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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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22 August 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TASSR: NABIYEV CALLS FOR GREATER DISCIPLINE

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Paper by Tajik CP Central Committee First Secretary R. N. Nabiyeu:
"Strengthening Order and Discipline, and Raising Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] As already reported, on 27 April in the Tajik CP Central Committee there was a seminar-meeting with representatives of party commissions under obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. A paper titled "Results of the Conference in the CPSU Central Committee With Workers of Party Control, and Tasks of Party Commissions Under the Tajik CP Central Committee, Obkoms, Gorkoms, and Raykoms To Further Strengthen the Party Ranks, and Intensify the Struggle Against Violations of Party and State Discipline, and Norms of Communist Morality" was given by Tajik CP Central Committee First Secretary R. N. Nabiyeu.

As you know, said the speaker, in November of last year the CPSU Central Committee conducted the All-Union Conference, where a report was given by Comrade M. S. Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee of Party Control under the CPSU Central Committee. Today we are faced with the task of discussing the results of this conference and the tasks of party commissions under the Tajik CP Central Committee, and obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to further strengthen the party ranks, and intensify the struggle against violations of party and state discipline and the norms of communist morality.

A CPSU Central Committee plenum was held on 23 April. The plenum examined questions of great political importance--the convocation of the regular 27th Party Congress, and tasks connected with preparing for it and carrying it through. A paper was given by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade M. S. Gorbachev. The plenum unanimously adopted the resolution and paper of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev. It was resolved to convene the regular 27th CPSU Congress on 25 February 1986.

Unanimously approving the domestic and foreign policies of our party, the working people of the republic expressed their firm resolve to greet in a worthy fashion the 27th CPSU Congress with selfless shock labor.

Recently a plenum of the Leninabad Obkom discussed the question about tasks of party, soviet, and law enforcement organs of the oblast to further strengthen socialist law and order in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee. It must be noted that the serious shortcomings which were discussed are characteristic not only for that oblast. They are also fully applicable to Kurgan-Tyube, Kulyab, and Gorno-Badakhshan oblasts, as well as rayons subordinate to the republic, and the city of Dushanbe.

Organizing and strengthening party, state, and production discipline, as well as social order, directly depend on the effectiveness of work of control organs, and above all, the party. Its strength is in its massiveness and all-encompassing nature.

Great tasks in this regard have been placed on party commissions under party committees, and also on commissions created in primary party organizations to implement the rights of control of administrative activity both over the work of the apparatus to carry out directives of the party and government, and in observing laws. They are made up of people with high party-spirited qualities, who are organized and disciplined, and who have willingly undertaken difficult obligations and are carrying them out conscientiously and responsibly. Party commissions are actively fighting for purity of the party ranks, strengthening party and state discipline, and participating actively in checking the applications of communists and nonparty members, as well as preparing materials for buros and plenums of party committees. At their disposal are many means for influencing both unreliable people, and those who try not to notice how others are displaying greed, cheating, and scheming.

Recently, the activity of party commissions under party committees of the republic has been enriched. They are being implacable in the struggle against laxity and irresponsibility, and resolutely coming out against phenomena which are foreign to our party morality, and the Soviet way of life. The forms and methods of their work have become more diverse, and the effectiveness of the checks and preventive measures carried out has increased.

There are party commissions under all 55 gorkoms and raykoms and the four obkoms of the republic. The commissions are made up of more than 500 communists. An important place is given to questions of control. In 1984 alone, the party commission under the Tajik CP Central Committee, jointly with departments of the Central Committee and Committee of People's Control of the republic, put together a number of questions connected with intensifying the struggle against figure-padding and deception, thefts of the people's property, and misuses of collective farming, as well as economizing on material and fuel-energy resources, and petroleum products. All materials have been discussed and resolutions have been adopted based on them.

The high level of results obtained and meaningfulness of questions raised mark the activity of the party commissions under Kurgan-Tyube Obkom, Dushanbe and Tursunzade gorkoms, Zheleznodorozhniy, Leninskiy, and Gissarskiy raykoms, and a number of other party committees. They are doing an exemplary job in controlling the execution of party decisions, are waging an active war on every sort of abuse, and are concerned for the purity of party ranks.

Recently party commissions, along with other departments of party committees and control organs, did a check of the execution of many important decrees. The materials of the audits were well-substantiated, pointed, objective, and laid personal responsibility for shortcomings on those immediately to blame. There was widespread participation in discussing the results of audits by leaders of departments, enterprises, establishments, and secretaries of primary party organizations. Many of the materials of the audits were sent on for examination locally. All this has helped the republic party organization recently to reduce the number of violations by party members of party and state discipline, and norms of communist morality. At the same time, critically evaluating the work of obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and their party commissions, it must be said that the activity of many of them needs further improvement, that not all places are making use of the existing opportunities to improve control and checking of what is being carried out.

Certain party commissions plan from one year to the next the very same questions, sometimes trivial, far from urgent tasks, which are being resolved by city and rayon party organizations.

The audits carried out by certain party commissions are superficial, and not always marked by high principles. Not all places are making use of the great preventive opportunities of party control. Talks are still rarely set up with party members whose style of work and behavior is marred by definite defects and lapses.

The commissions are implementing constant control to ensure that the growth of party ranks meets the program requirements of the party. In the majority of cases, an examination of questions of being accepted into the party is preceded by work to study the professional and moral-political qualities of those entering. But there are many shortcomings in carrying out the functions placed on party commissions for preliminary examinations for acceptance into the CPSU. The practice of selecting new reinforcements for party ranks in primary party organizations is especially poorly understood. There are instances in which unreliable people get into the party.

The Central Committee is seriously disturbed by the fact that the republic still has not eliminated such disgraceful occurrences as figure-padding, distortion of accounts, deception, theft, and waste and shortages of materials, goods, and funds.

Most of these instances are dealt with in the proper high-principled party fashion.

Despite the measures taken and the fight against figure-padding and deception, they are still encountered in our life. Farms of Kabodiyenskiy Rayon in 1984, for example, concealed from the record sown lands of cotton and other crops. In the same year, in a number of capital construction sites, agriculture, trade and public food service, and consumer service to the population, where a check was carried out on the accuracy of the accounting data, figure-padding and distortion of accounts were discovered.

The republic's Committee of People's Control discovered that five uncompleted residential buildings erected with the funds of Chepturinskiy Poultry Farm had been turned over in December of last year and assessed as "in good condition." On 4 January 1985 Tajikptitseprom issued an order to provide prizes to the leading workers of the farm. After intervention by the republic's Committee of People's Control, these buildings were taken out of the accounts and the illegally received prizes were returned to the state.

Analysis shows that violations of party and state discipline, and reasons for them, are largely connected with serious omissions in ideological-indoctrinational work among communists, especially among leading workers, as well as decreased party exactingness and criticism, and weak control and checking of execution.

Serious alarm is aroused by instances of abuse connected with the organization of collective horticultural companies. Also disquieting is the fact that certain leaders, losing sight of their responsibility, are concerned with personal wealth instead of business, getting rich, in particular, by speculating in light automobiles. And this is going under the eyes of those who stand guard over our laws--I mean, especially, law enforcement, control, and economic organs--and most of these abuses are covered up by collusions of the working people.

Silence cannot be used to evade shameful instances of corruption. They exist among workers in trade, consumer and medical service, and law enforcement organs.

The indoctrination of a leader is a complex process. But the most important factor in this effort is daily party control implemented both from above and from below. It is necessary to arrange things so that each leader is constantly under checking both from above and from below, on the part of the masses.

Certain party committees and their party commissions underestimate the danger of alcoholism, failing to take principled positions in this matter, and not being sufficiently strict with those who abuse alcohol.

The CPSU Central Committee requires that each case arising in connection with alcoholism be regarded as a social evil. The fight against alcoholism should be a task of particular political importance.

Comrades! An important place in the work of party commissions belongs to the letters and requests of communists and nonparty members. The results of every other letter examined by party commissions in the last 2 years have been discussed at sessions of the Central Committee Buro, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and meetings of party members. Negative phenomena are being given the proper assessment, and violators are subject to criticism and held to party responsibility.

According to the results of audits, a number of responsible workers have received strict party punishments for misdemeanors incompatible with communist morality.

A great deal of work is being done with letters and requests. They contain complaints on residential matters, the activity of court organs, the public prosecutor's office, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as omissions in the work of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agricultural organs. Some 28 percent of the letters concern residential matters, more than 11 percent are about the activity of organs of the court, the public prosecutor's office, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, while about 10 percent concern the work of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agricultural organs. Many letters contain warnings about unworthy behavior and abuses by individual leaders, and about violations of labor legislation.

The responsible part of the work of party commissions is examining personnel matters and the appeals of party members. The unquestionably higher level of work of party commissions under obkoms and gorkoms is attested by the fact that the Tajik CP Central Committee last year received a total of 14 appeals from party members on matters connected with exclusion from the party and the imposition of party punishments.

An analysis of cases of exclusion from the party shows that their reason is usually waste, theft, bribes, speculation, violations of party, state, and labor discipline, figure-padding, and other misdemeanors. This testifies that a number of individuals accepted into the party are irresponsible, poorly educated, and untrained people.

Attention is also being focused on data concerning the imposition of party punishments to be noted in the record card.

One may state with certainty that violations of party discipline, mistakes in admission into the party, and shortcomings in indoctrinational work are the result of lack of control and tardy examination of deviations from the CPSU Charter. It is necessary to strengthen the demands made on each party member for attitude toward social duty, fulfillment of party decisions, and the honor of a party member. The communist is evaluated by his acts and his misdeeds. There are and can be no other criteria.

Today we must discuss the fact that certain party committees and primary party organizations are permitting an unwarranted liberalism with regard to those whose own unworthy behavior and irresponsibility in carrying out tasks entrusted to them discredits the noble title of communist. This approach creates the false impression that in examining a matter of party responsibility it is possible to take various approaches: for some people, on the principle of inevitable punishment, the full measure of party principles and strictness, while for others an unwarranted leniency is displayed.

Gorkoms and raykoms of the party have recently reversed as too liberal many decisions of primary party organizations on personal cases of party members. Of these, 40 percent of these were changed to exclusion from the party, and 60 percent to even stricter party punishments.

It is illegal for people found guilty by organs of justice to remain in the party.

One cannot consider legal the actions of certain party committees which examine with no necessity questions of the responsibility of communist leaders, bypassing the primary party organizations. Cases are also frequent in which party organizations know about misdeeds, but no measures are taken, because courage and principles are lacking. And the miscreants remain unpunished.

Many gorkoms and raykoms still cannot eliminate the unsuitable practice of examining personal affairs in absentia. It is necessary to ensure in all places the personal participation of the party member in the examination of his case.

Not all party organizations are taking the necessary measures to increase the educational role of party punishments. At the same time, the reverse phenomenon is also impermissible: in some places there is an inordinate rush to impose party punishments and this in itself reduces their educational impact.

Comrades! The conference's demand for further improving the style of control work and increasing its preventive potential directs us to strengthen the ties and interactions of organs of party control with other forms of control--people's, departmental, and social.

Recently, especially following the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers, some committees of people's control have strengthened their ties with party committees, beginning to carry out more joint audits.

Joint actions of party commissions and committees of people's control have still not been organized in all places. Party organizations called upon to coordinate this work are primarily to blame for this.

The weak link is still the connection between groups of people's control and commissions of primary party organizations to control the activity of administration. The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized that controls and audits are necessary, and each audit should be of practical use, should serve the interests of the case. But there is hardly any justification for many audits on the exact same, sometimes minor issue, and a multitude of commissions, which are organized according to formal considerations, and take people away from their work, creating an atmosphere of nervousness.

There are also substantial shortcomings in the activity of the very organs of people's control. Some committees and groups, encountering cases of fraud against the state and other violations, manifest leniency toward the guilty parties.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PONOMAREV CHAIRS MOSCOW YOUTH YEAR BODY MEETING

LD172247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A session of the commission for holding International Youth Year in the USSR took place today in Moscow, under the chairmanship of Comrade Ponomarev. A report by Comrade Mishin, chairman of the Soviet preparatory committee, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee was heard. It was noted that the 12th World Youth and Students Festival will be the central event of International Youth Year. Tens of thousands of young boys and girls from almost 150 countries will meet in Moscow. The Soviet preparatory committee has done everything in its power to ensure that delegates and guests at the festival should have fitting conditions for successful participation in this meeting of the young generation of the planet, called under the slogan "for Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship."

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

VORONEZH OBKOM CHIEF'S SUPREME SOVIET SPEECH

PM151141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 85 Morning Edition 2

[Abbreviated Version of speech by deputy V.N. Ignatov, Borisoglebskiy Electoral Okrug, Voronezh Oblast (first secretary of Voronezh Party Obkom) at the 3 July morning joint sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Speaking about the issues discussed today, I would like to share the opinion expressed by the deputies who have spoken here that these are important and topical issues. The report of the Prosecutor General and the coreport of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities described in detail the joint efforts of party, soviet, and law enforcement organs to educate the working people in the spirit of a respectful attitude towards the law, reinforcement of law and order and discipline, and the protection of citizens rights and legitimate interests.

Giving a general assessment of this work in Voronezh oblast, bearing in mind its positive and negative aspects, it is possible to say that it is in keeping with the conclusions which were expressed on this rostrum.

The emerging positive trends toward strengthened organization, discipline, and order are rightly linked with many factors. And primarily with the enhanced role of labor collectives in the struggle to achieve high quantitative and qualitative production indicators and strengthen the moral atmosphere especially after the promulgation of the well known USSR Law.

To be frank, it must be admitted that this law has still not been fully brought into play as an important instrument for developing democracy and self-management by the working people.

In general, it can be said that the law is actively promoting certain changes in people's minds and moods, it is contributing to the strengthening of labor, production, technological, and plan discipline and the enhancement of the role played in this by the working people themselves. It is impossible to overlook the beneficial impact it has had in overcoming laxity and irresponsibility. This is promoted by specific measures, and above all measures of social influence applied to unscrupulous people, and also by the proper

appraisal of and material and moral incentives for those workers who conscientiously fulfill their duty.

Allow me also to dwell on the work which is getting under way in the sphere of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. Above all, in accordance with the party's demands, a course has been set aimed at combining the strict observance of the law with the impact of social influence and public opinion. And--as has been witnessed in labor collectives and at citizens' gatherings--this opinion is that the struggle against drunkenness amounts to the protection of human rights: The right to a worthy place in society, prestige in the collective, an active life stance, and the right to a stable family and morally and physically healthy children.

Proceeding precisely from positions of upholding citizens' rights and strengthening general discipline, local party and soviet organs have galvanized workers' and social supervision groups and posts, voluntary people's squads, comrades' courts, the militia, and prosecutor's office organs into action.

From the wide range of questions discussed, the need for more resolute actions to cut short speculation, private enterprise activities, parasitism, and other aberrations from the principle of social justice should be singled out. At one time in our oblast, frankly drastic measures were adopted against abuses in the construction of dachas, private dwelling houses, garages, and to put an end to "moonlighting." This met with widespread approval among the working people. But however strange this may seem, the actual sanctions applied by the law enforcement organs lagged behind public opinion, as it were. The fact that there is no legislation which would provide a legal basis for taking an interest in people's sources of income without having to wait until a swindler or scrounger is caught red-handed is considered to be one of the reasons for this.

Allow me, comrades, to support the conclusion expressed from this rostrum that the unswerving translation of the Leninist principles of socialist legality into reality will reliably contribute to the improvement of all aspects of the Soviet society's life and speed up the country's development.

CSO: 1800/393

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR TEXTILE WORKER ADDRESSES USSR SUPSOV ON ENVIRONMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy L.N. Krasnova, Mogilev City Electoral Okrug, Belorussian SSR (textile worker) at 2 July afternoon sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Less than 6 months remain to the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan. During the plan the supreme organ of our power has had to resolve many important matters. They include the question of environmental conservation which we are discussing today. This is one more manifestation of the constant concern of our party and state for Soviet people's welfare and health. And we workers are responding with specific deeds to this concern.

Since the start of the five-year plan, the collective of the Mogilev silk textiles production association named for the 25th CPSU Congress, where I work, has produced marketable output worth R16 million over and above the five-year plan target. In terms of labor productivity in 4 years the association has reached the level planned for the end of the five-year plan. Some 304 workers have already fulfilled the 5-year targets and of these 7 have completed two personal five-year plans each.

Environmental conservation is assigned an important place in the socioeconomic development of the entire city of Mogilev--a major Belorussian industrial center. The streets and working people's mass leisure venues are constantly being improved. The industrial enterprises have elaborated five-year and annual plans of measures in accordance with which purposeful work is being done to reduce environmental pollution. Their implementation will make it possible to reduce the discharge of harmful substances into the atmosphere by 41-53 percent. A number of boiler houses which operated on solid fuel have been converted to fuel oil and natural gas. The recycling of water for industrial needs is increasing with every passing year.

Nonetheless, there are still a number of serious problems in resolving questions of environmental conservation at our enterprises and in the city. Many of them arose in recent five-year plans as a result of the rapid development of industry, above all the chemical industry.

There are questions to be put to the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, which is directing its efforts and finances mainly toward the construction of production establishments. An unfavorable situation has been created in the city in connection with the intensive air pollution from the viscose production at the V.V. Kuybyshev synthetic fiber plant. At the same time the construction of purification installations projected for the 11th Five-Year Plan has only just begun. While their estimated cost is R13 million only R1.5 million were earmarked for 1984-1985.

Unfortunately, the fulfillment of work to create a forested protection zone around the "Khemvolokno" association's head enterprise is being delayed. The situation is the same with regard to a sanitary and protection zone at the synthetic fiber plant whose industrial area is in the center of the city's main residential area. The Mogilev inhabitants earnestly ask the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry to resolve these social problems connected with people's health--problems of vital importance for the city.

The deputy then dwelled on the problem of the utilization of domestic waste.

Comrades! We love our region very much and of course we want our children and grandchildren and inhabitants in future centuries also to be able to enjoy the beauties of our native nature and to draw from it material boons and spiritual and physical strength. It is not that difficult to do this, it is simply that each person must be a real and concerned proprietor on earth. We are sincerely grateful to the Communist Party and Soviet state for displaying this concern for the welfare and health of the present and future generations and doing everything to promote this noble cause.

CSO: 1800/394

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON COTTON, CADRE WORK

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "At the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan"]

[Text] The buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan [UzCP], at a regular session, considered the question of the activity of the party's Andizhan Oblast Committee in mobilizing the collectives at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and cotton-ginning plants toward increasing the effectiveness of production and the attainment of high final results under the new conditions for the acceptance and processing of raw cotton. The reorganization of the system of cotton procurements and the changeover to settlements on the basis of fiber, in conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning measures for increasing production, reducing losses, and improving the quality of the raw cotton and the cotton output, has contributed to the further development of cotton-growing and other branches of vegetable husbandry. The share of grades 1 and 2 of cotton in the overall volume of cotton procurements in the oblast increased to 74 percent. The fiber output constituted 31.5 percent, as compared with 28.2 percent in 1983. As a result of this factor alone, the farms in the oblast will receive in addition approximately 9 million rubles.

