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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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7 August 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKRAINE'S KACHALOVSKIY ADDRESSES USSR SUPREME SOVIET

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Kharkovskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Ukraine SSR [first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers] at the 2 July afternoon sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The present USSR Supreme Soviet session is being held under the tremendous influence of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, and speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the main problems of socio-economic, scientific, and technical transformations in our country. An important role in resolving those questions belongs to the Soviets, whose activity, as the CPSU Central Committee 1 July Plenum stressed, must be persistently improved.

The republic's government has followed scientists' recommendations when determining the areas of work intended to create and introduce resource- and energy-saving production processes and improve the ecological situation. In that context secondary raw material resources are viewed as an integral part of the total pool of resources. Targets for this work have been defined for the 12th 5-Year plan and the period through the year 2000. However, we still have shortcomings and omissions here. The saving of water resources remains one of the most acute and urgent problems. Water stocks per inhabitant of the republic are 18 times less than the national average. The shortage of water resources is to a great extent holding back the further development of certain economic sectors.

We can inform the Supreme Soviet that the water in many of the republic's rivers is considerably cleaner now. Processes that reuse water and closed drainage systems are being set up with the aim of using water economically. The amount of water in recycling systems has increased by more than 50 percent in the past 10 years and now stands at 58 billion cubic meters.

However, the improvement of the water basin is far from complete everywhere. The quality of the water in the Severskiy Donetsk river continues to deteriorate in the region of Severodonetsk, Rubezhnoye, and Lisichansk

cities. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry is not taking the appropriate measures to protect surface and underground water. As a result around 70 percent of the region's underground water stocks are now unusable. In the northern Crimea the question of recycling chemical industry waste products needs to be solved urgently. Water resources in the Zaporozhye and Krivoy Rog industrial centers are also being heavily polluted. The responsibility for this rests primarily on the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. When the decisions were taken to build enterprises there, those ministries gave assurances that progressive production techniques and effective purification systems would be introduced. But they have not backed up their words with action.

The republic's 22 thousand minor rivers are of special significance in the water supply. Work to maintain the level and purity of the water contained in them has been stepped up. In the light of a number of socialist countries' experience it would be expedient to channel some of the money paid for water by industrial enterprises into financing work to protect minor rivers.

Comrades! The Ukraine is a republic with comparatively few forests. Areas of greenery primarily carry out water conservation, health-hygiene, and oxygen replenishment functions. One-half of the Ukraine's forests have been planted in the Soviet era. We have accumulated experience which may be useful to other republics. The efficient afforestation techniques used on the sandy soil of the lower Dnepr region have received recognition, for example. Some 90,000 hectares of pine forests now cover what used to be desert. It must be stressed that the new forest areas are now being established mainly on unproductive land--on steep hillsides, in ravines, on sandy soil, the banks of minor rivers, and industrial workings. But that, of course, requires specialized techniques and equipment. We are asking scientists, designers, technologists, and machine builders to accelerate the creation and mass production of modern, highly productive equipment to meet those aims.

Land is an object of constant concern. The experience accumulated in the Ukraine shows that the observance of the land-use rules and strict monitoring by local soviets enable areas of productive land to be preserved. Despite intensive industrial development, we have managed to ensure that the area of plowland has not only not declined in recent years but has even increased somewhat. The amount of spoilt land recultivated has doubled in the past 10 years and now amounts to 20,000 hectares a year.

The measures being taken in the republic have enabled some reduction to be made in the amount of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere. But many union ministries, above all the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers must take urgent and effective measures to provide enterprises with modern purification equipment and persistently introduce low-waste manufacturing techniques.

CSO: 1800/367

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKRAINIAN OFFICIALS ADDRESS USSR SUPREME SOVIET

Titarenko Speaks on Law, Order Debate

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy A.A. Titarenko, Zaporozhskiy-Zhovtnevyy Electoral Okrug, Zaporozhye Oblast (second secretary of Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee) at the 3 July morning joint sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! Working people in our republic perceive the large-scale measures mapped out by the party and the Soviet state to step up the struggle against embezzlement, speculation, violations of labor discipline and overcoming such a serious evil as drunkenness and alcoholism as opportune and absolutely essential.

In this great work an important role belongs to law enforcement organs, and above all prosecutor's office organs whose mission--as Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out--is to see to it that uniform Soviet socialist legality is strictly observed throughout our country.

In our republic, just like elsewhere in the country, as a result of the consistent work of party, soviet, and trade union, Komsomol, and law enforcement organs, legality and law and order are being strengthened, and the number of criminal offences, including serious crimes, is falling.

The steps taken to reinforce labor discipline and order in production are contributing to a reduction of losses in working time in the national economy.

Much is being done by prosecutor's office organs. This is beyond question. At the same time, the resolution of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum demands that their activity be further stepped up, especially--as was correctly noted in the coreport of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Supreme Soviet chambers--in the prevention of criminal offences.

In the current conditions it is extremely important to make specific officials more accountable for the safekeeping and correct utilization of material assets, wage a more effective struggle against the production of substandard goods, write-ups, violations of contractual and plan discipline, manifestations of narrow departmentalism and local favoritism, and various other abuses.

It is also in the interests of the cause to improve the work of prosecutor's office organs in the supervision of judicial investigations, exposure of crimes, and elucidation of existing legislation.

Prosecutor's office organs and all law enforcement and state organs and social organizations must adopt a more active, militant stance in checking the measure of labor contributed and the measure of consumption and thwarting any attempts to make a living at the expense of society, at the expense of the working people.

And another issue must be mentioned here. Frequently we hear justified complaints by economic leaders and party and soviet officials that the multitude of instructions and other normative prescriptions, some of which are clearly obsolete, is not conducive to the reinforcement of law and order and frequently creates additional difficulties in work.

Law enforcement organs, and above all prosecutor's office organs, must display more initiative in the preparation of draft law proposals which would be more in line with the demands of life and the present stage of our society's development.

It was correctly noted at the session that the soviets and their ispolkoms must exercise more fully the broad rights which they have been granted to monitor the observance of laws on the territory under their jurisdiction, promptly to react to existing violations, and resolutely nip them in the bud.

Comrade Deputies! The Supreme Soviet decision on the USSR Prosecutor General's report will undoubtedly contribute to improved work not just on the part of prosecutor's office organs, but of all law enforcement and other state organs and social organizations in unswervingly implementing the Leninist principles of socialist legality and law and order.

Fedorchuk's Speech

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Abridged version of speech by Deputy V.V. Fedorchuk, Konstantinovskiy Electoral Okrug, Donetsk Oblast [USSR minister of internal affairs], at the 3 July morning joint sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade deputies! Addressing the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee, emphasized the

growing role of the Supreme Soviet, its Presidium, and all the Soviets of people's deputies in further developing soviet democracy, strengthening legality and order, and intensifying their supervision of administrative organs with this end in mind. This course of the CPSU Central Committee has won the universal and unanimous approval and support of our country's working people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet debate on the report of the USSR General Prosecutor shows convincingly that the party's line to reinforce state and social discipline, legality, and law and order is being consistently translated into reality.

Implementing the CPSU Central Committee directives to step up the activity of state organs, social organizations, and all citizens in the struggle against law infringements and for their prevention, Ministry of Internal Affairs organs, working under the direct, exacting leadership of party and soviet organs, are relying more and more in their work on labor collectives and our social systems' democratic institutions, voluntary associations such as the people's squads, councils for the prevention of law infringements, social centers for the protection of law and order, and other organizations based on working people's initiative. Internal affairs administrations and sections report regularly to local soviets. Contacts with the working people are being expanded and public opinion about the work of the militia is being taken into account.

The measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee to reinforce discipline and order have also had a positive impact on the results of law enforcement activity. At the same time, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs fully accepts the critical assessment made of its activity and is adopting the measures necessary to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the demands that it enhance the efficiency of its day-to-day official work, eliminate shortcomings, especially in the services for combating embezzlement of socialist property and speculation and in criminal investigation, and prevent law infringements by individual officials. Cases of this kind are assessed in a principled fashion and the culprits are subjected to strict punishment, including punishment under criminal law.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the Soviets pay much attention to the work of Ministry of Internal Affairs organs and to their staffing. Over the past 2 years party organizations have selected around 55,000 Communists for service in the militia, and labor collectives have dispatched thousands of foremost workers to Ministry of Internal Affairs organs.

A most important aspect in the activity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs organs in upholding the interests of the state is the intensified struggle against crimes involving the embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, and speculation. The work of the service for combating embezzlement of socialist property and speculation is being radically reorganized. Measures to ensure that personnel employed by this service are provided with the necessary professional operational, economic, and legal training have been adopted.

However, we still have not managed to ensure that encroachments on socialist property are prevented or cut short promptly everywhere, and especially in the agroindustrial complex, the trade and consumer services sphere, construction, and transport. For this reason paramount attention is being paid to the close coordination of actions between the service for combating embezzlement of socialist property and speculation and supervisory organs, komsomol organizations, and labor collectives to ensure that channels of misappropriations and abuses are reliably blocked at every national economic unit and the causes and conditions conducive to the plundering of the people's assets are identified and eliminated.

Implementing the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism," Ministry of Internal Affairs organs have taken steps to ensure a more active participation of the militia in the joint efforts of labor collectives and the public to prevent drunkenness and the law infringements associated with it.

Comrades! A most important reserve for stepping up the struggle against law infringements is close coordination in the activity of law enforcement organs of all levels, beginning with the rayon and city component. We must actively exploit this reserve in our effort to reinforce law and order in the country.

CSO: 1800/370

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LVOV DAM RUPTURE DRAWS PRISON SENTENCES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by staff correspondent A. Dolenko under the rubric "Returning to What Was Published": "Discharge"---first graf is editorial introduction.

[Text] This is the headline under which V. Zakharko wrote about the accident at the Stebnik Potash Plant in Lvov Oblast [IZVESTIYA No's. 229-200 for 1983].

Let us recall the core of the case. On 15 September 1983 at 0930, workers of Lvov Specialized Administration No 605, building the second section of the dam of the plant's technological cycle waste reservoir, discovered a sag in the dam ridge about 4 meters high and 16 meters long. At 1400 the brine in the reservoir started to seep through the crack that had formed. At 1805 the dam ruptured. Toxic waste from the potash production began to rush through the gash, which was up to 55 meters wide in the upper part and up to 20 meters wide in the lower part of the dam and 14 meters high, accompanied for no less than 3 hours by the discharge of around 5 million cubic meters of this waste into the rivers Tismenitsa, Bystritsa, and Dnestr.

In this connection the Lvov Oblast Prosecutor's Office instituted criminal proceedings regarding the dam accident on 19 September 1983, and on 19 October 1983 this was taken up by the Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office.

The investigation established that officials of the Lvov SU-605 "Ukrgidrospetsstroy" Trust of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work--administration chief engineer I. Mogila and senior sector work superintendent V. Chernysh, in connivance with N. Kirsenko, chief of the potash plant's enriching factory; officials of the inventors' inspectorate--V. Nesterenko, chief design engineer of the All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Sulfur Industry, and I. Kirik, chief specialist hydraulic engineer of the same institute; and also Ye. Burogo, deputy director for capital construction of the Stebnik Plant, and V. Grabovskiy, engineer in the same plant's capital construction section, permitted flagrant violations of the construction norms and rules and the design technology for providing infilling for the body of the dam in Section 2 of the potash plant's production waste reservoir.

The very flagrant violations of construction norms and rules and the superficial exercise of inventor's and technical supervision which they permitted in the process of the dam's construction resulted in the catastrophic consequences. As a result, river waters were polluted and poisoned, masses of fish died, and water supplies were interrupted to population centers and enterprises in the Lvov, Ivano-Frankovsk, Chernovitsy, Khmel'nitskiy, Ternopol, and Odessa Oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR and in certain areas of the Moldavian SSR.

The discharge of potash production waste flooded many tens of hectares of agricultural land and the individual plots of the inhabitants of Ranevichi village, partially submerged individual farmsteads, and flooded wells. It temporarily halted the operation of the water intake of the Ivano-Frankovsk fine organic synthesis plant, the Zaleshchiki Cannery, and other enterprises in Kamenets-Podolskiy, Khotin, Drogobych, Galich, Chernovtsy, Odessa Oblast, and the Moldavian SSR. Considerable material damage was caused. The guilt of the accused was fully established by the evidence gathered during the investigation and the materials of technical experts and the state commission on the cause of the accident.

During the investigation and court examination, those responsible for the accident tried to exonerate themselves by shifting the blame onto each other and even onto natural phenomena, particularly onto the alleged activeness of tectonic disturbances of the earth's crust in that region.

The Volyn Oblast Court examined this difficult case in open session. It passed sentence: I.N. Mogila and V.I. Chernysh to 5 years' imprisonment each; N.I. Kirsenko to 4 years' imprisonment, also depriving him of the right to occupy a post connected with the exercise of organizational-managerial functions for 3 years; V.V. Grabovskiy to 3 years' imprisonment, depriving him of the right to occupy a post connected with the exercise of technical control of construction for 2 years; and I.M. Kirik to 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment, depriving him of the right to occupy a post connected with the exercise of inventor's supervision for 2 years.

Because the actions of the accused Ye.I. Burogo and V.M. Nesterenko fell within the scope of a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium amnesty, their case was suspended at a preliminary session.

Private judgments were also submitted against the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, the "Ukrgidrospetsstroy" trust, and the USSR Ministry of Installation and special construction work. They note the absence of proper technical and labor discipline and laxness and slackness at the plant, in the construction organizations, and at the scientific research institute.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER VISITS AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 600-word AZERINFORM report on a visit by USSR Minister of the Gas Industry V. S. Chernomyrdin to the Azerbaijan SSR, titled "A Visit to Azerbaijan." The minister visited several gas and oil industry-related enterprises and institutes, speaking with workers and specialists and attending meetings. He also met with Azerbaijan CP First Secretary K. M. Bagirov; the two men examined prospects for the development of gas and oil extraction from Caspian Sea deposits during the 11th Five-Year Plan, the technical re-outfitting of enterprises operating within the sector, issues connected with supplying the sector with modern technology, equipment and vessels, improving working and living conditions for workers, and assuring the fulfillment of plans for 1985 and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. V. S. Chernomyrdin was accompanied on his travels by Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Second Secretary V. N. Konovalov, Azerbaijan Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman S. B. Tatliyev, USSR First Deputy Minister of the Gas Industry V. I. Timonin, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Chemical and Petroleum Industry Department Chief N. S. Sadykh-Zade, and Kasporneftegazprom enterprise director K. A. Abasov.

KOMSOMOL DUTIES, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 3 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word TURKMENINFORM report on the Ashkhabad plenum of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee, at which it was pointed out that "we need to strengthen propaganda on the Soviet way of life, and significantly struggle against manifestations of petty bourgeois mentality and waste, and combat morals and ideology alien to us among the youth." It is added that "plenum participants focused their basic attention on unsolved problems." Priorities among these included "deepening the content of ideological work among Komsomols and youth, and defining economic and social duties in the spirit of party demands." M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 1830/728a

IDEOLOGY

KAZAKH DISCO PROGRAMS FEATURE IDEOLOGICAL THEMES

[Editorial Report] Alma Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 12, December 1985, carries on page 7 a 1,000-word article by Marat Qwanyshbekov, senior inspector of the KaSSR Ministry of Culture and responsible secretary of the republic Coordinating-Methodological Council for Disco Clubs, entitled "Observations of Disco Clubs." The article describes recent visits by Qwanyshbekov to a number of disco clubs in connection with an evaluation of their programs during a disco club competition. Qwanyshbekov, perhaps stung by recent public criticism of the clubs under his control, emphasizes the fact that ideological issues are being emphasized in the programs seen by him and that disco clubs are doing their part to educate the workers in the spirit of communism and to raise aesthetic levels.

IDEATIONAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG YOUTH TO BE IMPROVED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 3 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word TURKMENINFORM report on a seminar-conference devoted to "improving ideological and political education work even further" in Krasnovodsk. "The need for guaranteeing the tight unity of the ideational-educational, organizational and economic work of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations was discussed in reports and speeches. Special attention was given to the further improvement of ideational education among the workers, especially among the youth." Participating in the meetings were S.G. Arutyunyan, sector chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and R. Garayev, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

SIGNIFICANCE OF 1905 RUSSIAN REVOLUTION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word interview with Seyitnazar Gurbanova, chief of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture library administration, and Flora Akhatovna Sadykova, director of the methodological department for higher and specialized secondary studies of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, on some of the measures marking the 80th anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1905. It is pointed out that "the CPSU Central Committee decree "The 80th anniversary of the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia" and other pertinent materials are being studied in places of learning within the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture system at present. Preparations are being made to hold a scientific-theoretical conference devoted to this revolution at

the Turkmen State Pedagogical Art Institute." At the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education" a seminar will be held in April on "The revolution of 1905--the first people's revolution in the days of imperialism"; in addition, the Turkmen State University will hold a celebratory meeting marking the Third Congress of the RSDWP.

