

283050

JPRS-UPS-85-067

29 August 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

19980302 148

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

8
61
A04

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

29 August 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

Vanyo Address at 19th Plenum of Estonia CP (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 23 May 85).....	1
Turkmen Elections Commission Holds Meeting (Ashkhabad Domestic Service, 31 Jul 85).....	21
Moscow TV Shows Documentary on Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam Conferences (Moscow Television Service, 30 Jul 85).....	22

SOCIOLOGY

BSSR Supreme Soviet Raises Role of Collectives (SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 26 Jun 85).....	24
July: Major Soviet Publications Speak Out Against Crime (Various sources, various dates).....	25
Supreme Court Official on 'Distortion'	25
Legality in Economic Relations	30
Procurator General Rekunkov Comments	32
Alcohol Ban Finds Stores Unprepared With Substitute Non-Alcohol Items (A. Bogdanov; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 18 Jun 85).....	41
New MVD Criminal Investigation Chief Speaks to Press (Bruno Yakovlevich Shteinbrik Interview; IZVESTIYA 23 Jun 85).....	48
Shapiro Case Reviewed: Crimes 'Besmirched' Soviet State (TASS, 26 Jul 85).....	50

Danilov Monastery History, Restoration Viewed (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 31 Jul 85).....	52
Briefs	
Temperance Society Established	54
REGIONAL ISSUES	
Volga Committee Discusses River Pollution (I. Zmushko; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 31 Jul 85).....	55
IZVESTIYA: Uzbek Oblast Hoards Millions in Unused Equipment (G. Dimov, 21 May 85).....	57

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

VAYNO ADDRESS AT 19TH PLENUM OF ESTONIAN CP

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 May 85 pp 1-3

[Report under rubric "19th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia": "Results of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Which Are Linked with the Preparation for the 27th Party Congress: Report by Member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, K. G. Vayno"]

[Text] On 23 April there was a Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a Plenum that is of fundamental importance for our party's entire activity. It emphasized the immutable nature of our party line and the succession of its strategic course, the essence of which lies in the permanent movement forward, the ascertaining of the new problems that arise in that movement, and the elimination of everything that hinders that development and impedes it. It is precisely from those realistic, demanding positions that the Plenum defined the content and nature of the party's work at the present-day stage.

The participants of the Plenum discussed the question of the conducting of the party's next congress, the 27th CPSU Congress, which it has been resolved to convoke on 25 February 1986. The congress will become a tremendous political event, a very important landmark in the life of the party and the entire country. It will define the party's tasks for the forthcoming period. Its participants will discuss the questions of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the party By-Laws, and the basic directions in the country's development in the next five-year plan and until the end of the present century.

A profound keynote report at the Plenum was given by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. That report dealt with the successes that have been achieved in recent years, provided a thoroughgoing, constructive analysis of the shortcomings and omissions, and defined the urgent measures that are needed to accelerate our country's economic and social development.

The decisions of the Plenum and the report by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev were met by the Communists and the workers of our republic with a large amount of approval. In their statements, people of various occupations, workers,

kolkhoz members, and representatives of the intellectual class mention the acuity and deeply principled nature of the way in which the questions were posed, as well as the innovation, vast scope, and boldness of the tasks that were advanced. It was a truly direct, frank, well-principled discussion about our problems.

The principles and conclusions in the report given by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev and the decisions of the Plenum are a program of actions for our republic's party organization. The time remaining until the congress will be, for us, a time of intensive and varied work -- political, economic, organizational, and ideological-indoctrinational. During this period we must completely and self-critically analyze and realistically consider the results of everything that has been done after the 26th party congress, define the ways to carry out the further development, reveal the shortcomings, and adopt the best experience. All this will require the serious interpretation of the situation that has developed, as well as bold, well thought-out decisions and energetic actions.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has brought into the foreground as the chief strategic lever in the intensification of the national economy the fundamental acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

How do we look today in this regard? Practically all the enterprises and associations in our republic have plans for new technology, and are engaging, on a planned basis, in the assimilation of new types of articles. Last year saw the fulfillment of the assignments for the comprehensive mechanization and automation of sectors and shops, and for the introduction of automatic lines and manipulators, and machine tools with digital programmed control.

Nevertheless we cannot fail to be alarmed by the sluggishness in this matter, by the small volumes of operations, and, in recent time, even by a definite slump. For example, last year was the most insignificant in the past ten years with regard to the introduction of automatic lines and new equipment, and the conversion of sectors and shops to complete mechanization. There was a noticeable reduction in the effectiveness of invention-development and efficiency-improvement work.

According to data provided by ESSR TsSU [Central Statistics Administration], which carried out a study of the enterprises in the machine-building branch, the renovation of output is also proceeding very slowly there. Last year the production of only 57 new types of machinery, equipment, and devices was assimilated, and the share of new output in the overall volume constituted only 7.7 percent. At the Vyyt Agricultural Machinery Plant in Tartu, the average duration of the production of output has already reached 17 years; at the Il'marine Plant and the Prompribor Production Association, the average duration varies within the limits of 10 years.

What does all of this tell us? First of all, it tells us that there is a definite technical stagnation. And this is occurring at a time when life as a whole, when the entire logic of the further development of the economy, prompts the persistent need for just the reverse situation -- bold technical re-equipping, the combination of production with the latest achievements of science, and the encouragement of initiative and creative thinking.

It is necessary for us to analyze in the most serious manner the reasons for the slowing down of scientific-technical progress in our republic's economy and to develop a program for its decisive acceleration. We simply do not have any other path.

Practical life shows us that, very frequently, the causes of the technical stagnation are not so much the objective circumstances as the laziness of people's mental processes, people's inertia, their holding onto old habits, their shyness and sluggishness in the resolution of the vitally important tasks of production, and their lack of knowledge of what has been achieved in the particular branch on the world level. They reason in approximately this way: we're producing output, there's a demand for it, and things are fine -- there's no need to knock ourselves out to improve it, to improve the design, or to improve the qualitative indicators. Need one say that this approach is fraught with dangerous consequences. Marking time means lagging behind.

And yet we have a rather large number of enterprises where the people are boldly undertaking the technical redesigning, introducing advanced technological schemes, working in close contact with science, and giving wide scope to their engineering cadres for carrying out a creative search. At the past plenum we mentioned in detail how this is being done at the Plastic Articles Plant in Tartu, and at the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine. There are also things to be learned from the Mistra Production Association, the Vyrus Furniture Factory, the Polimer Production Association, and the Sulev Factory. A large amount of work in technical re-equipping is being done at the Areng Factory, as a result of which there has been an increase there from year to year in the output of production and a considerable increase in labor productivity.

It is necessary to systematize and to convert from an uncontrollable process to a planned process the replacement and technical renovation of the physically worn-out and obsolescent equipment at the existing enterprises. We still give the preference to the construction of new shops and sectors, rather than to the remodeling of ones already in existence. Moreover, the old and relatively unproductive equipment is not written off, and that means that the personnel who maintain it are not freed for other jobs. The acceleration of the replacement of equipment that has completed its service life not only will raise the technical level of the fixed assets, and consequently their productivity, but also will yield a substantial saving of capital investments. For the time being, our assets are getting more and more obsolete. Isn't this largely the explanation for the slow reduction in the share of workers employed in relatively unproductive manual labor? By the beginning of 1985 the percentage of that category of workers constituted 35 percent. We still are lacking a well-coordinated system of accounting for and monitoring this process in the outlying areas, and the process of certification of work stations is being extended slowly. And yet the problem of cadres in the national economy is becoming increasingly acute. People who are dissatisfied with the working conditions and the content of their labor, people who do not see any prospects for themselves, are leaving production where the share of manual labor is high. This is a very serious economic and social problem,

which we must work more persistently and fundamentally to resolve, otherwise it will become worse and develop into a serious deterrent to development.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the growth of production effectiveness, as was pointed out at the April Plenum, is inseparable from the decisive improvement of the quality of output. If the output fails to conform to the present-day technical-economic and esthetic demands, and to all the other consumer demands, or, as sometimes occurs, obviously defective output, this constitutes, in essence, the misappropriation of material resources, and the squandering of the nation's labor. How are we doing in this regard?

During the past four years the production of output with the highest category of quality in our republic has increased by 50 percent, that is, considerably more than, on the whole, the production of industrial output. Last year the share of articles with the Seal of Quality came to 44.5 percent in the overall volume of output to be certified. On the basis of this indicator we occupy fourth place among the union republics.

A number of our enterprises have been steadily producing articles that have a high technical level and good quality, and that are much in demand in our country and abroad. These articles include the air conditioners produced at the Tallinn Machine-Building Plant; the heat-regulating valves produced at the Tartu Instrument-Building Plant; Nerozin chemical-reclamation preparation, produced by Slantsekhim Association; the sectional furniture produced at the Tallinn Plywood-Furniture Combine; garments produced at the Production Association imeni V. Klimenti; and the men's shirts produced by the Sangar Garment Factory. Other articles that are well known are the safety belts produced by the Norma Production Association. They have been awarded the international "E" mark, inasmuch as their parameters conform to high international requirements.

Wherein lies the secret of success of these collectives? How do they guarantee the high quality of the articles being produced? First of all, by the fact that the people there constantly, rather than on an intermittent basis, are concerned about renovation, about the improvement of the articles, about developing new types of output at that level that guarantees its conformity to the highest Soviet and worldwide requirements. The people there keep an eye on the improvement and the strict observance of the technological schemes in manufacture, and on assuring that all the operations in the production cycle are executed efficiently. But the most important thing is the high skill of the workers, the constant concern for raising their level of proficiency, the instilling in people of a sense of self-monitoring, of high responsibility and pride in the honor of the factory's trade mark. All this, of course, has been yielding its results. However, while noting the successes achieved by individual collectives, we still must say that in our work of improving the quality of output there are still a rather large number of shortcomings.

It would seem that it would be beneficial for us, relying upon the experience of the enterprises in Leningrad and in Leningrad Oblast, in addition to the certification of the output, to begin the certification of the technical-organizational level of production. That will provide the opportunity to

determine promptly the obsolete technological processes, to ascertain the shortcomings in the technical organization of production, and to develop in a more substantiated manner the plans for the introduction of progressive technology. Obviously, ERU [Estonian Republic Administration] of Gosstandart [State Committee for Standards] and ESSR Gosplan, jointly with the ministries, should think out carefully how to organize this work in the republic.

Something else that would be beneficial is the carrying out of a republic-wide review of the quality of output and services. It should be headed by the Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions and ERU of Gosstandart. In the course of the review representative commissions at the enterprises would pass through the entire cycle of production, would ascertain any violations of technological schemes, and would collect people's recommendations. The review could also encompass trade and personal services, in order to get comments and recommendations from the public.

In attempting to resolve the question of improving the quality of output, we must work more concretely, more persistently, and -- most important -- more consistently. And we must hold people more accountable for defective output.

The successful fulfillment of the planned assignments, the achievement of the planned rates of production, to a considerable degree depend upon the level of the work of economizing the material resources. Producing more output with fewer expenditures, and strictly observing the economy measures, are a task that must be carried out every day. And this is not just a temporary appeal issued by the party, but, rather, a constant requirement for everyone who is working in production. However, the results of the work during the months that have elapsed attest to the serious shortcomings in this regard. Almost every fifth enterprise failed to cope with the fulfillment of the assignments dealing with economy measures. There were overexpenditures in the use of a number of resources at ESSR Agroprom [Agricultural Industry], ESSR Minavtoshosdor [Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways], the Slantsekhim and Estonbumprom Associations, etc.

In the work of economizing the material resources, one continues to observe a very large amount of formalism. The socialist pledges dealing with economy measures have been taken in all our labor collectives, but in only a few places is the necessary organizational work to fulfill them being carried out. In essence, there is no real supervision over the rate of fulfillment of those pledges. Many enterprises have not organized the accounting of the expenditure of all types of resources for the individual production units, sectors, and brigades. Many of the workers do not even know what they are supposed to economize, or how, or what specific assignments in economizing resources have been defined for them.

Everyone knows the great importance that is currently attached to the development of the collective forms of the organization of labor. That was also emphasized at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In our republic two-thirds of the workers in industry are already working as part of brigades. There has been an increase in the number of combined, consolidated, complete-operation, and cost-accountable collectives. There has

been an increase in the number of brigades that employ the coefficient of labor participation, although as a whole their quantity cannot yet satisfy us. Another bad situation is the fact that the cost-accountability brigades are widespread, basically, in light industry only. At enterprises in, say, machine-building, there are still fewer than ten of them.

A problem that is closely related to that of the brigade contract is the certification of work stations. The experience of the Dnepropetrovsk Plant imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is well known and can help us in carrying out this work. Certification has already been carried out at 115 industrial enterprises in our republic. The situation is well in hand in this regard within the systems of ESSR Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], ESSR Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], and ESSR Minavtoshosdor, where the accounting and certification of work stations have already been carried out at all enterprises. Incidentally, of the 79,000 work stations accounted for, more than 14,000 were not certified, inasmuch as they failed to conform to the requirements pertaining to technical parameters, or to safety measures. This figure itself indicates how vitally important the question of the technical re-equipping of production is today. In the course of the certification, decisions were made concerning the reduction of more than a thousand work stations, and the freeing of more than 10,000 square meters of production areas.

The carrying out of the certification is an important and necessary job. But it is also necessary to remember that, in and of itself, certification is not the goal that is being sought. It is necessary to strive for a situation in which all the measures that have been planned in the course of this work are invariably implemented. Then that work will actually play its positive role.

At the April Plenum it was emphasized that the party sees the highest sense of the acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development in working steadily, step by step, to raise the welfare of the nation, to improve all the aspects of people's lives. At the present time the social program that the party intends to present at the 27th Congress is being worked out. One of the chief areas in that program is the satisfying of the public's demand for industrial commodities of good quality.

Recently their production in our republic has increased. Suffice it to state that during the first four months commodities with a total value of more than 38 million rubles were produced in excess of plan. There was a reduction in the shortage of a number of articles, and an increase in their quality.

Nevertheless we still have a large number of causes for unrest. They become all the more obvious if one looks behind the indicators that appear on the whole to be favorable, and behind the figures representing the fulfillment of the plans in rubles.