At the same time the buro of the Central Committee noted that the party's oblast committee and rayon committees and the party organizations of the farms and cotton-ginning plants are not yet completely carrying out the work to increase the effectiveness of agricultural production and to improve the quality of the raw cotton and the cotton output. They are moving slowly to introduce scientifically substantiated systems of vegetable husbandry, and have not been demonstrating the proper persistence in mechanizing the picking of cotton. There have been shortcomings in the organization and payment of labor, in planning, and in accounting. The party committees and the Soviet and economic agencies of Andizhan Oblast have been advised to analyze critically the results of the procurements and processing of the raw cotton in the 1984 harvest and to carry out additional organizational, agrotechnical, reclamation, and economic measures. It is necessary to increase the responsibility borne by the managers and specialists for the use of the available reserves, and for the observance of the technological schemes and

the requirements stated in the standards. Special attention has been directed to the need to introduce into cotton-growing the achievements of scientific-technical progress, to convert the branch to an industrial basis, and to reduce the labor expenditures and the amounts of time required to pick and process the raw cotton. Minsel'khoz [Ministry of Agriculture] and the Central Asian Branch of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin] were instructed to carry out a complete study of the interrelationships among the farms and the cotton-ginning plants, and to develop and introduce recommendations for developing the agroindustrial integration in cotton-growing and for creating, by way of an experiment, agroindustrial cotton associations.

The buro of the Central Committee discussed the report submitted by the board of UzSSR Ministry of Local Industry concerning the work of improving the selection, assignment, and indoctrination of cadres, and increasing their responsibility for the assigned job in the light of the requirements of the 16th plenum of the UzCP Central Committee. The buro required the board and the minister, Comrade G. N. Nasreddinov, to eliminate the shortcomings in the practice of working with cadres, to observe rigorously the party's principles with regard to questions of cadre policy, and to guarantee on that basis the fulfillment of the assignments and pledges for the current year and for the five-year plan as a whole. It has been recommended to the party organization of the Ministry of Local Industry that it listen to oral reports at sessions of the party buro and at meetings of Communists from the administrators of the ministries and from other responsible workers concerning their execution of the requirements of the CPSU Rules, and that it develop criticism and self-criticism.

The buro of the UzCP Central Committee also considered other questions pertaining to the organizational and political work of the republic's party organizations, and the appropriate decisions were adopted with regard to them.

5075

CSO: 1830/680

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LITHUANIAN PARTY AKTIV PROGRAM TO AVOID WINTER SHORTAGES

Report by Chairman of Council of Ministers

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Unsigned article: "Prepare for Winter in a Timely Fashion"]

[Excerpts] On 28 June a meeting of the republic party economic aktiv was held in Vilnius to discuss the question: "On Measures to Prepare the Economy for Operation in Winter Conditions."

R. I. Songayla, chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, presented a report on the subject.

During the past fall-winter period the economy was provided, for the most part, with a stable supply of heat, water, fuel and electrical energy. At the same time, quite a number of shortages came to light during the past severe winter. This is indicated by the results of the work of ministries and departments for January-February of this year. For example, the overall growth rate of industrial production volume for this period was 103.6 percent, while in the corresponding period of last year it was 108 percent. During the period, 31 enterprises did not fulfill their production plans and 149 enterprises reduced their production volume.

Ensuring the normal functioning of economic branches in the fall-winter period largely depends on the stability of the energy-supplying enterprises. It should be noted that the republic has a sufficiently reliable energy base to create the prerequisites for reliable operation of the entire energy supply system. The Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification and the Ministry of Municipal Services must accomplish an entire complex of tasks which ensure the reliable technical condition of power stations and boiler-house, electrical and heat systems, and by 1 October must accumulate the maximum amount of fuel.

It is very important that all power facilities under construction be operational by the cold season. However, during the past years of the 11th Five-Year Plan [FYP] the Ministry of Construction did not put into operation 12 kilometers of heating lines and 9 kilometers of the gas line system. The construction and assembly plan for power facilities was 91 percent fulfilled

by the Ministry of Construction and only 86 percent fulfilled by the Ministry of Rural Construction. The Ministry of Construction is also lagging this year in the construction of these facilities. It is necessary that the Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Construction and city and rayon ispolkoms take steps to eliminate this lag and ensure that heat supply facilities are put into operation in the established time periods. This year, as in previous years, many heat-supplying facilities are planned to become operational at the end of the fourth quarter. Gosplan, along with the clients and builders, needs to examine all future possibilities for making the completion times of these facilities close to the start of the cold season.

For the stable supply of all needs for heat and power it is important that consumers exercise discipline and observe the established limits and regimes for heat and power consumption. This is especially important during the period of maximum load on the power system, when any violations of the regime threaten to put the system out of operation and cause the emergency shut-down of a large number of consumers.

Last winter the Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of Construction, State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, Administration of the Fish Industry and a number of other ministries, departments, production associations and enterprises did not carry out the necessary work to ensure the observance of established limits and regimes for consumption of power and heat.

Ministries, departments, city and rayon ispolkoms, production associations, enterprises and organizations must take decisive steps to ensure the observance of established limits and regimes for power and heat consumption, and strictly punish persons guilty of a careless attitude toward the use of these resources. The Main Production Administration for Power and Electrification must increase the strictness of inspecting organizations in bringing necessary order to this matter.

As you know, in the event that a shortage of electrical power and capacity arises, a schedule for limiting the electrical supply of enterprises is compiled which takes into account minimizing production losses. Last winter's practice shows that many enterprises' plans for organizational and technical measures providing for normal work under these conditions were only formalities, in the hope that they would not have to be implemented. A number of enterprises of the Ministry of Furniture and the Wood Processing Industry, Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of Construction, the Administration of the Peat Industry, as well as several all-union enterprises, did not reduce consumption of electric power despite instructions and thereby complicated the work of other enterprises.

Particular attention should be paid to preparing fuel handling equipment in enterprises, as well as available housing to receive heat. Last year there were significant omissions in this: By the start of the heating season only 86 percent of consumers were prepared to receive fuel. As a result of untimely and poor quality preparation for winter there were two major accidents in Alitus, as a result of which 254 apartments were unheated for

some time. At the start of the heating season in a number of enterprises, schools and pre-school institutions in Vilnius, insulation of heat ducts, putting glass in windows, etc., were not completed. The Ionavskiy, Varenskiy, Vilkavishskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Radvilishskiy, Shyaulyayskiy and a number of other rayon and city ispolkoms must have greater concern for this matter. It is necessary without delay to begin preparations for winter in the departmental living quarters, a substantial number of which are in poor condition.

An important element in providing heat to enterprises, organizations and living quarters is the stable work of small boiler-rooms. Serious attention should be paid not only to the technical readiness of these boiler rooms, but also to the selection and training of service personnel for them.

In many cities and rayons, preparation for the forthcoming heating season is progressing according to schedule. However, in Alitus and in the Kayshyadorskiy, Trakayskiy, Tel'shyayskiy, Ukmergskiy and several other rayons this work is being carried out slowly and is being allowed to lag behind schedule. It is necessary to carry out systematic work on time and in a high-quality manner to repair and heat living quarters. City and rayon ispolkoms must intensify their control over maintenance of living quarters and strengthen repair and emergency restoration services. Gossnab must seek out opportunities to satisfy better the needs for automatic regulating equipment and for accounting and control instruments.

The economical use of heat for heat supply is closely related to the development of a centralized system of heat supply. Much is being done in the republic in this direction. However, the Ministry of Municipal Services is still slow in forming combined management of boiler-room and heat networks to coordinate the centralization of heat supply.

The Ministry of Municipal Services must pay particular attention to the timely and high quality preparation of special mechanisms and machines for snow removal and for eliminating accidents in city utilities systems. It was impermissible when last winter, due to ill-prepared and inoperable municipal services, water was not supplied to the new microrayons in Vilnius. A similar incident occurred in Shyaulyay. Those officials who permitted irresponsibility and negligence in this matter must be called to account.

Reliable supply of fuel to consumers is of great importance in ensuring the stable operation of enterprises and organizations under winter conditions. Last winter, deliveries to the population of ordinary fuel for stoves was not fully provided; there were interruptions in the delivery of industrial fuel oil; and many fuel offices of rayon ispolkoms lacked sufficient bituminous coal.

The timely accumulation of required reserves of all types of fuel is an exceptionally important task in the period of preparing for winter. By this period the building and expansion of capacities must be completed. It should be noted that Goskomnefteprodukt [State Committee for Gas Supply] is not taking the required steps to create an industrial fuel oil service in its enterprises to satisfy consumer needs. It is necessary that Gossnab take

effective steps to compensate for under-deliveries of bituminous coal. Every year difficulties are experienced in supplying consumers with ordinary fuel oil for stoves. Because of inadequate funds they are also being poorly paid for. In order to increase the resources of stove fuel oil for the population, the republic Council of Ministers gave the ministries and departments specific tasks for replacing this fuel which is being used for industrial needs with gas and other types of fuel. The State Committee for Gas Supply, construction ministries and departments, as well as customers must take decisive steps to ensure that these tasks are accomplished ahead of schedule.

The normal functioning of the economy depends a great deal on the supply of gas. This year there were great difficulties in this area. In February the gas supply of the Azot production association in Ivanovskiy and of a number of cities and rayons was disrupted. The State Committee for Gas Supply turned out to be unable to fulfill its obligations to the consumers. Construction ministries and departments, as well as consumers must carefully analyze the course of construction of gas supplying facilities and take decisive steps to ensure that they become operational on time.

There are also significant claims to be made with respect to the transport organizations. Last winter many types of transport, especially the railroads, worked with substantial interruptions. Many rail stations were not completely prepared for operation under winter conditions. Railroad departments must take effective steps to strengthen the repair base for rail cars, and especially to maintain railroad sidings in a suitable condition. The majority of these routes are inoperable and some are wrecked.

V. Yu. Kastanauskas and D. G. Blyaskin, chiefs of the Vilnius and Shyaulyay sections of the Baltic Railroad, must take urgent steps to eliminate indicated shortcomings. This also concerns the leaders of ministries, departments and industrial enterprises. Their subordinate transport sections must be prepared for winter on time and must repair more rail and container cars. Considerable transport resources are lost in hauling dry construction materials in cars without taking preventive measures to prevent freezing. The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry must solve this problem.

It is necessary to carry out a great deal of work to improve the preparation of autotransport for winter conditions. The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways must improve the organization of winter maintenance of roads in general use. It is necessary to repair and ready all road equipment for these aims and to create sufficient reserves of fuel and anti-icing materials. It is very important to accomplish on time the whole complex of work which ensures the reliable operation of construction organizations under winter conditions.

Despite last winter's lessons, a number of construction organizations even today are not devoting enough attention to preparing for work under winter conditions. Measures are being drawn up formally, without thorough analysis of the projects being carried out at this time, and without always taking into account existing material resources, machinery on hand and other capabilities of construction organizations and enterprises in construction materials. The

construction ministries and departments must fundamentally change their attitude toward preparing for work under winter conditions.

The past winter period demanded considerable efforts from collectives in the agro-industrial complex, especially from agricultural workers. However, owing to relatively good preparations for winter the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as procurement organizations and processing enterprises fulfilled their plans and tasks for the production and processing of animal husbandry products. Unfortunately, there were also shortcomings and instances of waste. For example, due to unsatisfactory preparations, several hot-house combines of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry last winter suffered significant losses. Such instances are impermissible. Ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, local party, soviet and economic organs and economic leaders and specialists must ensure the preparation of an adequate amount of high-quality feed for the winter period. It is necessary to analyze the state of construction, reconstruction and repair of each facility related to wintering and to take steps to make them operational before the indoor animal quartering period. It is necessary immediately to begin preparing boiler-room and heat networks and lines; water supply equipment, especially artesian wells; power lines; feed processing shops; as well as roads and sidings to animal husbandry farms and to feed storage locations for winter.

Workers in the agro-industrial complex must effectively and in a timely manner repair and ready for work under winter conditions meat and milk combines and food and animal formula feed industry enterprises, and must create the necessary conditions for carrying out land reclamation.

One of the main sources of fuel and power resources is the carrying out of an active, energy-saving policy, based on accelerating scientific and technological progress in all areas of the economy and everyday life. This requires a certain restructuring in all branches and most of all the widespread introduction of energy-saving equipment and technology and the use of material and moral incentives in the struggle against over-spending and exceeding norms and limits.

It should be noted that in a significant number of economic facilities required procedures have been introduced for the use of fuel and power resources, which ensures the fulfillment of established tasks for their economizing. However, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification, which use a large amount of boiler and furnace fuel, did not fulfill their missions for economizing. This attitude is inappropriate for energy workers, who are obligated to set the tone in matters of saving fuel and power resources.

The ministries, departments, city and rayon ispolkoms and leaders of enterprises and organizations must examine with all seriousness questions of norm setting and effective use of fuel and power resources, and take urgent steps to eliminate existing shortcomings and ensure the fulfillment of missions of economizing. The republic inter-departmental commission on economizing and effective use of materials and fuel and power resources, and the republic Council of Ministers apparatus must pay more attention to these

matters. The whole economic apparatus of enterprises, organizations and institutions for preparing for uninterrupted work in the winter period must be under unremitting control.

Party city and rayon committees and party organizations must expand socialist competition for economical use of fuel and power and intensify explanatory work among the workers on questions of their observance of a strict regime of economizing. The responsibility of economic leaders for the unconditional fulfillment of state assignments for reducing energy and fuel consumption and for their economizing must be increased. Peoples control organs are called upon to play an important role in preparing for winter and in matters of the economical use of energy resources.

In his conclusion R. I. Songayla expressed the conviction that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders are doing a good job in preparing industrial, construction and transport enterprises, agricultural facilities and city services for operation in the forthcoming fall-winter period; are creating suitable conditions for the population's work, everyday life and rest; and are marking the 27th CPSU Congress and 19th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party with new labor achievements.

Resolution of Party Aktiv

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Unsigned article: "Resolution of the 28 June 1985 Meeting of Party and Economic Aktiv Entitled 'On Measures to Prepare the Economy for Work Under Winter Conditions'"]

[Excerpts] Having listened to and discussed the report of R. I. Songayla, chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, the meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv notes that, guided by the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions and conclusions stemming from the reports of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary at the plenum and at the meeting on questions of accelerating scientific and technological progress, the labor collectives are extensively developing socialist competition to greet worthily the 27th CPSU Congress and are mobilizing reserves to develop further the republic's economy based on all-round acceleration of technical progress; strengthening self-discipline, order and discipline in all spheres of activity and achieving the highest labor productivity in every job.

Owing to substantial preparatory work carried out by party, soviet, trade union and economic organizations, the economy obtained, for the most part, a stable supply of fuel, electricity and heat and the necessary conditions were created for the labor collectives to fulfill their plans and socialist commitments.

At the same time, during preparations for winter and during the heating season there were many shortcomings which created difficulties in the work of enterprises and organizations and in providing services for the population.

The meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv considers it necessary:

- 1) to discuss questions of preparing for winter at sessions of the collegiums of ministries and departments, in meetings of city and rayon ispolkoms and in kolkhozes and sovkhozes; to have all organizations and institutions before 1 October 1985 accomplish plans for organizational and technical measures in preparation for the 1985-1986 fall-winter period and to stipulate the preparedness of facilities by appropriate certificates;
- 2) for Gossnab and Goskomnefteprodukt [The State Committee for Gas Supply] before 1 October to carry out the supplying of liquid and solid fuel and of all types of material resources allotted to the economy and to create their planned reserves;
- 3) for construction ministries and departments to take urgent measures to eliminate lags in the construction of heat power facilities and to ensure their timely introduction into operation, including the ahead of schedule start up, by 7 November, of 2 each 16 ton per hour steam boilers in the boiler room of the mixed feed plant in Kretinga and of 0.2 km of main heating networks from TETs-3 to Vilnius, and by 1 December of 2 each 25 ton per hour steam boilers in the Daynava boiler room which is being expanded in Alitus, and 1.9 km of main heating network in Klaypeda;
- 4) for Gossnab, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification and other ministries and consumer departments to take effective steps for priority supply of heat power facilities under construction with equipment, cables and specialized materials;
- 5) for the Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification to accomplish timely repair of all power stations, rayon boiler rooms, power and heat networks and to intensify work with consumers of power and heat regarding the strictest observance of established limits and the reduction of consumption during the hours of maximum load, with compensation for this reduction at another time of day;
- 6) for the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, the Vilnius and Shyauly sections of the Baltic Railroad, the Lithuanian steamship line and the Lithuanian administration of civil aviation to prepare before 1 November all rolling stock, snow removal equipment, on and off-loading equipment, servicing and residential premises and equipment and road-building equipment for work under winter conditions and to create the required reserve of fuel and spare parts;
- 7) for the State Committee for Gas Supply and the Vilnius Production Administration for Main Gas Pipelines to ensure the uninterrupted delivery of natural gas to industrial and residential consumers in the republic;
- 8) for the Mazheyskiy refinery to complete repair of its technical equipment in the established times and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets for oil refining in the requested assortment;

9) for the ministries of agriculture and the fruit and vegetable industries, the Administration of the Fish Industry, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [state committee for agricultural equipment] and RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Association] soviets to develop and implement before 1 October specific measures for the organized wintering of cattle which derive from the limits of prepared fodder; to compile rations which enable obtaining its maximal productivity in winter; bring power and heat systems in all facilities to complete readiness for working in the most economical regime and for more nighttime, non-peak use of electricity; to ensure jointly with the Ministry of Rural Construction the timely introduction into operation of all energy, heat and water supply facilities, feed preparation shops, as well as roads and sidings to animal husbandry farms and feed storage locations;

10) for the Ministry of Municipal Services and city and rayon ispolkoms to improve significantly the organization of pre-winter work to repair residences, sidings, apartments, utilities facilities and systems, snow removing equipment and mechanisms, and to ensure the uninterrupted supply of the population with fuel; for the ministries of education, health and trade to pay particular attention to the timely preparation of school, children's and medical institutions, trade enterprises and public eating facilities;

11) for the LiSSR People's Control Committee to check regularly the progress of fulfillment of the approved measures, to stop decisively instances of mismanagement and waste in fuel and power consumption, and to organize in September-October a mass inspection of the readiness of the economy for winter;

12) for the republic interdepartmental commission on thrift and effective use of material and energy resources to examine constantly the work being conducted by ministries, departments, production associations, enterprises and organizations to reduce fuel and power expenditure norms and the unconditional fulfillment of orders for their economizing.

The meeting of the party and economic aktiv believes that party gorkoms and raykoms, city and rayon ispolkoms, and primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must unceasingly monitor the course of preparations by enterprises, organizations, institutions and residential quarters for winter, increase the demands upon economic leaders and officials for the timely and high-quality implementation of appropriate measures and for fulfilling orders for economizing of power and fuel. Extensive organizational work is to be carried out in each labor collective with the aim of involving the workers and the whole population in active participation in the timely and high-quality preparation for winter of industrial buildings, residences and utilities. Positive experience in economizing the use of fuel and power resources is to be generalized and disseminated constantly.

The LiSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editors of republic, city and rayon newspapers are to carry out extensive explanatory work about the importance of the participation of all strata of the republic's population in preparing for work under winter conditions and in the struggle for economical and effective use of all types of fuel, electricity and heating.

The meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv expresses its conviction that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders will ensure the uninterrupted operation of all enterprises and organizations in the forthcoming winter period, and will mark the 27th CPSU Congress and 19th LiSSR Communist Party Congress with new labor successes.

9069

CSO: 1800/355

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

DEMIRCHYAN SPEECH COMMEMORATES ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Apr 85 p 2

[Excerpts of speech by Armenian CP Central Committee First Secretary K. S. Demirchyan, televised on 24 April 1985: "We Will Make Our Native Land Still More Beautiful and Richer"]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, friends!

Seventy years ago the reactionary leaders of Ottoman Turkey implemented a monstrous program of mass annihilation of the Armenian population of West Armenia and deportation from their native home. This was the first genocide of the age of imperialism, promoted by a series of state policies and implemented with fanatical cruelty and barbarism. It was not the result of an accidental concatenation of circumstances, but the final act of a previously conceived and polished plan.

The bosses of the young Turks, acting under the protection and with the active assistance of the most reactionary imperialistic forces, in particular the Kaiser's Germany, thought to put an end to the national-liberation struggle of the Armenian people by means of their physical annihilation. Other Western powers, by their indifference to this terrible tragedy, essentially encouraged the crime.