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SOCIOLOGY

USSR SUPREME COURT MEMBER EXAMINES FALSE ACCOUNTING

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[From the "Man and Law" program]

[Text] A plenum of the USSR Supreme Court, which took place recently, examined the question of court practice in using legislation in cases of false entries and other distortions in accounts relating to plan fulfillment. At the microphone is Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Filatov, chairman of the Criminal Cases Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court:

(Filatov) The measures being implemented by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for further improving the management of the national economy require that state discipline, plan discipline, and discipline relating to agreements between parties is strengthened. This was stressed at the conference on issues concerning the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, which took place in June this year at the CPSU Central Committee. Great importance is now being attached to the use of the law in combatting false entries and other distortions in state accounting on plan fulfillment. Article 152 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and the similar articles in the criminal codes of the other union republics point out that false entries in state accounts and the presentation of other deliberately distorted account data on plan fulfillment are antistate actions which do considerable harm to our country's national economy. This stresses the social danger of this particular crime. What does it amount to? Officials who make false entries and other distortions in accounting procedures covering plan fulfillment deliberately mislead the planning and record-keeping bodies, and at the same time make it more difficult to distribute in a rational way material, financial, and labor resources; they reduce the personal responsibility of the leader for the job that has been entrusted to him and have a demoralizing effect on cadres. Ultimately substantial harm is done to the economic activity of the state: its authority is undermined and difficulties are created in the management of the national economy. One of the main tasks of the law enforcement organs--including the courts--is the rigorous fulfillment of the instructions of the party for intensifying the struggle against false entries, deception, bad management, and other abuses.

Material from the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Stroybank, the USSR Central Statistical Administration, and other establishments and departments shows that violations of state discipline are unfortunately still widespread. Numerous instances of false entries and other distortions in accounting data relating to plan task fulfillment are revealed during checks. Thus, at 43,500 objectives that were checked by establishments belonging to the USSR Stroybank in 1984, overstatements of building and assembly, geological prospecting, and drilling works were revealed which amounted to more than R 200 million. Judicial practice shows that the leaders of individual enterprises and organizations distorted state accounts to conceal the consequences of unsatisfactory work, of embellishing reality, of forming economic incentive funds by illegal means, and obtaining bonuses; false entries were made concerning the volume of work carried out, the production and disposal of output, and plan tasks were written down arbitrarily. Some leaders concealed or put on one side as a reserve part of the finished output and carried out other crude violations of state discipline. As a result considerable damage was done to the state.

But this is not all the damage done to the national economy by false entries. The social danger that these bring with them also consists in the fact that they open up the way to the commission of other, more serious, crimes, in particular those like the theft of state and public property, and bribe-taking. It is not fortuitous, therefore, that some of the officials guilty of deceiving the state are condemned for other crimes at the same time. In making false entries the officials know that they are taking from the state, illegally and without having done anything for them, cash resources in the form of bonuses which they either take for themselves or pass on to other individuals. In other words they commit theft.

How do the officials operate in such cases? The leader who has broken the law is pursuing a two-fold aim: in the first place that of showing the enterprise--and hence his own activity--in a better light than really is the case; and in the second place that of receiving--illegally--bonus payments and either pocketing them or distributing them among the workers. For example (Lopatin), a former works director, in a deal involving other officials, for 2 years deliberately and systematically inflated data in the state accounting procedures concerning the fulfillment of the production plan, and did so with the object of creating the appearance that all was well at the enterprise as far as fulfilling the plan was concerned, and of obtaining bonuses illegally. Altogether the fulfillment of the plan for production and disposal of output was inflated by R 0.5 million on (Lopatin)'s instructions, which led to the squandering of state resources in the illegal payment of bonuses to the tune of R 86,000. (Lopatin) and those involved with him were convicted of false accounting and the theft of state resources by the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR and were sentenced to lengthy terms of deprivation of liberty. And if only a principled and critical attitude had been shown toward (Lopatin)'s actions at the right time by other officials, who knew about his machinations, then the crime would have been cut short. It also happens that the

managers of enterprises do not just deliberately inflate the data relating to plan fulfillment--as in the (Lopatin) case--but also reduce state accounting indicators, in particular to conceal some part or other of the manufactured output. In other words, for purposes of setting material resources on one side as reserves so that this concealed output can later be shown in subsequent account on plan fulfillment.

Take the case of (Khlyustov), which was examined by the Supreme Court of the Tajik SSR. Working as chief accountant of the Tajik-gidro-agregat works of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building in Dushanbe (Khlyustov), in a deal with (Malakhova), an economist, distorted the accounts on plan fulfillment. With the plan actually fulfilled to the extent of 107.6 percent in December, (Khlyustov) presented figures saying that it was fulfilled to the extent of 100.6 percent. Then, for the purpose of creating a reserve of cash resources to cover the eventuality of nonfulfillment of the plan, in January of the following year he presented data showing that the plan for the realization of the output was fulfilled by 102 percent, whereas the plan had actually been fulfilled to the extent of 115 percent. As a result of presenting accounts containing distorted figures about the results of operations during the fourth quarter the workers at the works were allocated illegally bonuses amounting to R 13,800. Furthermore on the results of the socialist competition between the enterprises of the ministry the works was awarded second place and allocated a further illegal prize amount to R 9,000. The Supreme Court of the Tajik SSR sentenced (Khlyustov) to 6 years' deprivation of liberty for distorting figures relating to state accounting and for theft of state resources. (Malakhova), too, was punished as an accomplice in the crime.

Cases have been brought to light in which leaders of enterprises whose duties include presenting data relating to state accounting have involved engineering and technical workers, foremen, team leaders, and other officials in the making of false entries. Thus (Nalbandyants), general director of Dor-stroy-material production association in the Moldavian SSR gave instructions to workers subordinate to him to overstate the volume of finished output reached--crushed stone--and to make false entries with the object of overstating indicators concerning plan fulfillment and obtaining bonuses illegally. (Nalbandyants) involved (Lakhovida), the chief accountant of the association, (Kirozhka), the chief engineer, and (Litvinenko), (Knyazyev) and (Gargan), directors of the quarries, in committing the crime. As a result of the criminal activities of these individuals false entries were made in state accounts stating that output worth more than R 80,000 had supposedly been disposed of and about R 9,000 of state resources were squandered in the form of illegal bonus payments. For false entries and theft (Nalbandyants) and other officials were given severe punishment. In addition the court imposed an additional punishment on (Nalbandyants), (Knyazyev), (Gargan), and (Litvinenko): for a period of 3 years following the period of their deprivation of liberty they lost the right to occupy a post involving material responsibility.

Cases have also been brought to light in which officials belonging to higher organizations have compelled the leaders of enterprises within their departmental control to make false entries. For example, (Charyyev), the director of an enterprise, who made a false entry in the account concerning the production of output worth R 100,000, was condemned by the Bayram-Ali rayon people's court in the Turkmenian SSR. It was established that he had acted on the direct instructions of (Achalbiyev), the deputy head of the higher organization. However, (Achalbiyev), who was actually the one who organized the crime, went unpunished. In this connection the USSR Supreme Court plenum pointed out that an official belonging to a higher organization who has compelled a leader or chief accountant of an enterprise under his jurisdiction to make false entries bears responsibility as if he were the organizer of the crime. The chairman and the members of state acceptance commissions can be brought to account as coparticipants and accomplices in a crime if they accept unfinished construction projects knowing that the work has not been completed. This interpretation given by the USSR Supreme Court Plenum makes it obligatory for courts and investigating bodies to investigate carefully the circumstances of a case so that all individuals involved in a crime are brought to account in the way established in law.

I would like to draw listeners' attention to the following: false entries and other distortions in accounting are carried out, as a rule, at those enterprises where there are serious shortcomings in organizational and economic activity--in planning, where there is a low level of labor organization, of technological and financial discipline, where there is lack of coordination in the plans for deliveries of raw materials and equipment, where the material and technical supplies service works badly and where the rules for accounting are not observed. In short, bad management is the source of deception and goes hand in hand with it. False entries and other distortions in accounting for plan fulfillment also become possible as a result of the fact that a number of controlling departments and their organs locally maintain a poor level of control over the activity of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. False entries frequently are not exposed for a long time as a consequence of a lack of urgency on the part of the controlling organs; and they come to light only when the workers and office staff of an enterprise sound a warning note. About half of those sentenced for false entries have been operating for a long time during which they have gone unpunished; they have been exposed in precisely that way.

Drunkenness, too, must also be cited as one of the circumstances which to a known extent have been giving rise to the making of false entries. True, the link between drunkenness and violations of state accounting discipline is not all that evident, as it is, for example, in the violation of public order. Nevertheless, court practice shows that misuse of spirits lowers the businesslike activity of workers, blunts their feeling of responsibility for the matter that has been entrusted to them, and limits the demands made both upon themselves and those subordinate to them. All of this ultimately brings with it a slackening off of the leadership of the work and a deterioration in the state of affairs in the production

department; it leads to a desire on the part of the official to conceal the omissions and to create the appearance that the plans are being fulfilled successfully.

Any violation of state and planning discipline, any distortion in the accounting, inflicts great harm upon the whole of the national economy. First and foremost this is expressed in direct, material damage which is inflicted upon the enterprise in whose accounting the false entries and other distortions relating to plan fulfillment took place. In this connection the USSR Supreme Court Plenum has drawn the attention of courts to the necessity of ensuring complete compensation, at the expense of those guilty, for the damage inflicted as a result of false entries, including the unfounded payment of additional pay, and bonuses; the illegal writing-off of raw-materials and so on. And another issue arises here: What happens to those who have not been brought to account under the criminal law, for whatever reason, but who, knowing that the bonuses or additions to the pay are illegal, nevertheless have received them? Can they be made to pay over what they have received illegally and what they have not earned? The Supreme Court Plenum pointed out that such individuals may be placed under an obligation to make good the damage inflicted through their fault as a result of false entries, and to do so in the way prescribed by law.

False entries are the kind of crime that inflicts not just material damage, but which inflict great moral harm upon our society. The illegal activities of leaders of enterprises in these cases, whether one likes it or not, lead to a situation in which those subordinate to them become convinced that violations of the law are permissible, that one can commit them and go unpunished, that one can hold laws and law and order in contempt. In this connection the primary role of the public in the eradication of deception is evident. The USSR Supreme Court Plenum placed upon the courts the obligation of ensuring that the preventive influence of judicial activity in the struggle against violations of state discipline, bad management, and squandering the people's wealth is further intensified. The courts are recommended to establish for each case the causes and the conditions which encourage false entries, and to determine whether or not they are the result of bad management and the lack of control in drawing up the account and observing financial discipline at the enterprise. When these facts are established the courts must deliver an individual decision to the relevant organs so that measures can be taken.

The attention of the courts is drawn to the need to expose and to bring to account individuals involved in the distortion of state accounting procedures, including those who organize, incite, or act as active accomplices, pandering to the making of false entries. The plenum placed the courts under an obligation to raise the level at which justice is administered and to ensure that the legislation is observed strictly when cases are examined dealing with false entries and other distortions of accounting procedures relating to plan fulfillment.

In conclusion I would note that the involvement of judicial processes it, nevertheless, an extreme measure. The repression of crime is not the main thing here. The main thing is that the soviets of people's deputies are under an obligation to provide conditions of legality on their territories; and the departments--which are the organs of state control--and the labor collectives should be intolerant in a real way toward the antistate practice of deception. This was discussed at the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. In the deputies' speeches it was noted the false entry-making takes place on a long-standing basis in those places where this is evaluated from a narrow departmental point of view, where they accept deception, and from time to time connive at it. The measures which are now being taken by the party and by the Soviet state to impose order in the national economy, to raise the independence and personal responsibility of the leaders themselves, and to intensify the activity of the labor collectives, these are the things that will play the main part in the fight against the evil that is the making of false entries.

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SOCIOLOGY

REKUNKOV REPORTS ON LAW-AND-ORDER TO 3 JULY SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

PM101531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 3

/Report by USSR Prosecutor General, Deputy A. M. Rekunkov delivered to the 3 July second joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities: "The USSR Prosecutor's Office Activity in Supervising the Execution of Soviet Laws on Strengthening Law and Order and Safeguarding Citizens' Rights and Legitimate Interests"/

/Text/ Esteemed comrade deputies,

The present sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet is taking place at a time when the Soviet people's political and labor activity is being channeled toward implementing practically the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and preparing for a very important event in the life of our party and country--the 27th CPSU Congress.

Working people have given their full approval and support to the scientifically-based and realistic assessment of the economic situation and large-scale program of measures to transform qualitatively the national economy's material and technical base by accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving management and the economic mechanism put forward at the June conference at the CPSU Central Committee.

The resolution of fundamental socioeconomic tasks requires that the fullest use be made of our political system's potential. Strengthening socialist legality, which V. I. Lenin saw as a very important condition for developing the Soviet state, is acquiring increasing significance. Absolute observance of discipline and the law must become the duty of everyone, irrespective of the position he or she occupies. This is an imperative demand of the times.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's examination of the present report at this time, when a drive by all the people to enhance discipline and organization has been launched under party leadership, is yet another indication of the law-enforcement organs' special responsibility for the state of law and order, which was again stressed by M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 1 July CPSU Central Committee plenum.

In fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, the prosecution service has directed its efforts toward protecting the Soviet social system and its citizens' constitutional rights and freedoms from any encroachments and toward enhancing the standing of Soviet laws.

The prosecution organs are unswervingly guided in their practical activity by the law on the USSR Procuracy adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1979. In the last 5 years the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has twice heard reports at its sittings from the USSR Prosecutor General. The presidium's resolutions have formed the basis for improving prosecution service work in all its main areas.

In exercising ultimate supervision in accordance with the USSR Constitution to ensure that laws are accurately and uniformly executed in the country, the prosecution organs have devoted unremitting attention to strengthening legality in economic relations. The USSR Procuracy, in collaboration with the USSR People's Control Committee and other monitoring bodies, has stepped up its supervision of the execution of laws by ministries and departments and is seeking to ensure that they enforce observance of state discipline, safeguard the people's property, and step up the campaign against mismanagement and waste. In the last 5 years procuracy organs have verified the execution of legislation at the enterprises of 35 USSR and union republic ministries and departments.

Prosecutors' participation is now the rule at sessions of ministry and departmental collegiums when they examine their reports on detected breaches of legality and the need to eliminate them. In turn the leaders of ministries and departments are, when need be, invited to the prosecutor's office. This practice, in our opinion, makes it possible to draw up and implement the most effective measures for removing the causes and conditions which promote breaches of legality.

On the whole, matters are improving. However, even now we are coming across a considerable number of breaches of state, labor, plan, and contract discipline and manifestations of local favoritism and narrow departmentalism and other deviations from socialist principles of management.

Analysis of the causes of the violations that have been revealed increasingly convinces us that they are rooted in a lack of responsibility shown by certain officials toward their assigned area of work and in lax monitoring of their activity.

Prosecutor's office checks have established that violations of contractual and plan discipline are quite widespread within the systems of the Ministries of the Chemical Industry, the Coal Industry, the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and Ferrous Metallurgy.

Serious breaches of state discipline were discovered recently in the system of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry. Many enterprises in that sector did not fulfill their contractual commitments, with the result that last year alone the output supplied to the national

economy was over R1 billion below target. The main reason for this was that the ministry's leadership and apparatus and the all-union production associations did not pay enough attention to observing the law and did not deal strictly with violators who squandered assets. It was no accident that over 1 million cubic meters of timber were misused in just one association-- "Irkutsklesbumprom." It is not hard to see how such a narrow departmental approach can affect the work of other national economic sectors.