During the first four months of the year, 13 enterprises undershipped consumer goods with a total value of 3.5 million rubles. Those enterprises include the Kyviyli Plant of Slantsekhim; the Keyla Factory; the RET [expansion unknown] production association; and others.

The rate to which the public is provided with the necessary commodities is still affected by the sluggish, frequently uncoordinated work of industry and trade. While certain commodities are being overproduced, there is an acute shortage of others. Currently, for example, a situation has developed in which the rate of providing the public with underwear fabrics that quite recently were scarce has begun to exceed the public's needs. The reserves of these fabrics have been growing in the trade system and are sitting like a dead load at the warehouses. At the same time there is a shortage of other cotton fabrics that are also being produced by our textile enterprises.

ESSR Mintorg [Ministry of Trade] and its wholesale bases should take a more principled, more demanding approach to the formation of commodity reserves, remembering first of all the interests of the customers. Nevertheless, there have been not infrequent instances when the workers in trade have been conducting themselves passively, have failed to direct industry toward the providing of the public with specifically the commodities that are needed, and, moreover, they sometimes make egregious errors in determining the demand.

Other questions that continue to be acute are the ones pertaining to the quality of commodities, especially footwear. Certain comrades feel that, with the activation of Kommunara, a new factory for producing fashionable footwear, the questions of quality will be resolved there. Of course, good, fashionable footwear will be produced now, but, in addition to that footwear, the public must still be able to buy other kinds of footwear -- everyday footwear, children's footwear, footwear for the elderly -- and all this must be produced in the necessary variety. Incidentally, there have always been many complaints about the quality of this footwear. Thus, when resolving one problem, one should not forget the other ones.

Steps have been taken slowly to eliminate the shortcomings in capital construction. During the four months that have elapsed, only one-ninth of the planned assets were activated. Only 23 percent of the annual limit for capital investments was used. The planned volumes of construction-and-installation operations were incompletely fulfilled.

There is no way that we can be satisfied by the rates of construction of preschool and medical institutions, and of structures intended for trade and for public nutrition. A very alarming situation is the lagging behind at a number of important construction projects that are slated for activation in the next report period. We have in mind, for example, the benzoic acid complex in Kokhtla-Yarve. The planned assignments are not being fulfilled there basically because of the fact that the customer -- Slantsekhim Association -- has been delaying considering in providing the installation workers with technological equipment and pipeline fittings.

And the drawn-out problems experienced in the construction of a capacity for the production of lighters at the Loksa Ship-Repair Plant is an example of another kind. The Promstroy general-contract trust failed to staff that construction site with the necessary number of construction workers. Lacking a broad work front, the collectives of the installation and specialized subdivisions have been working at half-strength.

In Tallinn it will be necessary to activate major public-health projects: a central children's clinic, an eye clinic, and a clinic in Lasnamyae. Only the eye clinic is being constructed satisfactorily. At the others, things are absolutely quiet. ESSR Ministry of Construction and the administrators of the Tallinstroy Stroy have not yet been given the capabilities. It is necessary to take steps to assure the prompt completion of the construction projects.

The upsurge of labor productivity in construction is of fundamental importance. During the first four years of the five-year plan, the assignments for the increase in individual output were successfully achieved in our republic. But in no way can this be said about the work during the current year. In the first quarter the labor productivity of construction workers dropped. There have been especially large losses in the subdivisions of Minenergo [Ministry of Energy], the repair and construction administrations of the ministries of light and food industry, in certain construction administrations of Tallinstroy Trust, and in the Narva Obvshchestroytrest.

Of course, to a certain extent the complicated conditions of the past winter had their effect. But the work stoppages also revealed other factors -- the lack of organization, the irresponsibility of certain workers, and unpardonable indifference. For example, there were substantial instances of slowdown, and there continue to be instances of restraint, in the rates of construction of many apartment buildings and children's institutions as a result of the interruptions in the shipments of articles by the Narva Building Materials Combine.

One cannot reconcile himself to the fact that almost every other construction organization is failing to cope with the planned volume of contract operations. When the managers of the lagging collectives take this attitude toward the fulfillment of the plans, one cannot expect any good results at the end of the year. It is necessary to make the maximum use of the favorable summertime, in order to make up for the lag. And this is the first-priority, chief task of the managers and the party organizations at the construction sites.

If one speaks about transport, it is necessary to dwell particularly on the work of the railroads. There have been large difficulties here. At the present time it would seem that things have started to go better for the railroad workers. But the shipment plans nevertheless remain unfulfilled. When, during the winter, all of us, working together, engaged in railroad transport, we saw how many unresolved, complicated questions there are there, and how much irresponsibility and disorder. Discipline is limping along, there have been a large number of miscalculations in the organization of the work, the loading machinery is standing idle, and little is being done to improve the working and everyday living conditions of the railroad workers. The problems in coordinating the contacts with the clientele have not yet been completely worked out. There still are areas where work can be carried out by the leadership of the road department, by the junction party committees, and by the primary party organizations. The party's rayon and city committees must pay the previous attention in their attitude to the work of the railroad workers, must keep all these questions in their field of vision, and must promote their resolution.

At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at the meeting with the managers of enterprises and farms which was held on the day before in the party's Central Committee, much attention was devoted to increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production and to reinforcing our country's supply of foodstuffs.

It is from these high positions of high demandingness that is needed today that we must reconsider the results of our work in agriculture.

How, then, are the plans that have been set down for this year being fulfilled? It must be stated outright that things are not going exactly smoothly. Although the kolkhozes and sovkhoses during the first quarter overfulfilled the assignment for sale of livestock and poultry to the state, there have still been certain negative phenomena which cannot fail to alarm us. For example, as compared to last year, there was been a lowering of the average-daily weight increases in hogs and calves being fattened. Fourteen farms failed to cope with the plan for procurements of livestock and poultry. There continues to be a large difference with regard to the productivity of livestock in the individual farms. In Yygevaskiy Rayon, for example, the variations in the daily weight increases of hogs ranged from 618 to 264 grams.

What stands behind this? Most frequently the lack of knowledge about how to organize the job properly, the failure to observe the elementary zootechnical requirements, and the lack of proper accountability and supervision.

The agricultural industry, the party's rayon committees, and the RAPO [regional agroindustrial associations] must carry out the most careful analysis of the state of affairs with the breeding of livestock in every rayon and on every farm, and must locate and activate the reserves. It must achieve a situation in which the specific assignments are made known to each animal farm and to all the workers. It is necessary to assign the task: in 1985 we must not have even a single farm that does not guarantee the fulfillment of the annual plan for the sale of livestock and poultry to the state.

If one speaks about increasing the production and procurement of milk, it is necessary to state that this branch of animal husbandry has been developing in the correct direction, namely, along the path of intensification. At the present time our republic is proceeding along the schedule that stipulated the obtaining this year of 4000 kilograms of milk per cow. The achievement of this cherished goal, which is a high one for us, is a matter of honor. It is a completely feasible goal, and it must be achieved. But in order to do that, it is necessary with even more persistence to carry out the work of increasing the production of milk and to orient toward that the farm managers and the workers on the animal farms.

At the present time the somewhat extended wintering-over period is coming to an end. The livestock are going out to the pastures, to the inexpensive summer fodders. As a whole, despite the unprecedented cool spells, the wintering-over of the livestock proceeded successfully. This year we had smaller supplies of fodders for the winter than the plan stipulated, and they were not of the best quality. Nevertheless the kolkhozes and sovkhoses

obtained good milk yields and were able to increase the sale price of the animals. This attests to the great importance in achieving good results that is attached to the cadres' responsibility, to their improved level of proficiency, to the constant attention to questions of the organization of labor, and to the work with people.

It would be beneficial for the party's rayon committees and the RAPO to analyze the valuable experience of this year's wintering-over operation, and to adopt it. It will also be useful for us in the future.

But the most important thing now is not to reduce the tension in the work. We must make the maximum use of the summer months to increase the production of milk and meat. It is necessary to make better use of the well-tested tactical method when, during the summer, the number of heads of cows is increased by 3-4 percent. In that way it is possible to obtain additional milk in the amount of approximately 10,000 tons. Special attention should be devoted to increasing the harvest yield of cultivated pastures, and to the intelligent use of the green conveyor belt. With the existence of a good summer fodder base, it is possible to save a rather large amount of concentrates, and especially their protein components, in order to improve the quality of the combined fodders during the winter period.

We have a large number of farms where the people know how to produce a large amount of summer milk. On the Estoniya and 9 Maya kolkhozes, Paydeskiy Rayon; the Ranna Sovkhoz, Khar'yuskiy Rayon; and the Vyayke-Maar'ya Kolkhoz, Rakvereskiy Rayon, it is specifically during the summer that they obtain a large part of the milk and increase the daily milk yields to 16-18 kilograms per cow. It is necessary to disseminate their experience more broadly.

Practical life shows us that, when people want to improve the situation and there is efficient organization of the job, it is possible to achieve a decisive turning point in the production of milk. For example, in 1982 on the Koydula Kolkhoz, Khar'yuskiy Rayon, the milk yields per cow were less than 3000 kilograms, but last year they came to 4116 kilograms. What stands behind this leap of more a thousand kilograms? The increase in responsibility, the reinforcement of the cooperation between the agronomic and zootechnical services, and the careful thinking out of all the details pertaining to the entire technology of milk production -- that is, the precise, measured pasturing, the three-time milking of the most productive animals, the expansion of the sowings of rape and other crops that are rich in proteins. They were able here to establish order, to reinforce discipline, and give the people a self-interest. And the results were not slow in showing themselves.

It must be noted that recently, in Khar'yuskiy Rayon as a whole, there has been a lot of work to increase the productivity of the dairy herd, and an atmosphere of search and initiative has been created. Last year the rayon came very close to the 4000-kilogram goal for milk yields. The high rates are also being preserved this year.

Today it would certainly be correct to assign the task of achieving, within the next few years, a situation in which we would not have a single farm that obtains less than 3500 kilograms of milk per cow. At the present time we

still 86 of them. If we fight for this with the same consistency and persistence with which we fought for the achievement by all farms of the goal of 3000 kilograms, the success will definitely occur.

The further development of animal husbandry completely depends upon increasing the production of grain and fodders. At the 8th Plenum, in November 1982, we specially discussed this question. At that time the ESSR Council of Ministers, the party's rayon committee, the scientific institutions, and the managers and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhoses were asked to develop and carry out a series of practical measures which, under the specific conditions of each rayon and farm, would guarantee a stable fodder base and the good quality, intactness, and effective use of fodders.

It must be said that we have achieved definite successes in the development of fodder production. There has been an improvement in the structure of the sown areas, and correspondingly in the structure of the fodders for the livestock. There has been an increase in the volumes of procurements of hay, haylage, and silage. The quality of the fodders has improved. A rather large amount of work has been done in seed development for legume and cereal grasses, and this has made it possible to accelerate the renovation of the plantings of grasses.

All this made it possible in 1983-1984, despite the smaller allocation of grain for fodder purposes, to increase the production and purchase of output of animal husbandry. But the opportunities for the economizing of grain have by no means been exhausted.

Today's plenum must, once again, sharpen the attention of ESSR Agroprom, the party's rayon committees, the RAPO, the party organizations, and the farm managers to the need for the further intensification of fodder production. It is necessary to complete the process of making it an independent branch, to form stable specialized collectives there, to provide them with the necessary technology, fertilizers, and other means, and to take additional steps to guarantee the intactness of the fodders and improve their quality. It is necessary to guarantee in the labor collective during the period of the mass procurement of fodders the impeccable organization of labor and technological discipline, and to mobilize all resources to assure the carrying out of all the operations at the optimal time. It would be desirable to orient oneself toward the procurement of no less than 1.5-2 tons of hay, 2.5-3 tons of haylage, and 1.5-2 tons of root crops per cow, and 0.5 tons of combined silage per brood sow. That will be the base on which we will be able to resolve confidently the questions of the further intensification of production.

I would also like to dwell on another factor. Recently the managers of a number of rayons began striving for the reconsideration of the plans for the first half-year for the sale of meat and milk to the state. For example, they have been asking for a reduction of the plan for purchases of milk in Khiyumaaskiy, Rakvereskiy, and Kingiseppskiy rayons; and for purchases of meat in Paydeskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy, Valgaskiy, and Vyruskiy rayons.

It is distressing that the rayons that have been mentioned include such leading ones as Rakvereskiy and Paydeskiy rayons.

The farms in Rakvereskiy Rayon have the highest milk yield per cow in the republic. And that, of course, is good. But at the same time there has been a lessening of the attention devoted to questions of the reproduction of the herd, and this has led to a reduction of the number of head of cows and to the reduction in the gross milk yield produced. The people there have lost sight of the fact that for us the determining factor is a gross volume of production that guarantees the fulfillment of the plan for state purchases. And the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia [ECP] has repeatedly warned the rayon managers about this. However, as one can see, by no means all of them have made the proper conclusions for themselves. In Paydeskiy Rayon over a period of a number of years the sufficient attention has not been paid to the production of milk. As a result, there has been a reduction in the milk production and purchases. The people in the rayon made no efforts to assure the prompt increase in the number of head of hogs. On many farms the intensity of the hog-fattening operations is low.

In the light of the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the primary task for us is to make up for what has been lost in the production of animal-husbandry products and to fulfill the plans. Therefore there can be no discussion about the adjustment of the plans. What can it provide? Only the semblance of good work and undeserved bonuses. The state plan is the law, and it must be fulfilled promptly. That also is a question of order and discipline.

Then Comrade Vayno discussed the rate of the sowing campaign. The current belated and cold spring, with its abundant precipitation, delayed the beginning of the massive springtime field operations by 10 or even 15 days as compared with previous years. On most of the farms, the whims of the weather are opposed by a high level of organization and by flexibility in maneuvering the technology, and skillful use is made of every hour of fine weather, every hectare that is ready for sowing, so that it will be possible within the next few days to complete the sowing of the spring grain crops. At the same time by no means all the farms have taken exhaustive steps to carry out the sowing operations with a high degree of efficiency or have observed the optimal agrotechnical deadlines. It is the duty of the party's rayon committees and the RAPO to take all the necessary steps and to render specific assistance to the laggards in order to complete by 1 June all the springtime field operations.