But the progressive world opinion was not silent. Many prominent representatives of the revolutionary and workers' movements, science, culture, and social figures, shattering the criminal silence and indifference, raised their mighty voice, holding up to shame the bloodthirsty killers, and setting up humanism against the vicious genocide, and against bourgeois egoism--the high ideals of justice and the quality of peoples.

Yes, the irreparable came to pass. More than 1.5 million men and women, old people, and children became victims of the Turkish Yataghan.

We observe a day in memory of these innocent victims, and as a lesson of history.

The only true path of saving Armenia was pointed out by the best sons of the Armenian people, those who joined the ranks of Lenin's party at the beginning

of the century. Communists have always consistently and resolutely condemned genocide as the result of an exploiting society, as a crime against humanity, and as a means of practical implementation of policies of world domination by the most savage and reactionary forces of imperialism. It was the communists who resolutely came to the defense of the working Armenian people, even before the start of World War I exposing the pan-Turkic policy of forcible assimilation.

Let us recall the resolution of the Zimmerwald Confederation of Socialist Parties, which condemned the robbery and violence against oppressed peoples, including Armenians. Lenin's signature was also on this resolution.

The October Revolution saved the Armenian people from final destruction and opened up a new page in their centuries-long history. Under the guidance created by the great Leninist Communist Party, our people achieved national and social liberation, acquired our own socialist government, and started out on the path of rebirth.

For almost 65 years now the Armenian people, with the fraternal aid of the great Russian people, and all peoples of the Soviet Union, have joined forces in a single family to construct the edifice of our own happy socialist existence. Today our people present their glorious past of struggle and labor to the world not as a "historical exhibit" or "museum relic," but as a socialist nation living a full-fledged, conscious life.

Modern, developed industry, highly mechanized agriculture, original socialist culture, advanced science, beautiful and well-constructed cities, towns, and villages, and a people filled with faith in a bright future, communist conviction, and social optimism, living and building in a healthy moral-political atmosphere, having crossed the 3 millionth border, cheerful and labor-loving--this is the Soviet Socialist Armenia of today.

It has become the birth mother of working Armenians scattered throughout the world, the mighty stronghold and beacon of their hopes.

Exactly 10 years ago, we discussed the great transformations which were to be implemented in our republic thanks to the fatherly concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government after the enactment of the well-known decree concerning the further development of the economy of Soviet Armenia. These plans have become a reality.

Vast funds have been put into the development of the economy. Its structure has been improved, particularly industry. Today, production facilities determining scientific-technical progress predominate. A radical trend to intensify the economy is occurring. During these years, the industrial potential of the republic almost doubled. The program to further develop agriculture is being realized successfully. Land reclamation is being carried out on a large scale. A number of major reservoirs have been built and continue to be built. The Arpa-Sevan tunnel has gone into construction, and construction has begun on a second branch of the same system--the Vorotan-Arpa canal, whose completion will raise the level of our pearl--the Sevan. Special attention is being focused on the social-economic development of

mountainous and foothills regions. Work to preserve nature is being conducted on a large scale.

An expanded program of social development has been implemented. The welfare of our people increases day by day, and the conditions of their labor and life improve. The population points of the republic are being enriched by new social-cultural sites--schools, palaces of culture, hospitals, sports areas, and halls. Ornaments to the capital are the Zvartnots Airport, the subway with its magnificent underground palaces, and the sports-concert complex in Tsitsernakaberd, which has become a testimony to the building talent of our people, materialized in the architectural masterpieces created by them--from Erebuni fortress, and the churches of Garni and Ripsime, to Yerevan Square, which carries the name of Lenin, to the opera building, and to the construction sites of today.

Still another manifestation of the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for the Armenian people and the working people of our republic was the recent adoption of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree concerning the further development of the municipal economy of Yerevan, which has a vitally important significance for all of us, marking its historical stage in the life of our capital and its inhabitants. Its implementation will begin a qualitatively new landmark in the further social-economic and cultural development of the city. Our beloved capital will become even more well-constructed and majestic.

The Soviet people and all progressive humanity will soon observe in a worthy fashion the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. This fascism, armed with the misanthropic ideology of genocide, annihilated millions of Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Poles, Jews, and representatives of other peoples. The Victory in the Great Patriotic War was also a victory over the criminal ideology and practice.

Human memory is not simply a record of the past, it is also a means of posing and solving topical problems of the present and the future. Genocide must not be forgotten. And it is impossible to forget, since imperialism, even in our day, continues to pursue its aggressive aims, not squeamish about the methods, striving for domination in various regions of the world. The bloody battle organized by the militarist circles of the United States of America in Vietnam, the brutality of Zionist bands in Lebanon, and the barbarity of racists in South Africa--all of this applies the mark of shame to imperialism.

The 26th CPSU Congress announced that the party considers the cause of defending and consolidating peace one of its most important tasks.

This course was confirmed once more in a paper given by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and the Soviet government do not begrudge any efforts to consolidate peace, prevent thermonuclear catastrophe, and put a stop to the new elevation in the arms race, using space for military purposes, which the United States and countries of NATO are trying to foist on humanity.

The Soviet people are engaged in peaceful, constructive labor.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum set great and responsible tasks--boosting the productivity and quality of labor, accelerating the intensification of the economy, effectively using the existing production potential and all forms of resources, and in all places increasing organization, discipline, and labor, successfully completing the five-year plan, and greeting in a worthy fashion the 27th Congress of our party.

The working people of the republic, closely united around our Leninist party and its Central Committee, unanimously approve its domestic and foreign policies, warmly support the resolutions of the plenum, as always, and are applying all of their efforts toward successful implementation of the tasks proposed.

The flowers will never fade on the basalt plates of the Tsitsernakaberd Memorial. Working people of the republic and the entire Armenian nation are bowing their heads today in memory of the innocent victims of genocide.

The living memorial to them is reborn Armenia itself--our blossoming socialist republic. We are justifiably proud of the virgin soil of our republic, our Soviet motherland. So, comrades, let us join hands, and shoulder to shoulder let us build and beautify socialist Armenia, and make still greater the power of our great Fatherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARSSR SUPREME SOVIET REGULAR COMMISSIONS MEET

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Apr 85 p 1

[ArmenPRESS report: "In the Regular Commissions of the Armenian Supreme Soviet]

[Text] The Armenian Supreme Soviet Commission on the Agroindustrial Complex met, conducted by Commission Chairman N. Ayvazyan.

The commission discussed a paper by A. Andikyan, ispolkom chairman of the Aniyskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, concerning work with the administration of the agroindustrial association. It was noted that the rayon soviet and its executive committee are carrying out a great deal of organizational and political-indoctrinational work to realize the Food Program, concentrating the attention of the agroindustrial association on resolving tasks of further intensifying agricultural production, boosting its effectiveness, and fulfilling plans and socialist obligations undertaken for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole for production and deliveries of the output of farming and livestock breeding, as well as social development of the countryside. Control has been strengthened over the execution of resolutions adopted to increase the socialist discipline of labor in all links of the agroindustrial complex, ensuring the coordinated work of farms, enterprises, and organizations which make up the complex, as well as raising people's responsibility for their designated tasks. Under the specific control of the soviets and their executive committees fall questions of carrying out the requests of voters concerning the further improvement of work of the agroindustrial complex.

At the same time, it was noted that the administration of the agroindustrial complex still does not fully meet the requirements imposed. Considering the significantly increased resources directed toward the development of the complex, many farms are too slowly increasing their output of produce, and permitting serious shortcomings in fulfilling the targets of the Food Program. Ispolkoms of certain rural soviets of people's deputies are not carrying out the necessary work to increase the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock, adopt the achievements of agricultural science, advanced experience, cost accounting, and the collective contract, strengthen the feeds base, improve reproduction of the herd, and increase the number of head.

The commission decided to introduce this question for discussion in the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Commission on Energy, which was led by commission chairman Academician A. Iosifyan, discussed reports of the Armenian Gosplan concerning the state of planning and prognostication on the consumption of fuel-energy resources for the 12th Five-Year Period and for the future up to the year 2000. A report was given by Armenian Gosplan Deputy Chairman B. Muradyan. Leaders of the interested Armenian state committees, departments, and construction, design, and scientific-research organizations participated in the discussion of the question.

It was noted that the republic is carrying out consistent work in the planning and prognostication of the consumption of fuel-energy resources, creating additional energy capacities to ensure continuous supplying of the republic economy's growing demand for these resources, and implementing an active energy-conservation policy. In the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of Armenia worked out by Gosplan for 1986 to 1990 and for the future up to the year 2000, these questions were suitably covered. With the Armenian Institute of Energy, the USSR Ministry of Energy, jointly with the Scientific-Research Institute of Economics and Planning under the Armenian Gosplan, developed the fuel-energy program of Armenia for this period. The basic direction of this program is the rational use of existing energy resources and finding additional sources of fuel and energy to increase the energy potential of the republic, changing in a progressive fashion the structure of its fuel-energy balance.

The commission adopted a resolution and corresponding recommendations on the question examined.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARMENIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETINGS

On Drunkenness, Alcoholism

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 18 May 85 p 1

[Unsigned ArmenPRESS article: "Conference in the Armenian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party held a conference of the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, the leaders of ministries and departments, the chairpersons of ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, trade union and komsomol workers, and representatives of mass information and propaganda media.

The conference discussed tasks arising from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism."

It was noted that party, trade union and komsomol organizations should consider the overcoming of drunkenness as a social task of great political importance. In the struggle against this ugly phenomenon, it is necessary to combine the efforts of state and economic organs while giving the struggle a decisive and purposeful character and skillfully propagandizing the advantages of a healthy life style. Emphasis was put on the need for the development everywhere at every labor collective of conditions of intolerance toward drunkenness and any disturbances of discipline and order and of the norms of communist ethics and morals. One ought to more effectively use all means of public influence and the indoctrinational resources of the collectives and the public and to develop effective measures for consistently fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's decree.

First Secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee K. S. Demirchyan spoke at the conference.

Regular Buro, Secretariat Meeting

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 19 May 85 p 1

[Unsigned article: "In the Armenian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] Regular meetings of the Armenian CP Central Committee Buro and Secretariat have taken place.

They examined the problem of the work of the Idzhevskiy party raykom on the management of the rayon komsomol organization's activity in light of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Status of the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the Armenian Republic Party Organization." The adopted decree notes that the party raykom is carrying on consistent work on the communist indoctrination of young people and on the development of their political and labor activity. It assigns an important place to the problems of indoctrinating young people in the spirit of socialist internationalism and the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR. The meetings of young people and workers of the Marneulskiy rayon of the Georgian SSR, the Kazakhskiy rayon of the Azerbaijanian SSR and the Idzhevskiy rayon, and the organization of socialist competition between these rayons which have become traditional and are regularly conducted, exert a positive influence on this work.

The rayon party organization has assumed a further increase of the role and effectiveness of ideological and indoctrinational work and the broad involvement of boys and girls in socially useful activity as the basis of the indoctrinational process. Work on the selection, placement and indoctrination of komsomol personnel has been intensified.

At the same time, the party raykom and primary organizations do not always inquire deeply enough into the content of the activity of komsomol organizations and at times they do their work without making distinctions and without consideration of the interests and needs of the various age and social categories of young people. The raykom and primary party organizations have been instructed to direct all the strength and energy of the komsomol organizations to the struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of this year's plan and socialist obligations and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole. They have also been instructed to mobilize the efforts of boys and girls in the struggle for increasing labor productivity, lowering production cost and raising product quality and for economy and thrift and to support their useful undertakings.

The Buro discussed the problem concerning the work of party organizations and that of the economic managers of union ministry enterprises located on republic territory for increasing output, expanding the variety and raising the quality of consumer goods. It noted that work in this direction does not yet fully meet the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. New products which have an increased demand from the population are being slowly put into production and highly-skilled designers and experienced specialists are little attracted to their development and output. The connection of trade with industry is weak. The attention of the managers of production associations and enterprises was directed to the need to develop and implement specific measures for a basic improvement in variety, an increase in quality and an increase in the volume of consumer goods production.

The status of the production of meat and dairy products of a higher food and biological value and the improvement of their quality and variety was discussed. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, approximately 30 types of products were introduced into production by enterprises of the Ministry of

the Meat and Dairy Industry of the republic. The output of new kinds of sausage products of higher food and biological value has grown 7-fold. At the same time, the resources and potentials for increasing the output of high-quality production are not being completely used. There are shortcomings also in the plan for the observance of technological discipline and operating standards. Propaganda for rational nutritional among the population is being conducted unsatisfactorily. Specific assignments to take effective measures for ensuring the liquidation of shortcomings have been given to the Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry, of Agriculture, of Health and of Trade, as well as several institutions and departments.

Reports were also heard on the fulfillment of decrees adopted earlier. A number of other problems of social-cultural and economic construction and of the improvement of the ideological and political indoctrination of workers were examined.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK PARTY COMMITTEES MUST INCREASE DEMANDINGNESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "The Demandingness of the Communist" which recalls that the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee assessed the shortcomings and ills permitted in the republic in recent years, and clearly defined means for restoring Leninist principles of leadership and norms of party life. The plenum pointed out that various party committees were not sufficiently demanding and some leaders lacked ideological conviction and were inclined to pomposity, resulting in many cases of accumulation of personal wealth, bribe-taking, eyewash, and falsification of accounts. Moreover, some party committees were negligent in quickly and effectively dealing with such situations. Since the 16th Plenum most party committees and communists have been carrying out its directives. However, some party committees have failed to rebuild their work as demanded. Complacency, weakness of will, and lack of principles in following the path of the 16th Plenum are still widespread in the Surkhandarya and Tashkent oblasts and in numerous rayons and cities whose party committees are not showing demandingness in critical production situations, taking steps to correctly place communists and kom-somols, and increasing their vanguardism in production. Moreover, various party committees are trying to lower plan indexes on purpose. Party committees must increase demandingness, modesty, boldness, and steadfastness among communists, and eliminate cases where criticism is suppressed at meetings by means of pompous speeches or superficial reports.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST IMPROVE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "The Militant Basis of the Party" which criticizes those primary party organizations that are still not working at the level demanded by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Some party organizations are still tolerating cases of eyewash and falsification of accounts, paying insufficient attention to educating cadres in a spirit of lofty party responsibility or to increasing their cohesiveness with the collective, failing to take practical steps to retrieve collectives from backwardness, and not showing demandingness toward communists who permit shortcomings, abuses, and unfair practices at work. Some party committees don't attach sufficient importance to the role of lower links nor take steps to increase their militancy and responsibility for fully exploiting production capabilities and improving product quality. Various party committees can not rid themselves from taking a superficial, campaigning approach to increasing the militancy of primary party organizations and eliminating officialism and campaigning in their work. Primary party organizations must adhere to the path of strengthening party, state, and labor discipline, and establishing firm order in every section. They must wage a sharp struggle against vestiges of the past that still survive in the consciousness of a certain layer of people, bourgeois ideology and morality, backward customs, and consumerism. Primary party organizations must unceasingly observe the 16th Plenum's demand for strengthening party discipline and raising the responsibility of cadres.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

DEFECTS IN UZBEK CADRE POLICY MUST BE CORRECTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word lead editorial entitled "Cadre Policy" which discusses a number of shortcomings in the implementation of cadre policy in the republic. The 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee clearly showed that deviations from Leninist principles in the selection and education of cadres is being reflected in the work of increasing the responsibility of leaders of party organizations and of strengthening all sectors with knowledgeable and conscientious workers who are loyal to the party's work. Since the 16th Plenum the composition of party committees, soviet, organs, ministries and agencies has been considerably improved, and more women and representatives of all republic nationalities have been elevated to leadership positions. The Uzbek CP Central Committee is being more demanding toward communists in observing the CPSU rules, norms and principles of party life. It is assessing their work from the viewpoint of political maturity, business-like attitude, organizational ability, and especially moral purity and modesty. Interviews with leaders are being conducted and attestation of them has begun. Numerous positions in the nomenclature of party committees in Novoi Oblast, Angren City, Moskva, Namangan, and other rayons are being exchanged with new forces in the cadre reserve. A major improvement in the selection and education of cadres is now at its first stage, and is aimed at correcting defects, establishing order, and increasing the responsibility of officials. It is especially important to be intolerant of communists who don't fully observe ethical standards and who break party rules and laws. Some party organizations still haven't taken a principled stance against negative phenomena and for a healthier social environment. In a number of oblasts tolerance is being shown toward leaders who permit abuses and other forms of disorder and failures of plans. The unacceptable practice of simply transferring officials who fail at one post to another is still widespread. Some leaders are being elevated to positions for which they're not suitable. A number of party organizations have not formulated a clear goal in implementing their cadre policy, and are slow in analyzing the causes of negative situations and trends. Leninist principles must be rigidly observed in the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Every communist must fulfill his duty through personal example and be a model in implementing the directives of the 16th Plenum concerning problems in increasing discipline, cohesiveness, and order. It is important that primary party organizations encourage criticism and self-criticism in evaluating the work of officials. The level of

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responsibility and discipline of officials depends in many respects on the amount of control placed over them. Every form of control (people's control, worker control, supervision by administrative and public order organs) should serve to increase the personal responsibility of cadres for the situation in their sectors. It is the duty of party organizations to show greater concern for improving the quality of leaders and educating them in a spirit of Leninist demandingness.

FERGANA OBKOM PLENUM CRITICAL OF LEADERSHIP CADRES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by O. Hakimov entitled "Demandingness is the Main Criterion" in which he reports on the topics discussed at the Fergana Oblast party committee's plenum. Obkom first secretary Kh. Umarov and chairwoman of the Republic Council of Uzbekistan Trade Unions N.M. Mahmudova addressed continuing defects in cadre work that negatively affect the oblast's economic performance. A number of raykoms and agricultural organs are committing errors in selection of cadres. In the last five years over half the kolkhoz chairmen in the oblast have been replaced, and still only 70 percent of them are agricultural specialists. Some raykoms and gorkoms do not place sufficient value on the qualities of modesty, conscientiousness, moral purity, and competence in assessing people recommended for leadership positions. Some are still slow to rebuild their work style in conformity with the demands of the 16th and 19th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Such party committees are insufficiently demanding toward primary party organizations, farm leaders, and cadres. There are still too many cases where leaders are dismissed and then reappointed to another position, and too few cases where women are appointed to leadership posts. Speakers at the plenum also criticized individual leaders of enterprises and farms.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY COMMITTEES MUST IMPROVE LEADERSHIP OVER PRESS ORGANS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,600-word lead editorial entitled "The Partkom and its Press Organ" which demands that party committees exert more effective control over their press organs. The most important tasks of the press are explaining the party's domestic and foreign policies to the masses; treating the themes of carrying out plans, achieving high labor productivity, improving quality and cutting production costs, economically using resources, and introducing new techniques and technology; and providing more coverage of the leadership of party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations over the economy and of their organizational, political, and ideological work. The 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee stressed that press organs must fight deviations from communist ethical standards, conceit and pomposity, breaking of promises, arrogance, rudeness, bribetaking, pilfering, parasitism, and speculation. Unfortunately, the work of numerous press organs of oblast, city, and rayon party committees does not meet these demands. Most of them provide inadequate coverage of local life and the multifaceted activities of party organizations. Various party committees aren't fully utilizing the potential of their press organs for mobilizing workers to carry out economic tasks. In a review of the work being carried out by the Kashkadarya Obkom in this area the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro found that oblast party committees have neglected leadership over their press organs and thereby permitted serious shortcomings in the struggle to establish socialist ethical norms, discipline, and cohesion. The oblast press provides only limited or hackneyed coverage of problems in the intensive development of the economy and in the communist education of workers. A superficial approach is taken to themes concerning the Soviet way of life and strengthening order and discipline, and a campaigning approach to other themes. Materials are narrow in content and too descriptive in form, defects found in the newspapers of their oblasts and rayons. Some party committees view leadership over their press organs as merely a case of exerting control. They interfere in the smallest matters of journalistic work, constantly pester them about petty problems, and demand to see all materials before they are published. Such worthless practices must be curbed. The important tasks of party leadership are strengthening the relations between press organs and the masses, improving work with letters and worker-farmer correspondents, and encouraging the press to be more activist and to take up new themes and problems. Party committees must pay special attentions to the publication of critical materials, and take steps to ensure that such materials have an effect on the agencies and organizations

they are aimed at. Superficial responses to critical materials give the impression that the press is ineffective. Party committees must also strengthen press organs with skilled journalists and cadres, and ensure they are provided with proper working conditions. Party committees should keep the collectives of their press organs informed of tasks of current and future economic and cultural developments. Leaders of party committees should regularly attend meetings of editors and journalists, stay abreast of the most important events of local life, and support the publication of noteworthy materials.