Great concern is also being caused by the fact that these violations sometimes cover up outright abuses. It has been established that assets have been misused in exchange for bribes in the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR and Penza and Poltava Oblasts. It goes without saying that the prime responsibility for drawing objective conclusions for each incident of this kind falls on the leaders of the ministries and departments in question. It should also be acknowledged, however, that in some cases there have also been serious shortcomings in the work of the prosecutor's office.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum made it clear that the fulfillment of contractual commitments is an important aspect of the discipline question. There are questions to be asked, answers provided, and people called to account here; uncompromising demands will be made for breaches of the law.

We all know, comrades, what an important place is held in the implementation of economic policy by questions of the all-around improvement of output quality. Shoddy workmanship is quite rightly defined as a form of misappropriation of material resources and a waste of our people's labor.

In conjunction with the monitoring organs the prosecutor's office investigated the reasons behind the production of poor quality output at enterprises in Lithuania, Chita, Kostroma, Kustanay, and Sukhumi, within the system of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and republic ministries in that sector. A considerable number of officials have been made materially responsible for the production of poor quality output in the past 18 months. The attention of the public and of economic management organs has been drawn to cases involving poor workmanship.

However, these measures will not be enough until sector leaders themselves put a stop to passivity and make greater demands on cadres at local level for ensuring the high quality of all output, be it machine tools, machinery, or consumer goods.

Throughout last year and since the beginning of this year prosecutor's office organs have issued warnings to a large number of officials about the impermissibility of breaching the law against misrepresentation in state accounts. The most malicious offenders have been called to account and legal proceedings have been instituted against some of them. However, there has been no significant improvement in the eradication of misrepresentation.

By no means isolated instances of misrepresentation have been tolerated at enterprises of a number of construction ministries, road and rail transport, consumer services, and the agroindustrial complex. In certain republics, krays,

and oblasts they came to light at the many enterprises and organizations that were being checked out in those sectors. As before, the vitality of misrepresentation is rooted in a narrow, departmental approach to its evaluation, in indulgence, and sometimes in connivance on the part of superior management organs.

In Latvia the chief of the "Vtortsvetmet" administration had legal proceedings instituted against him by the prosecutor's office for misrepresentation and embezzlement. How did the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy react to the investigating organs' binding resolution that he be dismissed? Comrade Martynov, the deputy minister, took the offender under his protection, claiming that the "weakening of the administration's leadership will considerably worsen its activity for a long time." Did comrade Martynov really believe that to have a leading post occupied by a man who had chosen to deceive the state would help to improve work? This question was only resolved properly after the USSR prosecutor's office intervened.

Unfortunately there are quite a few cases where offenders convicted of misrepresentation by the court continue holding the same or equivalent leadership posts. That, it may be said, is the direct result of local favoritism and departmental influences. But, by way of self-criticism, it must also be said that prosecutor's offices do not always show the proper exactingness in these matters.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, which stressed the importance of stepping up work to protect socialist property, noted that it is not enough just to appeal to people--we have had more than enough appeals--and that the time has come to be more demanding toward specific individuals, including legislators, for the safekeeping and correct use of valuable material assets.

The struggle against embezzlement and bribery has now been stepped up. The joint efforts of soviet, law enforcement, and other state organs and labor collectives at many enterprises recently succeeded in closing down the channels and loopholes used for squandering and pilfering valuable material assets.

In Gorkiy oblast, in particular, coordinated measures were implemented to prevent the theft of fuels and lubricants. As a result state organizations achieved a saving of gasoline and filling-station sales to private motorists tripled during the year. Similar work is being done in a number of other oblasts.

However, losses from mismanagement, wastefulness, and embezzlement remain considerable. Cases of selfish crime, deception of customers, speculation, and bribery are still coming to light in the trade and public catering systems. Leaders of the USSR Ministry of Trade, Tsentrosoyuz, and their local organs are not always committed to establishing order and tolerate a divergence between words and deeds on these matters. The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry is patently not doing enough to eliminate the factors which give rise to many abuses.

For a long time individuals holding responsible positions in the Uzbek SSR engaged in shady dealings involving cotton procurement and got rich at the

expense of the state and honest workers in a situation in which they protected one another. The pilferers, the bribetakers, and their accomplices have been taken to court. Organized theft and bribery have been exposed in certain parts of Azerbaijan, Astrakhan oblast, and other places.

Practice confirms that the acquisitive tendencies of pilferers and bribetakers arise as a rule in an atmosphere of irresponsibility and neglect of preventive and educational work. And those tendencies also thrive because they have still not been resolutely rebuffed in some places and a considerable proportion of the blame here rests on the law-enforcement organs. A superficial attitude is often tolerated toward the investigation of warnings that are received about various abuses and people receiving unearned income. The investigation of certain cases has been delayed intolerably. The operations of the Service for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation are still not effective enough. That is one reason why large-scale theft sometimes goes on for years. Prosecutor's office supervision often lacks consistency and persistence in eliminating the causes and conditions which foster these breaches of the law.

There can only be one conclusion from this: the campaign to ensure observance of state discipline and uncompromisingness in exposing and eliminating all attempts to deceive the state, encroachments on the people's property, and the use of official positions for personal profit are the touchstone of the ability of cadres, including prosecutor's office cadres, determinedly and skillfully to resolve the tasks set by the party. And we will take additional measures to ensure that the prosecutor's office's work fully meets those demands.

At the same time, we must, in our view, enhance the role that legal levers play in the economy, raise the standard of economic cadres' legal knowledge, improve the system for training them, and increase the teaching of the fundamentals of legal knowledge in VUZes and technical colleges.

Legal backup for the national economy no longer fully meets the demands of the time. There are around 80,000 legal advisers in the country. However, their work is in many cases not properly organized and legal services' functions are in fact unjustifiably restricted. Many of them carry out duties which are not their own. One-third of industrial enterprises and half the kolkhozes and sovkhozes receive no legal services at all.

Internal departmental monitoring remains a weak link in the elimination of mismanagement and the halting of various abuses and breaches of financial discipline. Losses caused through wastefulness are frequently written off as production costs without quite being established, and no one bears responsibility for this.

These questions must be thoroughly examined in the light of the tasks set by the June conference at the CPSU Central Committee and appropriate decisions taken.

The USSR Law on Labor Collectives' enormous potential for instilling order at work is far from being fully exploited everywhere. However, the examples of

Moscow's Second State Bearing Plant, Leningrad's Elektrosila Association, the Kharkov Tractor Plant, Riga's State Electrical Engineering Plant, and many other enterprises show that there is no room for breaches of legality and that there is a steady increase in production efficiency wherever workers themselves take an active part in strengthening discipline and stepping up the thrift system and give timely warning of deviations from the principles of labor remuneration and wherever trade union organizations, production monitoring, comrades' courts, and the voluntary people's militia are operated in a resourcesful way.

The prosecution service continues to consider it a matter of paramount importance for itself to provide legal assistance to labor collectives and public organizations in the exercise of their authority.

Comrade Deputies,

Conducting a feverish attack on Soviet reality, bourgeois propaganda is spreading farfetched inventions about breaches of human rights in our country and about persecution for beliefs. This is downright slander against our system. Citizens' rights here are not just proclaimed but are backed up in reality by the whole tenor of social and state life.

The safeguarding of citizens' socioeconomic, political, and individual rights is one of the Soviet prosecution service's main duties. Particular significance is attached to the observance of labor and housing legislation and citizens' legitimate interests. A large proportion of labor conflicts are resolved within the enterprises themselves. Breaches of labor rights are diminishing all the time but have not yet been wholly eradicated. Such cases are mostly occasioned by officials' ignorance of the law, though quite frequently too by a scornful attitude to it.

There are also cases where justified demands and an active civic stance in the fight against negative phenomena do not find the necessary backing at local level and people are forced to turn to the central organs. Nor have attempts to get rid of honest but inconvenient workers been stamped out. Comrade Dubrovskaya, chief accountant at the Tallinn Housebuilding Combine, was dismissed soon after she revealed abuse and overreporting there. In the opinion of Comrade Kiudsoo, Estonian SSR first deputy minister of construction, she created a so-called conflict situation in the collective. Even at the Union Ministry Comrade Dubrovskaya was for a long time unable to obtain justice. And it was only after USSR Prosecutor's Office intervention that she was reinstated in her job and the guilty strictly sanctioned.

Many citizens send letters, statements, and complaints to prosecution organs. Signals about breaches of the law are mostly checked by a visit to the place in question. We are constantly making greater demands so as to ensure that every communications receives the most thorough consideration and that prosecution supervision becomes a firm guarantee against all bureaucratic distortions.

Socialism is creating favorable conditions for overcoming crime and strengthening the rule of law in all spheres of social life. Our society has been spared the epidemic of violence and vandalism which has overwhelmed the

capitalist world. Work to strengthen the law and ensure proper public order has been stepped up in the country. Serious crimes against life and health are declining all the time and the number of breaches of the law by minors is falling. Many thousands of population centers have been free of serious unlawful acts for a number of years. Work to prevent them is being purposefully carried out in many cities and regions of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, and other republics.

However, we cannot ignore the fact that crime is a complex social phenomenon. Its causes are both inherited from the past and are to be found in certain problems and difficulties of our development, shortcomings in educational work, and failings on the part of law-enforcement and other state organs. In brief, the struggle against crime has been and remains an important task.

The Tatar ASSR, Khabarovsk Kray, Ryazan Oblast, and a number of other places are still acting too slowly in the prevention, detection, and prosecution of crime. An unjustified indulgence is sometimes shown to hooligans, to people leading an antisocial and parasitic way of life, and to domestic disputes. Preventive measures frequently remain merely on paper.

The prosecution service is drawing the requisite conclusions from this. Coordination of action among law-enforcement organs is being improved. And on this basis practice is being studied in greater depth and coordinated action is being carried out in the main areas of the fight against the most dangerous and widespread antisocial phenomena. Crime prevention is now in the forefront. Party and soviet organs are being regularly informed about the state of law and public order.

Ensuring that every crime committed will be inevitably punished remains a very important task. The overwhelming majority of serious crimes against life and health are detected in the Karelian ASSR and Novgorod, Vinnitsa, Semipalatinsk and many other oblasts. Supervision has been stepped up to ensure that the measures provided for by the law are taken in the case of every statement and report of a crime committed by the militia or investigative organs. The procuracy is carrying out a resolute campaign against embellishment of the real state of affairs and those guilty of concealing crime are being made strictly accountable, to the point of being charged.

The prevalence of drunkenness and parasitism, Comrade Deputies, provides a breeding ground for violations of the law. The overwhelming majority of serious crimes against life and health and manifestations of hooliganism are committed by people while in a state of drunkenness. One in five crimes is carried out by someone leading an antisocial or parasitic way of life.

Poorly coordinated action between the state organs and the public and violations committed by certain local leaders of the limits set on the trade in liquor have prevented us from achieving appreciable results. The pernicious influence of drunkenness and parasitism and their corrupting effect are such that indulgence of them must be stopped.

The measures of a social, economic, and legal character adopted at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's initiative and approved by the whole people, have established a sound basis on which to overcome drunkenness resolutely. The necessary changes have been made to legislation and to the practice of combating parasitism. Figures from local level indicate that vigorous application of organizational measures, legal norms, and measures of social pressure and growing intolerance of drunkenness and drunkards are having a positive effect on strengthening labor discipline and public order. Prosecution organs will be carrying out unremitting work to ensure that legislation designed to combat drunkenness and parasitism is strictly and firmly applied.

Preventing breaches of the law by minors is a constant concern of the Procuracy and other law enforcement organs. Instructive experience has been built up in Kiev, Orsha, Tiraspol, and many RSFSR cities. Individual educational work with difficult adolescents and prompt assistance to those who are no longer under the control of family, school, vocational and technical college, or labor collective form the basis of it.

The Procuracy, working in collaboration with other law-and-order organs, commissions for minors, and the Komsomol, is seeking to protect minors from pernicious influences and exploit the favorable opportunities afforded by the school reform to instill a spirit of respect for Soviet laws in young people and involve them in socially-useful activity. This will be pursued with even greater persistence.

Active struggle against crime is inseparable from the strictest observance of legality in criminal proceedings. Prosecutors are taking determined measures to ensure the inviolability of the person and absolute observance of the law's demands for comprehensive, complete, and objective investigation.

However, violations of legality have still not been universally eradicated. Cases of criminal proceedings being brought unjustifiably against citizens have occurred in the Turkmen SSR and in Perm, Gomel, and Karaganda oblasts. Every such case, even though they are few in number, is regarded as an outrage. A number of leading prosecution workers have been dismissed from their posts for violations of socialist legality and other official petty offenses in recent years. Supervision has been stepped up to ensure that the militia's activity in maintaining public order is carried out within the strict limits of the law.

Pleading the state's case in court and ensuring that an individual approach is observed when imposing sentence under the criminal law are very important professional duties for prosecutors. Law-enforcement organs are guided by the humanitarian principles inherent in our society, proceeding from the premise that under socialism any person who goes off the rails may return to a normal life.

The practice of inflicting correctional labor, suspended sentences, or probation on those who commit minor crimes for the first time and are capable of being corrected without isolation from society--which has been helped in many respects by the 1982 additions and changes to criminal legislation--is being completely vindicated.

However, severe punishment is inflicted by the courts on persistent offenders, hardened thieves, those involved in bribery, and persons committing serious crimes against the person. This approach to sentencing under criminal law is in full accord with society's interests.

Comrade deputies,

The law permeates every sphere of public and state life. Prosecution activity in exercising ultimate supervision is therefore multifaceted. It is being carried out under the unremitting monitoring of the party. We are working in favorable conditions and are constantly aware of the great assistance and support of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and local party and soviet organs. Prosecutors and investigators are working strenuously.

We are seeking a self-critical assessment of work results from all workers and can see our shortcomings and failings, which are rightly discussed at times in working people's letters and press articles.

We are persistently improving the practice of law enforcement. Broad publicity, taking account of public opinion, reliance on labor collectives, and informing working people about the state of law and order and measures taken by the law-enforcement organs are now the norm.

Legal propaganda is being actively carried out and its nature and thrust are becoming more assertive.

Great significance is attached to studying and introducing advanced experience and the achievements of legal science. At the same time the link between it and practice needs to be significantly improved.

Collaboration between the prosecution service and soviets is constantly strengthening. Questions of legality are examined, as a rule, at sessions of unions and republic supreme soviets and ispolkom sittings on the basis of prosecutors' reports. We view the improvement of links with soviets as an essential condition and a real reserve for ensuring a comprehensive approach to preventing breaches of the law.

In view of the fact that the Soviets have a main role to play in ensuring legality, there is an imperative need for qualified lawyers alongside other specialists in organs of state power, especially at rayon, city, and oblast level. For this purpose it is expedient to increase the number of specialist in questions of state building who are recruited and trained.

Certain organizational changes are being made to the existing structure of prosecution organs in the light of present requirements. Prosecution offices for the transport industry have been established, and these are actively helping to strengthen labor and state discipline in this important sector of the national economy. Corresponding modifications have been made to the organization of supervision regarding the agroindustrial complex and problems of protecting natural resources. Prosecution activity in nature protection will become even more energetic after examination of this question at the present Supreme Soviet session.

Establishing a energetic work style, in the light of the new tasks set by the party, the USSR Prosecutor's office is taking measures to ensure that politically mature people who are professionally competent and capable of working the new way and with high efficiency take up the posts of prosecutors and investigators. All prosecutors and investigators have a higher education and two-thirds of them are Communists. Particular care is being shown to ensure that continuity of the traditions of selfless devotion to the cause of the party and the people and to the ideals of legality and justice is maintained in the changeover from one generation to the next--many Great Patriotic War and labor veterans are now going into well-earned retirement. Prosecutors' public standing is indicated by the fact that, as a rule, they are elected soviet deputies and become members of party committees.

In assessing our work from the standpoint of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the critical comments of M. S. Gorbachev, we clearly appreciate how much still remains to be done to increase the standard of prosecution organs' entire activity. We see our task primarily as increasing the efficiency of supervision, making our response to violations of legality more principled and keener, increasing the preventive thrust of all our work, further deepening ties between prosecution organs and the broad working masses and soviets, and boosting our contribution to strengthening order, discipline, and the level of organization.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the USSR General Prosecutor's report will become a galvanizing action program to strengthen further socialist legality and law and order.

Allow me to assure you, comrade deputies and the CPSU Central Committee, that prosecution workers have been and always will be true and reliable aides to the Communist Party and the state in protecting and strengthening the Soviet people's great gains. We will put all our effort into ensuring that the tasks set are successfully carried out and that the 27th CPSU Congress is fittingly greeted.