Concluding the discussion of the practical economic matters, the speaker re-emphasized that a large amount of intensive work lies ahead of us in guaranteeing the worthy meeting of our party's 27th Congress, and that work must take the form of specific results.

The Buro of the Central Committee considered the rate of fulfillment of the socialist pledges and it feels that, beyond the pledges that were taken by our republic's workers for this year, it is possible to set new and higher goals, to which the labor collectives must be directed:

-- the assignment of the five-year plan for volume of the republic's national income must be fulfilled by 20 November 1985. On the basis of the total for

the five years, 475 million rubles of national income must be produced in excess of plan;

-- in industry, the five-year plan for rates of growth of the volume of production and labor productivity must be fulfilled by Constitution Day. In excess of the socialist pledges that were taken for 1985, output must be sold in the amount of an additional 7 million rubles, consumer goods valued at an additional 5.6 million rubles (in retail prices) must be produced, and 100 new types and models of commodities for the public must be assimilated;

-- in agriculture, the annual plans for sale of milk, livestock, and poultry to the state must be fulfilled by 20 December 1985, and no less than 5000 tons of milk must be sold in excess of the pledges that have been taken;

-- in capital construction, the five-year assignments for assimilation of capital investments must be fulfilled by 7 November 1985, and for the activation of fixed assets, by 1 December;

-- on the basis of the more effective use of transportation means, the increase in the efficiency of shipments, and the improvement of labor and technological discipline, the five-year plan for shipment of freight by rail transport must be overfulfilled by 950,000 tons;

-- in the sphere of personal services, services valued at a total of 200,000 rubles must be rendered to the public in excess of the pledges taken for 1985.

Proceeding from this, all the ministries and departments, all the cities and rayons in the republic, and every labor collective must define new goals in excess of the existing annual pledges. The party's city and rayon committees, ESSR Sovprof [Council of Trade Unions], and the republic's committees of trade unions must become the organizers of this large job and must keep constantly in their field of vision the rate of fulfillment of the pledges taken in anticipation of the congress.

As was noted at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the final analysis all the economic questions -- both the current ones and the long-term ones -- rely upon the need for the fundamental improvement of administration and the economic mechanism as a whole. The expansion of the rights and cost-accounting independence of the enterprises was also discussed at a meeting at CPSU Central Committee on economic questions. After summarizing the results of that discussion, the Central Committee gave specific and personal assignments to the managers of the governmental agencies: examine in a positive and constructive manner the recommendations that were made at the meeting. Many of the ideas that were expressed there have already received development in the report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and in other documents of the April Plenum. This kind of understanding, the businesslike support of the Central Committee, the very atmosphere of search and of experiment that has currently been created in our country, encourage all of us to act in an initiatory manner, and to assume responsibility. We have, I daresay, never before had the opportunity so broadly to experiment, to verify in the practical situation the new principles of management. Suffice it to state that at the present time 53 enterprises in our republic are

operations under the conditions of the experiment, that is, every fifth enterprise. A broad experiment is also under way in our agriculture.

At the present time, of course, it is premature to make any far-reaching conclusions. In the resolution of many questions, and perhaps even the majority of them, we still are, in essence, only starting out. Nevertheless it is possible to say a few things. At the enterprises that are operating under the conditions of the experiment, there has been an improvement in the shipment discipline and an acceleration of the increase in labor productivity.

But, of course, there are also many shortcomings. The experiment, like everything else that is new, does not occur simply, in and of itself. Certain people are influenced by the force of habit, by their desire to hang onto what is old. Many questions pertaining to economic relations and ties have not been worked out. There is a large field of activity here for the republic's commission on the economic experiment and for the specialists in the ministries and departments. In the course of the experiment, there is a verification not only of the system of indicators and the new principles of management, but also the ability of the managers, the party committees, and the party buro to raise the collectives to the more complete use of the rights that have been granted to them. At the present time one acutely senses the need for daily organizing, indoctrinational work in every collective that is operating under the conditions of the experiment. But this work, for the time being, is not yet being conducted properly everywhere. Practical life shows us that, essentially speaking, the only people who have been acquainted with the experiment are those in the managerial link at the enterprises. As for the workers, the ordinary engineers, and the economists, by no means all of them know what their role is in the experiment or what the advantages of working under the new conditions are. Therefore there sometimes is a lack of real self-interestedness in the success of the job at hand. Much must be done here by the party organizations at the enterprises. They bear the responsibility for the entire large job of explanation and indoctrination that is called the ideological support of the experiment.

Recently, at the Bureau of the ECP Central Committee, we specially considered the question of the rate of the experiment in improving the administration in the republic's agroindustrial complex. As a whole, and this was unanimously stated during the discussion of the question, the experiment has been yielding its positive results.

The creation of Agroprom was the correct step. But now it is necessary to go deeper, to engage seriously in working out the economic mechanism.

At the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, much was said about initiative and enterprise. It was emphasized that it is necessary to limit sharply the number of instructional guides, statutes, and methodologies that have been shackling the independence of the enterprises. We have much to think about in this regard. Frequently these requests, documents, and informational reports are not even necessary. Last year, checking the system of reports at ESSR Ministry of the Food Industry, TsSU located 13 illegal forms for 18,500 indicators a year. The ministry workers themselves did not know why, properly speaking, they were collecting that information. And yet

they went on collecting it! How much effort was diverted in the outlying areas to report this information, how much time and energy the specialists at the enterprises expended to prepare this information that no one needs! And this is not only at Ministry of the Food Industry. During the past two years TsSU discovered 108 illegal report forms in 14 ministries and departments in our republic. It is necessary to reduce this entire paper stream that is inundating the workers in the outlying areas, and to keep only those documents, statements, and report forms that are actually needed and that help the job at hand.

The same thing can be said about inspections. Supervision is necessary. That is completely obvious. But if an enterprise is constantly "shaken up" by various inspections, the supervision can stop being a beneficial, necessary job and can turn into its direct opposite. In the first quarter of last year, for example, the Estonian Association was inspected by 23 commissions from various republic departments -- 88 persons expended 134 days in inspections. In the first quarter of this year there were already 33 commissions, in which there were 142 persons. The Slantsekhim Association in the first quarter of last year was inspected 19 times, and in the first quarter of this year, 43 times.

The party has always devoted serious attention to ideological work, seeing in it an important means of forming the consciousness of the workers, and of mobilizing them for the resolution of the fundamental tasks that are confronting society. Today also the human factor in the development of the economy and in the improvement of all aspects of our way of life is given a special place. And this is primarily because many of the problems that have come to a head can be resolved chiefly by means of the establishment of order and by means of the conscientious fulfillment by everyone of the job that has been assigned to him and of his immediate official duties. Therefore the factor that must become the basic one in ideological work is precisely that aspect -- the increased participation of the human factor.

Explanation, the informing of every individual of the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the mobilizing of the labor collectives for the successful completion of the plans for the year and for the five-year plan as a whole, and for the worthy meeting of the party's 27th Congress -- those activities constitute the primary task of all the means and forms of ideological work.

We are still experiencing the fresh impression of the large celebrations that recently occurred, that were linked with the fortieth anniversary of the Great Victory. Today we can say that the preparation for the celebration of that anniversary contributed to the growth of the political and labor participation of the people and to the increase in the effectiveness of the work to indoctrinate our republic's population and especially the young people in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

Now it is important to reinforce that political and labor upsurge, to direct it toward the further improvement of patriotic and international indoctrination, toward the resolution of the economic and social tasks that are confronting our republic.

An important role in all our ideological work is assigned to the mass information and propaganda media -- the press, television, and the radio. They have been called upon to set the tone by the depth of analysis of the events and phenomena, to raise the vitally important questions that are disturbing people, and, most importantly, to demonstrate the ways to resolve them, to convince their readers and listeners, and, by their living, brilliant word, to encourage them to think, to call them to action, and to speak out decisively against everything that is impeding our forward movement. This is a complicated and very critical task. It demands of the journalists a high level of professional skill, the thorough understanding of the essence of the major turning point that is being planned by the party, and their personal conviction.

All the propaganda and agitation media must serve, to the maximum degree, the ideological support of the acceleration of our forward movement. They have at their disposal considerable opportunities for exerting an influence upon people's thoughts and deeds. It would certainly be desirable to introduce definite adjustments also into lecture-type propaganda, in which one still observes a leaning toward the informational-educational side. A considerable number of lectures are given on international problems, and on medical and pedagogical topics. But the series of problems linked with the tasks of production and indoctrination which are to be resolved in the labor collectives, or the questions of acceleration the scientific-technical progress, are given less attention. And yet it is precisely those questions that are closest to the working people.

We also have considerable reserves for improving the single political days. At the present time we cannot be satisfied only by the fact that the managers have participated in it. This has already become, one might say, the standard. It is fitting to raise the question of specifically how the manager spoke out, and whether he had been able to convince his audience, how he then reacted to the recommendations that were expressed, and, in general, how he contributed to the practical reinforcement of the party's unity with the masses. That means going deeply into what, properly speaking, we are directed to by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Participation of the Administrative Cadres of Estonian SSR in the Political-Indoctrination Work Among the Workers."

It is necessary to continue to practice of having managers give reports at party committees, of directing them toward increasing the practical effect of their statements, and of generalizing the accumulated experience. The managers must constantly remember that, during the meetings, people look at them as the representatives of the party and the state.

Everything that we are talking about here today pertains, in one way or another, to the questions of the reinforcement of discipline, of establishing order, and of improving the organizational spirit.

It is for that reason that some people think that all the changes for the better must invariably come only from the top down. But no one will come to us and do for us that which we must do ourselves. The establishment of order

is our concern. It is the concern of all the party organizations, of every Communist.

Recently the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Overcoming of Drunkenness and Alcoholism," was published. This is a very serious problem for us. Drunkenness has become a great and dangerous social evil. Many undesirable situations are linked with it -- hooliganism and crimes, hundreds of thousands of rubles worth of underproduced output, the increased accident rate, and the tragedies of broken, crippled lives. That is why the measures that are currently being taken to combat this evil have been met with such unanimous approval in our republic, as they have throughout the country.

The documents that have now been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers have defined the series of organizational, administration, legal, and indoctrinational measures that have been aimed at the intensification of the struggle against drunkenness and at increasing the effectiveness of that struggle.

And now the combined efforts of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies and the public organizations must be subordinated to that. This must be painstaking, consistent, and, most importantly, persistent work.

We would like to re-emphasize that the struggle against drunkenness is not a temporary campaign. Rather, we must wage this struggle persistently and stubbornly, must give it a truly nationwide mass nature, must make the maximum use of the situation that has been created in which the public completely supports the steps that are being taken, and must disseminate on a broader scale the experience that already exists in a number of places for combatting this ugly phenomenon.

The fight against drunkenness is closely related to another problem -- the organization of people's recreational time, the beneficial, intelligent use of their free time. In this regard we must also mention the running of collective vegetable gardens and orchards. It is precisely here that one resolves, to a considerable degree, the problem of the workers' active recreation and the indoctrination of children, it is here that one imbues in them their first labor habits, and instills in them a love of the land and of nature. Nor can one discount the fact that in the gardening collectives it is possible to produce a considerable quantity of fruits, vegetables, and berries. It is precisely for that reason that in the recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee it is emphasized that the creation of gardening collectives should be developed and supported in every way. However, the requests from the workers for the assignment of plots of land to them are still being satisfied incompletely in our republic, and sometimes they are even been artificially restrained. Apparently at certain executive committees the decisions of the ECP Central Committee and the ESSR Council of Ministers concerning the establishment of the proper order in the fight against the abuses in the running of collective gardens have been interpreted in their own way, and instead of taking the necessary steps they have decided to discontinue that work entirely. This, comrades, is a profoundly erroneous position.

The expansion of the growing of gardens and orchards must be viewed as a vitally important socioeconomic task. This job must be given broader scope. Especially since our republic has available the suitable land for all those who wish to engage in the growing of gardens and orchards, and the necessary prerequisites for providing the public with building materials and stock have been created. But let no one get the impression that the campaign for the introduction of order into this matter has quieted down or gone away. We must continue in the future to monitor strictly the observation of all the established norms and rules for assigning and using the plots, and when building garden cottages. We must take decisive steps to discontinue the use of membership in gardening cooperatives for purposes of personal profit or money-grubbing, or of using the building of garden cottages as a pretext for the building of single-family suburban homes or vacation residences.

When creating new gardening cooperatives, the preference should be given to the advanced workers, families with many children, participants in the Great Patriotic War, and labor veterans.

An important role in improving the activity of the gardening cooperatives belongs to the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies and to the trade-union committees of the enterprises and organizations. It is those committees that must render practical assistance during the creation of the cooperatives, and that must guarantee the strict monitoring to assure that all the members of the gardening cooperatives observe the established norms and order.

The only way that we will be able to fulfill those complicated and vast tasks that are confronting us is by constantly developing the initiative of the party organizations and of all the Communists. The upsurge in people's rate of participation and responsibility, the intensification of their combativeness, must be promoted by the entire preparation for the congress, by the reports that will be given and the elections that will be held in the party organizations during the period until the congress.

It is necessary for the meetings in the primary organizations to sum up, in a well-principled and businesslike manner, without any empty-sounding verbiage, the results of what has been done, to generalize the experience, to reveal the shortcomings boldly, and to set down the specific paths for improving the situation. There must be no attempt to smooth things over, to use ostentatious terms, unnecessary praise or compliments, or to use the reports or statements for the making of assurances that do not bind anyone to anything. A well-principled, constructive approach, businesslike analysis, the guaranteeing of concrete criticism, both from below and from the top -- those are the features that should characterize the present campaign to hear reports and hold elections.

In the course of the reports and elections it will be necessary to carry out a large amount of work to form the administrative agencies of the party organizations. In recent years we have had somewhat of an improvement in the qualitative makeup of the elected party activists. Forty percent of those activists are workers and ordinary kolkhoz members. There has been a rise in

the educational level of the activists. More women and young party members are being involved in party work. In the elected party agencies, provision is made for the necessary representation of the national minorities that are part of the republic's party organization. All the party's city and rayon committees have elected workers or ordinary kolkhoz members to the buro. We must reinforce all these positive tendencies.

