comrades believe that education in communist ideology at the present time is beyond the present stage of our society. One important reason is that they do not differentiate between education in communist ideology and the implementation of socialist policies at the present stage. Every time that propaganda of communist ideology is mentioned, they believe that a change is to be made in our socialist policies. This is a misunderstanding. We must, on the one hand, engage justly and forcefully in propaganda of the communist ideology and continuously raise the people's communist consciousness, but, on the other hand, also strictly implement our socialist policies; both activities must not be confused and mixed up. However, we must also not forget that the socialist policies are guided by communist ideology and the ultimate goal is the realization of a communist society. If we would forget this point, we would not be able to truly understand the socialist policies. Those comrades who believe that education in communist ideology exceeds the present stage of our society are not clearly aware of the relationship of these two things to each other.

The documents from the 12th CPC National Congress clearly point to the necessity to engage in education in communist ideology, integrating theory and practice, and a conscientious study of these documents will correctly enlighten us on this point.

PARTY AND STATE

'XINHUA RIBAO' REPORTS ON FOUNDING OF JIANGSU LAW SOCIETY

Inaugural Meeting

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in chinese 29 Nov 82 p 2

(Article by Xing Yinong (6717 0076 6593): "Jiangsu Law Society Concludes Its Inaugral Meeting; Elects Board of Directors, Hong Peilin (3163 3099 7207) as Honorary President, Wei Yongyi (7279 3057 5030) as President")

(TEXT) The inaugural meeting of hte Jiangsu Law Society concluded its inaugural meeting on the 28th.

The meeting passed in principle the "Statutes of the Jiangsu Law Society," elected the first board of director of the society and chose Hong Peilin as its honorary president. At the first plenary session of its first board meeting, Wei Yongyi was elected president and the following eight comrades were elected vice presidents: Lin Haoran (2651 3185 3544), Zhao Yide (6392 0001 1795), Lin Yizhao (2651 1585 2507), Xu Fushi (6079 4569 1395), Bao Hanqing (7637 3352 7230), Gong Yue (7895 6885), Qui Lu (6727 6424) and Li Delai (2621 1795 0171).

The Jiangu Law Society is the jurisprudential organization of mass character of our province. Its purpose is to rally together all law workers, teachers of law and legal research personnel throughout our province in upholding the four fundamental principles, in upholding the principle of linking theory with practice, in implementing the "hundred schools" policy and in an integration of the particular conditions of our province, launch research activities in the laws, jurisprudence and socialist legal system of our country and our province, to strengthen the scholarly exchanges and mutual understanding among our jurisprudential circles, in order to promote socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system, develop socialist jurisprudence, promote stability and unity and contribute toward the socialist modernization drive.

On the morning of the 28th, Zhou Ze (0719 3419), provincial party secretary and deputy provincial governor, and Hong Peilin, member of the provincial party standing committee and deputy provincial governor, called on the entire body of delegates attending the meeting.

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 2

(Article by XINHUA DAILY commentator: "Wishes for a Prosperous Development in the Work of Our Law Society")

(Text) The Jiangsu Provincial Law Society has been formally inaugurated; this is an important event on the political science and law front and of significance for the legal circles of our province. We hope that all comrades of the legal circles throughout our province will adhere to the guiding principles of the 12th CPC National Congress, achieve new successes in the building up of our legal system and will increase the prosperous and flourishing developments in all research undertakings in the field of jurisprudence.

Socialist jurisprudence is a new, presently developing science, which is playing an important role in strengthening the socialist legal system, in consolidating the country's system of people's democratic dictatorship, in promoting the socialist economy as well as ideological and cultural developments. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress, the construction of our legal system has made important progress and is being gradually completed and perfected. This is the major condition for achieving a long period of good government and peace for our country. Inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, the people of the whole country are now making a concerted effort to initiate in a comprehensive way a new situation in our socialist modernizations, to build up our country into a highly cultured, high democratic socialist state. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The buildup of material and spiritual civilization must in every way rely on the continued development of socialist democracy for its guarantee and support." "The buildup of socialist democracy must be closely integrated with the buildup of the socialist democracy." This not only raises new and higher demands on legal research, but opens up broad prospects for people in the legal profession to display fully their intelligence and ability. In the building of our socialist material and spiritual civilization, which we are not vigorously promoting, there is ample scope for effective legal research.