CSO: 1830/727

SOCIOLOGY

SUCCESSSES AGAINST DRUNKENNESS IN RURAL AREA

LD181207 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0515 GMT on 18 July broadcasts an approximately 25-minute long "talk" by Vladimir Nikolayev under the title "Drunkenness: This Evil Can Be Vanquished."

Nikolayev begins by talking in general terms about the harm caused by drunkenness to both individuals and the state, and continues by discussing the specific problems of rural communities. He refers to correspondence which has appeared in SELSKAYA ZHIZN on this subject for a long time. He mentions his visit to the newspaper's offices, where he selected a number of letters to see for himself the state of affairs described by the writers.

Nikolayev reports his particular interest in a letter from the village Kosmodemyanovka in Tambov Oblast: "It said the life was truly unbearable there because of all the drunkenness and moonshining. Impressive figures were quoted, which I still can't forget. In a sovkhos, 11 people died of drink, and over 500 instances of absenteeism occurred for the same reason over a 10-month period. It should be explained that each farm worker accounted for produce worth R23.60 during a working day. The farm suffered losses from this alone totalling more than 100,000 rubles. But this was far from the total of all losses due to drunkenness. Some of them cannot be added up so readily. Of the direct results of drunkenness, I can mention a wrecked combine harvester, two tractors, several trucks, burnt-out transformers, damaged equipment, and that is not all. The farm suffered losses totalling R2 million. I asked the accounts section what was behind these losses. They put a pile of papers in front of me. Among them was a quite thick file of identical forms, which I noticed purely by chance. They were reports of thefts of grain and other produce. With astonishment, I asked the bookkeeper: Do they really steal, this much? "Unfortunately, they are stealing more and more," she replied, and added: "And all on account of this damned booze! They waste a whole sack of grain for the sake of half a liter of hooch. It doesn't cost them anything. They steal fodder, sunflower seed, beet, anything that they can set their hands on just for the sake of getting drunk."

Many measures implemented thus far against drunkenness have not achieved the desired aim. The point is that there measures were directed against individuals, and not at improving the general atmosphere in the village. It is quite a large village, with a population of over 3,000. The moral atmosphere, as they say, left much to be desired. When I asked why they drank so much in

this village, they replied: Why shouldn't we drink? We've got the cash; we can't complain about what we're earning. We live according to the old saying: full of food, drink, and a pipeful of tobacco. Yes, that once was the ideal of the backward, ignorant, undeveloped man, who often lacked enough to eat and was oppressed by need. All this ended long ago, yet they remember that saying. Some are still guided by the ideal it expresses. One can only pity those who aim at this base ideal. Having been told of the high earnings, I went to the shop and asked if they sold a lot of vodka. Nothing of the sort, the salesgirl said, the village is overflowing with illicit booch. Why do they prefer this poisonous stuff to vodka? One of the villagers who talked to me explained it this way: Hooch has many advantages. It is distilled in just about every other house here. It can be obtained at any time of day or night. You don't have to go far for it yourself; you can send one of the kids or anyone who like, even at night, even after midnight, and even if it's only for a quarter-liter. And you can get as much as you like on credit. They won't refuse you. Illicit distilling, to use the legal term, has always been illegal. Laws have existed and exist now, punishing the moonshiners. But this measure against drunkenness, like the others, as noted in the recent Central Committee resolution, was insufficiently applied and in some cases not at all. Well, the moonshiners were living it up in this village. People were drinking, committing crimes, dying, families were breaking up, but the moonshiners were just adding up their profits. They finally managed to arouse the village against drunkenness and moonshining. A village meeting was convened, at which the inveterate drunkards and moonshiners were condemned. The greatest indignation was directed at the moonshiners, as well it might be. Some of them had made so much out of other people's misfortunes that they had built themselves private residences, had acquired cars, and bought cooperative apartments in the town for their children. There was so many people at the meeting that there was not enough room for everyone, even in the village's largest hall. There seemed no end to the speakers. The moonshiners and inveterate drunkards were made to stand in front of the stage, facing the hall. The villagers said everything they thought about them to their faces. The women were particularly indignant. I remember one of them saying: These people have no conscience! They are getting rich on our tears and grief. They make nearly two rubles clear profit on every half-liter. Who are they robbing? Who are they harming? Their own neighbors! They don't even spare their relatives. And it's the children who suffer most. In summer, while there is not yet any payment in kind--in beet-sowing regions, this means sugar, from which hooch is distilled--they buy it up throughout the whole district, there's no sugar for tea or for the children's porridge. But if it were only that! How this damned drunkenness affects children's health!

I went to the school after hearing this. The school headmistress, who had worked in the village for more than 20 years, said: "The older children were as children should be. It was easy and rewarding to teach them. The parents didn't drink as much in those days as they do now. But, as a result of the increased drinking, the young ones and even the older ones are limited, backward. It's as much as one can do to get them through to the eighth grade, and not all of them manage that. And what is to become of them? What sort of workers will they be? What benefit will they be to

society? What sort of a life will they have? Their parents were not thinking about any of this when they drank. Some of them are beginning to think now, but it's too late."

"Among those who died of drink in this village was the carpenter Pudovkin. He was a quiet and decent man, according to his fellow villagers and a truly skillful carpenter. And above all, he would do anything for anyone. He was good and conscientious. Practically every house features some of the work of his talented hands. Many, many people regretted that they had lost such a craftsman and such a man. Yet they inflicted this punishment upon themselves. How did they thank him for his work? Always with a drink. And even if he refused, they forced it upon him, they made him take it. How can one refuse a treat after finishing a job? From one glass too many, he died, right at the table. For the words of those who remembered him, he was no drunkard. I later found out that he had a weak heart, which just couldn't take that last glass. Can you believe it! Everyone knew that the man was ill, that he should not drink under any circumstances, yet they forced it upon him. They drove him to the grave. They wished him well, they even loved him, but they just didn't think where this deeply-rooted harmful custom of thanking a craftsman or any other worker for any job or service by giving him a drink, was leading."

Nikolayev continues by citing instances where farm managers and officials themselves drink and even turn up drunk for farm meetings. He reports on a man appointed manager of a farm in Belgorod Oblast who brought it from a backward state to profitability in less than a year; though his success was due to many factors, the one he named first and foremost was the elimination of drunkenness.

Nikolayev says: "This terrible evil can be eliminated. I happened to return a year later to the village I was talking about earlier. I must admit I went there with forebodings, with little faith that anything would have changed for the better there, although the matter did not end with the stormy meeting during my previous stay but with the establishment of an antidrunkenness committee to also combat moonshining, and a people's squad [Narodnaya Druzhin] was formed. The women's council promised to take an active part in this work. The inveterate moonshiners were called to account at that time. The rural soviet promised to discuss these matters at its next session. I knew all this, but frankly, I had little hope of any great success. But I was wrong. I turned out that I could hardly believe the changes that had taken place in Kosmodemyanovka during the year. Major Anikhin, head of the local ministry of internal affairs branch said triumphantly: I can report that we have put an end to moonshining. Yes, people still have a drink now and then, but a breach of the peace is a rare occurrence now. You did not visit the neighboring village of Malinovka the last time you were here. What a place that was! It was a real black spot. We used to say in the station then that a wedding is going on in Malinovka the whole year round. There is order there now as well.

"No, I didn't just take these words at face value. I went into the village on Saturday. [date not specified] I was walking on the streets, hoping to meet some of my former acquaintances, particularly a local teacher, former

front-line soldier, deputy of the village soviet, head of the antidrunkenness committee. He would tell me how it really is without any exaggeration. But all was explained even before I met him. There weren't many people in the village on Saturday but I met a passerby, a middle-aged man. Coming up to me, he said hello, and I replied. It's a custom in the country to greet anyone you meet, whether you know them or not--and not a bad custom at that. Answering his greeting, I would have gone on, but he stopped me. You're a harmful man, you are, he said with a smile. Why harmful? I asked, somewhat surprised at this unexpected start to the conversation. Indeed you are!, the stranger went on, still smiling. Before you came a year ago, you could get a drink anywhere around here, but now you can go through the whole village from end to end seeking one in vain! There are no moonshiners left! Well, I would be glad to do that type of harm anywhere. The stranger then took a more serious tone and told me a lot of good news. Not only is moonshining a thing of the past in the village, drunkenness has been sharply reduced as well. The people's squads stop people turning up drunk at the club, and no one turns up drunk for work either because they will not be allowed. There is much more order. The head of the committee told me, summing up our conversation, not just by the efforts of the public and the farm administration, but also thanks to the attention given to the matter by the rayon organization, headed by the party raykom. It's easier to do anything with enthusiasm, as they say, because anything can be done, any evil can be vanquished, even one such as drunkenness."

Nikolayev concludes his "talk" by insisting that this is not an isolated instance. He names several other villages and farms where similar improvements have taken place. But, he concludes, constant vigilance is still needed lest this evil recur.

CSO: 1800/379

SOCIOLOGY

REPUBLIC EXTENDED-HOUR STORE SYSTEM CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by economist F. Zevriyev, published under the rubric "Service to the People, an Honored Duty," entitled "Let Extended Hour Sales Be Up to Needs." The article castigates "Kastorgodezhda" and other central bases of the republic's extended hour trade system for laxness in supervising suppliers and thus for creating shortages in their stores of even "the simplest and most basic goods."

QUALITY, QUANTITY OF HOUSING AND CONSUMER SERVICES IMPROVE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Kazakh SSR Deputy Minister of housing and consumer services R. Qaliyev. The article is published in note of Housing and Consumer Services Workers Day and describes the great qualitative and quantitative improvements achieved in their work in recent years.

Qaliyev's article discusses, among other things, efforts to automate services, to make housing and consumer services more readily available and efficient, improvement of public water supply, of public transportation, and enhanced upkeep of housing. Housing and consumer services, Qaliyev goes on, are also actively involved in urban beautification projects of every sort.

SOME RURAL HEALTH FACILITIES POORLY HOUSED, BADLY EQUIPPED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 March 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Rural Medical Service." The article discusses the many problems that remain in Kazakh rural health care in spite of the substantial progress that has been made to date.

According to the editorial, there are now 1,700 medical stations and some 2,400 emergency rooms and hospitals staffed by more than 50,000 doctors and 155,000 other medical workers in the republic with many of these excellent facilities located in rural areas where improved health services are an important part of enhanced rural living standards. However, the editorial continues, we have no reason to be complacent since problems remain, above all in "isolated areas" due to "uneven development" or rural health care facilities.

The editorial complains specifically about health services housed in obsolete, delapidated and dirty facilities, about shortages of equipment, supplies, transport and cadres and about the failure of local authorities to cooperate with and support rural health care services adequately.

KEEPING DOCTORS UP-TO-DATE MAJOR PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Professor and Doctor of Medical Sciences A. Aldashev, rector of the Alma-Ata State Institute for the Continued Education of Doctors, published under the rubric "A Scientist Speaks," entitled "The Knowledge of Doctors." The article discusses the problem of keeping doctors up-to-date and what is and is not being done in Aldashev's institute and in the Kazakh SSR to that end.

An increasingly complex body of medical knowledge and practices, Aldashev begins, makes the problem of preparing properly trained doctors a difficult one and improvements in medical training and related areas will be one emphasis in terms of current educational reforms. However, he goes on to show, training new physicians is only part of the problem; there is an urgent need to sharpen the knowledge of existing physicians as well as train new ones. This duty, he notes, is the function of the 16 Soviet institutes for the continuing education of doctors, including the one in Alma-Ata.

Inexperience, outdated knowledge and simple ignorance of the latest techniques, Aldashev suggests, are all-too-frequent occurrences among republic doctors which are creating much difficulty in some areas. Ideally, he goes on, doctors should be retrained every 5 years but this is, Aldashev shows, far beyond the capacity of the Alma-Ata Continuing Education Institute, which can retrain only 4,500 a year, only about half of current needs, and these needs are increasing as the total number of doctors increases. There is thus an urgent requirement, Aldashev concludes, to build up to the doctor's retraining system.

The Alma-Ata State Institute for the Continuing Education of Doctors has a staff of almost 200 in a clinic in which new techniques and methods may be experienced with. It also, Aldashev shows, works in the field in facilities in Alma-Ata and other oblasts.

GENERAL EDUCATION COURSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 10 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial pointing out that "in some schools in Krasnovodsk and Tashauz Oblasts the general educational preparation of students still does not meet the growing demands. At these schools, the advantages of the perfected curricula are being poorly exploited, there is insufficient professional direction in the teaching of general education subjects and sometimes all the pedagogical requirements are not being met."

MUSLIM UNITY PROMOTED BY FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by K. Bagdasarov, sector director of the philosophy and law department of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, noting that "anticommunist propaganda organizes its work by taking regional characteristics of our country into consideration. For example, this propaganda exploits the idea of Muslim religious unity with the goal of inflaming nationalism in Central Asia. In order to implement their anticommunist machinations, bourgeois ideologists and propagandists also encourage the principle of uniting nationalism and communism." It is added that "at the present time, religious clerical groups are strongly propagandizing the concept of 'world Muslim unity.'"

ISLAM EXAMINED IN ARAB HISTORY CLASSES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 6 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by B. Geldiyev, sector director at the Pedagogical Sciences Scientific Research Institute, on using secondary school classes in Arab history as a vehicle to demonstrate the class content of Islam. It is pointed out that teachers could use Islam as a factor in Arab unification in the early medieval period, and point out that it contains elements of many other religions. Teachers should stress the fact that Islam spread to other countries "as a result of the reactionary influence of feudal beys." It is noted that "in revealing the reactionary meaning of Islam, basing this on historical facts gives many possibilities for exposing Islam and its class content to students."

TURKMEN CLASSICS USED TO PROMOTE ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 17 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word report by A. Khotjyyev on an atheistic conference held at a middle school in Murgap Rayon on the theme "Atheistic Ideas in Turkmen Classical Literature." Reports were given on "Atheistic ideas in Magtymguly's poetry," "Zelili exposes the representatives of religion," "Exposing the representatives of religion in the works of Kemina" and similar themes. Also, "an exhibition of scientific and art books written on atheistic themes was organized."

'HOLY' PLACES AND 'SAINTS' EXAMINED BY SCHOLAR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 15 March 1985 carries on pages 2-3, a 2,200-word article by T. Atayev, senior scientific worker at the philosophy and law department of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and member of the USSR Philosophy Society, in which he describes lectures he gave under the sponsorship of the people's universities in Gazanjyk, Gyzyarbat and Garrygala Rayons in Krasnovodsk Oblast at various shrines in the region. He concentrated on giving rational explanations for the existence of the cults of Ak Ishan, Parav Bibi and Mukhammed Khanapyya, whose "holy" places are scattered throughout the oblast. He points out that "it is well known from historical information that the clergy established

'holy' places connected to the places where Turkmen clans were settled, and made use of its cult for their own interests." During his lecture tour, however, he found many people who still believed in the saints and the "holy" places, especially in the heal-powers attributed to them by folk legend. As a result of these meetings, he recommended that "we atheists must exploit various forms of atheistic propaganda in order to overcome the religious ideas in some men's minds about the 'saints.'"

NEW STUDY EXAMINES ESTONIAN YOUTH'S REJECTION OF KOMSOMOL

[Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 13 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by A. Almann, first secretary of the Estonian Central Committee LKSM. In the article entitled "Dialogue's Bookshelf: Thought and Action," the author reviews a new book by Galina Sillaste, "Thoughts and Actions of Youth." Based on a sociological study conducted in Estonia among Estonian youth, the book examines the influence of socialist thought on their development. According to the research data, Estonian young people reveal a high political level. However a perplexing question remains -- why a full one-third of young Estonians do not participate in "interesting and necessary komsomol affairs." During the study, young people were asked to express their opinion on happiness. They were asked "What does it mean to be happy?" Of those queried, 82.2 percent replied: "Living well meant a family, children, and good friends"; 68.7 percent replied "interesting work"; 26.9 percent said "it meant earning enough money to go around." There were other opinions as well, the reviewer noted, however, these were not specified in the article. On the question of religion, 50 percent expressed an opinion that "religion continues to have an influence on the population." A small section of young people, the author writes, view the church and religion as a "repository" of national traditions.