But, obviously, it is not simply a matter of numerical indicators. The people who are promoted to manage the party organizations must be politically mature, competent, and initiatory Communists who possess organizing capabilities, authority, and high moral qualities. Election to the party committee, to the party buro, must be viewed as a kind of confidence credit that is issued by the party members to their comrades. And that confidence must be justified by their personal example in work, by their high rate of civic participation, and by their honest, selfless service to the job at hand, to the party, and to the nation.

Not infrequently, some comrades still assume that the makeup of the party committees must be established according to the principle of representation, that is, according to the position that is occupied. There is no need to say that this approach is unacceptable. It is only the person's on-the-job qualities, his authority in the eyes of his comrades and the working collective, and his ability to carry out organizing and indoctrinational work with people that determine his suitability for election.

The Buro of the ECP Central Committee, in conformity with the decree of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, deems it desirable to hold reports and elections to the republic's party organization at the following times: in party groups, in July-August; in shop party organizations, in August-September; in primary party organizations, in September-November. The city and rayon party conferences will be conducted in November-December 1985.

The Buro of the Central Committee proposes the convocation of the next congress of the ECP, the 19th ECP Congress, on 31 January 1986.

It is proposed that the agenda include the following questions:

- 1) The report of the ECP Central Committee and the tasks of the republic's party organization.
- 2) The report of the ECP Auditing Commission.
- 3) The Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of ESSR in 1986-1990 and in the Long-Term View Until the Year 2000.
- 4) Elections to the central agencies of the ECP and elections of delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is recommended that the following standard of representation be established for the 19th ECP Congress: one delegate for each 155 party members. Since the last congress, the 18th, the republic's party organization has noticeably grown and this standard of representation will make it possible to elect and

send to the congress approximately 740 delegates. This is more than participated in the last congress.

In conclusion Comrade Vayno gave assurances, in the name of those present, to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the Communists and all the workers in our republic, guided by the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, will do everything necessary to complete the five-year plan successfully and to meet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

5075

CSO: 1800/335

JPRS-UPS-85-067
29 August 1985

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN ELECTIONS COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

GF311800 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The commission charged with the preparation and registration of the election campaigns of the gorkoms and the republic's organizations held a meeting yesterday at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee building.

Invited to the meeting were: secretaries of the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party; leading [words indistinct]; directors of individual organizations working within the party; responsible workers of the apparatus of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; secretaries of the organizations of republic ministries and departments; workers of Turkmen [word indistinct]; the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee; and journalists.

The meeting was opened by Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade Rachkov, second secretary of Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the preparations by the party organizations for the elections registration according to the demands of the April 1985 CPSU Plenum.

Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee addressed the meeting.

Annaorazov, Zhulenev, Mollayeva, and Shmidt, members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

CSO: 1830/767

IDEOLOGY

MOSCOW TV SHOWS DOCUMENTARY ON TEHRAN, YALTA, POTSDAM CONFERENCES

LD302051 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 30 July 1985 carries a 30-minute documentary film entitled: "Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam." The final credits reveal that the narrator is Yu. Kolychev. A caption says that material from the USSR state film archives and the USSR Central State Archives of Film and Photographic Documents is used in the film.

The documentary, made by the Central Studio of Documentary Films in Moscow in 1985 consists of black and white archive film about the three summit meetings held in Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam during World War II. The film shows considerable footage of Stalin and Molotov, and there are also many shots of Roosevelt, Churchill and Truman--the commentator says that some of this footage is being shown for the first time.

The film's commentary repeats broadly the same points made by the Soviet media at the time of the 40th anniversary of the Yalta conference in February. A recurring theme is the failure of the Western allies to open the Second Front until 1944. The archive film includes shots of Winston Churchill arriving on Soviet soil for the first time, in 1942. He is seen meeting Stalin and Averell Harriman in Stalin's study and apartment in the Kremlin. The narrator adds that only a little film was shot of this meeting. This is followed by footage of Molotov arriving in London in the summer of 1942 aboard a Soviet bomber. The narrator says that Molotov used the alias, Mr Brown, during this visit. Molotov is seen signing an agreement with Churchill and Eden on the opening of the Second Front. Then follows film of the Big Three meeting in Tehran in 1943. At this meeting Stalin complains about the delay in opening the Second Front. The archive film shows the leaders meeting in the Soviet Embassy compound in Tehran.

The documentary film of the Yalta conference opens with shots of the Livadia Palace. Churchill is seen being greeted by Molotov. Roosevelt is seen arriving 20 minutes later. At this point the narrator says: "This footage has lain in the archives for 40 years. Most of it is being shown for the first time in our film." The film shows Churchill and Eden arriving for talks. Stalin is also seen arriving and greeting Churchill. The narrator says: "How nice it would be if we could put a sound-track, so to speak, on this film and hear what was discussed during the official and unofficial talks." Stalin is next seen in conversation with Molotov apparently making a rather forceful point to him, by gestures. The camera shows a plenary

session of the talks. Stalin's moving lips are clearly visible in all this film. Similar film of the Potsdam summit is shown. The narrator continues: "The Yalta and Potsdam accords placed a seal on the territorial and political results of World War II. The active participants in the Yalta and Potsdam conferences included Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko."

At this point a short contemporary interview with Gromyko is screened. Gromyko is seen seated in a garden in his shirt sleeves. The camera closes in on the moving spools of a tape recorder. Gromyko says: "The three powers adopted definite and clearcut commitments, both in respect of Germany, the former aggressor, and in respect of steps aimed at building peace. How did the Soviet Union behave toward these decisions? It honored these decisions precisely and consistently. The other participants backed away from the decisions which were taken. Their policy line was a flagrant deviation from the commitments which they had taken upon themselves in respect of these decisions. This applies both to Germany and Europe as a whole. It also applies to the policy of their states in world affairs." The documentary ends with film of the Soviet-American link-up on the Elbe and the victory parade staged by the allies in Berlin, as well as celebrations in Moscow.

CSO: 1800/410

SOCIOLOGY

BSSR SUPREME SOVIET RAISES ROLE OF COLLECTIVES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 Jun 85 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Raising the Role of the Collective--At the Permanent Commissions of the BSSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] At a meeting of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission the question of the administrative work of the sovkhos imeni T.Ya Kiselev of Brestskiy Rayon relative to the fulfillment of the USSR Law "On Labor Collectives and Raising Their Role in Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations " was examined. The director of the farm, Ya.A. Bukhovetskiy, presented a report and Deputy A.N.Bulevitskiy presented a co-report.

The inadequate work of the management of the sovkhos was pointed out relative to the fulfillment of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives. The commission recommended its fuller use for further development of labor and public political activity of the collective and mobilization of the workers for successful fulfillment of plans and a worthy marking of the 27th CPSU Congress.

At the session, a draft of the Belorussian SSR Law "On Budget Rights of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Local Soviets of People's Deputies of Belorussian SSR" in a new version was studied and approved. B.I. Shatilo, the republic's finance minister, presented a report on this question.

The commission also examined the draft of the Ukase of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet "On Responsibility for Illegal Acts in Regard to State Awards and on Submission of Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of Belorussian SSR."

7697
CSO: 1800/374

SOCIOLOGY

JULY: MAJOR SOVIET PUBLICATIONS SPEAK OUT AGAINST CRIME

Supreme Court Official on 'Distortion'

PM301549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with A. Filatov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Collegium for Criminal Cases, by Yu. Feofanov under the rubric "Legal Dialogues": "Distortion"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Economic life and the law are indivisibly joined from the viewpoint of civil law, since everything in production or the services sphere is governed in one way or another by the law and by delegated administrative acts. That is the norm. But when the criminal law intervenes in the economic management sphere that is an extraordinary occurrence. What is more, it does have to intervene, unfortunately. Indeed, the law enforcement organs are sometimes criticized for the fact that they do not apply criminal sanctions vigorously enough against slipshod workmen, those who defraud the state, people guilty of criminal negligence, and so forth. The causes of this situation formed the theme of the conversation between journalist Yu. Feofanov and A. Filatov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Collegium for Criminal Cases.

[Feofanov] The recent USSR Supreme Court plenum examined the question of distortion of figures. Or, to be more precise, the way in which the legal organs are combating this evil. You delivered a report on that question, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich. The theme of our conversation ought to be to ask what brought about the discussion of the problem? In general terms that is clear to everyone: It is because distortion of data is quite widespread. I am more interested in another matter: How effective are criminal sanctions at nipping in the bud the deception of the state by economic leaders? They are applied, after all, only when the evil is already in full "flower." But the formation of the "seed" itself is unacceptable to the sword of justice, to put it floridly.

[Filatov] That is right. Our Soviet legal system does indeed aim at preventing the formation of these seeds, as you call them--wherever this occurs.

The main thing is not just to punish people for their actions but also to remedy and prevent such actions. But of course, you are right, we cannot send a militiaman to every production area. Distortions in accounting are, at least initially, hard for the eye of the law to see. An amount of work done is exaggerated a little, output as yet unproduced is passed off as ready, a few "surplus" hectares of crops are hidden: But just you try to blow the whistle if the "boss" himself has an interest in what is going on. Take construction, for example. Last year the USSR All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments discovered that work had been overstated to the tune of more than R200 million. What happened next? Only 5 percent of those guilty of distortion of figures faced disciplinary or administrative action, according to figures of the USSR MVD All-Union Scientific Research Institute, and a mere 1 percent were taken to court.

There is another fact which must be considered. Instituting criminal proceedings against those who engage in misrepresentation, unfortunately, far from always means that they receive their just desserts. For example, leaders of the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry's wooden box plant in Frunze were found guilty of deliberately overstating the amount of completed work recorded in the accounts. Just how blatant were they? The monthly plan was actually 85.6 percent fulfilled whereas the accounts showed 119.5 percent, and the annual plan was 93.9 percent fulfilled whereas the report showed 103.6 percent. Naturally, this shock work was praised and bonuses were awarded. Then what happened? The Frunze City Prosecutor's Office did no more than warn the plant director. It goes without saying that this "flower" will grow into a "noxious bloom."

I shall cite a few figures obtained from monitoring organizations. In 1983 the freight shipment accounts of 925 vehicle enterprises belonging to 343 ministries were checked and distortions found at 560 enterprises (or 60 percent)!

And I am convinced that by no means all accounting distortions are uncovered. What we now have to decide is whether sanctions under criminal law are needed. Of course they are. Certainty of punishment, serious punishment, and not just the semblance of it with extensive publicity given to such cases, and punishment irrespective of who is involved would undoubtedly deter many.

[Feofanov] The Criminal Law contains a special article envisaging liability for misrepresentation and other kinds of distortion. However, people still try to justify these breaches of the law by reference to a lack of personal interest, citing the fact that they are committed in the interests of the cause and are dictated by concern for the collective. I attended a trial where the defendant--a director--argued very convincingly that the output in question was real, it did exist, there simply had not been time to send it through the plant's technical control section. That was done on the first and second of the following month but was recorded as though it had happened on the final day of the previous month. The delay had been caused by the suppliers but the collective, it was claimed, had worked heroically. Was it right to punish people by taking away their bonus on purely formal grounds? That was the defendant's line of defense.

[Filatov] All this talk about a lack of personal interest, the interests of the cause, and so forth, is for the naive. It may fool some people but an enterprise director, a chief accountant, and ministry officials are perfectly well aware of the harm caused by distortion of figures. They look shocked when the term "antistate practice" is used during trials and pretend that it "did not occur" to them. But that is no more than play-acting designed for "public consumption." The law is clear here: Proceedings will be instituted for misrepresentation and other distortions of plan fulfillment accounts irrespective of whether the crime in question had any harmful after-effects. The mere fact of misrepresentation alone is sufficient to be viewed as a serious unlawful action. That is understandable: By distorting the accounts officials mislead the planning and accounting organs, distort the picture of economic life, and make it difficult to allocate resources.

You mentioned a director who justified his criminal actions by reference to concern for the collective. Well, that is an old tune. You wrote in your newspaper how sweet "champagne" gradually and imperceptibly poisons the body. Something similar happens when people take the "innocent" path of distorting accounts. For a number of years the director of one plant rigged the books. Output "rose" by 500,000 and the plant workers received R86,000 in illegal bonuses. One day the inspectors made a surprise visit. The plant had a massive amount of unused components. If they were discovered the whole picture of intrigues would become clear. Do you think that the director owned up and confessed his sins? Not a bit of it! He ordered everything to be burned and whatever would not burn to be buried. Those parts were worth R218,000.

[Feofanov] At the trial that I mentioned the director was also charged with embezzlement--of the entire unlawful bonus: several tens of thousands of rubles. That seemed clearly unjust to him: What kind of embezzlement is it if he did not take the money for himself? The state prosecutor said that he had pocketed his own bonus. The defendant replied that his was a no-win situation--if he refused the bonus because it was illegal, the game would immediately be up; like it or not, he had to take it. It is true that the director was aware of the "production" he was spending the money on--he was paying a "fixer" to procure supplies. But the money was not going into his own pocket. Whereas embezzlement presupposes personal appropriation for one's own selfish gain.

[Filatov] Yes, there is dispute in this area. Certain scientists and practitioners express doubts as to whether all forms of distortion accompanied by the subsequent deliberate receipt of illegal bonuses should be considered embezzlement. In their opinion this is merely abuse of official position. But let us consider it. An official presents a distorted report to the relevant organization. Suppose it seems in order. But after that the false figures on plan fulfillment and overfulfillment go into the accountants' reports, the balance sheets, and the bonus statements. And this is done intentionally. But, you will say: If the false figures are not entered in the statement the distortion will be discovered. Yes, the cheat is in a "delicate" position. But you cannot deny that he knew what

he was doing. You will agree that people who, in simple terms, pick the state's pocket cannot go unpunished. That is why such actions are termed embezzlement resulting from abuse of official position.