NAMANGAN OBKOM PLENUM KEYS ON PROBLEMS IN CADRE POLICY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by A. Niyozov entitled "In a Principled Spirit" in which he reports on the plenum of the Namangan Oblast party committee at which obkom first secretary N. R. Radzhabov and first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers V. K. Mikhaylov spoke on the tasks of party organizations in improving cadre work. Some party committees are not properly assessing the work of some farm leaders who fail to meet their plans. Instead of critically discussing such leaders and attempting to improve the situation, they are sacking them. Such actions are detrimental to the economy and to the education of other cadres. Greater demandingness must be shown toward leaders who deviate from party discipline and ethical standards or who attempt to cover up backwardness through eyewash and falsification of reports. In selecting cadres party committees must go beyond interview documents and study their practical experience, job suitability, and ability to work with people. Due to inadequate evaluations the obkom has rejected numerous candidates recommended for leadership posts in recent times. During 1984 the obkom removed 54 leaders for abuse of position and other faults, including the first secretaries of the Yangikurgan, Uchkurgan, and Chust Raykoms, who excessively interfered in the internal affairs of branches, held too many meetings, neglected the principle of collegiality in work, and made no attempt to bring their conduct to order. Also pointed out at the plenum was the need for an oblast center for the advanced training of cadres and for appointing more women to leadership positions.

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DZHIZAK OBKOM PLENUM FOCUSES ON OUSTED LEADERS, CADRE POLICY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,400-word article by T. Maqsudov entitled "We Must Increase the Responsibility of Cadres" in which he reports on the topics discussed at the plenum of the Dzhizak Oblast party committee. The central issue on the agenda was an organizational one. Obkom first secretary Kh. A. Shagzatov was freed from his duties in conjunction with his election as a secretary and bureau member of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Obkom secretary I.S. Umarov was elected first secretary, and A. Turdiqulov, who was Bayavut Raykom first secretary, was elected secretary and bureau member of the obkom. In his speech Umarov focused on the need to improve cadre work. The initiative of cadres and their loyalty to Leninist principles are prerequisites to strengthening party and state discipline, creating a healthy atmosphere, and intensifying production. A number of measures have been taken to improve the economic situation in the oblast, but it remains unsatisfactory. Only a few enterprises have fulfilled their annual plans. Not a single industrial enterprise has done so. The situation is worse in the construction sector, which has fallen short in housing and school construction, and in agriculture, which has failed to meet cotton, meat and dairy quotas. The social environment is not healthy in the oblast due to party and soviet leaders who have betrayed the trust placed in them. In the last four years 53 farm leaders were removed, including 28 in 1984 for failing to meet plans and engaging in eyewash. Formalism, localism, and cronyism are still encountered in cadre selections and placements. There are cadres who accumulate personal wealth and are generous with state funds to relatives and friends. Last year the oblast highway construction administration chief A.I. Kim filled a warehouse with 650,000 rubles worth of goods using funds allocated for highway construction. His older brother, who did not work for the administration, got the use of a state vehicle. Kim diverted funds and labor to decorating offices and building an unnecessary hotel. Party and soviet organs failed to take appropriate actions. Secretaries of half a dozen raykoms deviated from the Leninist work style or the CPSU Rules and were severely punished by the party. However, punishments meted out to various communists were rarely reviewed or acted on by primary party organizations, rendering the punishments ineffective. In 1984 59 communist leaders received administrative discipline, but only 27 percent of them were discussed by primary party organizations, and of 162 leaders punished by people's control organs only 5 were discussed. Such cases show that numerous raykoms and primary party organizations are taking a formal approach to rebuilding their work on the basis of the

decisions of the 16th and 19th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committees. Participants in the plenum also discussed the need for oblast internal affairs leaders to show greater responsibility and initiative in law enforcement work. I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

SAMARKAND OBKOM PLENUM KEYS ON AGRICULTURAL CADRES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Dilmurodov entitled "Increasing Party Demandingness" in which he reports on the major topics of the plenum of the Samarkand Oblast party committee, presided over by obkom first secretary R. Ashuraliyev. Plenum participants discussed shortcomings in industry, construction, transport, communications, and consumer and trade services. These include violations of labor and plan discipline, declining quality, rising costs, apathy of numerous leaders, and poor organization of labor. There are also serious problems in the selection, placement, and education of agricultural cadres. Leaders and specialists of various farms are given to pilfering, nepotism, and eyewash. Over the last year the obkom has reviewed 169 letters charging leaders with inappropriate actions. Obviously, numerous rural raykoms have yet to reorganize their work in accordance with the demands of the 16th and 19th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. For example, there are 7,000 agricultural specialists with higher or secondary specialized education in the oblast, but 1,311 of them work in industry, construction, trade, or cultural fields. Firm supervision must be imposed over the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and steps taken to eliminate cases of leaders accumulating personal wealth and having sumptuous homes built for themselves. The plenum stressed that the obkom's chief task is to strengthen party, state, labor, and plan discipline, and to supply production sectors with highly skilled, competent, and conscientious cadres.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BUKHARA OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by H. Ibrohimov and H. Qodirov entitled "In a Critical and Self-Critical Spirit" in which they report on the proceedings of the Bukhara Oblast party committee's plenum meeting at which obkom first secretary I. Dzhabbarov and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers G. Kh. Kadirov spoke. A number of measures recently implemented in the oblast affecting selection, education, and placement of cadres have resulted in forward movement in ensuring the observance of the CPSU Rules, strengthening state discipline, and increasing demandingness toward cadres. Along with such positive changes there remain a number of unresolved problems. In 1984 assignments for the production of 20 of the most important consumer goods were not met; worthless goods continued to be produced by light and local industrial enterprises; and plans for sale of goods were not fulfilled by six industrial enterprises. Twenty-seven construction organizations failed to carry out their plans. Oblast farms fell into debt to the state for 164,000 tons of cotton and large amounts of produce. Backwardness reigned in the trade, housing, consumer, and municipal services sectors. The basic cause is continuing shortcomings in cadre work. Various rayon and city party committees show tolerance toward individuals who violate party rules and state discipline, ignore the opinions of lowerlinks in placing cadres, and appoint leaders who are given to gross arrogance, empty promises, nepotism, cronyism, abuse of positions, violations of party and state discipline and ethical standards, eyewash, and falsification of reports. For example, Sh. Qodirov, for many years the head of the Bukhara Geophysical Expedition, took advantage of slack supervision by the party organization to abuse his position. His was not the only recent case. Two raykom first secretaries, the oblast deputy procurator, leaders of 45 farms, and the manager of Bukharazagotkhlopkoprom have also been removed. A number of large organizations, farms, and rayon organs take a superficial approach to cadre work and ignore the problem of cadre reserves. For example, the oblast water resources administration has not conducted attestation of officials in five years and its cadre reserve exists only on paper. Twelve percent of oblast farm leaders lack agricultural training, and only 43 percent of brigade chiefs on kolkhozes and 25 percent on sovkhoses have special training in this area. Party organizations must perfect leadership methods, strengthen state and labor discipline, be more demanding toward cadres, increase the role of primary party organizations in cadre work, and more carefully review the political maturity and responsibility of people recommended for leadership posts.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KARAKALPAK OBKOM PLENUM REVIEWS OUSTED CADRES, POLICY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by F. Zohidov and R. Yeshimbetov entitled "Sense of Duty" in which they report on the proceedings of the plenum of the Karakalpak ASSR Party Committee at which obkom first secretary K. Salikov and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet A.U. Salimov spoke. The plenum focused on improvements made in cadre work since the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and on continuing shortcomings in this area. The ranks of the oblast party organization have been purged of leaders who abused their positions and violated the CPSU Rules; 69 leaders in the nomenclature of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and 312 leaders in the nomenclature of the obkom have been removed from their posts. Incorrect practices such as selecting cadres on the basis of compatriotism, personal loyalty, and family relationship had taken root in the oblast and created an unhealthy atmosphere. Such leaders ignored socialist legality, standards of party ethics and behavior, society's interests; indulged in the accumulation of goods; and had sumptuous homes and dachas built for themselves and their offices lavishly decorated with state funds. Such excesses went on at a time when more than 1,000 of the 1,432 populated sites in the ASSR have no bathhouse, and nearly half of them no child care, trade, or municipal services. Negative phenomena continue to take place in agriculture. Cases of eyewash, falsification of reports, deception of the state, concealing cotton, rice, and other crop yields, and neglect of land reclamation and irrigation work, crop rotation, and the feed base hold back cultivation and animal husbandry. Indifference and outdated work styles impede the implementation of measures designed to intensify agricultural production. Among leaders removed from their positions and severely punished by the party were the first secretaries of the Kegayli, Kungirat, and Muynak raykoms who were complacent toward the agricultural collapse and backward status of their rayons, and content to indulge in pomposity and prattle. The 19th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee sharply condemned the vain glorious and shortsighted conduct of former obkom secretary K. Yusupov and generally unsatisfactory work by the obkom. Actions taken since the plenum include expelling from the party Kh. Jumashev, director of the Karakalpakistan Publishing House, for serious errors in publishing operations and for printing works that harm ideological and political education. Cases of compatriotism, nepotism, bribe-taking and abuse of position were also uncovered at Nukus State University. Prevention of these kinds of incidents requires stepping up ideological and political work among cadres.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SURKHANDARYA OBKOM PLENUM STRESSES CADRE POLICY FLAWS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Khalilov entitled "We Must Increase Party Demandingness" in which he reports on the topics discussed at the plenum of the Surkhandarya Oblast party committee at which obkom first secretary A. Karimov and Uzbek CP Central Committee second secretary T.N. Osetrov spoke. They stressed that practical measures to eliminate shortcomings in working with cadres have still not been taken in accordance with the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Numerous party committees select cadres on the basis of personal loyalties, family relationships, compatriotism, and friendships. Far too frequently they delay action against leaders who abuse their positions and violate party, state, and labor discipline, as well as standards of party life and ethics. They protect such leaders from accountability and remove them from one post only to reappoint them to another. There are still cases of selecting and placing cadres on the basis of interview documents and incorrect profiles instead of taking into account the candidate's practical experience or the opinions of collective members. Two-thirds of the communists who have been cited for incorrect actions have not been discussed by primary party organizations or reviewed by raykom or gorkom buros. Since the 16th Plenum over 70 leaders, including raykom secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen, have been removed from their positions. However, the measures taken by the obkom to improve cadre work were basically aimed at leaders in higher positions and did not pay sufficient attention to errors committed by cadres in middle and lower positions. Discipline and demandingness must be increased in every link and collective. Because of continuing flaws in cadre work oblast industry failed to meet its plan for sale of goods in 1984. A number of construction trusts remained in backward status. Cases of eyewash, deception of the state, and falsification of reports continue in agriculture. Speakers at the plenum also criticized superficial methods in the work of officials of obkom departments, particularly the department of party and organizational affairs. There are also serious errors and numerous shortcomings in organizing the cadre reserve, increasing atheistic education, and strengthening the leadership of ideological establishments and other organizations.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KHOREZM OBKOM PLENUM FIXES ON CADRE POLICY FLAWS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by F. Zohidov entitled "Unity of Word and Deed" in which he reports on the proceedings of the Khorezm Oblast party committee's plenum. Obkom first secretary M. Khudayberdiyev and secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Kh. A. Shagazatov spoke on the issue of improving cadre work in compliance with the decisions of the republic party's 16th and 19th plenums. The oblast economy is suffering from backwardness in industry, construction, and especially agriculture. Farms failed to meet the 1984 cotton and grain production plans, and their first quarter 1985 indexes for meat and dairy production are down from last year. Due to unsatisfactory land use and poor ameliorative conditions thousands of irrigated hectares have been taken out of cultivation. One of the basic causes of these economic problems is the lack of demandingness toward cadres and a failure to increase their responsibility toward assignments. Outdated work methods are being used at a time that requires development of the entire management system, firmly established order and discipline, and an atmosphere purified of alien phenomena. The obkom has implemented a number of measures to halt deviations from Leninist principles. Since the 16th Plenum 240 communists and komsomols have been placed in internal affairs organs. For various instances of fraud, theft, accumulation of wealth, eyewash, and bribe-taking, 45 officials have been expelled from the party and 88 communists have received severe party punishment. However, the role of primary party organizations in selection and education of cadres must be increased. In 1984 the punishments meted out by party committees to 57 communists were not acted upon by primary party organizations. These officials remain in the party and at their posts. Plenum speakers also criticized other shortcomings in the cadre work of party committees and urged them to enliven their ideological work and efforts to strengthen order and discipline among soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations and people's control organs.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ANDIZHAN OBKOM PLENUM CRITICAL OF SHORTCOMINGS IN CADRE POLICY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by A. Quronboyev entitled "We Must Improve Cadre Work" in which he reports on the proceedings of the plenum of the Andizhan Oblast party committee at which obkom first secretary S. Mamarasulov addressed the issue of cadre policy. The obkom has taken a number of steps to improve cadre work, including increasing demandingness and intolerance toward leaders who act incorrectly or violate CPSU Rules and party ethics, improving the cadre reserve, and enhancing the role of primary party organizations in evaluating cadres. Of the 1,310 leaders in the obkom nomenclature 94 percent have higher or incomplete higher education and over half are economic specialists. Despite these steps serious shortcomings persist in cadre work. Cases of eyewash, falsification of reports, and abuse of position are improperly handled. Cadre turnover continues in a number of rayons, and in some over a quarter of farm leaders have been replaced in recent years. Primary party organizations have failed to deal with 89 percent of the communists punished by higher organs, and have not discussed a single official in Andizhan City, Altinkul, Andizhan, Izbaskan, and Markhamat rayons. Failure of lower organs to work with citizens' petitions and complaints has obliged 40 percent of these petitioners to appeal to oblast organizations. Such shortcomings damage the economic performance of the oblast, especially in industry, construction, and agriculture. People without special training in agriculture are heading numerous agroindustrial complexes. Seventeen farm leaders and 14 chief specialists are practical workers, and most midlevel cadres are practical workers. At the same time, 572 higher educated and 508 secondary educated people with training in agronomy, zootechnology, and other agricultural fields are working in industry, transport, and trade. Plenum speakers also criticized shortcomings in ideological, political, and atheistic education.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TASHKENT GORKOM PLENUM EMPHASIZES WOMEN CADRES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by S. Muhiddinov entitled "Demandingness Must Be Increased" in which he reports on the proceedings of the plenum of the Tashkent City Party Committee at which gorkom first secretary U. Umarov spoke of recent efforts to combat deviations from communist ethical standards and party principles of social justice. However, a number of shortcomings still exist in working with cadres, strengthening order and discipline, and quickening the production pace. The number of enterprises that have ruined their plans is now in the majority; the growth rate of production volume is declining; and production commanders must become more involved in cadre work. In recent times the gorkom has removed 6 raykom secretaries, 7 rayispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen, and 42 leading officials of construction organizations, for failure to observe the CPSU Rules. Of particular concern to the gorkom is the training and recommendation of women for responsible positions. A number of party committees recommend women for positions in a haphazard manner, and show little concern for training and maturing them. The number of women among leaders of rayons, especially of Kirov and Sbir Rakhimov Rayons, is far too small, and not in compliance with the decisions of the 16th and 19th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Plenum speakers stressed the need for all city party organizations to be involved in the cadre problem, strengthen state, plan, and labor discipline, improve the party studies program, increase the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, and firmly establish demandingness toward cadres.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REPUBLIC PARTY PLENUM DEMANDS IMPROVEMENTS IN CADRE WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word lead editorial entitled "The Leninist Style is the Criterion of Our Work" which states that the recent 19th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee stressed the need for party organizations to improve cadre work, reestablish good order, purify all aspects of life of alien elements, and strengthen socialist legality and state, party, and labor discipline. Special attention must be paid to selecting cadres on the basis of their business-like attitude and spiritual and political qualities, and to placing those cadres who are genuinely loyal to party ideals, highly disciplined, and demanding. Since the 16th Plenum exposed serious shortcomings in various socioeconomic fields, violations of leadership methods, and deviations from Leninist principles in cadre policy, some positive changes are beginning to appear in Navoi Oblast, Angren City, and various rayons. Unfortunately, the decisions of that plenum have not been implemented by all party organizations and communists. Some are still complacent toward those who violate CPSU Rules and laws and who deviate from party behavioral and ethical standards. This is particularly clear in the work of the Surkhanydarya Obkom whose report was heard by the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro, which pointed out that the obkom's buro and secretaries have been liberal and unprincipled in assessing negative phenomena. All oblast, city, and rayon party committees should draw appropriate conclusions from this case. Leaders must practice strong discipline and order and take steps to increase the responsibility of cadres.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY LEADERS MUST ADHERE TO LENINIST WORK STYLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "The Productiveness of Ideological Work" which stresses that ideological work must be improved to help establish the Leninist work style. In the fight to strengthen order and discipline and make the atmosphere healthy every communist must follow a practical, creative, and innovative work method steeped in a spirit of lofty idealism and intolerance toward any kind of backwardness. Unfortunately, this method is not being adhered to everywhere. For example, former secretary of the Karakalpak Obkom Q. Yusupov impudently violated ethical standards, abused his position, and pursued a private policy. He did not shrink from having repairs made on his apartment three times in one year using state funds while he ignored the dreadful state of repair of a nearby kindergarten. Party leaders must never forget their demandingness and modesty, nor that their rights and privileges are the same as everyone else's. Position and status are not conferred on anyone for a lifetime. Only those who display communist conviction and loyalty to their work and duties deserve such authority. Officials who show tendencies toward private ownership, indulge in consumerism, fail to be demanding, lose the trust of the people, or ignore the advice of higher organizations have no right to occupy a position of leadership.

GREATER MILITANCY DEMANDED FROM PARTY ORGANS, MEMBERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "Display of Militancy" which states that the upcoming report and election meetings should serve to increase the militancy of primary party organizations in exerting greater influence on labor collectives. Presently, there are 20,667 primary and 23,842 shop party organizations and 18,477 party groups in republic labor collectives. Local party committees must show particular concern that meetings are conducted in a business-like atmosphere of criticism, self-criticism, and Bolshevik candor. Every party member must take full advantage of his right to express his opinions and make proposals aimed at improving the economic situation. Meetings of party organizations must increase the demands placed on members for greater responsibility and militancy in work.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEKISTAN OBKOM PLENUMS STRESS ECONOMIC WOES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 19 May 1985 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 3,000-word report from UzTAG entitled "We Must Heighten Precongress Competition!" which covers the results of oblast party committee plenums held to discuss the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, schedule oblast party conferences following the 27th CPSU Congress, and analyze current economic problems. In Surkhandarya obkom first secretary A. K. Karimov addressed these issues, emphasizing a number of shortcomings in industry. Last year's assignment for rate of production growth was not met; violations of labor and equipment discipline were permitted by numerous enterprises; and production reserves were insufficiently exploited. Many shortcomings exist in transportation and construction. Numerous projects slated for completion in 1984 are not finished, including schools, hospitals, and preschool facilities. Aside from cotton, oblast agricultural work is unsatisfactory. Last year's plans for corn, fruit, dairy, and astrakhan pelts were not met. Animal husbandry needs skilled specialists, improved breeds, and broader use of modern veterinarian measures. Oblast party organizations must raise the level of all ideological education work and concentrate on the struggle to strengthen labor discipline and to create an atmosphere free of alcoholism, absenteeism, and violations of standards. I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, spoke, and M. L. Ishkov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum.