CSO: 1800/385

SOCIOLOGY

AZERBAIJANI SCHOLAR DISCUSSES ATHEIST EDUCATION METHODS

[Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN MAKTABI in Azerbaijani No 4, 1985 carries on pp 21-24 a 1600 word article by Mikayyl Mammadov, director of the department for the theory and practise of scientific atheism at the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law and candidate of philosophical sciences, on the forms and methods of the scientific-atheistic education of school children. It is emphasized that teachers must be aware of the attitudes of children and their parents to religion and atheism because "one of the basic sources of the existence of religious influence and belief, perhaps the most important, is a religious family and microenvironment." Taking this into consideration, teachers must strive to inculcate an "immunity" to religion in such children from the very first days. Pointing out that the relationship of students who are not religious believers to religion and atheism is not the same, it is noted that among these, there is an indifference towards religion; they are "passive atheists". This can lead to a false conception about the "harmlessness of religion" among them. For these students, it is urged that they be encouraged to adopt a more active, scientific atheistic position by means of participating in atheist circles and groups, question and answer evenings about religion, debates, and other forms of activity. Furthermore, students who have received religious indoctrination from their parents "are unable to understand the content of occurrences connected with religion, its conceptions and views, and its ideological and social-mental damage to themselves, and often they go along with the one-sided, mistaken and unscientific ideas and observations of others about religion." These attitudes are revealed by the questions students ask at atheistic question and answer sessions. In this regard, teachers must give special thought to explaining various events, such as birth, death and disease from a materialistic, atheistic viewpoint. In the context of Azerbaijan and Islam, one must analyze deeply the causes of the spread of Islam in Azerbaijan, its contemporary status and efforts to modernize it and equate Islam with folk traditions and holidays. A student trained in the spirit of socialist customs and norms, patriotism, collectivism and internationalism will have formed an objective, atheistic world-view. A major obstacle to sound, atheistic training is that "among the teachers there are those indifferent to atheism and religion, even under a religious influence." These attitudes do serious harm to imparting an atheistic education to the students. It is concluded that the formation of a scientific-materialistic, atheistic world-view among every school child has special importance at a time when imperialism and reactionary forces are exploiting religion as an "ideological phenomenon" against socialism and the "revolutionary-liberation movement of peoples."

9676
CSO: 1831/421

CULTURE

USSR YOUTH PAPER COMPLAINS OF U.S. MEDIA PSYCHOLOGICAL SUBVERSION

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0615 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul (TASS)—"The Washington statesmen who are trying to blackmail the whole planet with nuclear weapons which are being permanently perfected want by all means to clear the way for achieving illusory 'universal' supremacy," KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes.

Their predatory schemes can be also clearly traced in the ideological aggression which is being whipped up against the socialist countries. The active attempts of the Western propaganda to "flirt" with youth clearly stand out. For instance, by shamelessly exploiting the interest of young boys and girls in knowledge and scientific-technical achievements, the "Voice of America," as well as other mouthpieces of the imperialist propaganda are in every possible way ennobling and romanticizing the "miraculous-saving mission" of the Reagan 'Star Wars' program, which in reality threatens all of our civilization with destruction.

With an eye on the mood of young people, American propaganda has recently been trying to hide its seasonal ideological "goods" in skillfully fabricated "emotional envelopes."

Dressing in respectable "clothing," accommodating itself and twisting about, the American propaganda machine unfailingly follows a course of malicious anti-Sovietism, which, together with militarism, has become one of the prime strategic concerns of the U.S. dominating class. It has been given the role of a sort of [words indistinct] of preparation for the "crusade" announced in the United States against the USSR and our allies.

It is no accident, stresses the paper, that like mushrooms after rain there is a constant growth in the libellous and hostile output of America. Here they do not observe the most elementary rules of ideological polemics. They rely mainly on the strength of psychological subversion.

Blinded by pathological hatred for our country, subversive propaganda does not want and is unable to see the big real phenomenon: Soviet young people in thought and deed are proving their loyalty to the great Leninist cause.

CSO: 1800/368

CULTURE

TASKS OF PRESS OUTLINED

PM011330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Important Tasks of the Press"]

[Text] Our press can rightly be described as a mass collective school of the best experience in economic management and administration. It has always been and still is the duty and obligation of the party publicist and of editorial collectives to propagandize examples of creative and enterprising work and to support people who are seeking and capable of discovering reserves and bringing them into operation. The recent CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress mapped out ways to fundamentally boost the country's national economy. The mass news media are being set important tasks in this connection.

The attention of the press is drawn primarily to the need to profoundly and systematically report the multifaceted work done by party organizations, labor collectives, soviets, economic organs, and scientific institutions aimed at the intensification of social production and the dissemination of front-ranking experience in economic management. The press is called upon to step up to the utmost the publication of materials concerning the problems of the technical reconstruction of enterprises, the modernization of Soviet machine building, the introduction of the achievements of science and technology, the struggle for savings of material and labor resources, and the strengthening of order, discipline, and organization.

The soviet press as a whole has accumulated solid experience in reporting the topical problems of society's socioeconomic and spiritual life. Years-long continuity can be observed in the elaboration of some subjects. One of these is the coverage of enterprise reconstruction by Uralskiy Rabochiy (Sverdlovsk). The Ukrainian republic newspaper RABOCHAYA GAZETA has for many years focused on team forms of labor organization and incentives. LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA constantly covers various aspects of the implementation of the "Intensification-90" territorial-sectorial program. Virtually every newspaper, from central to plant level, can boast coverage that deserves support. It is a matter of bringing the contents of newspaper and journal pages and of television and radio programs into line with the fundamental tasks of the present stage of the economy's development and the working people's communist education.

At the present time it is important for the press to boost the constructive nature of its coverage of questions pertaining to the economy and start monitoring the reconstruction of enterprises. Such an approach will enable newspapers to fully perform their role as collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer of the masses. Not to pursue sensationalism, but to strive to report systematically what is being done by front-ranking collectives and how they manage to achieve high end results with the lowest possible expenditure. Here attention must focus on the strategically important areas. Take the boosting of machine building for example. The interest displayed in it by the press, including the sectorial press, has slackened considerably over the last few years. And yet this is a main avenue of our development.

Front-ranking experience and its dissemination is a topic of particular discussion. It is necessary to step up the showcasing of advanced experience in the restructuring of the national economy. What is needed is militant and vivid material illustrating the example of those who are marching ahead, overcoming difficulties, and finding ways to increase productivity through internal reserves in the economy.

The role of the press, television, and radio is to further the psychological restructuring of social awareness in the spirit of life's new requirements and the party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress. Press materials must reflect the vital necessity to reorientate each enterprise, each sector, and the entire national economy along the intensive path of development. The party requirement to implement by all means possible a turnaround in the minds and moods of cadres from top to bottom and to focus their attention on the most important element--scientific and technical progress--applies fully to the press.

Account should be taken in this work of the nature of press criticism of shortcomings--open, specific, and constructive. A word of gratitude or support inspires a person to new accomplishments, but a word can also hurt when it is unjustified and unnecessarily sharp. Publicity given to instances of sluggishness, inertia, and unwillingness to seek ways for efficient work helps instill an atmosphere of exactingness, organization, and discipline. Considerable improvement is needed in the coverage of the style and methods of party work, which deals with the decisive factor--the human factor. In this sphere the press still carries quite a few vacuous and bland [samootchetnyy] articles instead of showcasing living work with people.

In their practical work, editorial offices must skillfully combine coverage of long-term problems of the development of industry, agriculture, and scientific and technical progress with day-to-day analysis of the solution of current tasks--feed procurement, observance of the policy of thrift, quest for production reserves, and preparation of housing and the consumer services economy for the winter. The mass news media are called upon to actively help the party and the people in the struggle to successfully fulfill the 1985 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. And, of course, not to slacken the attacking force of the press against economic management, lack of discipline, or

drunkenness, and to devote attention to working people's cultured leisure and relaxation.

While enhancing exactingness toward editorial collectives party committees are at the same time called upon to help journalists chose the objectives and people at which front-ranking experience is aimed. At this point it is appropriate to recall yet again the important directives of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum referring to party leadership of the press:

"The effectiveness of the press, television, and radio will be significantly enhanced when party committees give them active assistance and support. The only thing that is needed is for this assistance and support to be always prompt and weighty. And there must be, of course, a principled party evaluation of any attempts to suppress or ignore justified criticism."

The times require intense creative work by all journalists' collectives. Let the social force of our press serve even more effectively the working people's mobilization for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 1830/705

CULTURE

WORK ON TURKMEN SOVIET LITERARY HISTORY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 8 March 1985 carries a 2,000-word review by Gurbandurdy Geldiyev of the final volume of the "History of Turkmen Soviet Literature." It is noted that the final volume is devoted to recent developments in Turkmen publicistic writings. Noting that general trends are well described, it is added that "little space is given to its representatives." Turning to the other volumes, which are concerned with literary developments throughout the entire Soviet period, it is recommended that when a new edition is published, more illustrative material could be included "because this is being done in other republics." It is added by the reviewer that "this question depends on the capability and possibilities of the publisher and printer. The typographic possibilities of the 'Ylym' publishing house and the Academy of Sciences are not known to us."

CREATIVE INTELLIGENTSIA DECREE DISCUSSED BY WRITERS UNION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 15 March 1985 carries on page 6 an 800-word article by Ikar Pasev'yev on discussions held at a Turkmen SSR Writers Union party meeting on the decree of the Turkmen CP Central Committee "on work pertaining to increasing the artistic and social-political activity of creative intelligentsia in accordance with decrees of the Ashkhabad Gorkom and the 26th CPSU and 22d Turkmen CP Congresses." While general compliance was noted, it was also pointed out that "there are still many unresolved problems in Ashkhabad. Representatives of the creative intelligentsia must add their efforts to the resolution of such questions as housing, transportation and street beautification." It was added that "our republic's writers rarely appear in the daily press or on radio and television." Also criticized was the poor book distribution system wherein books are published behind schedule, and then are difficult or impossible to find in republic bookstores.

AFGHAN TURKMEN POET'S WORK REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 29 March 1985 carries on page 7 a 1,600-word article by Kaym Jumayev noting that the Turkmen Language and Literature Department at the Language and Literature Institute of the Democratic Afghanistan Academy of Sciences recently published two books in Turkmen: a collection of poetry by the classical poet Zelili, and selected

poems by Dovletgeldi Fidayy, who died in Afghanistan in 1972. On Fidayy, it is noted that "the manner, style and form in which the poet has written his poems represents a stage through which Turkmen Soviet literature has already passed." With regard to content, it is pointed out that "he protests against useless traditions of the backward life and calls upon women to become educated." He also "puts forth interesting questions in artistic language such as uniting and moving toward freedom."

CSO: 1830/731

REGIONAL ISSUES

SUPREME SOVIET, KAZAKH DELEGATE COMPLAINS OF ECONOMIC LAWBREAKING

PM111439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

/Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy B. A. Ashimov, Karagandinskiy-Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Karaganda oblast /chairman of Kazakh Supreme Soviet/
at the 3 July morning joint sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities/

/Text/ Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The report of USSR Prosecutor General Comrade A. M. Rekunkov contained a sufficiently detailed description of the work carried out by prosecutor's office organs in supervising the implementation of soviet laws in respect of strengthening law and order and upholding citizens' rights and interests.

In our republic great importance is attached to these questions.

Coordinating their activity with local soviets, labor collectives, and social organizations, the prosecutor's office organs in Kazakhstan are doing a lot of work to ensure socialist legality and to reinforce law and order. Supervision of the observance of legislation pertaining to the protection of socialist property has been intensified and a more active struggle is being waged against wastefulness, mismanagement, the production of substandard goods, and violations of contract discipline. Certain forms of cooperation between soviets and prosecutor's office organs have developed. Materials from prosecutor's office practice are, as a rule, discussed at soviet sessions, party-economic aktivs, and ispolkom meetings.

The organizational work carried out by soviets and law enforcement organs to reinforce legality and law and order has produced certain positive results.

However, what we have achieved is only the beginning of the great work which we face in ensuring the observance of legality and in crime prevention. As was noted in the reports, the effectiveness and results of prosecution supervision, notably in Kazakhstan, still do not fully match current requirements. This applies above all to the supervision of the implementation of laws relating to the protection of state interests, namely the protection of socialist property, reparations for damage caused, and struggle against manifestations of local favoritism and narrow departmentalism.

The potential for the prevention and virtual elimination of violations of legality and reinforcement of law and order is not fully exploited. There is still much formalism in this work, and this is not conducive to the establishment of an atmosphere of exactingness in condemning abuses.

The discussion of the preceding item on the session agenda has shown that serious shortcomings exist in observance of the requirements of legislation on nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources. Prosecution organs also have an important role to play in the implementation of the party's ecological policy, especially now that it is a question of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Labor collectives possess truly inexhaustible potential for boosting economic efficiency. The USSR Law on Labor collectives is a notable step forward along the path toward strengthening the democratic foundations of production management and reinforcing order and discipline. Meanwhile it is still not being fully applied at a number of enterprises. In the light of the demands expressed by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee April and July (1985) plenums and the current Supreme Soviet session, the republic's soviets will persistently improve their work and seek to create the conditions necessary for the active participation of every worker in the practical implementation of national economic tasks.

CSO: 1830/722

REGIONAL ISSUES

SUPSOV DEPUTIES ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

RSFSR Deputy Premier Yermin

PM111423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 p 5

[Abridged version of speech by Deputy L.B. Yermin, Nizhnelomovskiy Electoral Okrug, Penza Oblast [first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers], at the 2 July afternoon sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade Deputies!

The course steered by our country's communist party and its Central Committee toward the intensive development of the economy and accelerated scientific and technical progress has met with widespread response among RSFSR's working people and all Soviet people and has won their ardent support. Now, when the party has set the full-scale task of the intensification of the economy, questions of environmental conservation and rational utilization of natural resources assume special significance. This is not just an economic but also a social and a moral problem. The RSFSR, on whose territory truly colossal and vitally important resources are concentrated, is called upon to make a substantial contribution to the resolution of this problem.

In our practical work we frequently encounter situations where environmental conservation legislation is being infringed, and sometimes simply ignored. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev correctly noted in his speech at the meeting with Leningrad's party aktiv, sometimes awareness of our great natural wealth is the cause, but most often it is bad management.

It must be said that most of the soviets in our republic, guided by the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, management, and supervision, tackle economic and environmental tasks in a comprehensive fashion. The organizational work of Moscow City, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Tyumen, and Voronezh oblasts, and Chuvash ASSR soviets, and a number of others--where public organizations, deputies, and broad strata of the population participate actively in nature conservation work--has won universal recognition.

Increased attention to nature conservation has enabled the republic during the past and the current 5-year plans considerably to improve the state of

its natural resources, and the flora and fauna. Thus, the discharge of untreated effluent into water reservoirs has been halved. In more than 200 cities and industrial centers the discharge of harmful pollutants into the atmosphere has been reduced. Around R40 billion have been spent on these and other nature conservation measures.

The subject of local soviets' special concern was and is a careful attitude to our main natural resource, namely land, the establishment of a proper order in land cultivation, and the reinforcement of discipline in the utilization of land. The problem of enhancing soil fertility is being tackled consistently. Last year around 500 million metric tons of organic fertilizer were applied, almost 50 percent more than the annual average for the 10th 5-year plan. In the interests of this cause it is necessary to considerably increase the production of organic fertilizer, inter alia through a wider utilization of peat. However, until now, part of this valuable organic matter has been burned in furnaces. If this practice is not stopped, it will soon be necessary to supply peat from remote areas to a number of oblasts in the center.

The narrow departmental approach to the utilization of land resources of a number of ministries is causing serious concern. Thus the USSR ministry of power and electrification is permitting unfoundedly extensive flooding and submersion of land and even of population centers in the construction of water reservoirs, especially in the Volga region. The main reason given for this is a hypothetical saving of funds on the construction of protective structures which is resulting in great losses. Estimates show that in the Tatar ASSR alone more than R100 million will have to be spent on rebuilding poorly constructed protective installations.

Certain other ministries also infringe nature conservation requirements, in particular during the construction of railroads, laying of oil and gas pipelines, and drilling of wells.

In view of the fact that the elaboration of the draft main guidelines for the country's economic and social development in 1986-1990 and in the period through the year 2000 is being completed, it is necessary, in our opinion, to take as full account as possible of the whole range of measures to ensure environmental conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources.

In the interests of this matter the USSR Gosplan is required annually to pass on to ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers control figures for the capital investments to commission environmental protection installations. While the nature conservation plans to enterprises and organizations, irrespective of their departmental affiliation, must without fail be coordinated with the appropriate union republic councils of ministers.