[Feofanov] But in that connection the following problem arises. Do you remember the conflict in A. Gelman's sensational movie "The Bonus"? The workers in that movie rejected an illegal bonus. Perhaps that does happen in real life but far from always, as you will agree, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich. Let us suppose that the workers received a bonus resulting from misrepresentation, that is, unlawfully. The guilty leaders are censured. But a civil action is not instituted against all those people who accepted the illegal bonus. And indeed, why is that? After all, an action is instituted against the honest receiver of stolen goods and the goods are confiscated. Is there no analogy here? If action was taken against all who unlawfully received a bonus that, I believe, would be of great educational significance and, perhaps more than any other means, would encourage the use of the rights provided by the law on labor collectives.

[Filatov] Well, as a rule workers and employees work unstintingly and are possibly completely unaware of how they receive their bonus: and then there is sometimes a considerable period between the distortion itself and the discovery of that fact. Imagine how complicated it would be to reverse the whole procedure. Incidentally, one-half of those charged with distortion are exposed by the enterprise's workers and employees. The author of "The Bonus" was not fictionalizing when he created his subject.

But does all this mean that people guilty of distortion should be punished and the harm caused by their actions written off at the state's expense? Of course not. In the first place the culprits should bear full material responsibility. Everyone is clear on that. And what about those people who have not been taken to court but nevertheless received an illegal bonus or additional pay and were aware of that fact? As the Supreme Court Plenum pointed out, they may be liable to make restitution in a manner and on a scale laid down by the established statute on material liability for damages caused to an enterprise, institution, or organization.

The problem is rather that quite often we do not recover the illegally paid sums from the culprits themselves. For example, from a study of the records of 25 cases examined in Dagestan it was completely impossible to establish what harm had been caused by distortion. It had simply not been calculated. The Severodonetsk city court investigated the case of Dvoryashin and others and civil proceedings were instituted for R13,000--but this claim was not even examined. Exactly the same thing happened at the Kokhtla Yarve city court where three people were convicted of distortion but did not make recompense for the harm they caused which amounted to over R16,000.

[Feofanov] What is happening then? It is hard to believe that the courts have gone soft on criminals. Perhaps they do not want the "bother"? Or is there some other reason?

[Filatov] I can only answer in specific terms. In the first instance the reason given--the absence of a civil claimant--is, to be blunt, a flimsy pretext, and in the second instance... Pretexts may vary but the reason is always the same--not all judges have yet acquired a sense of implacability toward this evil. And not only judges--I have already mentioned what a paltry percentage of culprits are called to account.

[Feofanov] Does it not seem to you, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, that we are dealing here with a complacent atmosphere of connivance toward such crimes? Judge for yourself: Responsibility for distortion of figures rests on enterprise directors, chief accountants, in brief, respectable officials. These are prominent people in their own city or area. I recall the case of an enterprise director who was charged with negligence. His subordinates and colleagues in the courtroom, and there were quite a few, openly expressed their amazement: What was he on trial for? He had not stolen anything or murdered anyone and yet there he was... And there were so many petitions phrased like ultimatums sent by respected city organizations! To be honest, I was amazed that the court stood its ground and still found the director guilty.

[Filatov] Indeed, as you have said, it is difficult to prosecute people who are prominent in their locality. Some of them avoid liability even on quite legal grounds. Here are some facts. Tadzhibayev, director of the Kugayskiy Cotton Plant in Namangan Oblast, distorted the accounts for the dispatch of cotton to textile enterprises by R210,000. There was no doubt about his guilt. But he was also a deputy of the Uchkurganskiy Rayon Soviet. The prosecutor was refused permission to take him to court. In exactly the same way permission was refused to prosecute Gadhikhanov, a deputy of the Leninskiy Rayon Soviet in Makhachkala and director of a paint and varnish plant, who over-reported by R1 million.

I do not want in any way to cast doubt on the right of a deputy's privilege. However, I am sure that if the law enforcement organs were more persistent they would of course ensure that those people guilty of antistate activity were brought to justice. Nevertheless, the very fact of those refusals to allow prosecution especially given that the evidence was quite substantial--naturally creates an atmosphere of impunity and has a corrupting influence. In fact, what will people think about justice and legality? After all, the law which established deputies' privilege was aimed at protecting them against possible arbitrary action, not to allow them to avoid responsibility for crime.

[Feofanov] This could be called the "horizontal" protection of those who engage in misrepresentation. But surely such breaches of the law are well known among the higher organs of management. Quite often--and many people are talking about this now--these organs, which adjust plans "from above," turn a blind eye to blatant misrepresentation "at the bottom." It often happens that people are even directly encouraged to distort state accounts. Perhaps I am wrong but the public is getting the impression that some people are inexplicably lenient toward those who connive and incite others to crime. Even though it is clear that the legal system's strict suppression of such activities would have a sobering effect on those who cover up over-reporting.

[Filatov] Yes, the "vertical" factor also often protects those who deceive the state. That is why the USSR Supreme Court Plenum considered it necessary to emphasize especially that officials of superior organizations who make enterprise leaders and chief accountants distort figures bear responsibility as organizers of crime. Chairmen and members of state commissions may also be charged as accessories and accomplices if they, consciously of course, accepted incomplete construction projects with the aim of distorting state accounts.

However, we began our conversation from the viewpoint that intervention by the legal system is an extreme measure. Nevertheless, the main thing here is to ensure that soviets--which are obliged to guarantee the regime of legality on their own territories--departments, which are organs of state management, and labor collectives are truly implacable toward the antistate practice of misrepresentation. Of course, many difficulties arise in economic management and in business life. There are many tempting reasons for taking the easy path of plan adjustment, embellishment of the facts, concealing reserves, and so forth. But the view that management is impossible without circumventing the law is an antistate view in its very essence.

Legality in Economic Relations

PM251553 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Law Is Compulsory for All"]

[Text] Our newspaper recently reported that L. Frants, director of Ulyanovskiy Rayon Domestic Services Combine, had grossly violated labor legislation in an attempt to rid himself of Ye. Yantso, a worker not to his liking. This fact was examined at a session of the presidium of the Karaganda Oblast Committee of the Trade Union of Local Industry and Municipal and Domestic Enterprise Workers. The director's illegal actions received a principled assessment. He was dismissed from his post. Ye. Yantso had her rights reinstated.

The principles of social justice are enshrined in the very foundations of the socialist system. In our society strict observance of discipline and the law must be the duty of everyone, regardless of the position he holds.

At the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session, during the discussion of the report on the work of the USSR Prosecutor's Office in supervising the fulfillment of the requirements of the Soviet laws on strengthening law and order and safeguarding citizens' rights and legitimate interests, it was pointed out that unremitting attention is now being devoted to strengthening legality in economic relations. On the whole, matters are improving. However, violations of state, labor, plan, and contract discipline, manifestations of parochialism and departmentalism, and various deviations from the socialist principles of management still occur. Many enterprises fail to fulfill contract pledges and state plans. This is quite inadmissible. Negligent economic executives must be called very strictly to account.

Through the joint efforts of law enforcement organs and labor collectives it has been possible at many enterprises recently to close the loopholes through which the squandering and embezzlement of physical assets have occurred. But this has not happened everywhere. The losses resulting from mismanagement and embezzlement are still great. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum quite rightly evaluated spoilage during production as, in its way, a form of misappropriation of material resources and a waste of our people's labor. The production of substandard goods has begun to be called more strictly to account. A considerable number of officials have been held materially responsible for spoilage. In addition, criminal liability is also envisaged for the production of low-quality output. However, all these measures will be inadequate until leaders of industrial sectors enhance exactingness toward economic executives locally for ensuring high product quality.

In instilling order in production we are far from making full use of the tremendous potential enshrined in the Law on Labor Collectives. However, the example of many enterprises convincingly attests that, wherever the labor collective itself participates in strengthening discipline, intensifying the policy of thrift, and combating deviations from the principles of payment according to labor, and wherever trade union committees act in an enterprising way, there is no place for violations of legality and production efficiency steadily improves. In short, as was emphasized during the CPSU Central Committee's examination of the question of the application of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives at Minsk Motor Vehicle Plant, this law is an important means of realizing the complex and crucial tasks now facing the country's national economy.

Special significance must be attached to the labor collective's opinion when it is a question of observance of labor and housing legislation and the working people's legitimate interests. For a good 10 years there have been no complaints about housing issues from the Sumy Nasosenergomash production association. There all questions connected with resolving both production and social problems are resolved in public, with the most direct participation of the labor collective. Another example: The management of Orenburg's No 17 SRSU decided to allocate an apartment out of turn. The sector trade union oblast committee proposed submitting the question for discussion by the labor collective. The lawbreakers foresaw that the workers' assessment would be strict and principled and, without waiting for the meeting, they made haste to allocate the apartment to the first in line. That is the strength of public opinion! This is why trade union organizations must make wider use of the rights accorded by law for a resolute struggle against everything that prevents us from working successfully.

Until very recently instances of speculation and deception of customers have been brought to light in trade and public catering. However, the leaders of the USSR Trade Ministry and the Tsentrosoyuz plainly are not doing enough to eliminate the causes which give rise to these abuses. Internal departmental control remains a weak link in the eradication of violations. Public control by trade unions must give more substantial assistance in rectifying the situation. It is the task of trade union councils and committees to

galvanize in every possible way the activities of public control commissions.

The policy adopted by the party and the government of resolutely combating drunkenness has received nationwide approval. Data from the provinces attest that the active use of organizational measures, legal norms, and measures of public influence is already having a positive effect on the strengthening of labor discipline and public order. But it must be realized that much work still lies ahead. We must try to ensure that strict use is made of the legislation on the struggle against drunkenness.

Legality permeates all spheres of state and public life. Its precise observance by everyone without exception is a very important condition for our society's further development and a pledge of the ensurance of citizens' socioeconomic, political, and personal rights as guaranteed by the USSR Constitution.

Procurator General Rekunkov Comments

AU250709 Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 7, Jul 85
(signed to press 20 Jun 85) pp 60-65

[Interview with A. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, by K. Grigoryev--date and place not given]

[Text] The 26th party congress and the November (1982) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums emphasized the necessity of strictly observing the socialist legality and putting an end to bribery and speculation, squandering and plundering of socialist property, abuse of official position, and drunkenness and alcoholism. The policy of strengthening order and discipline was further developed in the documents of the April (1985) plenum of the party Central Committee. The procuracy and the other organs of law and order are performing major tasks in this direction. Our correspondent has requested Comrade A. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, to answer a few questions.

[Grigoryev] Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, will you tell us, please, on what does the procuracy concentrate its main efforts at present?

[Rekunkov] The procuracy's activities are diverse and they concern the state organs and official persons and are connected with protection of the legitimate interests and rights of Soviet citizens. Therefore, I will deal here only with the main areas that require the maximum efforts of all procuracy and investigation organs.

The party's course aimed at raising the level of organization and discipline has won the complete support of the Soviet people. A favorable situation for strengthening socialist legality has been created in the country and this situation has enabled the procuracy organs to make fuller use of their

authority and obligations in the struggle against criminality and other anti-social phenomena.

The struggle against plundering, mismanagement, squandering, violations of state discipline, and various abuses is of great political and economic importance. And it must be stated that quite a few plunderers, bribe takers, and officials using their official position for personal enrichment have been successfully unmasked in many places on the basis of thorough analyses of the existing situation and on the basis of strengthening interaction between the procuracy, on the one hand, and soviet organs, social organizations, and labor collectives, on the other. The procuracy organs also persistently struggle against unearned income.

Together with other departments concerned proposals are now being prepared to perfect the legislation that should consequently provide a reliable legal basis for a resolute intensification of the struggle against unearned income.

In the struggle against violations of legality in the economic sphere we strive to use not only the force of criminal and legal responsibility but also the entire arsenal of legal means. In particular, in recent years the number of indemnity suits filed by procurators against specific culprits for material damage caused to the state has quadrupled.

The highest supervision of the exact and uniform implementation of laws in the entire territory of the country, regardless of any kind of local or departmental influence, continues to be at the center of the procuracy's attention. Parochialism still seriously continues to make itself known and it manifests itself in particular in attempts to save from accountability those who are guilty of eyewash or bad work and other violators of state discipline. Therefore, the effort of the procuracy are aimed at permitting no indulgence in this task and at ensuring a unified approach, not only as regards the responsibility of the individual culprits themselves, but also as regards the responsibility of their protectors and of those who fail to take timely measures to eliminate the conditions that engender mismanagement and abuse of official position, and drunkenness and alcoholism.

[Grigoryev] A further strengthening of law and order is obviously necessary for this purpose.

[Rekunkov] Yes, and it is precisely for this reason that measures are now being taken in this direction. In the country there are thousands of populated places where no serious crimes have been committed for a number of years. However, it goes without saying that there are no grounds for any self-complacency on our part. Quite a few crimes against the individual are committed as a result of drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, and family conflicts and conflicts in everyday living. Therefore, we see realistic reserves for further lowering the crime rate precisely in an intensified struggle against these antisocial phenomena.

Special importance is attached to further improvements in the detection of crimes and in the quality of investigations as the most important conditions for the prevention of criminal phenomena. For this purpose the organs of law and order strive to convict the culprits in every criminal case.

In contemporary conditions a primary role is assigned to the correct choice of measures of influence in relation to the individuals who have committed offenses. A number of legal norms have been adopted in recent years which make possible a maximum use of judicious combinations of methods of persuasion and coercion. Life has demonstrated that the force of any punishment lies not in its harshness but in its inevitability and justice. The severity of the law in relation to dangerous criminals must be combined with faith in the individual who has deviated accidentally. It is precisely this that we strive to achieve from the state prosecutors in courts in order to increase the educational effect of trials and punishments.

We concentrate our efforts more and more on preventive work that is connected with the elimination of the causes and conditions that make offenses against the law possible.

As I have already mentioned, among these causes are drunkenness and alcoholism. The important decisions of the party and state aimed at resolutely eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism open up new possibilities for the struggle against this social evil. The new legal acts provide for a significantly greater responsibility for abuses of alcoholic beverages. As is known, as of 1 June this year, the consumption of alcoholic beverages during production operations or appearance at work in an intoxicated state also entails--independent of any disciplinary penalty--an administrative responsibility, that is, a fine of up to R50. I especially emphasize that the responsibility for this will be borne not only by the offenders themselves but also by those leaders whose duty it is to remove such offenders from work but who do not do this, or hide the facts of drunkenness.