In Samarkand obkom first secretary R. S. Ashuraliyev pointed out the necessity of increasing labor productivity to intensify production. Growth of labor productivity has considerably slowed in the last 5 years, especially at enterprises of the oblast light and textile industries and construction. New equipment, which is needed to eliminate manual labor and spur productivity, is being introduced too slowly. Over 28 million rubles worth of uninstalled machinery and equipment has accumulated in the oblast. The potential of the agroindustrial complex is not being fully exploited. Party, soviet, and farm organs need to identify the causes of low cotton and other crop yields, and take steps to intensify agriculture. G. Kh. Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, spoke, and A. N. Chebotarev, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum.

In Andizhan obkom first secretary S. M. Mamarasulov emphasized there remained numerous critical areas among oblast enterprises, construction sites, and farms. Too many leaders of party and farm organizations have not taken steps

to eliminate backwardness in the area of raising labor productivity by efficient use of equipment and full exploitation of capabilities. Oblast party organizations must correct deficiencies in selection, placement, and education of cadres; control of execution; and ideological and educational work.

R. Kh. Abullayev, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

First secretary N. T. Turapov addressed the Kashkadarya Obkom plenum, pointing out that some negative tendencies have been partially rectified since the 16th Plenum of the republic party. For example, the handing over of fixed assets this year has increased 1.2 times and the building of housing 1.5 times over the same period last year. However, rather substantial shortcomings remain in the work of some collectives, whose leaders are complacent and insufficiently demanding toward violations of discipline. Leaders of numerous industrial enterprises are not paying enough attention to reoutfitting equipment, increasing the productiveness of existing capabilities, and raising labor productivity. Oblast enterprises are behind in production by 1.3 billion cubic meters gas, 7,600 tons cotton fiber, 2.4 million bricks, and other goods. Party organizations must focus their attention on improving work with cadres, intensifying production, and increasing demandingness toward leaders. V. P. Anishchev, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

In Tashkent obkom first secretary T. A. Alimov noted that despite measures implanted since the 16th Plenum development of the oblast's production and technological potential has proceeded very slowly. Numerous leaders still have not rebuilt their work to comply with current demands, eliminated imbalances and shortcomings in the development of industrial enterprises, and revised outdated forms and methods of management. As a consequence a major portion of industrial enterprises are not meeting their plans for production or sale of goods. Serious shortcomings exist in the work of the agroindustrial complex. In some rayons a terrible situation has arisen with regard to fulfilling assignments for the production of vegetables, potatoes, and milk. Leaders of oblast and rayon agroindustrial unions are not coordinating the activities of enterprises and organizations that enter into the unions and are not putting to use reserves for increasing production. Leaders of party, soviet, trade union, komsomol, and farm organs must devote their organizational, political, and other efforts to accelerating socioeconomic development, political, and other efforts to accelerating socioeconomic development, and fight to eradicate such dangerous social phenomena as drunkenness. V. A. Durasov, deputy departmental chief of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum.

Navoi obkom second secretary of Kh. Kh. Khudaykulov addressed the plenum on economic problems in the oblast. Numerous plan assignments have not been met. In 1981-1984 the oblast agroindustrial complex produced 40 million rubles fewer products than called for by the plan. Exploitation of labor resources and fixed production assets and appropriation of new equipment and advanced technology are low. Slack cohesion, weak discipline, absenteeism, and excessive administrative authorizations of vacations contribute to production shortfalls. Party organizations must discuss these problems at the

upcoming report and election meetings, which should be conducted without empty praising and idle chatter but with the aim of drawing up concrete proposals to deal with the problems. V. A. Golovin, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Security Committee and candidate for membership in the Uzbek CP CC Buro, spoke at the plenum.

In Syrdarya obkom first secretary V. A. Antonov spoke about current shortcomings and unexploited reserves in all fields of economic and cultural construction. Although 1981-1984 plans for most basic indexes of industrial production were met, the assignments for growth of production volume and labor productivity were not. The primary cause is weak exploitation of capabilities. Especially alarming is the situation in capital construction where plans are collapsing year by year and the volume of unfinished projects is growing. Sizeable capital investments in agricultural production are bearing little fruit. The plenum outlined concrete measures to eliminate these and other shortcomings, and expressed confidence that oblast workers would appropriately greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL FIGURES CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word item published in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the Uzbekistan VLKSM that contains the following facts and figures:

- The republic now has over 3.3 million komsomol members, 27,000 primary komsomol organizations, and 843 komsomol committees under raykoms.
- There are 12,216 komsomol brigades in republic agriculture, including 5,314 in cotton, 3,256 in corn, and 1,906 in animal husbandry sectors.
- Komsomols work on the 15 most important All-Union and republic construction sites in the republic; 1,140 komsomol collectives work on rural construction projects, and 557 on land reclamation and water resources projects.
- Presently 900,000 komsomol members receive ideological tempering in the komsomol system of political studies and economic education.
- Already 62,000 republic komsomol members have fulfilled their personal five-year assignments.
- At the recently held election for the republic Supreme Soviet and local soviets 36,763 youths under the age of 30 were elected as deputies. Of these, 22,981 were VLKSM members.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK MINISTRY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST INCREASE INFLUENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "The Ministry Party Organization" which discusses the responsible tasks of government party organizations. Recent positive changes have been noted in the work of party organizations of the republic Motor Transport Ministry and the Central Asian Railroad Administration. They are motivating officials, and especially communists, to carry out assignments, strengthen discipline, and take a businesslike and efficient approach toward work. However, party committees and buros of various ministries and agencies still have not raised their work to the level demanded by the 16th and 19th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. At the republic Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and at Uzsels'khozkhimiya they are not ensuring that communists play a vanguard role in implementing measures to mechanize and chemize agriculture. The party organization and buro of the Ministry of Communications has failed to rebuild its political, organizational, and educational work. Its demandingness toward cadres and supervision over the administration's implementation of directives are weak. It is bogged down in excessive paperwork and orders, slack in supervising execution of decisions, neglectful of working with cadres in the reserve, and not involved in increasing the skill level of officials. Various party organizations don't show sufficient militancy or initiative, but take a laissez-faire attitude toward working with cadres, introducing progressive forms of labor organization, and publicizing the experience of leading collectives. It is very important for party organizations in the government to increase the theoretical preparedness, ability to work with people, practical skills, and responsibility for assigned work of officials.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL OF CENTRAL ASIAN YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 30 March 1985 carries on p 1 a 200-word article by Sh. Masharipov, special correspondent, titled "Friendship Calls." It reports on the friendship gathering of youth of Central Asia and Kazakhstan which has opened in Ashkhabad. Among the activities mentioned in the article are an evening of inter-nationality friendship, inauguration of a park, and meetings at enterprises, with military units, and with members of the creative intelligentsia.

UZBEK MINISTER ON CADRE REPLACEMENT IN ENERGY SECTOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word interview with A. Hamidov, Uzbek SSR Minister of Power and Electrification, entitled "Atmosphere of Demandingness" in which he responds to questions concerning the qualities leaders should possess and indicates that a number of officials are being replaced in the energy sector. He points out that when assessing the educational and political qualifications of a person for leadership sometimes his inclination to violate rules and regulations is overlooked. In some cases where leaders occupy their posts over long periods of time they remove themselves from the collective, begin to abuse their positions, and ignore criticism. There are also cases of individuals who act deserving prior to their appointments and then revert to their true nature. Since the 16th and 17th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee positive changes have taken place in the quality of cadres. Selection of cadres is proceeding on the basis of their business-like attitude and political qualifications rather than their personal relationships with those who recommend them. The educational influence of collegium sessions and party organization meetings is increasing, and there are more critical and candid discussions of actual conditions. Leaders should understand that their positions do not give them the right to special living conditions or to enjoy more abundance than others. They should also critically analyze their own actions and behavior, take steps to see that deficiencies are not repeated, and maintain correct relationships with those around them.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

URGENCH GORKOM ATTACKED BY UZBEK CP CC BURO

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "We Must Increase the Responsibility of Communists" which notes that a recent session of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro focused on the work of the Urgench Gorkom with regard to increasing the responsibility of communists for observing party rules and standards of conduct and its leadership over economic and cultural construction. The gorkom is permitting a number of serious shortcomings and deficiencies in ensuring communists play a vanguard role in leadership over primary organizations, accelerating the intensification of production, strengthening party and labor discipline, and establishing order. It has not worked well with cadres nor tied this work to mass political and educational work. The buro stressed that the gorkom improve in these areas and also increase its demandingness toward communists. Its errors are characteristic of various other party committees which ought to draw the appropriate conclusions from the buro's decision.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL CC CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 13 March 1985 carries on p 3 a 200-word report under the heading "At the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee." The report tells of a jubilee scientific conference of young scientists and specialists which took place on 12 March at the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee and dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Komsomol. The conference was opened by the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee Second Secretary Grevtsov. Head of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Department of Scientific and Educational Institutions N. T. Tukhliyev, vice president of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences Academician K. I. Lapkin, head of the Scientific Youth Department of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee N. S. Sleptsov, Komsomol and Party veteran academician K. Ye. Zhitov, and chairman of the Republic Council of Young Scholars and Specialists Sh. Ayupov gave reports on the perspectives of scientific and technical development, questions of formation of the young scientific intelligentsia, and the role of youth in raising the productivity of scientific research.

All participating in the work of the conference were Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee secretaries M. A. Rahimberdiyeva and H. H. Hamidov, and responsible workers of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, the republic Ministries of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Education, Health, and Agriculture; the Central Asian division of VASKhNIL, and the republic Bilim Society.

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IDEOLOGY

PAPER VIEWS 'TERRIBLE BURDENS' FOR USSR YOUTH

PM161421 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 p 2

[Aleksandr Prokhanov "Polemical Notes": "Energy of Resistance"]

[Text] It gives you food for thought when, only yesterday, you saw staggering examples of courage and heroism among 18-year-olds in Afghanistan, while in Moscow today you peer intently at their coevals having a good time, strolling and rushing about brightly lit streets.

It gives you food for thought when you recall how an infantry combat vehicle flew over the scorched Afghan steppe in pursuit of Dushmans who had shot up our column, and suddenly came up against a grainfield. The driver-mechanic--a guy from Minsk--did not drive onto the grainfield but turned aside. A city dweller and not a peasant, he drove along the boundary, found a track and drove onto it, and the combat vehicle was blown up by a Dushman mine.

When I look at blooming, very well dressed young people full of joie de vivre filling theaters, movie theaters, exhibitions, and auditoriums, and disco-theques, I frequently think that at this very same moment their coevals in an armored carrier somewhere near Qnadahar or Herat are pressing a flask of warm, state water to their lips, that they are sometimes forced to shoot to defend themselves against a bandit attack.

I do not want to preach to young people or make any complaints against them. I am with them. I only want to say what situations some of them already find themselves in or might find themselves in tomorrow, because the world is very uneasy.

The future which was being forecast 15-20 years ago as an inevitable miracle, as a harmonious symphony of man, nature, and technology, has today ended up as American nuclear submarines roaming the world ocean and could end with the dreadful phantom of star wars.

As though renouncing and rejecting my recent past, I have been forced to reorient my consciousness, my pen, and the system of my interests. This is a response to the terrible situation today, which I at first sensed intuitively and later, when fate began to throw me directly into danger zones, looked in the face, when I saw with my own eyes this calamity approaching our borders.

When a column of vehicles leaves a charming little town in the south of the fatherland--a town of fountains, cafes, and elegant, captivating young women--and finds itself under fire on Afghan soil, 20 km over the border, with volleys from grenade launchers and bullets breaching the iron, and with houses burning; or when officers fly into Tashkent for some conference after being under fire, and you look in their eyes and their tense faces and listen to their vocabulary, in which commands and call signs still feature, and then you see them in the streets amid splendid architecture, among rich markets, amid the peaceful crowd, among young people sauntering along the avenues--you are struck by an agonizing sense of duality.

Of course, this duality of consciousness also has an effect on today's culture. Because culture is a screen, reflecting part of society, producing an ideology, and producing popular consciousness. But a colossal amount of today's culture is entertaining. An entire cascade of amusements--variety, television, literary. Those who mount them are prepared to screen the self-same works three or four times.

In some homes it is no longer accepted to talk about politics. And they talk about refined topics.

I have just reread "The Song of Igor's Campaign." This poem, this 12th-century political novel was created 800 years ago. Yes, it was the first political work by a Russian artist, accomplished at a critical time for the state, a time when the fatherland found itself under extreme conditions and when the fate of the motherland and the nation was at stake.

And at that critical time the artist--alias historian, alias chronicler, alias warrior--set aside all other problems and set himself a single goal: To say to his compatriots and his state an extremely clear, frank, blood-stained word of truth--a poetic word.

Man's psyche possesses colossal inertness. For example, Blok's entire poetic manner is a preaching of imminent revolution, bloody dawns, scarlet sunsets, and changes menacingly approaching Saint Petersburg and Russia. The most sensitive section of society, the most sensitive section of the intelligentsia listened to his preaching. The rest did not want to know about it. The revolution caught unawares very many people who were not ready for it. And they did not understand where that change and those dreadful trumpets of time had come from. They came to their senses only when the cavalry passed through the streets and blood was shed.

Artists of the past two decades have written very interestingly and vividly about the countryside, industry, the city, and the types which have come into being in them. They have tried, not without success, to describe today's intellectuals, frondeur intellectuals, sybarite intellectuals. Only they have written little about society as a whole.

Our society bears terrible burdens connected with countervailing a possible calamity for the country and the world.

Today our economy has to withstand terrible, unprecedented pressure from the mighty economies of the United States, Americanized West Europe, Japan and it does withstand this pressure. And this is a tremendous feat of uncommon pathos.

By virtue of the morality vested in him by our history there will always be a response in the Soviet person. And state consciousness and conscious statehood are the greatest asset enshrined in our people since the time of "The Song of Igor's Campaign." We are all involved in this in one way or another. A response is inevitable.

As we passed Lebanon's shores, we saw the American 6th fleet. With its aircraft carriers, helicopter carriers, and floating docks filled with the closed bud of a local war. It is ready to launch cutters and tanks toward the coast of Lebanon and the Near East and to make helicopter strikes.

I saw a young signalman watching an American helicopter swoop directly toward the bridge. The helicopter had taken off from a frigate and was flying low, equipped with missiles and shells, and I had the feeling that in another second those shells would break loose and hit the ship. I saw the young signalman grow pale and how quickly his feature became pointed. On the one hand, he was frightened, while on the other he was filled with the energy of resistance, the energy of defense, the energy of counterstrike. I saw him signal the information about the helicopter to the pilot room. The helicopter flew quite near and, as though encountering that energy and the guy's eyes, turned aside and flew toward Beirut, toward its "nest."

I have seen young submariners before diving into the deep. They shaved their heads bare, because inside there it gets rather hot. They prepared for a long voyage lasting many months and for work and said goodbye as it were, to the sun and the land for a long time: They took green branches into their compartments and sat at the acoustic instruments, torpedo apparatus, and levers. And there they accomplished their exploit for weeks and even months on end, bearing the colossal pressure of the age, the colossal pressure of time, and tremendous nervous strain. They would get up without the sun in their eyes and without a sun tan, tired, but with the sense of a tremendous task fulfilled by them. These were the same young people--carefree only yesterday--who seemed to cherish nothing more than discotheques and amusements.

I have seen a young officer, a new-fledged lieutenant, a boy at the time the bandits attacked. He was terribly nervous, and he exasperated his chief by asking him for topographical charts and the radio frequencies of combat vehicles. And he was not nervous for nothing, because the chief was wounded and was taken by ambulance to a medical center, and he assumed control of the subunit. The Dushmans were pressing. He seemed to lose his head. But then his consciousness and will become mobilized and he confidently took control of the subunit and won the skirmish.

I have seen old servicemen stop young men from going in front and placing them behind themselves. They went first with probing rods and mine detectors along mined roads. This is the ethic enshrined in our Soviet reality.

Some kind of internal, hidden, genetic link exists between the generations. And a boy who only yesterday was arguing with his father, championing some views which struck him as different from his father's, today, under extreme conditions, does the same as his father once did and as he would do in his place. A young guy brought up in the city has, it turns out, a folk root system and stops before a grainfield which, perhaps, he has seen for the first time.

These are gratifying signs. But there are also others, particularly among young people, and, even though there are not many of them, it is impossible to close your eyes to them. The artist, the leader, and any honest person must realize that the fostering of civic awareness today is a task of defense significance.

Civic awareness means the capacity for individual sacrifice in the name of society, in the name of the motherland and the state. People indifferent to the state idea are fugitives and are prepared to flee into drunkenness, appeasement, and forgetfulness. There are people who hide behind the idea of sacrifice embodied in civic awareness and yet steal from the state and plunder its treasury, ideology, and art. All these types exist in any society, and ours has them too. But the main personality type among peasants, teachers, soldiers, and workers is the person who serves the highest social idea, who embodies it, and who bears on his shoulders the tremendous burden of serving the worker-peasant state. This is the most interesting and most important type of modern culture and for modern novel writing.

It is also its chief hero.

CSO: 1800/387

22 August 1985

IDEOLOGY

MEETING OF PATRIOTIC MARCH PARTICIPANTS OPENS

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 2 Mar 85 p 3

[Article: "The Fight of Generations Is Not Forgotten"]

[Text] Yesterday a ceremonial meeting dedicated to the opening of the tenth regular republic gathering of participants in the All-Union March to Places of the Communist Party and Soviet People's Revolutionary, Fighting, and Labor Fame opened at Tashkent's Bahor Concert Hall.

Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary B. A. Allamuradov opened the ceremonial meeting with a short introductory speech.

Uzbekistan Komsomol Secretary O. J. Ismoilov gave the report at the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting were Bukhara Oblast Komsomol Committee Secretary M. Abdullayeva, Great Patriotic War veteran and chairman of the Namangan Oblast Office of the All-Union March I. Ghoyibov, head of the Komsomol Youth Brigade of Nukus Polygraphy Kombinat, Laureat of the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Prize S. Yespanov, cadet of Tashkent General Forces Command Higher Military Academy imeni V. I. Lenin T. Uzoqov, and electrical mechanic of the Navoi construction office S. Kafanov.

Participants in the gathering adopted a proclamation about resolutely continuing the revolutionary, fighting, and labor traditions of previous generations.

Participating in the ceremonial meeting were Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee Second Secretary Ye. V. Grevtsov, secretaries of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee M. A. Rahimberdiyeva and H. H. Hamidov, responsible worker of the All-Union March Central Office Ye. G. Anan'yeva, head of the Political Department of the Republic Military Commissariat A. Y. Rubekov, First Deputy Chairman of the Republic DOSAAF Central Committee M. A. Shmelev, deputy chairman of the Committee on Physical Culture and Sport under the Uzbekistan SSR Council of Ministers A. R. Antonets, and First Deputy Chairman of the Tashkent Section of the War Veterans Soviet Committee V. Ye. Sokhatskiy.