Bryansk Obkom Chief Voystrochenko

PM101420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy A.F. Voystrochenko of Volodarskiy Electoral Okrug, Bryansk Oblast, (first secretary of the Bryansk CPSU Obkom), at the 2 July afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Excerpts] Specialists' estimates indicate that the natural water level of the Desna River and its tributaries is inadequate to meet the national economy's water requirements for 3-5 months in the year. In order to avoid a critical situation developing in the Bryansk industrial center and also in the Charnigov and Kiev Oblast rayons contiguous to the Desna River as early as 1990 it is necessary to build water reservoir on the Desna River which would guarantee a steady water level throughout the year. The plan for the reservoir was drawn up way back in 1973, but at that time matters progressed no further than expert analysis. In 1979 the ministry of land reclamation and water resources and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification were instructed to finalize the technical plan for the reservoir in 1981. A scheme was elaborated in 1982. Last year saw the start of preparatory work to create the hydroengineering complex, but expert assessment is again being dragged out in the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

We cannot accept the fact that individual ministries fail to implement nature conservation measures at enterprises under their jurisdiction. For example, the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building is allowing great delays in the construction of water conservation projects. Purification installations under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry have not been brought up to their planned capacity in Klinty, the oblast's second largest city, since 1979.

A unified and comprehensive approach is more important than ever before in conservation of the environment and in the utilization and reproduction of natural resources. At present the RSFSR's oblasts have up to 10 different inspectorates and associations dealing in one way or another with nature conservation matters. The fragmentation of their activities reduces the efficiency of nature conservation. We believe that there is an urgent need to establish central and local unified state organs which would comprehensively resolve the questions of nature conservation and rational utilization of natural resources.

Karelian Obkom Chief Stepanov

PM111340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy V.S. Stepanov of Sortavalskiy Electoral Okrug, Karelian ASSR, (first secretary of the Karelian CPSU Obkom), at the 2 July afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpts] Each year up to 300,000 cubic meters of waste--excellent raw material for the manufacture of chipboard, for example--is left behind in Karelia's

timber felling areas. But capacities for chipboard production have still not been established in the republic. This, in turn, holds back the production of consumer goods made of wood, primarily furniture. We hope that Minister M.I. Busygin will rectify the error made in the past by the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry.

Karelia's water reservoirs are a sizable source of fish products. But fish stocks in the lakes are falling noticeably as a result of intensive industrial activity.

There is another aspect to this problem. The USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry fails to pay due attention to using inland water reservoirs and building up fish stocks. If the department in question approached the solution of this problem more attentively and listened to and acted on our suggestions, Karelia could substantially increase the volume of marketable fish production, primarily of the valuable salmon and whitefish varieties, and sharply improve the supplies of fresh fish to working people.

Irkutsk Obkom Chief Sitnikov

PM101610 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy V.I. Sitnikov of Bratskiy Electoral Okrug, Irkutsk Oblast, (first secretary of the Irkutsk CPSU Obkom), at the 2 July afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union]

[Excerpts] Lake Baykal is unique and priceless. The resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee and the government have become the charter of Lake Baykal's conservation.

At the same time, however, a real threat to Baykal's ecological environment persists. In this connection it is necessary to elaborate and implement measures which would rule out further pollution of the lake. The ministry of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry must primarily resolve the problem of closing down yeast production at the Baykal pulp and paper combine and transfer cellulose production to new technologies which eliminate water-based prehydrolysis. It is necessary to carry out more energetically the reconstruction of shops and the utilization of residues in purification installations, most of which can be used to great advantage as a basic component of fermentation solutions. Work must continue on the Baykal plant's transition to a closed circulation system. There must be an immediate examination of the question of transporting wood pulp in ships on Lake Baykal and putting a stop to raft-floating of timber. The time has come to speed up the solution of the question of creating a national park in the vicinity of Lake Baykal.

Comrades! Over 33 million cubic meters of timber are procured in the oblast each year, and now the problem of the uneven territorial exploitation of timber assets has already emerged most tangibly. Timber-felling estimates are systematically overrun in the central and southern regions, which leads to the intensification of erosion processes along the course of the tributaries of the Angara and other rivers, and this in turn leads to breaches of the

regulations concerning their water levels. In order to correct the situation the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR Gosplan must be more active in solving the questions of the building of timber procurement establishments adjoining the Baykal-Amur main railroad zone, and it is time to regulate the exploitation of timber raw material resources procured by people or organizations for their own purposes.

The rapidity of economic development increases the danger of pollution of the environment by industrial waste. In our oblast alone hundreds of hectares of forests have been subjected to adverse effects as a result of harmful emissions into the atmosphere by the Bratsk and Irkutsk aluminum plants, the Usolskiy and Ziminskiy Chemical Enterprises, the Bratsk lumber industry complex, and others. But individual ministries and departments, particularly the ministry of the chemical industry (Comrade Listov), the ministry of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry (Comrade Busygin), and especially the ministry of nonferrous metallurgy (Comrade Lomako) and the main administration of the microbiological industry (Comrade Rychkov) have failed to show the necessary activeness in speeding up the construction of purification installations and the development and introduction of new equipment and the latest technologies.

Gorkiy Oblispolkom Chief Semenov

PM110916 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy V.I. Semenov of Sergachskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorkiy Oblast, (Chairman of the Gorkiy Oblispolkom), at the 2 July afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union]

[Excerpt] Despite the measures that are being taken, the level of atmospheric pollution in Gorkiy, Kstovo, Balakhna, and other cities in the oblast is still falling only slowly. This is because the leaders of a number of ministries and even enterprises do not pay due attention to this question. For example, for many years now the steady buildup of production capacities at Kstovo's Novogorkovskiy Petroleum Refinery has not been accompanied by effective measures to protect the atmosphere. The result is that a serious threat has been created to the "Zelenyy Gorod" resort center. This demands the carrying out of urgent work to reduce emissions at the enterprise. Questions of preventing air pollution are poorly resolved at the "Krasnoye Sormovo," "Dvigatel Revolyutsii," and "Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov" plants and at the machine tool building production association.

The well known 13 March 1972 resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the prevention of pollution in the Volga and Ural River basins is a specific program of practical action on water conservation for us who live along the banks of Russia's great Volga River. The oblast has implemented considerable measures in line with the aforementioned resolution. Large numbers of water conservation projects, purification installations, and closed systems were constructed in 1972-1984.

At the same time, however, the problem of completely terminating the discharge of unpurified effluent into the Volga River basin still awaits final solution. A large quantity of effluent is still discharged without purification, thus inflicting substantial damage to our water resources. A tense situation has developed at the Bogorodsk enterprises under the Gorkovkozhobyedineniye, none of which has efficient local purification facilities. There has been no response to repeated applications by water supervision organs to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry regarding the need to construct purification installations at the tanneries or to build a single shop with purification installations for wet production to service all plants. And so the discharge of over 20,000 cubic meters of polluted effluent a day continues into the Kudma River, and further on into the Volga, and this considerably exceeds the maximum permitted concentration of harmful substances. Monitoring organs have been forced to raise the question of closing three of this association's enterprises. We hope that the USSR Ministry of Light Industry will display a state approach toward the problems of its subordinate enterprises and, jointly with the appropriate republican and local organs, will take the necessary measures to improve the water conservation situation there.

Zaraysk Gorkom Chief Balakina

PM101356 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy Ye.V. Balakina of Kolomenskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast, (first secretary of the Zaraysk CPSU Gorkom), at the 2 July afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! In terms of its significance the question of nature conservation and the rational and thrifty utilization of its resources being debated at the Supreme Soviet session today is a paramount statewide problem whose urgency grows year by year. Remarkable Soviet writer Mikhail Prishvin put it very well when he said that we are the masters of our nature, and that for us it is a storehouse of sunshine containing great treasures of life. To conserve nature means to conserve the motherland.

The region of our capital--Moscow and Moscow Oblast--is highly complex in many respects. A mighty national economic complex with many millions of inhabitants and numerous locations for people's mass recreation is concentrated within a relatively small area. This is why a number of major measures have been taken over a period of time for the purpose of conserving the riches and unique beauty of the Moscow region's nature.

But what is it that disturbs us most of all, which factors complicate the nature conservation situation in the region? First of all I must speak of the fact that new energy- and water-intensive industrial projects are still being located in the oblast's territory. In circumvention of decisions made to restrict new construction, and with the Gosplan's support, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry enterprises are striving by hook or by crook to locate such projects in our region.

Guided at times by considerations and interests that have nothing in common with truly statewide ones, they fail to take into account either the existing extreme overload born by nature in the Moscow region, or demographic conditions, or any other factors. The shortage of water resources, for example, is reaching a critical peak.

There is only one way out: To restrict in practice and not just in words the construction of new projects. And, as demanded by the decisions of the party Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the stipulations of the conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress held in the CPSU Central Committee, the ministries must aim to build up industrial potential primarily by modernizing existing enterprises, taking without fail into account the priority introduction of waste-free and low-waste technologies with closed water circulation systems.

The regular pollution of rivers by untreated industrial effluents and of the atmosphere by harmful unfiltered gases can be explained only as the result of irresponsibility or ecological ignorance by leaders of individual enterprises under the jurisdiction of various ministries. The Klyazma River has been poisoned for a long time by the "Akrikhin" plant, which has been discharging about 12,000 cubic meters of inadequately treated effluents every day.

We are not satisfied in the least with the condition of the atmosphere in the cities of Voskresensk, Podolsk, Elektrostal, Lyubertsy, Shchelkovo, and Kolomna. It is primarily the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers and also the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry that are guilty of polluting it.

In my capacity as deputy I receive quite a few letters from people living near Kolomenskiy Rayon's Shchurovskiy Cement Plant describing the inadequate measures being taken by this enterprise's leadership to conserve the atmosphere and, consequently, the inadequate concern for people working there.

In the light of the ecological situation, the Moscow Oblispolkom has approved a general scheme for nature conservation in Moscow Oblast. Elaborated with the participation of specialists from the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and other ministries, institutes, and departments, it contains specific proposals and recommendations for the establishment of a scientifically substantiated comprehensive system for the utilization of natural resources in the Moscow region. It is based on extensively tested years-long research and generalization of the best experience in nature conservation work. In line with this scheme, we ask the USSR Gosplan to provide the targeted financing of basic nature conservation measures during the 12th 5-Year Plan period and in the more distant future.

The persistent and consistent solution of nature conservation tasks will be the best guarantee that we will maintain our fresh air, crystal-clear water, rustling green forests, and the strength and beauty of our native land. This is what we, our children, and our grandchildren need.

REGIONAL ISSUES

UKRAINIAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AMENDMENTS IN CIVIL CODE

AU161155 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Jul 85 p 2

[Interview by a PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent with V.I. Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice: "What Innovations Are There in the Civil Code of the Ukrainian SSR?"]

[Excerpt] [Question] By a decree of 20 May 1985, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has introduced changes and amendments into the Civil Code of the Ukrainian SSR. What gave an occasion to that?

[Answer] Both in the country and in the republic, a great deal is being done to improve valid legislation and to bring it into line with the USSR and Ukrainian SSR constitutions. It is known that changes and amendments have been made previously in the Ukrainian SSR codes concerning marriage and the family, labor, mineral wealth; the land, the water, the criminal, the criminal lawsuit, the corrective labor, and the civil lawsuit codes. The UkSSR Civil Code has now been supplemented with new clauses, and some regulations have been changed in essence or rewritten.

[Question] Does the decree provide measures for protecting the rights of the citizens?

[Answer] Certainly it does. After all, this is the first and foremost objective of improving the Soviet legislation concerning the implementation of constitutional rights of the citizens and public organizations.

Article 57 of the USSR Constitution (article 55 of the Ukrainian SSR Constitution) deals in particular with the right of the Soviet citizens to legal protection against encroachments upon their honor and dignity. Questions concerning honor and dignity of the citizens were previously regulated by the Ukrainian SSR Civil Code. Article 7 of the code rules that a citizen (or an organization) has the right to request that untrue information bringing his or its honor and dignity into disrepute be refuted by the court. If this information was disseminated by the press, it should also be refuted by the press.

Following the amendments in the foundations on civil legislation, this article has now been supplemented with a new rule. Thus, when the untrue information infringing the honor and dignity of a citizen is contained in a document issued by an organization, this document is to be substituted.

Under the constitution, Soviet citizens also have the right to a compensation for the damage caused by the unlawful acts of state and public organizations, as well as officials, in discharging their official duties. Articles 442 and 443 of the UkSSR Civil Code, which regulate this issue, have now been rewritten. It has been fixed that the damage caused to a citizen by the unlawful acts of state and public organizations, as well as of officials in discharging their official duties in the field of administration (that is in administrative activity connected with issuing acts containing authoritative orders) is to be compensated for, as a rule, on general grounds. This means that the organization is bound to fully compensate for the damage caused through the fault of its officials.

Concerning damage caused to a citizen as a result of an unlawful conviction, and unlawful institution of criminal proceedings, an unlawful preventive arrest and so forth, it is to be fully compensated for by the state, irrespective of the guilt of the corresponding officials.

CSO: 1800/379

REGIONAL ISSUES

TUSSR: GAPUROV, OTHERS ADDRESS AKTIV ON WOMEN'S ISSUES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 May 85 p 1

[TurkmenINFORM article: "Meeting of the Party and Economic Aktiv]

[Text] Goals for further improvement of the working and living conditions and leisure of women and of protection of motherhood and childhood were discussed at a meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv which took place on May 18 in Ashkhabad.

The meeting was opened with an introductory speech by the Turkmen CP (CPTu) Central Committee first secretary M.G. Gapurov. He noted that the protection of the health of the Soviet people, improvement of their working and living conditions -- are the very aspect of the social policy of our party, of the 26th CPSU Congress, and of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in which the supreme humanism of the socialist social system and its fundamental historical advantages manifest themselves most fully and convincingly. There is no area of the economy or culture in our republic in which women wouldn't be active, and in which their efforts wouldn't be universally recognized. They make up more than half of the industrial and office workers in the economy and contribute substantially to the further improvement of the efficiency of production. Having noted that now, during the period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, when it is time to sum up and analyze how well the plans have been fulfilled, Comrade Gapurov stressed that it is necessary to do so also in the area of the organization of the working and living conditions and leisure of women, the protection of health, motherhood, and childhood, and to take practical measures to improve all aspects of this important socio-political work.

A report was delivered by CPTu Central Committee Buro member, TuSSR Council of Ministers chairman S.A. Niyazov. It was noted that much is being done in the republic to improve the working conditions and labor safety of women, to involve them in social production, to improve medical, trade and consumer services and to improve the protection of the health of mother and child. Enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have developed and implemented integrated programs for the automation of manual and hard physical labor and improvement of labor safety conditions and health and sanitation measures. In the course of the past several years the network of children's pre-school institutions has grown and the number of schools, children's hospitals and clinics, maternity hospitals, and gynecological services has increased.

On the other hand, it was stressed that the party and soviet bodies, trade union and komsomol organizations, ministries and departments of the republic do not pay sufficient attention to the problems of the working and living conditions of women.

Those who spoke at the meeting -- Chardzhou oblispolkom chairman R. Annaev; TuSSR minister of health K. Chagylov; chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Kalininskiy rayon, and member of the State Commission for Health and Social Security of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet I. Tchashemov; second secretary of the Krasnovodsk party obkom K. Agaliyev; first secretary of the Murgabskiy party raykom A. Gurbanov; director of the Turkmen Scientific Research Institute for the Protection of the Health of Mother and Child V.N. Bondarev; chairman of the Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Textile and Light Industry Employees G. Yeldasheva -- all spoke of the necessity to radically improve the working and living conditions of women and proposed measures to improve this work.

An appropriate resolution was passed at the meeting of the party and economic aktiv.

The head of the consulting group of the CPSU Central Committees' Organizational and Party Work Department I.A. Shvets participated in the work of the aktiv.

12892
CSO: 1830/637

REGIONAL ISSUES

AZERBAIJAN PREMIER SPEAKS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

USSR Supreme Soviet Speech

GF041602 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Dear listeners, Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the recent convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Here is a brief summary of the speech he made:

Gasan Seidov began his address by pointing to Azerbaijan's achievements in the social and economic fields. He particularly noted that the republic's workers fulfilled the state tasks of the first 4 years of the 1981-1985 plan period ahead of time. They are determined successfully to mark the end of the entire 11th Five-Year plan period.