The party's measures have been received with approval by all people. An active start has been made in their implementation. The procuracy organs are called upon to play a major role in ensuring strict and unflinching implementation of the legislation on the struggle against drunkenness and home-brewing. I wish to mention that the sharp eye of the procuracy surveillance is aimed at ensuring legality in the activity of the officials who are responsible for the adoption of all necessary measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. We see this work in the same context as questions of strengthening discipline and order and of raising the level of organization.

[Grigoryev] Citizens' complaints or other notifications are being received from the field about the poor struggle against criminality and violations of social order, about cases of the hooligans and parasites getting away with impunity, about failure to take due measures against bribe-takers, those guilty of whitewashing, and those guilty of a criminally negligent or wasteful attitude toward socialist property. What can be said in this connection?

[Rekunkov] The USSR Procuracy has begun to verify notifications of this kind more frequently by sending our workers into the field. It is a fact that quite often citizens are perfectly justified in calling attention to shortcomings in the work of organs of law and order. We have encountered such a situation, for instance, in the city of Gomel. There the organs involved failed to ensure the timely consideration--based on laws--of citizens' statements on cases of hooliganism and other offenses against the law. Serious miscalculations in the organization of the struggle against criminality were revealed. The leadership of the city's law and order organs has been strengthened now: Energetic comrades have been advanced who are capable of working effectively and with initiative.

What are the reasons for what has taken place in Gomel and in some other places? First and foremost the reasons are lack of a self-critical attitude on the part of a section of workers of the organs of law and order, their inattentive attitude toward people, and a decline in their sense of responsibility for work results. Some procurators and leaders of the internal affairs organs think that if statistics show a decline in the number of registered crimes then this should be considered a success. However, it must be remembered that at times favorable figures can also conceal passiveness in discovering and preventing violations of legality. We struggle against this formal approach to tasks but we have not yet succeeded in completely overcoming formalism. Here and there many measures are taken, but the number of offenses does not decline. This shows once again that a system of concrete educational, economic, organizational, and legal measures must be constantly implemented to eliminate negative phenomena.

The coordination of actions by the organs of law and order in the struggle against law infringements has been improved for this purpose. Preventive work has been more concrete and aggressive as a result of a consistent and purposeful use of the force of law against hooligans, parasites, squanderers, and all who disrupt the normal life and work of the Soviet people.

Procurators have been charged with the obligation of implementing preventive measures in every city and rayon, under conditions of wide publicity and systematic provision of information to party committees. In connection with discovered violations of the law and the efforts to eliminate them, the soviets of people's deputies and labor collectives should strive to combine the procuracy's response to these violations with the organizational and educational measures of party and soviet organs. In the next few years, with the joint efforts of the state organs, social organizations and labor collectives, we have every possibility of developing and strengthening the positive tendencies in the strengthening of law and order and making them stable and irreversible.

[Grigoryev] Practice shows that by far not all of those who are charged with this task have joined the work to strengthen the socialist legality, order, and discipline. This applies in particular to some economic leaders. What is your opinion in this connection?

[Rekunkov] Information about specific cases and documents of verifications connected with embezzlements, write-ups, output of poor quality products, and various abuses makes it very clear that these acts are mainly made possible by the fact that some officials are failing in their duty to ensure legality in the activities of the enterprises and organizations headed by them. It is precisely the situation created by lack of control, irresponsibility, and connivance that is exploited more often than anything else by swindlers and money grabbers.

The procuracy has come up against many cases of this type in its check on the trade, everyday service, and construction enterprises, and the enterprises of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. It was discovered that many violations of legality in these organizations encountered no real counteraction by higher economic management organs.

Let us consider for example the questions of the struggle against acts of eyewash. A little more than 6 percent of all those who were punished for write-ups in their reports to departments have been deprived of their bonuses. Unlawful payments of bonuses have not been penalized at all in some republics and oblasts, despite the normative requirements. Verification in a number of places has revealed that, even after they have been censured, up to 40 percent of those guilty of eyewash continue to stay in the same or other equal official positions, despite the clear pertinent directives and instructions.

The unwillingness of certain economic officials to take into consideration the law and the state discipline that is obligatory for all, and indulgence toward negative phenomena cost society dearly. In many cases all this leads to serious failures and to moral degradation of leaders, something that has been distinctly noticed, for instance, in the investigated cases of abuse and bribery in the Uzbek SSR, the Krasnodar Kray, and Rostov Oblast.

It is therefore important to intensify the social and state control of the work of cadres, and to educate both leaders and ordinary workers in the spirit of respect for Soviet laws and in the spirit of strict observance of state discipline. In its activity the procuracy strives not only to stop violations but also, with the support of other social institutions, to form public opinion and promote citizens' intolerance toward any deviations from laws. The main task of the procuracy is to prevent offenses against the law from turning into crimes, and for this purpose it is necessary to make principled conclusions of a preventive nature in connection with every case of violation of legality.

Several republics, krays, and oblasts have accumulated experience of effective work in this direction. In particular, the Kharkov Oblast procuracy has taken measures to intensify the struggle against mismanagement in the enterprises of the tractor and agricultural machine building industries. The results of the procuracy's verifications are discussed at the meetings of the party and economic aktiv and at meetings of workers. More than 9,000 workers and employees of the Kharkov tractor plant have participated in these actions. In 3 years the plant reduced the number of penalties for failures to deliver products according to schedule by a factor of four and

the penalties for output of defective products by a factor of two and, at the same time, overconsumption of fuel and energy resources was liquidated and work discipline was strengthened.

[Grigoryev] Certain negative tendencies that exist in our country often result from an insufficiently high level of awareness of the people and one of the reasons for this situation is miscalculation in legal educational work. What actions are planned in this respect?

[Rekunkov] Distorted notions of true spiritual and moral values are really at the basis of many violations of the moral and legal norms. Some citizens have been infected by the microbes of money grabbing, bourgeoisie, and ownership and these people know their rights very well but at times forget their obligations to society. Shirkers, slipshod workers, speculators, and violators of discipline and social order represent the antithesis of socialist morals. The sharp edge of our struggle must be aimed against them. For this reason the questions of ideological-political and moral education and of formation of the socialist sense of justice are now very topical and urgent.

The Soviet procuracy workers in all of their activities help instill in people faith in social justice. Exposure of crimes, good investigative work from which lessons are drawn for social morals and everyday practice, a thoughtful and attentive attitude toward citizens' appeals and statements, restoration of their violated rights, practical assertion of the principles of equality of all before the law, and the clear position of procurators in the struggle against localistic tendencies--these are the best methods of instilling respect for laws and creating a state of intolerance toward any violations of law.

[Grigoryev] But this obviously does not exhaust the procuracy's legal educational activity.

[Rekunkov] Of course not. Virtually all our workers are engaged in propagandizing the law. In particular, the communists of the central apparatus are accomplishing a considerable amount of work in this respect. The lecture forums on legal questions organized by the Society for Knowledge and the USSR Procuracy enjoy deserved popularity among Moscow citizens. Many interesting forms of propagandizing laws and using mass information media for this purpose have been worked out locally. Reports by procurators and investigators on the results of their verifications and investigations of cases at meetings in labor collectives have firmly established themselves in practice. Procurators regularly present their reports on the state of legality and law and order at the sessions of local soviets of people's deputies and at rural gatherings. Procurators in many places have made it their rule to carry out legal educational and preventive work with those citizens and especially adolescents who have allowed themselves various infringements. These activities produce good results, particularly in preventing antisocial and parasitic ways of life. These forms of work must continue to be fully utilized for the purpose of confidential discussions with people about the problems that disturb them.

However, it must be admitted that the procuracy's great opportunities are not always fully used. Such omissions in work as cliches and inability to reach every individual are unfortunately also characteristic of the propaganda of law. In my opinion, the forms and methods of this propaganda in contemporary conditions must be more multifaceted and flexible and must more fully correspond to the demands of our life itself. We recognize all this and strive to correct shortcomings and eliminate formalism and conventionalism from our work.

I would also like to say something else. Recently quite a few works of belletrist literature have been produced in which questions of morals appear as the main topic. They enjoy great popularity. Especially attractive are those among them in which the outline of the detection work and the exposure and investigation of the crime are not presented as an end in themselves but rather as a means that makes it possible to raise great moral problems and penetrate deeper into the source and all consequences of the evil connected with the crime, and in which the inner tranquility of characters and their actions help the reader form an active position in the struggle against negative phenomena.

I also want to note that our writers still infrequently address themselves to the work of the procuracy. This is obviously so because its specific nature is still not understood by all and many people simply do not have a sufficiently good picture of the procuracy's work. And the procuracy is most certainly not engaged only in investigation. When we say "struggle for socialist legality," this is not a mere slogan. It is a real struggle, a struggle against all infringements of law, inertia, departmental ambitions, and localist tendencies. At times this struggle turns into very sharp conflicts and clashes that could provide a good foundation for literary works. It is known how thoroughly and minutely the work of courts, investigators, and procurators was studied by such great Russian writers as L. N. Tolstoy and F. M. Dostoyevskiy. The subjects of a number of their works were taken directly from the practice of courts and were prompted by jurists. In their works everything is precise and verified to the smallest detail. And this fact also determines the power of the effect of these works on the reader.

Unfortunately, sometimes one comes across a book that deals with a topical subject and presents interesting personages but which shows such a lack of knowledge about laws that the artistic work loses a considerable, if not even a major part of its value. And, well, when some individual characters who not only do not respect the law but also lightly and simply violate it are presented as positive heroes and when the idea is suggested to the reader that various legal regulations are the only thing that binds the hands of energetic economic officials, then this is a pity, not only for the author of such a work who is far removed from life but also for the publishing enterprise that publishes it.

We are not about to adopt a temporizing position on this issue. In recent years we have widened the cooperation between the procuracy organs, on the one hand, and journalists, writers, playwrights, and the motion picture industry on the other. But this is only the beginning of a great task. What

is needed in this connection is a mutual aspiration to intensify contacts and establish closer forms of cooperation which will make it possible to solve more effectively the tasks of moral and legal education of the Soviet people.

[Grigoryev] Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, the public is troubled by the state of the struggle against offenses by minors. The letters to editors from readers N. Latysheva (the city of Pavlovskiy Posad), M. Sysenin (the city of Barnaul), and others attest to this. For the organs engaged in preventive work against offenses by minors what tasks emanate, for instance, from the Basic Directives of the General Educational and Vocational School Reform?

[Rekunkov] First of all I want to note that, despite a decline in the number of crimes committed by juveniles, many serious omissions in preventive work with them have not yet been eliminated. The school reform creates favorable conditions for overcoming shortcomings and improving work in this connection.

The provisions on improving the social and family upbringing of children and juveniles are especially important in this connection. The Basic Directives of the School Reform stress the parents' obligation to bring up their children in the spirit of respect and love for work and train them in adhering to order and discipline and observing the norms of life of our society. And this is very important because it is precisely the shortcomings of family education that are often at the source of an incorrect formation of the character of an individual. Heavy drinking by parents and their immoral behavior, parasitism, harshness, or lack of political convictions and interests have a very negative effect on children. Pedagogues, workers in preschool institutions and village soviets, and social organizations in the places of residence are usually the first to know about unhappy families. However, the questions of applying the appropriate measures to influence parents, including the question of depriving them of their parental rights, are at times raised too late when the juvenile concerned has already become an offender. It seems that the system of general pedagogical training of parents can play a certain role in work with such families. And this is not only a task for pedagogues but, to a considerable extent, also a task for jurists, physicians, psychologists, and other specialists.

The situation that has come about in some vocational technical schools is a cause for some concern. As verifications have shown, educational work in some vocational technical schools is still treated as a matter of mere formality and some educational institutions use various pretexts to simply rid themselves of "difficult" juveniles. And this is done in violation of the law and without the consent of appropriate commissions for the affairs of minors. And no measures are taken to find employment for such juveniles. As they are not occupied either by work or learning, they are subjected to the influence of antisocial elements more than anyone else.

There is also a direct relation between offenses by minors and poor organization of their leisure time. The resources allotted for this purpose are frequently used for other purposes. The improvement of work with minors in residential areas during the implementation of the school reform must

undoubtedly have an effect on reducing the number of cases of antisocial behavior.

An overwhelming majority of offenses are committed by juveniles in the districts where they live. And the main thing in this connection is to get a hold on "difficult" juveniles through various forms of educational work during the time when they are free from learning or work. This is especially topical in view of the existence of a considerable number of incomplete families in the country. It is sufficient to note that more than one-third of all sentenced juveniles have been brought up in single-parent families.

In preventing various types of delinquency it is important to ensure a high level of individual educational work and not to replace that work with some mass and large-scale measures.

Pedagogues must possess basic knowledge about the organization of preventive work with minors and about the possibilities for and forms of cooperation in this work between educational institutions and the organs of law and order. Good experience has been gained in this respect, for instance, in the Lithuanian SSR. The republic procuracy's workers speak at the seminars and conferences of pedagogues, educators, inspection workers, and commissions for the affairs of minors. Many procurators and investigators use the radio broadcast networks of enterprises and large circulation newspapers in their legal educational work. Lectures on topics of law are read, and question-and-answer evenings are held in many educational institutions and labor collectives.

I wish to say in conclusion that the Soviet people judge the activities of the procuracy by concrete results, by the extent to which it effectively prevents violations of legality, and, finally, by the way it supports and, when necessary, protects those who adopt an active and vital position in the struggle against antisocial phenomena. The deepening of socialist democracy is inseparably linked with the strengthening of discipline and socialist legality and with the adoption of resolute measures on further improving order and on purging our life of alien phenomena and of all encroachments upon the interests of society and its citizens. The procuracy workers will do everything dependent on them to make a worthy contribution to this all-people's task and will even more persistently struggle against violations of socialist legality and law and order.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatelstvo TsK KPSS "Pravda", "Politicheskoye samoobrazovaniye",
1985

CSO: 1830/760

SOCIOLOGY

ALCOHOL BAN FINDS STORES UNPREPARED WITH SUBSTITUTE NON-ALCOHOL ITEMS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by A. Bogdanov, deputy chief of the Department of Trade, Public Catering and Personal Services of the BSSR People's Control Committee, and I. Gerasyuk, special correspondent of SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA: "A Plan Without Vodka?--Raid of the BSSR People's Control Committee and SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA"]

[Text] "A plan without vodka! This is impractical," Galina Vasilyevna Molchan, secretary of Osipovichi Gorispolkom, said with conviction. "According to all the predictions of heads of trade organizations, it will fail, if, of course, it is not corrected."