IDEOLOGY

LEADERS MUST BE MORE ACTIVE IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 19 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "The Leader's Educational Work" which stresses that leaders must be more active in organizing ideological and political education and making it more effective in motivating workers to fulfill plans and socialist obligations. Various leaders are indifferent to or do not sufficiently utilize the great potential of ideological work, and claim to be too busy with production problems to get involved. An extreme case of leaders who fail to meet current demands in this area is found at the Bekabad Metallurgy Plant. There, leaders and specialists are not actively participating in the education of workers through their personal example, attitude toward work, and ethical conduct. Technical engineers have a poor attitude toward their service duties and are apathetic about increasing their ideological level or professional skills. Shift and section chiefs do not show initiative in organizing work nor motivate workers to solve new tasks. The plant's party committee is complacent toward leaders and content to issue orders and take administrative means to solve production problems. The inadequate role of the party organization, the erratic participation of leaders in ideological work, and the ideological weakness of measures taken all have a negative influence on the ability of the plant to carry out its assignments. Last year the plant's plan collapsed and this year it is not being met. Apathy toward violations of labor and equipment discipline, poor use of capabilities, production of worthless goods, increasing loss of worktime due to drunkenness, and failure to meet contract obligations, does not alarm plant leaders. At a recent session the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro discussed the failure of the plant's leaders to take part in ideological work and demanded that the plant's committee and administration get leaders and specialists more involved in the ideological, political and ethical education of collective members. The buro also stressed the need for leaders to implement the decision of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Participation of Estonia SSR Leaders in Political Education Work Among Workers."

22 August 1985

IDEOLOGY

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES LENIN'S ROLE IN UZBEKISTAN'S PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 April 1985 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,500-word essay by E. Yusupov, Academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Lenin and Uzbekistan" in which he reviews Lenin's role in the formation and development of Uzbekistan. Prior to the Revolution Lenin paid great attention to socioeconomic relations and class and national peculiarities in Turkestan, and concluded that if its basically progressive subordination to Russia were eliminated, new forms of class and national oppression would be established there. He stressed that the liberation struggle in Turkestan was an integral part of the revolutionary movement taking place in Russia. After the Revolution Lenin took steps to deal with the crisis created by vanquished exploiter classes and foreign interventionists throughout the country, including Turkestan. His concern included sending M. V. Frunze to the Eastern Front to lead the fight against the counterrevolution, supporting local communists in suppressing the Osipov Rebellion, and appealing to local workers to join the Red Army. From the outset Lenin focused on solving the nationality problem. His November 1917 "Declaration of the Rights of Peoples of Russia" proclaimed that every nationality had the right to form its own independent state. In December 1917 he drew up an appeal "To all Muslim Workers of Russia and the East," which stated that formerly oppressed Russian Muslims now had the possibility of preserving and establishing their own cultures, customs, and national lifestyles without any opposition. In finding a just solution to the nationality problem in Central Asia Lenin knew that it would become a model for peoples of Eastern countries fighting for their independence, one that should demonstrate the difference between the tsarist and Soviet governments. Lenin played a key role in the formation of the Turkestan ASSR, and founded the movement for national delimitation which resulted in the formation of the Uzbek SSR in 1924. During those years one of the major problems was a shortage of mature cadres. Lenin addressed this problem by setting up the Turkkommissiya under the RCP(b) Central Committee to help the Turkestan party organization, which later served as the basis for the parties of Central Asian republics. He also made major contributions to the development of the republic's industry and agriculture, especially of cotton cultivation, and to the implementation of the cultural revolution. Thanks to Lenin's farsightedness and genius and the leadership of the Communist Party, Uzbekistan bypassed capitalism and proceeded from feudalism to socialism. Today, it has become the beacon of socialism in the East and a progressive industrial-agrarian republic.

IDEOLOGY

RECTOR ON EARLY YEARS OF TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by S. Sirojiddinov, rector of Tashkent State University, entitled "First Center of Enlightenment" in which he discusses the development of the university in its early years. Founded by decree of Lenin in 1920 the school was first staffed by Russian scholars who arrived by train at the height of the Civil War. Special attention was paid to preparing national cadres for entry into VUZes and to the campaign to eradicate illiteracy. In 1921 the university set up special groups for instruction in national languages to which youths from other regions of Central Asia came. Graduates were a powerful force in developing education and culture in Central Asia. At first the university was unable to meet requirements for trained cadres in all sectors of the economy. Consequently, several VUZes were set up under its aegis in 1929-1932, including six institutes in Tashkent and three in neighboring republics. Along with this it worked on creating Uzbek language textbooks. In the 1930's some 380 textbooks, manuals, and methodological works were published. In addition, institutes for advanced training of teachers were opened. Tashkent State University is rightly recognized as the founder of higher education in Central Asia. Its international prestige grows annually, having trained over 3,000 youth from 55 countries in the last 20 years. A number of scientific schools have emerged at the university that have gained both national and international renown.

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22 August 1985

SOCIOLOGY

MULLAHS 'NOT SUCCESSFUL' IN ATTRACTING NONBELIEVERS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by V. Mosina, senior methodologist for cultural-indoctrinational education, UzSSR Ministry of Culture : "Past the Target: The Poor Work of the Cultural-Indoctrinational Institutions in Sariasyskiy Rayon"]

[Text] Since early in the morning, the young people of Sector imeni 1 Maya, of the Kommunizm Sovkhoz, Sariasyskiy Rayon, were in a frenzy. An intriguing poster had appeared on the wall of the club building: "Hypnosis, Illusion, Feats of Legerdemain and Strength."

children were plastered up against the windows and cracks: they really wanted to see a miracle! But they did not even suspect, those shock-headed and sprightly youngsters, that there are plenty of miracles even in everyday life.

A person who was an expert in this regard was, for example, club manager Yusup Karimov. But something that really was surprising was that, even though he was the manager, he did not have any idea about what was now going on in his outfit. And maybe if he had known, the curious guests -- representatives of the ministry and the rayon cultural department -- would not have appeared on the territory of the settlement.

A "from and to" presentation was being prepared by one person -- a young worker on the animal-breeding farm, Khalim Nuraliyev. It was he who made the props, and who painted the poster. He really wanted to give a lot of pleasure to the other people on the sovkhoz. But he didn't succeed... When the doors finally were unlocked and the public who were burning with impatience got inside, it turned out that the tricks of the rural magician obviously did not conform to the fire-safety requirements.

He should have been helped -- by advice and deed -- to prepare the program correctly, to acquire the necessary skills for giving presentations, and, most importantly, solid creative principles. Then he could have been asked to participate in permanent cooperation with the club. If a person is enthusiastic, he will make many more people enthusiastic too. Including those same curious boys who, making "miracles" with him, should have been imbued, since earliest childhood, with faith in their abilities as a person. It would seem that this was only entertainment. But even entertainment -- if one

understands correctly the purpose of the institution of the club -- can bear a large indoctrinational charge. By filling the children's free time with many interesting things, he leads them onto the road toward a scientific-materialistic understanding of the world. And "only entertainment" can become the first step toward serious, thoughtful atheistic propaganda.

"But, really now!", I can hear skeptics saying sarcastically. "Atheistic propaganda among children! They're already nonbelievers..."

Unfortunately, among certain of my associates in the field of cultural indoctrination, there also prevails the opinion that nowadays it is not mandatory to engage in atheistic indoctrination. Some assert that believers do not go to the club anyway. Others feel that only oldsters believe in God and, with the passage of time, the problem will resolve itself...

Under the influence of these ideas, cultural workers in Sariasyskiy Rayon took an indifferent attitude to the struggle against religious manifestations. And it was not only to the atheistic form, but also to all other forms of communist indoctrination -- ideological-political, and labor. Cultural-indoctrinational work was reduced simply to the organizing of concerts. There was a lot of dancing and singing. Mostly about love. But works pertaining to other topics -- international, patriotic ones -- appeared infrequently in the repertoires of the amateur performing groups.

The amateur performers loved to sing not only in the clubs and at the field camps. They received special satisfaction (by no means moral) from performing at weddings. And the workers at the cultural-indoctrinational institutions not only agreed with the drinking of alcoholic beverages, and with excessive material expenditures, but, on the contrary, they frequently became the masters of ceremonies. But when we asked approximately 20 cultural-indoctrinational workers what new holidays, ceremonies, or rituals had recently become part of the everyday life of their rayon, they could not mention even a single one.

While the amateur performers and the cultural-indoctrinational workers attempted with all their strength, providing lavish repasts, the ministers -- the mullahs and the ishans -- also were making similar attempts. Their "feats of legerdemain and strength" had a completely definite goal -- the turning to them of the minds and hearts of nonbelievers. And it must be admitted that they were not unsuccessful.

The cultural workers could not have failed to see this, but it is only that they proved to be unprepared for engaging in serious combat with the religious narcotic. Atheistic propaganda, if it was carried out, was carried out unsystematically, episodically. Criticism of religion and the unmasking of religious morality, which require special scrupulousness and convincingness, were unsubstantiated.

In the central rayon library there is a total of only ten books that reveal the pernicious essence of Islam. And only two of them had ever been in the hands of a reader. For the 49 branches constituting the central library system, there were five subscriptions to the magazine *NAUKA I ZHIZN*. The

Dashnabad library had, for 6500 inhabitants, a total of three atheistic books in Uzbek.

For figure-padding and material losses incurred in the national economy, the guilty parties bear criminal responsibility. But who is responsible for similar situations in ideological and indoctrinational work? For books that are not read? For lectures that are boring and useless, and that do not touch either people's mind or their heart? For club facilities that are completely empty, or that frequently are used for purposes other than those for which they were intended, as was the situation on Kolkhoz imeni Akhunbabayev, where for several months the farm wizard kept his large-sized commodities as "cultural inmates."

And how does one evaluate the maintaining -- in an amateur collective that is supposed to develop the talents of the people -- of paid performers? The famous Rokhat collective at the Kommunist Sovkhoz has seven "amateurs" of this kind. And at the same time they cannot locate or support the talents that are immediately available. Like Nuraliyev himself, who everyone brushed off, recommending that he enter the Republic Studio of Stage and Circus Art. Like many others who also failed to reveal their gifts. Is it surprising that people like this, who seek but did not find their spiritual sustenance, were caught in the net of the ministers of Islam?

When the time came to give a report on the atheistic work that had been done, favorable reports came from the rayon. And they listed, among other things, lectures that had been given by an atheist lecturer and secretary of the party organization at the Sovkhoz imeni Sverdlov, Tashpulat Dzhurayev. In a discussion with him, it transpired that he was using literature that had been published -- would you believe? -- prior to 1962, and had absolutely no idea about new publications. It is not surprising that in the plans of the party organization that is headed by T. Dzhurayev the questions of atheistic indoctrination are scarcely considered.

The critical comments expressed with regard to the Sariasinskiy Rayon Communists by the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan -- criticism concerning the lessening of the administration of atheistic indoctrination, and concerning the inactivity in the struggle against survivals of the past -- also pertain completely to the workers at the cultural-indoctrinational institutions.

But is it necessary to see to whom those critical comments are directed? What kind of cadres are these?

The club manager in Sector imeni 1 Maya, Yu. Karimov, whom we mentioned at the beginning of our article, is, unfortunately, a typical example. The club areas are dirty, and there is neither a work plan nor any accounting of the work. The club manager does not have even the slightest idea either about his own duties, or the tasks of the club. He was appointed to that position

because he knows how to sing and how to play musical instruments, and because participates in Rokhat, the sovkhos's song and dance ensemble.

This approach to the selection of cadres of cultural-indoctrinational workers, unfortunately, is demonstrated by many managers of farms and local agencies. And sometimes the situation is even worse -- people are assigned on a casual basis, even if they do not have any interest in club work at all.

Obviously, managers like this forget that the club worker is a fighter on the ideological front. His ability to analyze correctly all the questions that upset the villagers, to attract their attention to that which is most vital, most immediate, most important, to propagandize high moral principles, to criticize shortcomings boldly, to fill people's recreational time with interesting and beneficial things to do, his ability to organize people and to lead them, determine not only the moral-psychological climate in the collective, but also its labor achievements. And an incalculable moral loss is inflicted by instances of figure-padding and eye-wash in cultural work, and by the inability, or sometimes simply the lack of desire, of the cultural-indoctrinational worker to find the way to a person's heart. What is created is a vacuum which, as we can see, does not remain unfilled. It is into that vacuum that the ingratiating mullahs, ishans, and sectarians creep, and in that vacuum that drunkenness and other antisocial phenomena flourish.

The problem of cadres of cultural workers in rural areas is a very acute one. And this pertains not only to Sariasyskiy Rayon. The training of those workers is still lagging behind the requirements of the time. But even with the existing forces it is possible to do a lot if one skillfully, precisely, and accurately channels their activities toward the struggle against survivals of the past.

In atheistic propaganda, where it is important to encompass the entire range of human existence, emotions, and thoughts, it is necessary to take a comprehensive approach. It is only by the joint efforts of the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, the local agencies of authority, and the workers in the various departments and institutions themselves -- physicians, teachers, jurists -- that one can set up a barrier to the religious influence. And it is the club, with its very rich indoctrinational opportunities, that plays one of the chief, coordinating roles in this regard. And it has other things than lectures in its combat arsenal. Every club measure can also carry an atheistic load. A night to honor an advanced worker, a night that glorifies man the creator, counteracts the religious concept of insignificance. So does that very demonstration of hypnotism that Nuraliyev wanted to put on. And so does a wedding, if it is conducted in the new manner.

The cultural-indoctrinational workers of Sariasyskiy Rayon have a tremendous amount of work ahead of them. Its specific directions and tasks were defined by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee that was recently adopted, entitled "Measures to Improve the Use of Club Institutions and Sports Structures." And they must be inspired by faith in man, faith in his talent. Because the nation is always rich in talents.

SOCIOLOGY

ALPHABET CREATED FOR EVEN SUCH RARE LANGUAGES AS ITELMAN

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA in Russian No 2, March-April 1985 carries on pages 54-63 a 5,000 word article by I. S. Gurchik and Ch. M. Taksami titled "Social Functions of the Languages of the Peoples of the USSR North and Far East During the Soviet Period." The authors trace the complicated linguistic situation in the Soviet North and Far East where the 24 languages and their dialects interacted with each other and, under the influence of the industrial and agricultural development of this territory beginning in the 1950-s, with Russian. The article gives linguistic statistics taken from the 1979 census on the number of representatives of indigenous nationalities claiming Russian or their own ethnic group's language as native. The authors divide the territorial languages into 4 groups according to the number of their speakers: 1) languages of relatively large groups such as those of the Nentsy, Evenki, Khanty, Chukchi; 2) languages of groups that are not so large but who have their own autonomy like the Koryaks, Mansi, Dolgans; 3) languages of less numerous and sparsely settled peoples like the Nanay, Even, Nivkh, Eskimo, Selkup; 4) languages of extremely rare peoples such as those of the Aleut, Nganasan, Enets, Ket, Yukagir, Itelmen, Ulch, Oroch, Oroch, Negidal, and Udegey. The article notes certain of these languages for which alphabets were created and in which literature and newspapers are published. It makes the point that in the data of the 1979 census the figures show that the languages with the smallest number of speakers had the smallest percentages of speaker population claiming their vernacular as native language: Itelmen -- 24 percent, Yukagir -- 37 percent, Aleut -- 17 percent. "The Itelmens, Chuvantsy, and Aleuts grew so close to the surrounding population of Russian old-timers that by the beginning of the 20th Century Russian had become their native language. Ethnographers' observations show that only isolated Itelmen families use their own language at home. And nevertheless, an alphabet has now been worked out for the Itelmen language. The Itelmen language may be taken in the upper grades as an elective subject in the village of Kavran which has a relatively large group of Itelmens. A course in Itelmen is also taught at the Leningrad Pedagogic Institute imeni Gertsen."

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SOCIOLOGY

JOURNALIST SEMINAR ON ATHEIST EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVEKSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russia on 26 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word KirTAG report entitled "Regional Journalists' Seminar" on a two-day seminar of Central Asian journalists held in Frunze 25-26 June on the topic of "The Socialist Way of Life and Atheist Education". The seminar was organized by the USSR and the KiSSR journalists' unions. The journalists visited several sites where they were familiarized with the state of atheist education and the work of introducing new Soviet holidays and traditions.

CSO: 1830/725

CULTURE

IDEOLOGICAL WORK AT UZBEK CLUBS NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Jun 85 p 1

[UzTAG [Uzbek News Agency] item: "Let's Raise Club and Sports Work to a New Level!"]

[Text] With every passing year there has been an increase in the role played by club institutions and sports structures in the ideological-moral indoctrination of our republic's workers, in mobilizing them for the successful resolution of socioeconomic tasks. The need for the further improvement of club and sports work was mentioned at a conference that was held on 25 June at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan [UzCP]. The participants in that conference included responsible workers from the apparatus of the UzCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet and UzSSR Council of Ministers, and administrators of ministries and departments.

At the conference it was emphasized that the cultural and sports complexes must become true centers of the workers moral, esthetic, and physical indoctrination, and all steps must be taken to develop people's creative capabilities. This is required by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Measures to Improve the Use of Club Institutions and Sports Structures." It was noted that some of them are being used for purposes other than those for which they were intended, and many of them are operating with a minimum return on the efforts. There has been an inadmissible dragging out of the construction of new cultural and sports centers.

At the present time, it was mentioned at the conference, our republic has a large number of staff club and sports workers. However, the level of their activity does not yet correspond to the requirements of the day or to people's increased spiritual demands. Mention was made of the need to increase the demandingness in the training of cadres who have been called upon to assure a considerable upsurge in mass-cultural sports work as a whole, especially in rural areas.

First Secretary of UzCP Central Committee I. B. Usmankhodzhayev spoke at the conference.

5075
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REGIONAL ISSUES

REPUBLIC ENERGY SYSTEM, DEVELOPMENT PLANS DETAILED

Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 3, Mar 85 pp 33-40

[Article by KaSSR First Deputy Minister of Power and Electrification
Q. Abdullayev: "A Major Region of Our Nation's Energy System"]

[Excerpts] Everyone is well aware today of the absolutely vital importance of energy, and within energy, of electrical power. In the Soviet Union, the swift development of the energy sector is closely connected with demographics and with economics. However, this is not to extol energy as something special. It in fact embraces all sectors of the people's economy and is one source for creating good for the nation. The special role played by the energy sector in creating the material and technical base for communism in the Soviet Union is due to this.

I

The great Lenin, from the earliest stages of the establishment of a socialist economy, advanced total electrification of all sectors of the people's economy of the Soviet Union as a goal of very great political and economic significance. Long-term state plans for the total electrification of the Soviet Union were developed through Lenin's initiative and under his direct leadership.

A powerful fuel and energy base has been created in the Soviet Union during the years of the Soviet regime as a result of the heroic labor and major effort of the Soviet people. At present a single electrical system is operating in the Soviet Union that is controlled from one center, or from the Dispatching Headquarters of the USSR European Energy System, and unites in uniform technological processes almost 90 percent of the capacity of all the electrical stations in it. The USSR energy system, in turn, is connected through electrical lines to the energy systems of CEMA member nations and likewise to that of our neighbor, Finland.

The party and government have ratified the USSR Energy Program to meet requirements for the rapid growth of Soviet electrical and thermal energy and to accomplish properly the very broad tasks arising in connection with the construction of the fuel and energy complex.

Major tasks, quantitatively and in terms of their importance, are assigned to energy engineers and energy construction workers in the energy program in order to bring about the further development of this sector of the people's economy in the next 15-20 years.... New nuclear power stations will be built in the European sections of the Soviet Union and must be made to operate at their full planned capacities. Atomic energy blocs operating in series comprised of 1 million kw water-cooled reactors and 1.5 million kw RBMK model reactors will be constructed at each station. Likewise, experimental-production slow neutron basic energy blocs, each with a capacity of 800 to 1,600 mw will be constructed. Nuclear thermoelectrical centers and heat supply stations will be built and put into operation.