Referring to the matters discussed at the meeting which were related to the protection of the environment and to the question of productively using natural resources, Gasan Seidov said that this confirmed that concern for human beings and for their welfare is the consistent objective of the CPSU and of the Soviet state's work. The protection of the environment and the productive use of the natural resources are important matters on which the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers have focused their attention.

A program has been drawn up in Azerbaijan concerning the work required. This program is being put into effect. The responsibility of all the organs has been increased with a view toward achieving the realization of the measures related to the protection of the environment on time. The ministries and establishments which condone the violation of laws concerning the protection of the environment are called upon to heed the norms of serious party and [word indistinct] responsibility.

The speaker continued:

Over R250 million have been allocated for the protection of the environment over the past 10 years. This is double the amount allocated for the same purpose during the past decade. A total of 180 water purifying and [word indistinct] installations have been set up. More than 1,000 gas

purifying systems have either been established or renovated. Certain production domains in the oil production and the chemical and petrochemical fields, which polluted the air and contaminated the water, have been shut down. The implementation of the measures aimed at preventing the pollution of the Caspian Sea, safeguarding the underground resources, using the [word indistinct] resources productively, and improving the fertility of the lands is at a particularly advanced point.

A major effort is being exerted in Azerbaijan for protecting and maintaining wildlife and the plant kingdom. The result of this has been an increase in the numbers of rare animals and valuable fish and bird varieties which faced the danger of extinction in the past.

Delays in Pollution Control

PM111538 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy G.N. Seidov of Kubatlinskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, at the 2 July afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpt] Unfortunately, as yet we have been unable to solve the problem of fully supplying a number of major enterprises with the necessary purification installations and gas- and ash-trapping facilities. In the city of Baku, for example, the cement plant accounts for one-fourth of all harmful discharges. The measures taken to reduce them have proved inefficient, since over the 30 years of operations the technological process and equipment have become obsolete and aged physically. But each year the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry postpones the solution of the question of fundamentally modernizing the plant.

The atmosphere is also being highly polluted by enterprises of the chemical and petrochemical industries and by ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy in the city of Sumgait. A special commission sat there in 1982 on the USSR Council of Ministers' instructions, and comprehensive measures were drafted. Unfortunately, many of them are still awaiting further solution.

CSO: 1830/713

REGIONAL ISSUES

ARMENIAN DEPUTY CRITICIZES ERRANT MINISTRIES

PM111552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

/Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy D. A. Arutyunyan of Leninakanskiy-Zavodskoy electoral okrug, Armenian SSR, and first secretary of the Leninakan Gorkom, at the 2 July afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities/

/Excerpt/ There are questions in our republic whose solution demands the active participation and assistance of several union ministries and departments. For example, the replacement of even 1 million metric tons of fuel oil burned at Tets's by natural gas would make it possible not only to substantially reduce pollution of the environment but also to save R3.5 million of railroad transportation costs each year and release more than 15,000 tank cars. There is hardly any doubt about the urgent need for more expeditiousness in resolving the question of building a new Transcaucasus gas pipeline, which is of exceptional importance for the national economies of the fraternal Transcaucasian republics.

The implementation of measures to provide comprehensive protection of soil against erosion is exceptionally urgent for the Armenian SSR. The solution is exceptionally urgent for the Armenian SSR. The solution of this task is directly connected with the fulfillment of the party's demand for a resolute increase in technological standards in all sectors of the national economy. It is specially a question of creating compact tractors with a full complement of soil-cultivating equipment. The republic's agricultural workers have repeatedly raised this question.

The work being done in the republic to protect the environment is also complicated by the fact that individual ministries fail to implement the measures envisaged by 5-year plans. For example, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, which has been ordered to close down several ecologically-harmful production processes at the Kirovakan chemical plant by the end of this year, is still not in a position to guarantee the execution of this order. The Ministry of Chemical Industry has still not resolved the questions of the utilization of gas discharges and fluid waste from the new facility for producing chloroprene from butadiene at the "nairit" science and production association, which results in continued intensive pollution of the atmosphere in the city of Yerevan, while fluid production waste continues to be discharged into the Caspian Sea via the Razdan River.

Enterprises under union jurisdiction account for a significant proportion of discharges into the atmosphere and water consumption in industry in the Armenian SSR. In this connection we would deem it expedient if the USSR Gosplan were instructed to examine the proposals by ministries and departments with the participation of union republics--on the territorial-sector principle--when preparing draft plans for the protection of the environment, and to approve comprehensive plans for each republic as a whole.

CSO: 1830/723

REGIONAL ISSUES

TURKMEN BURO ON IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING, OTHER ISSUES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 May 85 p 1

[Unsigned Article: "In the Buro of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On May 23 a meeting of the Turkmen CP (CPTu) Central Committee Buro took place. It considered the question of the implementation of the Chardzhou party gorkom of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Concerning the Participation of the Managerial Personnel of Estonia in the Political-Indoctrinational Work among Workers." The Central Committee Buro noted that the gorkom and the primary party organizations are doing certain work in involving managerial personnel in political-indoctrinational work among workers and are trying to achieve the close unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity.

At the same time, in the task of involving the managerial personnel in ideological and political indoctrination of workers there are some serious shortcomings and omissions. The party gorkom insufficiently monitors the activity of the primary party organizations in increasing the role and responsibility of economic managers in people's indoctrination. This question is not being considered at party meetings and, as a result, not all managers participate in the ideological work; many rarely participate within the framework of unified political education days and shun propaganda work and other party assignments.

The CPTu Central Committee Buro drew the attention of the buro of the Chardzhou party gorkom to its poor work in involving managerial personnel in political and indoctrinational work among workers and obliged the party gorkom and the primary party organizations to correct the noted shortcomings and to subordinate all organizational and political-indoctrinational work of the managerial personnel to the mobilization of working collectives for the successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and 23rd CPTu Congress. The gorkom and the primary organizations were instructed to reinforce the class, patriotic, and internationalist indoctrination of workers, especially the youth, to spell out assignments to each manager, and to improve the ideological and theoretical training of the managerial personnel.

The Buro discussed the work of the management and the party organization of the Karabogazsul'fat production association in fulfilling the 11th Five-Year Plan for the economic and social development of the collective. Some work is being done by the management and the party organization in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The enterprise has developed and is implementing a plan of economic and social development for the 11th Five-Year Plan. Each year, the party and economic aktiv discuss its fulfillment. All this has been reflected positively on the results of the labor collective's activity. For its achievements in the All-Union socialist competition in 1981 and 1982 the collective of the association was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Trades Union Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The indicators of the economic efficiency of the quality of the association's work could have been considerably higher had the management and the party organization shown more persistence in solving the problems of technical retooling and reconstruction of the enterprise and of the future prospects for the development of production.

The Krasnovdsk party obkom and raykom have not been properly demanding toward the management and the party organization of the association in eliminating existing shortcomings and have given little help to the party committee in improving the organization and political indoctrinational work in the collective.

The Buro obliged the management and party organization of the association to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the course of the discussion and to broadly develop organizational and mass political work to rally the collective to fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 plan targets and the Five-Year Plan as a whole, and to give a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23rd CPTu Congress.

The Buro considered the condition of the republic's fishing industry and the measures for its further development in light of the goals set by the 7th CPTu Central Committee Plenum and the Food Program of the republic.

It was noted that party, Soviet, and economic bodies of the republic, in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 7th CPTu Central Committee Plenum for the fulfillment of the Food Program, are doing certain work toward an improved utilization of the existing reservoirs in order to supplement the food resources of the republic with fish products.

The meeting pointed out shortcomings and omissions in the activity of the Internal Reservoirs Fishing Industry Administration under the TuSSR Council of Ministers. In the decree adopted the Buro outlined measures for eliminating the shortcomings.

The Buro also considered a number of other questions of the party and political work and socio-cultural development of the republic.

The CPTu Central Committee Buro adopted appropriate decrees on the questions considered.

REGIONAL ISSUES

NIYAZOV ADDRESSES ECOLOGY DEBATE

PM111329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

/Abridged version of speech by Deputy S. A. Niyazov, Bezmeinskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR, Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, at the 2 July afternoon sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities/

/Excerpt/ Speaking about problems of nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources, I would like to dwell on a number of unsolved questions.

It is important for the present and the longer term in our republic and in fraternal Uzbekistan to stop discharging mineralized drainage waters with a high nitrate content into the Amudarya River and to channel them toward the Caspian Sea in to the Uzboy via the old Amudarya bed.

The construction of the Transturkmen unifying collector will enable us not only to prevent the pollution of the water of the Amudarya but also to use it to irrigate desert pastures and create a stable feed base in the center of the Karakumy desert.

Proposals for the construction of the Transturkmen unifying collector have been approved by the competent organs. A technical and economic feasibility study has been examined by the USSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources Ministry design organizations. We ask the USSR gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Land Recalamation and Water Resources to up the ceilings on design work and accelerate the implementation of this question which is important for our region.

Furthermore. The role of natural gas in the country's national economy is well known, not just as a fuel and energy source but also as a raw material for the chemical, microbiological, and other sectors of industry.

In the current year gas extraction in the republic will total 82 billion cubic meters, or 13 percent of unionwide gas extraction. It will increase annually. Today, however, the gas preparation process in our republic is limited merely to extraction and transportation.

The gas extracted annually includes more than 1 million metric tons of ethane and 800,000 metric tons of propane which can be utilized as raw materials in

the chemical industry. On more than one occasion we have raised questions pertaining to the need to provide for the extraction of the byproduct ethane gas from natural gas and the subsequent establishment of chemical and microbiological industry units for the production of plastics and plastic-based articles with the Ministry of the Gas Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry. So far they have failed to be resolved in a positive manner.

CSO: 1830/722

REGIONAL ISSUES

ARSSR ECONOMIST CITES LENIN: BUREAUCRACY HARMS LABOR DISCIPLINE

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 22 May 85 p2

[Article by K. Petrosian: "A Matter of Great Importance. Leninist Principles of State and Labor Discipline"]

[Excerpts] Socialist discipline is an economic category of socialism that functions objectively and constantly in a unified system of economic laws. Requirements on observing and reinforcing conscientious socialist labor discipline are legally provided for in the constitutions and labor codes of the USSR and the union republics. In article 60 of the USSR Constitution and article 38 of the ArSSR Constitution it is stated that conscientious and socially useful labor in one's chosen field of endeavor and the observation of labor discipline are matters of duty and honor for every able-bodied citizen. The same statement is found in the corresponding article of the ArSSR Labor Law.

Socialist discipline is associated with voluntary labor, free of exploitation. It is not imposed on workers from without. People are aware that they are working for themselves and for their society, and that work is a matter of honor and glory. In conditions of socialism, this kind of attitude, collectivism and creativity represent the norm. Workers who conscientiously fulfill their job responsibilities and display a sense of organization and discipline are rewarded with moral and material encouragement, as well as honor and respect from all quarters. In addition, concern for labor education must include as a matter of principle an uncompromising attitude toward persistent transgressors against labor discipline, and the efficient application of compulsory, administrative and social measures.

Recent decades have seen the development of socialist production and social relations, the growth of industrial capacities, and considerably more complex economic processes and ties. The development of society brings into the foreground some special demands with regard to labor discipline brought about by the rapid development of socialist economics and the complexity and variety of forms of cooperation among enterprises.

"Experience has shown that measures to bring order are met with the unanimous approval of the people, and they are yielding ponderable results," it was noted at the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "but it must

be stated that attention to this most important matter has waned recently. Leaders of collectives, who bear personal responsibility for discipline, should be more strictly brought to task."

It is known that the greater part of our society honorably fulfills its duty as citizens and workers. But at the same time there are instances of violations of labor discipline, tardiness and absence. There is unconscientiousness and carelessness in fulfilling duties, failure to honor reciprocal production obligations, inefficient use of work time, and disturbances in the rhythm of the production and technological process.

In 1984, losses in production time due to absences at the Yerevan fork-lift plant totaled 273 man-days. Such examples may be found at other enterprises as well. Such statistics attest to the fact that these shortcomings cost the country millions of man-hours; our society suffers tremendous material losses. There is much to be done in our republic in terms of reinforcing discipline and organization. It should be considered a violation of state and labor discipline when individual enterprises, collectives or brigades fail to fulfill their production plans and socialist obligations or produce low-quality, low-demand goods, thereby wasting large amounts of raw materials and financial and labor resources, and breaking production delivery agreements.

Thus, in 1984 the Gorissk brewery violated contract obligations by failing to deliver 16,300 decaliters of beer, 8,000 decaliters of soft drinks, and 10,000 decaliters of kvas. A knitwear factory in the same city failed to produce knitted cotton goods for trade organizations in the amount of 1.2 million rubles, for which the factory paid a fine of 45,000 rubles. Defects in the production process were allowed and a large amount of poor quality goods were produced. Trade outlets returned 5,810 items. This cost the enterprise a 10,000 ruble fine, along with considerable losses in raw materials, money and production time.

During the first quarter of the current year the Yerevan auto accessory plant did not fulfill its obligations in delivery of parts. As a result, the Charentsavan fork-lift plant fell far below its plans.

The Leninakan spinning factory did not deliver sufficient amounts of cotton yarn to the Gorissk knitwear factory. The resulting downtime totaled 553 man-days.

Violations of labor and production discipline occur where there is laxity and a lack of concern about careful organization of labor. Last year at railroad stations in the republic the downtime for railroad cars totaled 166,000 hours. The ministries, enterprises and organizations responsible for this paid the railroad a fine of 2,529,000 rubles. Specialists have calculated that if railroad car downtime could be cut in half, it would be possible to move an additional 3,500 tons of economic goods. These problems continue to occupy the attention of party organizations, and have been repeatedly discussed at plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia. In particular, serious problems in this direction were raised at the January (1985) plenum of the Communist Party of Armenia Central Committee.

It is well known that V. I. Lenin demanded that violators of state and labor discipline be subject to the strictest possible measures of responsibility. We would be ridiculous Utopists, he said, if we thought that the problem of discipline could be solved in a non-compulsory fashion. He required government institutions to keep records of absences, to compare the work of enterprises with low and high levels of discipline, to perfect methods of improving labor discipline, and to monitor compliance with decisions of peer courts.

In keeping with these Leninist principles, it was decided at the 26th CPSU Congress to require more active use of economic sanctions with regard to enterprises that do not fulfill plan and contractual obligations and to bring about an increase in the level of labor discipline, organization and order at all enterprises. These are conditions necessary to the successful fulfillment of economic and social plans and further improvements in the standard of living of the Soviet people.

V. I. Lenin placed full responsibility for state and labor discipline on leaders of collectives, demanding from them "everywhere the strictest order, the greatest economy of human labor, and the strictest comradely discipline". They, the leaders of collectives, must bear responsibility to the people and the Party for the functioning of the entire economic organism.

The Party requires leaders of collectives to conduct broad educational and organizational work, to provide complete fulfillment of production and contract obligations, and to bear personal responsibility to the government and the society for the functioning of the entire collective.

V. I. Lenin linked the building of state and labor discipline with the further democratization of society. Bringing violators of discipline to task does not represent an infringement of democracy, as bourgeois ideologists try to suggest. Referring to the reinforcement of daily labor discipline, Lenin noted that "this is the most difficult and yet the most noble task, for only its fulfillment will give us a socialist order. We must learn to combine the working masses' tempestuous rally democracy, boundless as a spring flood, with iron discipline during work, with unquestioning submission to the will of one person, the Soviet supervisor, during work". The Party has repeatedly emphasized that complete democracy is the complete freedom to discuss various opinions, and after arriving at a decision, the minority submitting to the will of the majority.

Thus, the reinforcement of socialist labor discipline not only does not contradict the spirit of socialist democracy, but on the contrary is in complete harmony with it and contributes to its further development. Democracy and discipline are two sides of socialist management.

V. I. Lenin often noted that state and labor discipline is greatly harmed by bureaucratism, confusion and red tape. He called for a struggle with them, and expressed the opinion that leaving unpunished those responsible for starting red tape is tantamount to encouraging bureaucratism.