Today among the city's trade personnel, confusion reigns. Will the plan be corrected? Will there be bonuses? Would personnel get out of the sales sphere into other sectors? Specialists are breaking their heads over these questions. Preoccupiedly shuffling papers, they are trying to find any sort of possibility to compensate for the lost "spirits" trade, which constituted a solid sum in the first days of June. You cannot see any reserves from office windows. But they exist. And they can be seen, as they say, with the naked eye. All you need to walk is a hundred meters from the same office of the public-catering combine to the railroad station.

In the Midday Heat

We went out at noon on a hot June day to the platform of the Osipovichi Railroad Station. In the motley crowd of passengers, there could be seen tourist rucksacks and fishing gear, stuffed suitcases of vacationers and students' satchels crammed with notes.... The summer is a hot season. In the very literal sense of the word. And after two hours of travel in an electric train, one would like to drink a glass of something cool and refreshing. And we were not the only ones that wanted to. Well, at least a glass of water-- what could be more simple?

We stop in amazement at the first stand. It is closed. Although, if one were to believe the rules, it should have been open. We go to the next one. Here are only canned products, cookies and slices of bread with suet made transparent by the heat. We go into the square outside the station. At the counter of a neighboring stand, the seller is concentratedly knitting something.

"Could we have a bottle of lemonade?" we ask with interest.

"What is the matter with you, can't you see? There is no water!"--the seller uttered without even raising her eyes.

We notice in the square a keg with kvass. The keg is there, but the seller isn't. Visitors were crowded in front of only one pavilion--beer had been brought in.

In the station building, the sweltering heat exhausted us still more. On the two machines selling carbonated water, a dirty piece of cardboard was dangling with the inscription: "Out of order." In the lunchroom, a line was standing for apple juice. The salesperson poured it directly out of the container. The juice turned out to be warm like tea, but there was nothing else left.... It is time to go from observation to analysis.

The personnel of the railroad restaurant are concerned perhaps more than the rest of us with the existing situation in regard to fulfillment of the goods-turnover plan. And it is not surprising. Prior to 1 June, for example, at Buffet No 1, alcoholic drinks made up 75 (!) percent of trade. They offered them simply and without any hassle. Nobody even considered such minor items as rolls, pies or ice cream. Incidentally, and we became convinced of this, they don't even bother now. For this reason we are certain that they will not make the plan. Of the 16,000 rubles of the monthly proceeds at the same Buffet No 1, alcohol brought in 12,000. Where can you get them now?

Every day three to four thousand passengers go through the Osipovichi station, and sometimes even more. Even if each of them drinks only one glass of beverage selling, let us say, for 10 kopecks, this would yield 300-400 rubles of trade. In a month, according to the most conservative count, the proceeds would amount to 12,000 rubles.

But trade personnel are able to come up with counterarguments: "What if the weather is rainy? What if they don't want to?" And so forth. But would it not be wiser instead of complaining to look for ways of reaching the customer?

Today, we can say outright, only the grueling heat is able to force a passenger to go to any station stand or pavilion. They all produce a depressing impression. Dark, dilapidated. The paint hangs in shreds from the walls. Trash is all around, pieces of paper are lying about. Behind dirty glass, the salespeople knit next to canned foods, doze and concern themselves with anything you please but selling. Here and there, hours of work and prices are inscribed on pieces of cardboard, and there are places that do not even have this. They are not trade enterprises but a kind of added caravanserai. It would be reasonable to ask the question: are these numerous

stands necessary in any case? Is it at all necessary to maintain people in them and pay them wages? But passengers in Osipovichi would not dream of anything better. They have become used to it.

Is it really possible that the problem of setting up stands brightly and colorfully and repairing the refrigerated counters is unsolvable? Is it really impossible to offer a customer in place of melted lard, large pies with cheese, with potatoes, with cabbage, with meat? And assortments of products for the road? They could be sold at such a station in figures of hundreds a day. It would also be possible to organize the sale of cold carbonated drinks with various syrups, to set up specialized stands with a broad selection of juices. It is possible without special effort to set up restaurant tables in the open air and to organize their service. A great deal is possible. But there is no desire.

Shortage in the Presence of a Surplus

Kvass in Osipovichi is considered to be in short supply. We saw four yellow tanks in different rayons of the city, but all were under lock and key. One tank was located directly under the window of the office of the director of the public-catering combine, D. Ya. Lyashenko. Of course, it was empty.

"What difficulties?" Dmitriy Yakovlevich said in surprise. "There is a sufficiency of kvass in the city. There is no room to put a keg. Our place at the station has been occupied by a keg of the railroad's department of workers' supply."

One marvels--is it possible that trade managers do not step out on the streets of their own city? Or perhaps there really is no kvass?

Originally, there actually was none. The canning plant began to produce it only on 16 May. Today it is producing it, but in small quantities.

"We can fully satisfy the city's needs," we were assured at the local canning plant. "There are no trade orders."

So far one or two of the tanks [tsiterna] of the eight available ones have been operating on rare days. In 10 days, we succeeded in seeing this only one. The line did not disappear over the course of several hours. And a perfectly ridiculous assertion--there is no place to put the keg. The city has two parks. But you can't drink even a glass of water in either of them. How many city dwellers and children spend their time here on days off! Yet you will not see street vendor's stands with cool drinks. Workers from a flour-milling combine and from other enterprises as well, on going out the entrances can only dream of a glass of kvass or lemonade. Trade has a ready answer for everything--there is no way to wash glass and nowhere to stand.... At the same time, according to approximate count, it would be possible to make sales in a month in the amount of 10,000 rubles. With proper organization of the undertaking, of course.

The tendency is clearly to be traced in the city's trade network--not to risk investment. And you see what the result is.

Yubeleynny Restaurant. Two o'clock in the afternoon. Lunch time.

"Do you have any cheese buns?"

"No."

"Pancakes with cheese?"

"No."

"Milk, kefir?"

"No."

And this in the best public-catering enterprise, a restaurant of the first price category! And what can one say about workers' dining places. We visited many of them. They have an acute shortage of even ordinary dairy products.

What's the matter? Is there a shortage of kefir, milk and cheese? Nothing of the sort. As the director of the dairy plant declared, the enterprise is in a position to provide the city with a wide assortment of these products. Furthermore, the plant is forced to ship that same cheese to Pukhovichi because of lack of local sales. The orders of the inhabitants of Osipovichi are exceeded with interest, frequently on the insistence of the dairy plant. What then are these orders? We worked out some average figures. And it turned out that the factory cafeterias where a thousand and more people are employed, order for one day 2 (!) bottles of kefir, 2 bottles of cream and occasionally 50 portions of cheese. Here you have truly a paradox. There is loads of milk, but it is not available.

A similar situation exists in the city's food-industry trade. Dairy products are sold in 2-3 hours. After work, it is impossible to buy anything. The customers are dissatisfied. But the salespeople are happy--nothing gets spoiled.

You cannot expect anything different with the system of work which has been established in Osipovichi. We were interested in learning from the trade organization's specialist, how the dairy plant fulfills its commitments.

"It is often short on deliveries."

"Do you have concrete facts?"

"No. We submit a requisition for the month. We shall work up the totals and then we shall see."

But the fact is that demand for these products is constantly changing. Should there be more vegetables--more sour cream would be needed. Consumption of milk is different on weekdays and holidays. But no one knows at the city food-industry trade organization how much in the way of dairy products the people of Osipovichi need daily. And even the fact that that it is impossible

to buy either kefir or cheese in the stores after work and the fact that these products cannot be found in dining places, as they say, during the day with a torch in no way disturbs trade managers.

We saw a waiting line (excuse the pun) in a store next to the hotel. Fifty people languished at the doors for several hours. What is it that they were going to offer that is in short supply? It turned out that bread had been brought in. They were waiting until the salesperson unloaded, accepted the shipment and began to sell it. And, in the words of the buyers, such is the case daily. The selection is most insignificant--two, rarely three kinds of products. Could it be there is a bread shortage. Quite the contrary. The production lines at the bakery plant remains idle because of lack of demand. It is laughable to say that stores which have hundreds of customers order only 6 (!) Minsk loaves for the day. There is no demand? Then why has not the assortment been changed over the course of 5 whole years? Why are shipment schedules not kept? Why is it that stale products are returned to the enterprise only once a week and that they sell them, as they say, to the bitter end? But the trade specialists in Osipovichi don't think about that. They are concerned only with one thing--how are we going to fulfill the plan without vodka?

How to Fulfill the Plan?

Indeed, how will the same Yubileynny Restaurant now fulfill the plan where formerly in other days five rubles of drinks were sold for each ruble of snacks? Today control has been made more rigid. And for people in a small town to go for rest to a restaurant instead of drinking, it is necessary to win prestige and to create an appropriate atmosphere.

The Ukase has become operative, but no one is in a hurry to reorganize work on a new basis. It is completely understandable on what basis the restaurant was awarded the first rise in price category presuming a high class of service.

We go into the dining hall. The manager is not there. We select a place on our own. The tables have not been cleared, tableclothes are wrinkled, dirty. Here and there different size plates are standing. We ask for a menu of our neighbors. Incidentally, many of those dishes shown on the sheet, the waitress will not be able to bring--they are not available. Strange as it may seem, there are no trimmings for the second course. The vegetable season has long started, but there is no okroshka, no cold dish, no salads.... It is difficult to handle the brought-in beefsteak without a knife. We ask for a knife.

"What for?" the waitress sincerely asks in surprise. "Everything has been cut up here.

There is no doubt that with such lack of system, no other expression would fit, it becomes difficult for management to count on popularity among its visitors.

And what happens? Customers have been charged higher prices long and shamelessly for a high level of service, although Yubileyny Restaurant today, according to the conclusion of specialists, hardly comes under a dining place of the 2nd category.

We came across Morozhenoye Cafe with its amazing irresponsibility. What kind of trade would you have here when there is nothing else to offer except for "stonelike" buns and apple juice? We engage in a discussion with the counterwoman.

"Do you have tea?"

"The water has not yet been heated."

"Do you have coffee?"

"The coffee machine has not yet been turned on."

"Would you have a cocktail?"

"The mixer has not been turned on."

In a room with at least 10-15 tables, only two are standing in place, and they have not been provided with chairs.

In workers' dining places, the situation could not be worse. A listing of defects would comprise tens of pages. It is no accident that workers prefer to manage with food of their own ["ssoboyki"].

There is no concern shown for standard of service in stores. Prices are somehow jotted on pieces of cardboard. The required assortment of goods is practically never maintained. Forcemeat and other products offered customers have turned dark from the heat. Who is going to buy them? At the same time, tens of units of technological equipment in dining places and stores have not been operating for years. The problem of the plan is resolved simply--they knock out the deficit, trade in bulk so as not to spend time on packaging. They ship out cheap grain products (cereals) in motor vehicles to nearby villages and then sell them there in bags. With such traveling trade, control is practically impossible. The pocket gets, as they say, a pretty penny. Cases of outright theft has been established in Store no 20 and in a number of dining places.

Some heads of stores keep money in locked safes exceeding threefold the daily sales turnover after turning over the take for the preceding days of trade. Calculation is simple. After determining during inventory taking the size of weight loss from handling or drying, the money can go into one's own pocket.

Total absence of control over the operation of subordinate enterprises on the part of the trade organization creates conditions for abuses. Thus, over the course of a short period of time, three serious shortages occurred in Store No 18. Do you think they found out the reasons for them and determined in whose pocket the state money went? Nothing of the sort. A meeting of salespeople

was held. And that was all. As a result, salespeople categorically refused to work in this large store. And this is understandable. Who wants to cover with his earnings someone else's theft? Today in the entire large room only the kitchen section is in operation. Customers find an announcement; it cannot be understood by whom it was written:

"The (self-service) department is not in operation. There are no cashiers. Refer questions to the personnel department of the city food-industry trade organization."

It is truly necessary for Osipovichi customers to have iron nerves to be able to calmly look at all these disgraceful operations.

At the same time, just in the first days of June, this store due to the absence of cashiers showed a shortage of approximately 35,000 rubles owing to the trade organization. The only thing left to do is to throw up one's hands--how to fulfill the plan?

Tallying Up the Score

The Ukase on dealing with drunkenness went into effect 1 July. It caught the trade personnel of Osipovichi by surprise. They had not prepared to work in a new way. At the gorispolkom they allege that no decision of the oblispolkom relating to stopping the sale of alcohol drinks at trade enterprises had been received as late as 7 June. As they put it, they stopped here and there the sale of alcoholic beverages at their own risk. But it undoubtedly took place in these stores as wrapping paper is not too reliable a barrier for insistent applicants, especially those who are acquaintances. Yet as to how to improve personal services, which should be undertaken for growth of trade, no one had given any thought.

No doubt everything simply cannot be corrected in one day or even in a month. The new director of the city food-industry trade organization (the preceding one was fired for gross violations) could, we think work things out for his operation in a year. But for experienced heads of public dining such long building up is perfectly unforgivable.

A plan without vodka is something quite realizeable. All that you need is initiative, drive and the desire.

We believe that the BSSR Ministry of Trade, the city's KGB Committee and the gorispolkom will be able to impose the necessary order.

7697

CSO: 1800/374

SOCIOLOGY

NEW MVD CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION CHIEF SPEAKS TO PRESS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 85 p 3

/Interview with Bruno Yakovlevich Shteinbrik, first deputy minister of internal affairs, Latvian SSR, on the occasion of his appointment as Chief of Criminal Investigations by G. Alimov; date and place not specified; under the rubric "Appointments": "Chief of Criminal Investigations"

/Text B. Ya. Shteinbrik is appointed Chief of USSR MVD Main Administration of Criminal Investigations.