We plan to build new, very large hydroelectrical stations for the complex use of the hydroelectrical energy resources of the rivers of Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia for agriculture, fisheries, water transport, and forestry. At the same time, special emphasis is being placed on the construction of thermoelectrical stations based upon the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk coal basins and western Siberian bottled gas and natural gas. However, to develop the total USSR energy system further and improve the reliable supply of electrical energy to the national economy, the construction of 500, 750 and 1,150 kv ac and 1,500 kv dc power lines will be accelerated.

The Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Karaganda and other coal basins, the Baky, Bashkuria and Central Asian oil and gas deposits that have been used productively in the past to increase Soviet fuel and energy resources are of great importance. At the same time, however, the coal of Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk and the bottled gas, natural gas and nuclear fuel of Tyumen' Oblast and the hydroelectrical resources of the eastern rayon have been used widely in the last 10-15 years to develop the Soviet energy sector. Likewise, Estonia's oil shale, the hydroelectrical resources of the rivers in the European portions of the USSR, the coal fields of Central Asia and the gas of Yakutia are being abundantly exploited to develop Soviet energy.

The Soviet Union's cheapest organic fuel is being produced in the Kansk-Achinsk Basin. Since the coal-bearing layers there are very close to the surface it will be possible to mine a billion tons of fuel a year using open pit methods. It has been estimated that, based upon basin coal resources, it will be possible

to build electrical power stations with a total capacity of 80-100 kw. It is planned to string 2,000-2,250 kv high tension power lines to deliver energy produced at the Kansk-Achinsk Fuel and Energy Complex to Uralsk and Ortalyq.

It has become possible in recent years to build an Eastern Siberia Fuel and Energy Complex based upon oil and gas deposits discovered in Tyumen' Oblast. Several thermoelectrical stations operating with bottled gas and natural gas will be built there. The total collective power of these electrical stations will be 20 million kw. The first of the stations, the 3 million kw capacity No Surgut State Rayon Electrical Station (GRES) is operating even now.

II

Kazakhstan, which has very rich stocks of coal and is well located geographically along an electrical energy main line stretching from Siberia to the European portions of the Soviet Union, is playing an important role in the USSR Energy Program. The KaSSR is third in the Soviet Union, behind the RSFSR and the UkSSR, in the capacity of its electrical stations and the amount of electrical energy produced. Since the beginning of the construction of the electrical stations of the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex republic energy has continued to develop. At present thermoelectrical stations operating with coal form the basis of Kazakhstan energy and their capacity comprises 87 percent of the total capacity of republic electrical stations. The energy industry of the KaSSR consists of 10 energy unions and supplies from one center electrical energy to 13 oblasts, as well as to neighboring rayons of the RSFSR, territories of more than 2.7 million square kilometers and nearly 15 million people. Six of these energy unions--the Altay, Pavlodar, Ekibastuz, Tselinograd, Karaganda and Kustanay Unions--form the Northern Kazakhstan United Energy Union. They occupy a leading position in the republic energy industry in terms of levels of electrical energy supplied. The Western Kazakhstan and Gur'yev Energy Unions are not directly connected with the Northern Kazakhstan United Energy Union, but the Southern Kazakhstan and Alma-Ata Energy Unions function as part of the Central Asia United Electrical Union.

Our republic has rich stocks of fuel and energy resources that can be used to meet the needs adequately not only of the KaSSR but also of other rayons of the Soviet Union. These resources are concentrated in 23 large basins and deposits. The very largest of them are the Turghay, Karaganda, Ekibastuz and Mayiobe Coal Basins. At present fuel for producing energy is produced in the Karaganda and Ekibastuz Basins and at the Kusheke deposits. Likewise, a survey and production detachment has been formed at the Borly deposits and has begun to produce coal.

The long-term prospects of the Turghay Brown Coal basin, to be exploited in the future, are great. Some 6-9 million tons of coal were taken from the basin using open pit mining during the very first work shifts. Likewise, it would be appropriate to speed up the work of investigating and exploiting the Yubileyny coal deposits in Semipalatinsk Oblast and the lower Ile coal deposits in Alma-Ata Oblast. This will make possible the further strengthening of the fuel base in the southern and eastern areas of the republic.

The Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex, which is based upon rich hard coal deposits in Pavlodar Oblast, is one of the largest regions of the Soviet fuel and energy base. Some 150-170 million tons of coal will be produced each year in the future from the Ekibastuz and Maykobe Basins. This will permit the complete supply of fuel to electrical stations of 32-36 kw total capacity capable of producing 220 billion kwhr of electrical energy a year. At present the total capacity 4 million kw No 1 Ekibastuz GRES, the 3.8 million kw capacity very large Reftinsk GRES and several thermoelectrical stations of Kazakhstan and Uralsk are operating with Ekibastuz coal. Three more 4-million-kw-capacity GRES are being built there and likewise a similar Northern Kazakhstan GRES in the vicinity of Lake Balkash. Electrical energy being produced at Ekibastuz stations is being delivered to Uralsk and Ortalyq.

A group of coordinated measures to protect the environment in connection with the concentration of very large thermoelectrical stations at Ekibastuz City are being carried out carefully. For this purpose, specially adapted and developed systems for retaining ash are employed. Smokestacks of up to 420 meters tall have been built and likewise protection of the water basin and the soil is being resolved in a coordinated manner. For this purpose the waste water produced by the electrical station is drawn off and collected in the dry Karasor Lake bed. This prevents the waste water from polluting surface and ground water deposits. The electrical stations use a closed circulation system to expel the ash with water. This system helps conserve water resources. Other measures like these are also being employed to protect the natural environment.

The set capacities of electrical stations under the KaSSR Ministry of Electricity and Electrification were 13.9 million kw at the beginning of 1984; of this 12.3 million kw were produced in thermoelectrical stations and 1.6 million in hydroelectrical plants. Thus, some 66.2 billion kwhr of electrical energy were produced in the republic in 1983 and 60.3 million gigacalories of thermal energy were delivered to consumers. At present the No 1 Ekibastuz, the Ermak, Dzhambul and No 2 Karaganda GRES and the Buqtyrma Hydroelectrical Station are considered very powerful energy industries.

Republic energy construction projects are going forward energetically. In addition to the construction of new electrical stations at the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex efficient thermoelectrical centers such as the No 1 Pavlodar, No 2 Alma-Ata, No 2 Tselinograd, No 3 Karaganda and that at Rudyy are being expanded further and very efficient equipment is being installed in them. In addition there are plans to install heating units in some thermoelectrical stations. This will reduce the amount of waste heat and aid in overcoming steam shortage during the winter months.

To organize the reliable supply of thermal energy, powerful water heating boilers will be installed in several thermoelectrical stations during the current 5-year plan. At the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the first section of the 351 mw Shul'ba Hydroelectrical Station will be put into use.

Enormous electrical transmission lines that are without parallel in the world are being installed in the republic: a very-high-tension 1,500 kw dc Ekibastuz-Ortalyq Line and 1,150 kv ac lines from Ekibastuz to Uralsk and Ekibastuz-Barnawl.

As set forth in the Soviet Energy Program, the Kazakhstan energy sector will be further developed through the construction of a large number of thermo-electrical stations, as has been the case hitherto. As the first part of this program, the construction of the electrical stations of the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex will continue. At present eight energy blocs, each with a capacity of 500 mw, have been installed at the Ekibastuz GRES No 1. Likewise, the construction of the No 2 Ekibastuz GRES and the Southern Kazakhstan GRES is proceeding rapidly. By 1990, three of the four electrical stations being built in the Ekibastuz region will have begun operation and likewise the Southern Kazakhstan GRES. Likewise, by the year 2000, the construction of five electrical stations at the Ekibastuz complex will have been completed. New No 2 Kustanay, No 2 Oskemen, No 3 Semipalatinsk and No 2 Aktyubinsk Thermoelectrical Stations and a Manghyshlak GRES will be built. The presently operating No 1 and No 3 Pavlodar, No 2 Alma-Ata, No 3 Karaganda, No 1 Oskemen and No 2 Petropavl Thermoelectrical Stations will be further expanded. Highly efficient new equipment will be installed in these GRES and thermoelectrical centers.

The Turghay Fuel and Energy Complex to be constructed in the future from the ground up based upon completely unexploited Turghay coal will occupy a special place in the development of republic thermoenergy. The area's first thermoelectrical station, the Yesil Thermoelectrical Station, will consist of four energy blocs of 800 mw each. According to research carried out so far, it would be efficient to construct several thermoelectrical stations of 19-20 million kw aggregate capacity there. It would seem to be efficient to construct a 4,000 mw nuclear power station in the future to provide energy to the western rayons of Kazakhstan.

The development of republic hydroelectrical energy is closely connected with the putting into use of the third section of the Kaska-Ertis Hydroelectrical Station and likewise the Semipalatinsk State Electrical Station and the Sharyn State Electrical Station in Alma-Ata Oblast.

III

The tasks of those in the electrical sector in the area of carrying out the USSR Food Program ratified at the 1982 May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are very complex. For this reason, republic electrical workers are devoting special attention to expansion of rural electrical systems, to hooking up kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other electrical energy consumers to the state electrical system, and likewise to creating conditions favorable to the development of agriculture on an industrial basis. All rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhoz centers, grain-receiving industries and animal husbandry complexes, 98 percent of farms and farm units have been hooked up to the state electrical system. As a result of the coordinated execution of many technical measures at various places, rural power failure rates have been considerably reduced.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UNDERGROUND MUSLIM PRINTING OPERATION SMASHED IN BAKU

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 31 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by I. Rahimli: "Crime Under the Veil of Religion"]

[Text] A taxi stopped at the railroad station. Two people got out. Carrying their suitcases and packages, they went to the sidewalk. They approached no one. Putting down their luggage, they looked around. One glanced at his watch and shook his head. He asked his companion who was watching the luggage:

"Where is he?"

"He's coming. Many trains are still arriving." Suddenly he became frightened. Poking his companion, he gestured to the right with his head. Their trembling mounted. They shoved their luggage into a corner. This did not escape the attention of militia sergeants F. Mammedkhan and A. Heydarov, who were on guard in the station.

The suitcases were opened in the guardroom. Thousands of pages printed in the Arabic script emerged. All of them, even the owners of the suitcases were taken aback. It was later determined that these were pages from religious propaganda books of a harmful content. The identities of the men acting suspiciously were determined: Mahammad Omerov, a resident of the village of Sihalah in the Tsurasadin Rayon of the Dagestan ASSR, and Mukhtar Murtuzaliyev, a resident of the village of Migorchu in Botlikh Rayon. Their fellow countryman Abdurrahim Mahammadov, who lives in Sasitli village in Sumadin Rayon, had sent them to Baku. He has paid for the journey, food and drink -- Give me the suitcase in Khasavyurt, he said, and peace be with you. When you arrive there, I will give you more money...

When A. Mahammadov heard about the situation, he became agitated. In an excited state he went, together with his brother Abdurrashid, to Aleksandr Galkin (more about him and his activities later). A. Galkin, who would commit any base act for money, would not let this opportunity slip by:

"Your affair is easy; your friends are in a bad position and you were caught in a bad place. But...

Saying this, he rubbed one hand across the other.

"Be quick, I need money to settle this situation; otherwise, it will be too late."

Two days later, on 2 March 1984, the Mahammadov brothers gave A. Galkin 2,690 rubles so that he could 'hush up' the affair because he was himself in very hot water.

So that it becomes clear to the readers, we will begin at the beginning.

Musa Mutsolgov, who lives in the city of Nazran in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, took from a person (now deceased, so we will not mention his name) religious books which violated our laws, were harmful in content and injurious in ideas, and ten thousand rubles to Baku to an address he had been given. In November 1980 he met with Anatoli Glukhov as if they were old acquaintances. He explained to Glukhov his purpose, his future plans and the orders he had been given. After reaching an agreement, he showed him the books.

"Look, these are the books I mentioned. You know what to do with them. We need 500 copies. Print them well and you will be paid well."

Then, from under his shirt he took out a girdle which had been strapped around his waist. He removed a package of money from inside it and placed it on the table.

"Here is five thousand rubles. It is an advance. When the books are ready you will get another five thousand."

Anatoli counted the money and was satisfied. They made the deal.

A. Glukhov did not have to think very long to implement his criminal plans. He met with Lidiya Belyayeva, a family acquaintance, and explained the situation to her. L. Belyayeva was supervisor of the printing press in the accounting department at the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry. The Romayor-313 offset printing press was directly under her authority. When Lidiya heard the word 'money' she agreed immediately. But she needed a little time because she could not let everyone at the press in on this secret. The work had to be done very cautiously. The criminal also found expensive materials for the bindings. In addition, they acquired heavy backing for the spines; the work of cutting this to the required size fell to Belyayeva.

L. Belyayeva, seriously violating state laws, began her criminal activity. In June 1981 she printed 500 copies of the book on high quality paper and gave them to A. Glukhov. She received her 'wages'--ten rubles a copy; all in all, five thousand rubles. Glukhov bound all the books at his home with a manual bookbinding machine and stolen state property. According to his statement, he acquired his binding materials and various types of cardboard from someone he did not know at the 'Maarif' publishing house.

One year later, Musa came to Baku, picked up his 'order' and, as had been discussed in the negotiations, paid A. Glukhov five thousand rubles.

In 1983 a fellow villager of Musa, Bahauddin Polankoyev, came to Baku with the hopes of making easy money and entered into a criminal relationship with A. Glukhov. His goal also involved religious books. This time, Anatoli was quite nervous. The discussions about price began. Finally, as stated by Glukhov, they decided on a price of fifteen thousand rubles for 500 large formal religious books. Bahauddin paid an advance of seven thousand rubles and, after arranging a timetable, returned to Nazran. But it was all over for him. The thirty-year old Bahauddin was arrested for another serious crime.

The criminals in Baku were unaware of this. L. Belyayeva began to use the printing press as though it were her father's. She was so excited that she printed twenty extra copies of the book...

L. Belyayeva, who always talked about honesty at the press, who spoke eloquently at meetings and about whom, unfortunately, no one had any doubts, also maintained a relationship with another criminal band through A. Galkin. This Galkin had been in prison twice for arranging false documents and carrying firearms.

The criminal principle was the same. First, Galkin started talks with Hasan-mahammad Suleymanov who lived in the city of Khasavyurt in the Dagestan ASSR. He received from him 3,840 rubles for 500 copies of a specially bound religious booklet. In June 1980 he gave 2,160 of this sum to L. Belyayeva. The press supervisor put the urgent work of the ministry aside and entered into criminal activity.

In December of the same year the criminals received an order from Suleymanov to print a thousand copies of a religious calendar which they did immediately. In February 1982 Suleymanov came to Baku and knocked on Galkin's door. He informed him about a new order.

"The customers want certain parts of the book separately, in booklet form. One is the religious calendar, which they do not want to lose."

"Then, it should be pocket-sized."

"Agreed."

...Suleymanov had found many people like himself in Dagestan. He sold booklets and calendars printed illegally on hundreds of kilograms of the finest paper through his countrymen Gurban Gabayov, Abdulgadir Murtuzaliyev, Asvad Isayev, Nurmammad Isayev, Amin Idrisov and Mahammad Muguyev in the cities and villages of Dagestan. As the goods passed from hand to hand, the price went up. The criminals also attracted simple people, even children, to this dirty work, and conducted propaganda which poisoned their minds.

Encouraged by this easy money, Gurban Gebayov came to Baku himself and entered into a criminal relationship with A. Galkin. They signed a 12 thousand ruble 'contract' for the pages of 500 copies of a book printed in the offset method. Galkin, taking half this sum as an advance, went an hour later to L. Belyayeva, who started up the presses for her regular crime. Once again, state property was stolen and, once again, binding materials were received from various people for cash...and once again, the Dagestani speculators' bazaar was heated up...

The arrest of two people at the Baku railroad station on a February day last year brought everything to an end with the state of the investigation. During this period two printing presses, much paper, cardboard and leaders, sums of money, harmful religious books and papers were taken from the homes of the criminals. Above all, 521 copies of a book awaiting customers were found in A. Glukhov's residence...

The college of the court under the chairmanship of E'tibar Nabiyevev examined the work of the criminals at the Baku City Court. Twelve criminals were sentenced to prison for two to seven years, and their personal property confiscated. The court's judgment was met with enthusiasm by those in the courtroom.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

SOLAR-POWERED CHLORELLA PLANT IN OPERATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word Turkmeninform report noting that a solar-powered factory for producing chlorella has started operations under the "Gun" Scientific-Production Organization of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences. The chlorella--a high-protein vitamin concentrate added to animal feed--is dried and separated under hermetic conditions by special equipment utilizing solar energy. It is pointed out that "the factory will produce up to 25 tons a year of the dry biomass. It will make it possible to guarantee to valuable feed supplements during the hot Karakum summers, many enterprises deep in the desert where forage is inadequate."

TUSSR-WIDE LAND RECLAMATION SURVEY PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by S. Azimov on current problems in land reclamation. "In our opinion, the first thing we must do is to make an exact accounting of the land reclamation situation with regard to lands requiring irrigation throughout the republic because land reclamation measures have been taken over a vast area of farmland since the 1960's. That is to say, we must remove lands with salty soils from the accounting and add good land to it. We must reduce the amount of salty lands from year to year, and then desalinized lands will increase." In order to conduct the survey, it is proposed that every enterprise survey its own land at the end of every year and make a precise accounting of those lands with salty soils.

PARTY DUTIES IN COTTON PLANTING DEFINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "a successful cotton planting demands that every party organization, every communist be operational and diligent. If the planting is under strong party control and a problem creating an obstacle emerges, the measures necessary to correct it immediately can be taken. Especially strong attention must be given to the quality of planting because if there is sloppiness in this work, cultivation work becomes more difficult later and it will result in low productivity."

TUSSR MINISTRY OF LOCAL INDUSTRY NOT MEETING PLAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 300-word Turkmeninform report on the 5 April meeting at the TuSSR Ministry of Local Industry devoted to increasing the production and quality of consumer goods. It was pointed out that "the ministry as a whole is not fulfilling its 5-year plan quota. The production of goods for economic and cultural life is lagging behind the plan. In factories in this branch the quota for producing goods from local raw materials and scrap is not being fulfilled. Advanced methods of organizing work are being poorly disseminated." It was also noted, however, that in the first quarter of 1985 labor productivity increased and that production costs have dropped.

SLOW PACE OF COTTON PLANTING IN TUSSR CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "the pace of cotton planting in some rayons is still low. This important campaign is being dragged out especially at enterprises in Mary, Garagum and Murgab Rayons. The greater part of planting machinery at the cotton kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not yet even gone into the fields. In some rayons of Mary Oblast the planting of long-fiber cotton is being conducted especially slowly." It is pointed out that "last year the planting of long-fiber cotton was also late. As a result, the plans for this expensive type of cotton were not met in Mary Oblast, and tens of tons fewer of this valuable raw material were harvested."

DIFFICULTIES OF AFGHAN-SOVIET HIGHWAY HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 2 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Vladimir Volkodav highlighting the activities of "Afsotr"--the Afghan-Soviet Transport Expediting Company which trucks consumer goods along the Khairaton-Salang-Kabul highway. Said Jamaluddin Radmanesh, director of the automotive repair facility for "Afsotr" in Kabul, said that "our highway crosses high mountains. The road is steep and twisting. In the summer there are rock slides and in the winter it is covered with snow. Counterrevolutionary bands are attempting to impede traffic in this area which especially complicates the movement of freight. We have to protect the road. Armed contingents of the local population together with the militia and military units take part in this work."