Fundamentally speaking, law is the expression of the will of that class which has gained victory and seized political power in the state. Our jurisprudence has socialist law as the target of its research. Its ultimate goal is to promote the continuous perfection of the socialist system and the continuous progress in all undertakings of socialist construction, consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship, upholding the leadership of the Communist Party and upholding Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. The work of legal research must uphold the four fundamental principles, otherwise it would lose its progressive ideals and goals, would be without any motivating spirit and would certainly lead to erroneous conclusions. We must use the Marxist viewpoint of the state and of law in our studies of the important topics of legal theory and practice that urgently require solutions, and must continuously broaden the road of our legal research. At present, our legal research must focus on the various new problems that have arisen in the field of judicial administration and legislation during the progress of our four modernizations. In the ideological field and in our actual work, we must serve the buildup of a highly developed material and spiritual civilization with a heightened consciousness and greater clarity. We must bring the authority of the law fully into play as we struggle to realize the fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic conditions of our country, in the general mood of society and in the work style of the party, as our jurisprudence must also make new contributions in its legal research.

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Attachment M

P&PD
PRINTING EMPLOYEE
WAGE SCHEDULE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WAGE SCHEDULE (GP)

<u>SCHEDULE</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>
GPA	01	Bookbinder Apprent	8.28	9.04	10.54	12.05	13.55
	05	Bookbinder	15.06				
	10	General Bookbinder	16.29				
	15	Lead Bookbinder	16.92				
	20	Bookbinder Grp Ch	17.39				
	25	Bookbinder Asst Fore	18.98				
GPB	01	Compositor Apprent	8.43	9.20	10.73	12.26	13.80
	05	Compositor	15.33				
	10	General Compositor	16.58				
	15	Lead Compositor	17.22				
	20	Compositor Grp Ch	17.71				
	25	Compositor Asst Fore	19.32				
GPC	01	Pressman Apprentice	8.72	9.52	11.10	12.69	14.27
	05	Pressman	15.86				
	10	General Pressman	17.15				
	15	Lead Pressman	17.82				
	20	Pressman Grp Ch	18.32				
	25	Pressman Asst Fore	19.98				
GPD	01	Offset Strip Apprent	8.72	9.52	11.10	12.69	14.27
	05	Offset Stripper	15.86				
	10	General Offset Strip	17.15				
	15	Lead Offset Stripper	17.82				
	20	Offset Strip Grp Ch	18.32				
	25	Offset Strip Asst Fore	19.98				
GPE	01	Offset Photo Apprent	8.92	9.73	11.35	12.97	14.59
	05	Offset Photographer	16.21				
	10	General Offset Photo	17.53				
	15	Lead Offset Photo	18.21				
	20	Offset Photo Grp Ch	18.72				
	25	Offset Photo Asst Fore	20.42				
	38	Offset Photo Foreman	22.13				
GPG	01	Bindery Assistant	9.36				
	02	Bindery Assistant	9.65				
	03	Bindery Assistant	9.92				
	05	Bindery Assistant	10.24				
	10	General Bindery Asst	11.07				
	15	Lead Bindery Asst	11.50				
GPJ	01	Mechanic Mach Apprent	8.43	9.20	10.73	12.26	13.80
	05	Mechanic Machinist	15.33				
	10	General Mech Machin	16.58				
	15	Lead Mechanic Machin	17.22				
	20	Mech Machin Grp Ch	17.71				
	25	Mech Machin Asst Fore	19.32				
	26	Electronic Mechanic	16.90				

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WAGE SCHEDULE (GP)

<u>SCHEDULE</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>
GPK	01	Off Strp-Comp Apprent	8.72	9.52	11.10	12.69	14.27
	05	Offset Stripper-Comp	15.86				
	10	Gen Off Strip-Comp	17.15				
	15	Lead Off Strip-Comp	17.82				
	20	Off Strip-Comp Grp Ch	18.32				
	25	Off Strp-Comp Asst For	19.98				

NIGHT DIFFERENTIAL: 15%

HOLIDAY PAY: In addition to gratuity pay, one and one-half times the regular hourly rate for all hours worked.

THIS SCHEDULE SUPERSEDES RATES AND TITLES OF GP SCHEDULES EFFECTIVE 18 December 1982.


HR 20-29 defines rules governing overtime compensation for nonexempt employees.

REFERENCES: GPO Notices 640-136 and 640-140 dated June 7, 1983.

APPROVAL DATE: 5 July 1983

EFFECTIVE DATE: 18 June 1983

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 Chief, Position Management and Compensation Division