Bruno Yakovlevich Shteinbrik, 52, was born in Latvia in a worker's family. A lawyer by education, he has a service record of more than 30 years of work in the organs. He began his career as an inspector and in recent years has worked as the Latvian SSR First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs. He has been awarded orders and medals.

/Question We meet several months after your appointment. You have had time to switch over to other levels of work and familiarize yourself with current problems. What is the main principle you will be following in this post?

/Answer An energetic, well thoughtout, offensive-oriented battle with crime so that each crime will be exposed and the Leninist principle of the inevitability of punishment triumph. With such intentions, such desire, I will perform my duty. In this regard, I am delighted that I have the full understanding of my colleagues and the national criminal investigation collective on the whole. They say that a soldier is not alone on the battlefield. Therefore, if we all work at full efficiency at our jobs, we will introduce exemplary public order everywhere. This is probably the primary thing.

/Question Your service is well-versed in the status of the situation in waging the battle with violations of the law. What can you say in this regard?

/Answer A significant number of offenses occur because of drunkenness. Problems concerning offenses by minors are very alarming. The causes are rooted in the upbringing /they've received in the home, school and collective. Property crimes, especially apartment burglaries, are disturbing. A large portion of those committing these crimes is made up of parasites, drunkards, and other antisocial elements. You yourselves understand that such a situation is in no way acceptable to us.

Question In the letters-to-the-editor mail, there are letters which reproach certain offices in criminal investigations for inefficiency. How do you handle these complaints?

Answer We know that sometimes people criticize us because specific crimes are exposed slowly. We accept the criticism; it is just. We receive many letters. The people expect more energetic work, greater productivity from us. And--what is especially gratifying--many are helping us. We are very grateful for this help. We are for still wider contacts with the populace. It is impossible to forget: to solve the problem of crime, one needs, as they say, the whole world.

On our part we are taking the most energetic steps to raise the national criminal investigations to meet the demands presently imposed on us by the party and people. In the battle with law violations, the entire arsenal of forces and means at our disposal must be employed.

Question How are you solving those problems and which are getting the most attention?

Answer Presently, the prevention of law violations has major importance. This is the primary task of the internal affairs organs at present, including offices in criminal investigations. It is important to stop the preparation for--and more so--the commission of crimes. We are employing extensively the capabilities of organs responsible for preserving the law, workers' collectives, and state and public organizations. This, of course, is not a simple thing to do. But it must be done. It so happens that people who have served their sentences come to see us for help. What is their problem? It turns out that there are supervisors who do not want to hire them: we judge the person. But he has to live and work and become a useful member of society. Greater efforts in all these areas have to be made and success, I believe, will be ensured in the battle for the person.

Question Is there some basic requirement you use in selecting personnel?

Answer Yes, there is. I should like to recall the words of F. E. Dzerzhinskiy: a Chekist must have a cold head, warm heart, and clean hands. That is the main feature of workers in criminal investigations. Unfortunately, fellow workers are still found who are not qualified to investigate various situations, are also rude, and cannot take statements. But there are only a few of them and they will be leaving us. This can only cause us concern, since people sometimes judge all our work by the work of individual unhappy fellow workers.

Question Your work is both dangerous and difficult. I should like to extend to all the members of criminal investigations success in their work and happiness in their personal lives....

Answer Thank you. Our work looks great in films and books. Sometimes, lads come to work in criminal investigations with this impression and later, become disillusioned. Our profession has far fewer romantics; our lads have to take risks more often than others, or perhaps, we are more familiar with the taste of losses than others.... I am grateful from my heart for your kind wishes.

SOCIOLOGY

SHAPIRO CASE REVIEWED: CRIMES 'BESMIRCHED' SOVIET STATE

LD261606 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Valentinov writes:

Soviet Central Television today transmitted a statement by Moscow resident Dmitry Shapiro, whose trial on criminal charges prompted an outrageous slander campaign in the West.

As is known, Dmitry Shapiro was charged with a criminal offense under Article 190 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The indictment charged him with the propagation of patently false allegations besmirching the Soviet state and the socialist system.

Dmitry Shapiro pleaded guilty. He wrote a public statement describing how a few years previously he had made the acquaintance of a group of people, among them Fulmakht, Kosharovski, Khasin, Edelshtein and the Kholmyansky brothers. Taking orders from representatives of foreign Zionist organizations coming to Moscow, they propagated slanderous materials about the Soviet state, claiming, in particular, that there was anti-semitism in the USSR and urging Soviet Jews to go to Israel. Some of those materials were smuggled out to the West. Those activities were paid for from abroad with parcels and money, including foreign currency.

Dmitry Shapiro admits in his statement that the slanderous materials concocted and propagated by his associates and himself within the country were used to incite people to commit anti-social acts of provocation. Abroad--in the USA, Israel and other capitalist countries--those materials were used to organize anti-Soviet campaigns. One of those "documents" was, in particular, an appeal to the West "to protect Soviet Jews from persecution and to save them from extermination."

Dmitry Shapiro admitted that staff members of the U.S., British and Dutch Embassies egged them on in those actions and named those diplomats. Much interest in slanderous information, according to Shapiro, was displayed by some foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow. Shapiro also described some of the meetings he had. "A certain Gaffney, who in April 1984, on orders from the Russian desk of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, met some of my acquaintances whom I named during the investigation, instructed them in

the following way: Israel needs from you concrete actions and information demonstrating that the Soviet Jews want to leave the USSR and that they are repressed by the authorities. Jews must take risks and make sacrifices to show how bad their life in the USSR is."

Similar demands were made at Grechanovsky's flat by Monica Fried, who had come to Moscow as a member of the Israeli delegation to the International Geological Congress. Dmitry Shapiro said that he was translating from Hebrew at the gathering in Kholmyansky's flat the anti-Soviet speeches of Hasiya Boshwitz, Raymon Kempfer and Sara Kunin from Israel."

"I have realised that I have actually become an enemy of Soviet power," Dmitry Shapiro said. "I deeply repent my crime. I have revised my views. I regret having fallen victim to the foreign Zionists. I have been used for anti-Soviet purposes which are alien to me. I would like my former friends to make the same conclusion as well. I will under no circumstances ever commit anti-Soviet actions again."

The article of the criminal code which is relevant to Shapiro's crime envisions a prison term of up to three years but in view of Dmitry Shapiro's sincere repentance he received suspended sentence and was released from custody.

CSO: 1812/306

SOCIOLOGY

DANILOV MONASTERY HISTORY, RESTORATION VIEWED

PM051431 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 31 July 1985 carries on page 13 a 4,500-word feature by Aleksandr Nezhnyy under the heading "Seven Centuries On." The editorial introduction reads:

"The Danilov Monastery, Moscow's oldest, has been handed over to the Russian Orthodox Church, which is setting up its administrative center there.

"You would think this even could only be interpreted in one way--as evidence of the normal relations between state and church and further confirmation of the church's being granted the opportunity to pursue its activity, as enshrined in USSR legislation. Nonetheless, Western propaganda is putting about absurd fabrications and provocative inventions in connection with this fact. The Russian Orthodox Church is declared to be the state church, and the handover of the Danilov Monastery a measure pursuing purely propagandist purposes. An article published not long ago in West Germany's NEUE SOLIDARITET, for instance, tells us that 'the state sent ... student teams and specialist detachments' to work on restoring the Danilov Monastery; other publications in the same vein report that since the Russian Orthodox Church now has a new center, the Troitse-Sergiyeva Monastery in Zaborisk will be handed over to the state. In a word, there is an abundance of all kinds of malicious rubbish.

"How do matters really stand? What is the Danilov Monastery? What work is under way there, and for what purpose? In answering these questions, the writer Aleksandr Nezhnyy also looks at our newspaper's traditional topic of the conservation of monuments of the country's history and culture."

Nezhnyy's article consists mainly of an account of the monastery's history over the centuries and of the restoration work on it, with lengthy quotations from church officials. Metropolitan Aleksiy of Tallin and Estonia, administrator of affairs of the Moscow patriarchate and chairman of the Commission for Organizing and Conducting Restoration and Construction Work on the Danilov Monastery, outlines the progress of restoration work and discusses the benefits which the church will gain from using the monastery as an administrative center. "The main church institutions will be located here; the biggest events will take place here--local and higher councils,

congresses to discuss the most important questions of religious life; various international meetings will be able to be held here at the proper level, in accordance with the high prestige of the Russian Orthodox Church. Without any doubt, the church will be able to develop still more widely its patriotic activity." He adds that this will not entail "any changes in the fate of the Troitse-Sergiyeva Monastery."

Metropolitian Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, chairman of the Department of Foreign Church Relations, is quoted as saying that in the new center the church will be able to "carry out still more actively its international peacemaking activity, helping to save the sacred gift of life," and goes on to outline the church's past involvement in peace efforts at international level.

In conclusion, Nezhnyy quotes Archimandrite Yevlogiy, head of the Danilov Monastery, who notes that "the restoration and construction work is taking place at the expense of the church," and that the monastery will be open to the public.

CSO: 1830/768

SOCIOLOGY

BRIEFS

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY ESTABLISHED--The AUCCTU and the VLKSM Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Science, and the USSR Ministry of Health have come forward as founders of an all-union voluntary struggle for temperance society. An organizational committee of the society has been set up. USSR Academy of Science Vice President Ovchinnikov has been appointed chairman of the Organizational committee. The organizational committee is situated in Moscow in the UACCTU's Palace of Labor. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Aug 85]

CSO: 1800/414

REGIONAL ISSUES

VOLGA COMMITTEE DISCUSSES RIVER POLLUTION

PM011037 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by nonstaff correspondent I. Zmushko under the rubric "Great Life for Small Rivers": "Misfortunes of Living Water"]

[Excerpts] Ulyanovsk--If you look at the Volga basin from the heights of space, you are struck by the sharp differences between sections of it as regards the number of rivers and streams. But there are probably still more differences in the level of the solicitous approach to water conservation among the autonomous republics and oblasts of the Volga region.

This was discussed at a plenum held in Ulyanovsk of the public committee on the Volga.

Last year, according to the data of RSFAR state monitoring organizations, pollution of the Volga was halted, for the first time the condition of the water over its entire length, including in the Saratov and Kuybyshev reservoirs, is being maintained at the level reached, while in the lower reaches a reduction in pollution by petroleum products and other substances has been noted.

The fate of the Volga--Russia's worker and beauty--continues to move people's hearts. The development of industrial and agricultural production and the increase in the urban and rural population are bringing about growth in water consumption. On average, up to 12 percent of the entire flow is now consumed (and half of this irretrievably), and a considerable proportion of the water is discharged into bodies of water in a polluted state.

The Volga's health largely depends on the condition of the almost 150,000 rivers and streams which give it life. Small rivers serve the Volga, every urban and rural facility, and every person over their entire length of approximately 600,000 km, and concern for them is a state and nationwide task.

Five years ago the USSR Council of Ministers and then the RSFSR Council of Ministers defined work programs to strengthen protection of small rivers and make rational use of their water resources. Small river services have been set up at the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and locally.

The central organs have done a great deal organizationally. But when N. Cherepakhin, RSFSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, began speaking in detail in his report at the Volga Committee plenum about the substance and significance of the adopted instructions and elaborations, this seemed strange at first. However, the ministry has its reasons: It was drawing attention to the fact that certain leaders in the Volga region's autonomous republics and oblasts are in no hurry to fulfill their official obligations conscientiously and on schedule.

Gorkiy Oblispolkom, for example, submitted a comprehensive plan of water conservation measures to the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources without examining it at its own session. This "plan" can only be called a formal answer: It does not indicate on which rivers and in which facilities riverside forest belts will be planted and antierosion hydro-engineering structures constructed; it does not set targets for enterprises of various ministries and departments; it does not provide for the removal from many water conservation zones of summer livestock camps, manure pits, stores of chemicals, fertilizers, fuels, and lubricants, and so forth.

Unfortunately, the situation is not much better in the Tatar ASSR or Kostroma, Ivanovo, Astrakhan, and Volgograd Oblasts. They are still far from such a solicitous attitude to the land, the protection of soil against erosion, and the preservation of small rivers as there is, for example, on the "Leninskaya Iskra" Kolkhoz in the Chuvash ASSR. There a cascade of 56 ponds has been created in ravines and gullies, from which water is taken to irrigate hops, perennial grasses, and grain crops, and trees have been planted on the slopes.

While paying tribute to such an initiative, at the same time the Volga Committee plenum pointed out that the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs are still not attentive enough to questions of preserving small rivers.

In general, all the aforesaid problems boil down to the fact that many small rivers still do not have anyone really in charge locally and are not provided with such organized protection as are the land and forests. Therefore, the public has once again asked local soviet ispolkoms to determine who is responsible for the preservation of small rivers in ASSR ministries, in oblast and rayon agricultural administrations, and also on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Serious complaints have been made against the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp, and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, which are the proper measures to protect small rivers.

We ourselves must rectify the mistakes made in this important work, instill order and enhance responsibility and businesslike efficiency. The sooner this is done, the greater the service small rivers and the great Volga will render man.

CSO: 1800/417

REGIONAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA: UZBEK OBLAST HOARDS MILLIONS IN UNUSED EQUIPMENT

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by special correspondent G. Dimov in Tashkent titled "There Are Still Many Problems: Observations from the Tashkent Obkom Party Plenum." The article gives an account of how Uzbekistan's Tashkent Oblast is faring in its struggle against mismanagement and discipline violations. "The main discussion at the plenum was of unresolved problems -- and there are many. In the oblast one enterprise in 10 is failing to meet the plan for market production. One in 5 has experienced a drop in the rate of growth in productivity. Of the 41-million-ruble shortfall over a three-month period, the enterprises of 3 cities -- Almalyk, Bekabad, Chirchik --- are responsible for most of it." The author quotes a question-and-answer exchange from inquiry proceedings into the situation: "Question from the hall: what is the size of the shortfall in deliveries or in installed units? Answer: one quarter of a billion rubles worth of uninstalled equipment has piled up in the oblast.' This includes a good million's worth bought with foreign currency."

CSO: 1830/773

END