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 16 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Kh. Amanov, professor at the A. M. Gor'kiy Turkmen State University, and B. Orazgulyyev, a member of the TuSSR Supreme Court, on the causes of and criminal responsibility for industrial accidents. Stressing that prevention of these accidents is the responsibility of management, and that inadequate prevention efforts are considered to be crimes, it is pointed out that "certain leaders of ministries, organizations and factories are forgetting the great danger that these crimes, which cause

the death and crippling of people, or do major material damage, entail." Causes are: inadequate training in safety measures, the failure to identify danger zones or not marking off areas where machinery is in motion, and poor organization of labor. It is emphasized that it is management's responsibility to prevent accidents, and that those guilty of not enforcing safety measures must be punished by the law.

CONFERENCE ON PASTURE USE OPENED IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word Turkmeninform report on the start of the eighth joint plenum of Soviet and republic committees on "Man and the Biosphere," which is a UNESCO program. The subject of the plenum was "On the rational exploitation of pasturelands in various natural zones of the USSR." Specialists from Moscow, Ashkhabad, Alma Ata, Frunze, Tashkent and Samarkand attended the meeting.

SOVIET ROLE IN UNESCO DESERT PROJECT HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word interview with V. M. Neronov, responsible secretary of the Soviet committee for the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" project. In discussing the Soviet role in this project he said that "the Institute of Deserts of the Turkmenistan Academy of Sciences is the USSR's primary administrative center for one of the 14 international projects in UNESCO's 'Man and Biosphere' program; specifically, it is responsible for completing the 4th project on 'The exploitation of pasturelands, the consequences of irrigation and the influence of man's work on the dynamics of ecological system in arid zones.'" Noting the significance of the work of Turkmen scholars in this field, he added that "the USSR State Prize was awarded to a group of scholars for working out the scientific basis, technology and practical applications for the enrichment of desert pasturelands."

NEW CANAL TO LINK UZBEKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 30 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by P. Orazberdiyev on the construction of the Duyeboyun Canal. "This canal will pass through the southern part of Khorezm Oblast and continue its path through the territory of Turkmenistan." Noting that this canal will supplement waters carried by the Shabat Canal, it is pointed out that "while a hundred cubic meters of water per second flow from the Shabat Canal to farmlands in Tashauz Oblast, this number will reach 250 cubic meters in the first link of the Duyeboyun Canal and 450 in the second link." It is added that "in recent years the Shabat Canal has been unable to supply the two oblasts with enough water because the extent of the farmland has been significantly expanded through the mastery of new lands. Because the Shabat Canal flows through a number of cities and population points it is impossible to rebuild it. All of these factors suggested the need to build an independent water highway for Tashauz Oblast." The state has allocated

170 million rubles for the first link of the canal, which will be 180 kilometers long, and 80 million rubles for the second. The first link, which is to be completed in 1988, will supply Tagta, Tashaus, Yylanly and Lenin Rayons; the second will supply Kalinin, Tel'man, Koneurgench and Oktyabr Rayons.

PROBLEMS OF ALMA-ATA POTATO FARMERS STILL UNRESOLVED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 April 1985 carries on page 3 an 1,800-word article by member of the USSR Journalists Union M. Zhylqaydarov, published under the rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions," entitled "We Have Been Promised Potatoes in Abundance." The article castigates Alma-Ata Oblast potato farmers for their long-term failure to fulfill potato output plans to meet the needs of Alma-Ata's growing population.

Through a comparison of the achievements of Alma-Ata Oblast potato farmers with those in neighboring regions, Zhylqaydarov establishes that the problem lies with the Alma-Ata farmers, since abundant potato harvest are produced elsewhere under virtually identical conditions. He goes on to suggest that a major reason for the low potato yields in Alma-Ata Oblast is failure by regional potato growers to select properly, store and utilize correctly seed potatoes. He also sees problems due to improper use of fertilizers and other agro-chemicals, poor irrigation techniques and deficient labor organization. The serious potato production plan underfulfillments of the past, however, Zhylqaydarov concludes, must end soon if local and Soviet food plans are to be met.

KAZAKH GEOLOGISTS REPORT MAJOR TSELINOGRAD COAL FIND

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 7 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by KaSSR Minister of Geology S. Shaqabayev, published under the rubric "Today Is Geologists Day," entitled "The Riches of the Earth Are Still Abundant." The article details recent and on-going efforts by Kazakh geologists to expand the already rich mineral base of the republic.

Among recent discoveries reported on by Shaqabayev are lead-manganese ores in Usqatyn-III deposits, more large-scale Caspian Basin oil and gas deposits, a new major oil field at Qumkol in Dzezkazgan Oblast and the very large coal field (estimated reserves 1.8 billion tons; ash content 8 percent) discovered at Shubarkol in Tselinograd Oblast. The Shubarkol fields, when developed, and coupled with new finds at Karaganda, will eliminate in the future the need for the KaSSR to import coal.

In his discussion, Shaqabayev stresses the connection between the development of Kazakh mining and extraction and the Soviet search for strategic minerals in safe areas, away from European Russia. The republic, he notes, contains major deposits of copper and lead, barium, manganese, aluminum and other metals, some in deposits just now being developed. Metals often occur in "polymetal" ores permitting simultaneous development of several kinds of extraction.

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Also among the mineral discoveries and explorations of recent years have been major borate fields (at Inder and elsewhere). Such borates, Shaqabayev notes, will be important for the expansion of the republic mineral fertilizer industry.

VALUABLE MINERAL FERTILIZERS STORED UNPROTECTED IN OPEN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 12 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by I. Alter'yev, inspector of the Kustanay Oblast People's Control Commission, and reporter B. Iliysov, published under the rubric "We Sound the Alarm, Urgent Measures Needed," entitled "The Earth Awaits Its Proper Nourishment." The article deals with storage problems of Kustanay grain farmers created by increased use of mineral fertilizers.

Kustanay Oblast farmers, Alter'yev and Iliysov begin, raise grains using intensive methods and new technology. This new technology, they go on, has involved increased use of mineral fertilizers with the quantities used growing with each passing year.

Increased mineral fertilizer use, however, Alter'yev and Iliysov continue, has been accompanied by storage difficulties and waste. In particular, they note, adequate storage facilities for mineral fertilizers in quantity exist at neither the oblast nor the local level, with the result that as much as two-thirds of available supplies are stored out in the open. The value of the fertilizer, Alter'yev and Iliysov stress, and the potential damage from its loss are such that there can be no logical reason for the failure to provide adequate storage. They call upon the appropriate authorities to take quick action.

SEMIPALATINSK IRRIGATION PROBLEMS MUST BE SOLVED NOW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 4, April 1985 carries on pages 32-38 a 3,600-word article by S. Qubashev, first secretary of the Semipalatinsk Oblast Party Committee, published under the rubric "Socioeconomic Development Problems of Refined Socialism," entitled "An Important Component of the Food Program." The article reviews irrigation successes and problems in Semipalatinsk Oblast in the light of recent party decisions.

Land reclamation and irrigation, Qubashev makes clear, are regarded by the party as vital if food output goals are to be met and agricultural production intensified to meet plans for the future growth of the Soviet economy as a whole. And, he goes on, not a little has been accomplished in Semipalatinsk Oblast in this regard. However, Qubashev continues, there remain many problems in oblast irrigation and irrigation development that must be worked out if the great irrigation potential of the oblast is to be realized fully.

Specific problems discussed by Qubashev include: 1) slow construction; 2) low yields in spite of irrigation; 3) low returns on enormous irrigation investments; 4) poor care of irrigation systems and of irrigated lands; 5) failure to use irrigated lands; 6) failure to adapt irrigation systems to local conditions. Qubashev sees many of the problems as due to the failure of oblast party units to follow national and republic party committee leads and supervise the vital irrigation sector. He suggests that real future development will be difficult unless current problems are overcome now with active party intervention.

INDIAN KERALA STATE DELEGATION IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 9 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word KazTAG brief entitled "Guests From India." The brief reports on the recent visit of a Kerala State delegation, representing the State Soviet Union Friendship and Indian-Soviet Cultural Societies, to Alma-Ata. The delegation, which visited the KaSSR Supreme Soviet, Friendship Society offices and other points of interest, was headed by Indian MP S. Krishna-Kumar, president of the Kerala State Soviet Union Friendship Society, and Gopal Krishnan, chief secretary of the society, president of the Kerala Writers Union and chief of the Kerala State Association of Cinematographers. The delegation visited Alma-Ata on the return leg of its journey from Moscow where a Soviet-Indian meeting took place in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory in Europe.

'OTAN' SOCIETY CONGRESS RESTATES ORGANIZATION AIMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 201, April 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word unattributed report on the recently convened annual meeting of the Kazakhstan "Otan" (Fatherland) Society which promotes contacts with emigre Kazakhs and Uighurs. The congress, which was addressed by society activists, important republic figures, "members of the general public" and emigres restated the aims and purposes of the society and summed up the achievements of the past year.

The congress, for example, heard reports on the success of the two society newspapers, BIZDING OTAN (in Kazakh) and BZNENG YETEN (in Uighur), in strengthening cultural and other ties with republic Kazakhs and Uighurs living abroad, applauded the many emigre writers contributing to republic and society publications, and passed a resolution supporting Soviet foreign policy initiatives and praised recent society publications intended for emigre consumption. Also noted at the congress is the "Otan" Society's role in providing republic tours and various cultural goods to emigres living abroad.

AIR-DELIVERED MINERAL FERTILIZERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word report by special reporter B. Zhanymbetov, published under the rubric "Spring Cultivation 1985," entitled "Winged Helpers." The article reports on widespread use of agricultural aircraft to apply mineral fertilizers to fields in Pavlodar Oblast. Zhanymbetov suggests that such application is proving highly efficient and that well-equipped civil aviation units are actually achieving much more than is expected of them in applying mineral fertilizers. Pavlodar agricultural air units, he notes, also serve neighboring oblasts as well as their own enterprises.

ACCELERATED BOZASHCHY EXPLORATION, OIL PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by reporter M. Sukhamberdiyev, published under the rubric "Today at the Manghyshlak Territorial-Production Complex," entitled "A Million From Bozashchy." The article notes accelerated oil exploration and production at the key Bozashchy fields. Altogether, Sukhamberdiyev records, 14 million tons of oil have been produced since the first wells began production in 1979 but current plans call for an output of 5.6 million tons in 1985, pointing up the accelerated pace of development.

SCIENCES CHIEF QONAYEV STRESSES PRACTICAL RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 20 April 1985 carries on page 3 an 1,800-word article by President and Academician of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences A. Qonayev, published under the rubric "21 April--Science Day," entitled "The Best Policy--Scientific and Technological Progress." The article presents Qonayev's annual review of republic research on Soviet Science Day. New elements this year are the increased emphasis on the need for practical research suited to real needs that can be quickly applied to production to the immediate benefit of the republic economy. To this end Qonayev notes strenuous efforts to open lines of communication between ministries, other authorities and units carrying out research.

According to Qonayev, the Academy of Sciences system in the KaSSR consists of 33 organizations with more than 11,000 workers, including 218 doctors and 1,758 candidates. Current themes of particular interest to republic research units include plant and animal selection and problems of land reclamation and irrigation.

RESEARCH UNITS CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF PRACTICAL RESULTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word column by B. Shubayev entitled "All the Myriad Ways of Deception." The writer strongly criticizes research workers, managers and the ministerial supervisors of the Pavlodar and Rudnyy Industrial Institutes for a lack of results from their efforts, research that takes too long, contract violations and budgetary improprieties. Shubayev seems to suggest that research workers of the two institutes are more concerned about their "experiments" than they are with providing any practical use to society and that management is covering for them and its own incompetency in a maze of red tape and deception.

KAZAKHS PIONEER THERMAL DRILL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, April 1985 carries on page 7 a 600-word article by Candidate in Technical Sciences Shamtiden Abdiramanov, published under the rubric "First Time in Kazakhstan," entitled "Bore Formed by Flame." The article describes the "thermobore" drill, which has been developed over some 30 years in the KaSSR, by the Kazakh Polytechnical Institute (inventor A. V. Brichkin) and other research units and is now in widespread use for various mining tasks. The drill is a water-cooled, kerosene- or benzene-fueled, rotary (1,500-1,900 meters per second) borer that uses a high temperature (1,800-1,900 degrees C) flame instead of a drill bit to penetrate geological layers. The article suggests that the drill is a very powerful and efficient tool that has been proven in practice.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES EKIBASTUZ, DZHAYREM CONSTRUCTION DELAYS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Complete Construction on Time." The editorial notes the tremendous importance of construction for the development of the economy, particularly the agricultural sector, and restates the need to reduplicate efforts to ensure that current projects are completed on time. The editorial, however, criticizes builders of the Ekibastuz "Eastern" open pit mines and of the Dzhayrem Mining and Enrichment Combine for "sluggishness," suggesting that the likelihood of completing the first project on time is small. The editorial does acknowledge, however, that labor shortage is at the root of construction delays at Ekibastuz, Dzhayrem and elsewhere.

EDITORIAL CHIDES DISORDER IN TRANSPORT SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 14 May 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Good Order in Road Transport." The editorial stresses the direct relationship between good organization and good order in an enterprise and efficient, profitable operation, something, it notes, that is of particular importance for motor transport units, since they play a vital role in the Soviet economy. It goes on to show, however, that the good order needed for good operations is by no means the rule, particularly in rural portions of the republic.

The editorial criticizes motor transport units for empty runs, failure to meet schedules, general inefficiency, overconsumption of oil and lubricants, dishonest overstatement of work performed, irregularities in the use and stationing of vehicles, violation of traffic regulations and a growing accident rate. The editorial suggests, moreover, that alcoholism is one major cause of the all-too-frequent accidents and it calls upon controlling organizations to set up education and control efforts to encounter drunk driving and other problems plaguing the industry. The transportation system, the editorial concludes, is far too important to be allowed to operate poorly and inefficiently and it asks everyone, from the ministries on down to the general public, to be involved in changing conditions.

NEW DZHEZKAZGAN AIRPORT OPENS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 14 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter O. Zhapparkhanov entitled "New Air Terminal." The article notes the opening of the new Dzherkazgan Airport to serve the important Saryarqa region. The new airport is a fully equipped facility capable of serving 10 flights and 200 travelers an hour. The main building seats 300 and provides all required services.

KASSR: NEED FOR GOOD RETURN ON RESEARCH INVESTMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 May 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Scientific and Production Unions." The editorial notes the increasing role of technology in the republic economy and the special role of the 10 republic scientific and production unions in introducing new technology directly into production. It criticizes some of the currently operating units, however, for their failure to provide an adequate return on what has been a substantial investment in them. Lack of a proper connection between research and production units is singled out as a major cause of the problem and supervising ministries and agencies are called upon to exercise more and better control.

NEARLY 50 BILLION KILOWATT HOURS FROM EKIBASTUZ PLANTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word brief, published under the rubric "News From the Industrial Centers," entitled "The Power of the State Rayon Electrical Station Has Increased." The article notes that it is now 5 years since the first energy bloc of Ekibastuz Station No 1 was installed and in that time the station has produced 45 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy. The last of eight energy blocs was installed last October, completing the first station and this bloc has already begun to make its power contribution, at above plan levels.

ROLE OF KAZAKH UNITS IN GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 5, May 1985 carries on pages 20-21 a 1,400-word article by Aydar Yermekov entitled "Kazakhstan Military Components." The article traces the history of military units largely comprised of Kazakhs fighting in the Great Patriotic War, from its opening days to the Battle of Berlin. Altogether, Yermekov notes, 1.2 million Kazakhs fought in the war in Soviet armies and nearly 100,000 received medals for heroism and distinguished service. The article presents the Great Patriotic War as a common Soviet experience, shared by all including the Kazakhs. The article provides no information on Kazakh casualties.

KASSR: POOR MANAGEMENT OF SCARCE FERTILIZER RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by S. Shukirov, published under the rubric "We Sound the Alarm, Urgent Measures Needed," entitled "Let Us Use Fertilizer Efficiently." The article discussed the many problems of fertilizer use, distribution and storage in Turghay Oblast.

On paper, Shukirov begins, Turghay Oblast is allotted 68,500 tons of mineral fertilizer, but, he goes on to demonstrate, less than half that amount is actually available, in spite of the fact that it is now that the fertilizer is urgently needed. He records, for example, that some 11,367 tons have simply never appeared from distant producers, while other deficiencies have arisen due to slow internal distribution of what is available, allotment "irregularities," with some users supplied far more than they need by mistake, and waste. He also suggests that the supply of mineral fertilizers in the oblast is adversely effected by planning failures which fail to take varying field fertility and other environmental factors into account. But whatever the cause of the fertilizer shortage, Shukirov notes, the result is the same: oblast fields are being planted with smaller than required mineral fertilizer applications, meaning reduced output at harvest time.

Shukirov is critical in his article of oblast agricultural authorities for allowing such major problems to continue, and calls for immediate action to find out who is responsible and to make redress.

TALDY-KURGAN TRADE SYSTEM IN DISARRAY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter S. Mukhametshin, published under the rubric "Service to the People, a Happy Duty," entitled "The Negative Results of Passivity." The article describes the many faults of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast cooperative trade system and criticizes management for allowing them to become a chronic problem.

The Taldy-Kurgan Oblast cooperative trade system, Mukhametshin begins, serves 300,000 persons in the oblast, including 97 percent of oblast rural inhabitants. It does so through 1,200 trade and 434 public food services outlets and 35 processing plants. These figures, Mukhametshin suggests, indicate a highly developed system but, he continues, many things prevent the trading structure of the system from operating properly.

Problems discussed by Mukhametshin included continued shortages of goods in demand in almost all system stores, a connected failure of outlets to fulfill trade turnover plans for years on end, severe labor difficulties with some stores totally unstaffed for extended periods, poor inventory control leading not only to goods supply problems but large-scale theft and mysterious disappearances of merchandise as well, failure to serve some rural populations at all, poor quality or even inconsumable food products, excessive food spoilage due to inadequate or improper storage and construction sluggishness, slowing needed outlet repair and system expansion. Mukhametshin castigates the administration of the trade system for apparently not caring about the many difficulties of the system, or in any case for failing to look into matters deeply enough to solve the real problems.

KASSR: NEW TECHNOLOGY BEING INTRODUCED TOO SLOWLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 24 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by T. Ashimbayev, director of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Economic Institute, published under the rubric "Science, Production, Results," entitled "Intensification and New Technology." The article looks at the reasons why productivity is growing too slowly in Kazakh industry as a consequence of sluggish technological innovation and makes some suggestions for improvement.

Economic intensification, above all the increase of productivity, are key party goals. To a large extent, moreover, Ashimbayev continues, this means new technology, just as most of the recent gains in productivity, have come from this source.

Unfortunately, however, Ashimbayev shows that the introduction of new technology has by no means kept pace with need, resulting in continued waste of raw materials and labor and a slow growth of productivity as a consequence. He also complains of "improper attitudes toward technology" and even of a lack of concern on the part of research organizations themselves in insuring that their work has impact.

Ashimbayev sees much of the problem as due to the inability of research units to establish proper contacts with industry and a lack of emphasis on careful and full planning and results. In this connection he calls for more party, ministry and agency control over how research is conducted and applied, and for increased responsibility at every level.

Ashimbayev also makes a plea for the setting of clear priorities and for better funding. Assignment of research turf by unit would be beneficial as well, he suggests.

KASSR: WATER SYSTEM BREAKS DOWN, NO ACTION TAKEN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 31 May 1985 carries on page 10 a 1,200-word article by Mukhades Yeslamghaliyev, dateline Shetskiy Rayon, Dzhezkazgan Oblast, and published under the rubric "Questions To Look Into," entitled "Lots of Excuses, But No Water." The article describes the plight of one small village whose fresh water supply system no longer operates, in spite of the ready availability of clean, fresh water from a nearby river, and the failure of the authorities to respond to its difficulty. Yeslamghaliyev calls for a swift end to the inconvenience and for the demonstration of more official leadership in such matters.

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