7 August 1985

REGIONAL ISSUES

YAO YILIN MEETS UKRAINE'S LYASHKO IN KIEV

AU160710 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Jul 85 p 3

[RATAU report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 12 July A. P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, received Yao Yilin, PRC State Council Vice Premier who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

A.P. Lyashko familiarized the visitor with the achievements scored by the Ukraine's working people in resolving the problems of socioeconomic development and cultural construction, with the republic's share in the country's united national economic complex, and with the work performed by collectives in honor of the 27th party congress. It was noted that, like all Soviet people, the Ukrainian people welcomed and approved the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at improving and further expanding relations with China on the basis of mutual acceptance and equality. It was emphasized that the bilateral talks which were held in Moscow and the agreements signed on commodity turnover and on economic and technical cooperation provided a good basis for this purpose. The Ukrainian SSR, which disposes of a high production and scientific potential, will take an active part in fulfilling the plans set for the development of Soviet-Chinese links.

Yao Yilin pointed out that his visit to the USSR, and particularly to the Ukraine, would help; in more profoundly learning the Soviet experience in developing industry, agriculture, and education. This experience is very useful for us, he said. The Vice Premier acknowledged the part of the Ukrainian SSR in the training, in its time, of specialists for the PRC and pointed out that most of them were now working on responsible party and economic posts. The visitor expressed the confidence that, in connection with the documents signed in Moscow on expanding cooperation, the republic's share in the training of specialists for his country would increase.

Participating in the conversation were, on the Soviet side, V.M. Kudinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who is accompanying the visitor on the tour; S.I. Gurenko and V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; K.P. Boyko, Ukrainian Council

of Ministers affairs administrator; N.M. Gavrilenko and V.A. Kravets, Ukrainian ministers; and I.A. Rogachev, board member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And on the Chinese side were Qian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs; Gan Ziyu, State Planning Commission deputy chairman; Ma Yi, State Economic Commission deputy chairman; Yan Yun, State Science and Technology Commission deputy chairman; Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Li Tsevan [as transliterated], PRC ambassador to the USSR.

CSO: 1800/378

REGIONAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA PRINTED IN KHMELNITSKIY STARTING JULY 1985

PM110824 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 6

[I. Kudryashov report: "IZVESTIYA printed in Khmel'nitskiy"]

[Text] Starting with its 5 July 1985 issue, IZVESTIYA is being printed at the printing works of the "Podillya" Publishing house under the Khmel'nitskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom.

The city of Khmel'nitskiy is the 55th city in the country, in addition to Moscow, where IZVESTIYA is printed. The Newspaper pages are transmitted there by means of phototelegraphy. The start of local printing means that the newspaper's delivery to readers in the city and the oblast has been speeded up considerably.

Central newspapers were previously delivered from Kiev and Ivov.

The oblast communications organs are elaborating measures to improve the plan for distributing the press throughout the region.

CSO: 1800/389

REGIONAL ISSUES

OBKOM PLENUM DETAILS CORRUPTION IN CHIMKENT

PM171001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

/Report by special correspondents V. Loginov and A. Petrushov: "The Results of Connivance; From the Chimkent Kazakh Communist Party Obkom Plenum"/

/Text/ Chimkent--Chimkent Oblast is one of the biggest in Kazakhstan. A mighty economic potential has been created there. However, it is by no means fully utilized. The volumes of industrial output are increasing only slowly and even then mainly on account of the commissioning of new enterprises, while higher labor productivity still accounts for only one-fifth of the increase in production. The number of laggard enterprises is not diminishing. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan they have failed to deliver R90 millions' worth of goods. One enterprise in four fails to cope with the plan for contract deliveries. There are many complaints about construction work.

Or take agriculture. In just over 4 years almost R1 billion was invested in its development. And the result? The gross output of crop and livestock products even decreased. Average annual yields of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and milk have diminished. Cotton growers also took a step backward.

What are the causes of these failures? Why is the available growth potential utilized so poorly, why is it squandered? This was discussed by participants in the Chimkent party obkom plenum about which a short report has already been published in PRAVDA.

Let us say it outright: This plenum which discussed the party obkom's activity differed greatly from plenums held here previously. As often as not, they were essentially routine "events," heavily spiced with self-glorification and compliments addressed to the obkom and its leadership. Behind the generalizations and unrestrainedly verbose arguments the essence of the questions discussed was lost, shortcomings paled, and references to all kind of "objective" causes were commonplace. If criticism was heard, it usually came from above. Self-criticism was almost nonexistent.

Such an approach to matters was, of course, fundamentally at variance with the spirit and the demands of the times. And the obkom plenum participants acted correctly in deciding to end the improper practices which had developed over the years.

In recent years, superior party organs and central newspapers received many hundreds of letters and statements from the oblast's working people. A substantial proportion of the mail described an unfavorable state of affairs in particular sectors. Sometimes gross violations of party and state discipline were cited. Strange as it may seem, the obkom and First Secretary A. Askarov personally adopted a conciliatory attitude when such facts came to light and displayed unjustifiable lenience toward leading officials accused of official abuses. Subsequent verification of some of the most serious warnings showed that the facts as reported were mostly reliable.

People at the plenum spoke with understandable alarm about the fact that for years various organs in the oblast have been exposing many instances of falsification of accounts, deception of the state, and exaggerated reporting while party committees failed to assess them in a principled fashion and make the culprits strictly accountable. Take, for instance, the leaders of the Chimkent lead plant who during one quarter of last year, in order to "fulfill" the plan, boldly overreported by R3 million. After the "audacious" machination, R141,000 were unlawfully paid out in bonuses there. And that is not all. The party obkom, aware of the situation and of serious economic and financial violations exposed earlier, proposed the plant's collective for an award.

"The falsification of state accounts, exaggerated reporting, and abuse of official position by leaders were possible because of lay organizational and political education work in the collective and the unscrupulous approach adopted by the party committee in assessing communists' actions," A. Abduramanov, leader of a lead plant smelters' team, declared from the plenum rostrum. "Party committee secretary Shitikov, and Enterprise director Khobdabergenov have been relieved of their duties and given a strict party reprimand. Harsh punishment was also meted out to other culprits. However, as a member of the obkom bureau, I find it doubly difficult to admit that we were unable to prevent the violations that occurred. In my view, the obkom bureau must be more exacting toward economic leaders to ensure that they observe party and state discipline."

The plenum participants discussed frankly and in a principled fashion many cases of embezzlement and deception of the state which have occurred on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In an effort to create a semblance of economic prosperity, the oblast livestock breeding association engaged for a number of years in machinations with livestock sales, contriving to count the "goods" twice and resorting to other tricks. And the result? Overreporting totals R4.8 million...it has come to light that the party obkom knew about these fictitious operations too, but again failed to do anything about them. Only now have they suddenly been remembered.

"Almost all livestock farms in our rayon breed stock," T. Zhumanov, first secretary of the Leninskiy party raykom noted. "In the absence of supervision on our part, their leaders infringed plan discipline and engaged in illegal operations selling pedigree livestock. At a recent obkom bureau session I, the rayispolkom chairman, and leaders of a number of farms were severely but justly punished. However, let me put it bluntly, the obkom and the obispolkom which failed to end to the negative phenomena also bear responsibility for the situation which had developed in the oblast."

Wastefulness and mismanagement are tolerated on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast, speakers commented with concern. In particular, the bad practice of allocating irrigated land to private individuals and teams of moonlighters to grow onions, garlic, and melons is widespread. Frequently they appropriate a substantial portion of the crop, and this is sometimes encouraged by the farm leaders and specialists themselves.

An atmosphere flourishes in construction organizations in which fraud and overstated reporting, violations of plan and technological discipline go unpunished. The following figures were cited at the plenum. Last year alone 95 cases of exaggerated reporting totaling R3.5 million were exposed in this sphere. Housing and sociocultural projects are frequently commissioned in Chimkent despite clearly not being finished off properly and displaying defects. This gives rise to justified criticism from working people. However, the party obkom looked into this only after a check had been carried out by the USSR prosecutor's office.

Some time ago local organs were severely criticized for getting carried away with construction not provided for in the plan. In Chimkent for instance, on the initiative of the obkom bureau, side-stepping set regulations, a racecourse, a zoo, and a dendrological garden were built. More than R7 million was spent on these "prestige" projects....

Meanwhile, as was noted at the plenum, the obkom and its First Secretary A. Askarov have failed to draw the necessary conclusions from this criticism. They continue to construct projects not provided for in the plan. At the same time, capital investments allocated to a number of planned projects are not being used. The construction of a children's hospital, for instance, is in its 6th year and construction work carried out to date amounts to less than one-third of its estimated cost. On the other hand, the Chimkentselstroy-25 trust has swiftly and without any estimates or plans built a detached house with a floorspace of 452 square meters. It built it under the guise of reconstructing a sanatorium building, shoving R468,000 into the "reconstruction." Moreover, the highest grade materials and equipment were used, and the interior was fitted with expensive carpets, furniture, radio and television equipment. The detached house was transferred to the books of the PMK trust and "registered" as a 12-unit apartment block.

Another similar project which served the same purpose was modestly described as a hunting lodge. The "lodge" had two bedrooms, a reception room, and a dining room, and a self-contained three-room apartment. Electricity had to be laid on and a 14-km road built. And the "lodge" was used mainly by the obkom first secretary and his guests.

The plenum participants indignantly cited other facts too, testifying to the incorrect conduct of certain leading officials. In the atmosphere of total forgiveness, connivance, and a formalistic attitude to incoming warning signals, dishonest, profitseeking people felt they had a free hand.

A number of working people's letters, for instance, pointed out the incorrect actions of A. Komekbayev, chief of the obkom trade and financial organs section.

But their reports were not even checked out. Incidentally, even without checks it was obvious that Komekbayev was abusing the trust of the oblast party organization which had assigned such an important post to him. He clearly took this trust to be a ticket to all kinds of advantages. Although he had a house of his own, he obtained illegally, albeit with the "permission" of the First Secretary A. Askarov, a four-room apartment in the same block as the latter for his family of four. He also provided the families of his three daughters with apartments. Believing that he was beyond the reach of the law, Komekbayev tried to protect people like himself. Illegally he intervened, for instance, in the investigation of a criminal case against Ulukhanyan, a former director of a store accused of embezzling large sums of money.

Relatively recently Komekbayev was dismissed and strictly punished under the party rules. The same has happened to N. Azhimetov, first secretary of Kelesskiy Party Raykom, guilty of indiscretion in resolving individual housing questions. Nor did the plenum participants pass over in silence a detail which is very characteristic of the present situation in the oblast: All this happened only after the intervention of a superior party organ.

In this context the unscrupulous attitude of the obkom and other party committees was resolutely denounced, and they were criticized for lifting responsibility from leaders who messed up a job or compromised themselves. It happens sometimes that the latter are shielded and moved from one post to another, while the opinion of primary party organizations, labor collectives, and warning signals received are disregarded.

The plenum demanded more vigorous action from party committees and soviet and economic organs to eliminate the existing shortcomings. It is time, the speakers said, to stop just paying lip service to the struggle against people who engage in embezzlement, bribery, speculation, and other violations of legality and law and order and to tackle it in earnest. It can only be regarded as alarming that certain groups of criminals held sway for years, acting brazenly and shamelessly, while the competent organs remained passive. The investigation of many criminal cases was dragged out, or completely dropped without any reason. Unscrupulousness and pandering to violators of laws and moral principles were becoming more and more firmly established.

For years, for instance, warning signals about the bad situation with regard to maintaining socialist property at the oblast fruit and vegetable procurement association were reaching the party obkom. The group of plunderers was headed by the association chief himself. Meanwhile the obkom gave him a good reference and initiated the procedure to obtain an individual republic pension for him. A similar situation arose at the oblast union of consumer cooperatives, where misappropriation on a large scale also occurred.

Again and again the Obkom first secretary was mentioned. A. Askarov, who held the post for 7 years, committed errors which grew with the years. In view of this, the plenum relieved him of his duties as first secretary and member of the party obkom bureau because of the serious shortcomings in his work. Obkom Second Secretary V. Nikolayev and Oblispolkom Chairman S. Dzhandosov, both members of the bureau, who spoke at the plenum, self-critically admitted that

they too bear responsibility for the violations of party and state discipline, diminished exactingness toward cadres, and other omissions tolerated by the bureau and its former first secretary.

By electing R. Myrzashev (until recently chairman of the Pavlodar Oblispolkom) as Obkom first secretary, the plenum gave assurances that the oblast party organization will do everything in its power to ensure that it matches up to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee.

After the plenum we met some of its participants. B. Dyatlov, engineer at the Arys railroad depot; K. Rakhimberdiyeva, chief of a hothouse unit on Krasnyy Vostok kolkhoz; O. Kaldybayeva, assistant team leader on Kaplanbek sovkhos, and others said that such a principled discussion of the party obkom's activity had been long overdue. It is impossible to really identify and overcome mistakes if they are being glossed over and the culprits escape responsibility. Total forgiveness, a lax attitude to unworthy actions, papering over of flaws in order to create the impression that all is well--this is what characterized the obkom. The improper style of work caused considerable damage to the common cause.

The CPSU Central Committee demands that abuses of official position and self-satisfied, complacent attitudes be resolutely eradicated. The hard-hitting critical assessment of the activity of the obkom and its former first secretary, our interlocutors declared, will help all the oblast's communists to take a sharper, more self-critical look at their work, enhance the responsibility for the sector with which they have been entrusted, reinforce discipline, and create an atmosphere of high activeness and organization in labor collectives.

CSO: 1830/721

REGIONAL ISSUES

WATER POLLUTION PROBLEMS IN KAZAKHSTAN OUTLINED

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/Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy A. S. Kulenov of East Kazakhstan Electoral Okrug, Kazakh SSR, /director of Ust-Kamenogorsk's V. I. Lenin lead-zinc combine/ at the 2 July afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities/

/Excerpt/ I think that the time has come for the USSR Gosplan to put forward specific and scientifically substantiated proposals on determining the real national economic effect of nature conservation measures and to include this effect in the national economic plan.

The existence of a sophisticated technological base is a decisive factor determining the success of an enterprise's ecological activity. New technology projects aimed at nature conservation are still not given priority in planning and construction. It is impossible to regard as normal the fact that highly efficient autogenous processes practically precluding any pollution of the environment are being introduced only very slowly in nonferrous metallurgy. The process for lead plants was developed more than 10 years ago, it was patented, and licenses were sold to 18 countries abroad. Meanwhile, this process has not been implemented in our own country, despite the fact that both the combine and the institutes (authors of the process and plan) are situated in practically the same spot. Much time was wasted on coordinating the project with the Gosplan, Gosstroy, and the construction ministries. Year after year the project did not receive the necessary volume of capital investment and contracts from the Gosplan and the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. Even today the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work are allowing a lag to occur in the construction of this complex, which is scheduled for commissioning. We consider such attitudes toward the commissioning of particularly important nature conservation projects impermissible.

Take as another example the question of creating reliable systems for the monitoring of discharges. At our combine alone, the fitting of technological processes with permanent monitoring instruments would make it possible to reduce harmful discharges by a further 30-40 percent without any great expenditure.

There is an urgent need to improve both intrasector and state monitoring on the basis of reliable automated systems. Unfortunately, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control are failing to show due initiative in solving this problem.

Comrade deputies! Particular alarm must be expressed about the extremely unfavorable ecological situation in individual regions of our republic. Each year the degree of pollution of underground and surface waters by industrial waste from the chemical plant and chrome compounds plant in Aktyubinsk oblast is rising. The result is that an underground water intake yielding 32,000 cubic meters per day has been closed in the oblast center's industrial zone, water in the wells of Ilek settlement has been polluted, and the threat of pollution hangs over the Kuraylinskiy water intake yielding 75,000 cubic meters per day and the Aktyubinsk water reservoir now under construction. In actual fact, a major industrial city finds itself in a position where its supply of drinking water cannot be guaranteed. And despite this extremely alarming situation, the leadership of the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers has still not approved even design estimate documents for the construction of the first stage of water intake installations.

CSO: 1830/721

REGIONAL ISSUES

RAIL LINES INCAPABLE OF PERFORMING AS EXPECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 February 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Ye. Shaymerdenov, published under the rubric "Railways, an Economic Artery" and the subrubric "We Beat the Drum and Sound the Alarm," entitled "Many Delays Along the Feeder Lines." The article describes serious shortfalls in loading and unloading freight cars at Tselinograd City, the major nexus of the Virgin Lands Railways Administration.

According to Shaymerdenov, as many as 14 percent of the cars loaded and unloaded at Tselinograd in January took too long, and the situation improved little in February. Shaymerdenov blames the problem on marshaling yard inefficiencies, poor organization in general, lack of responsibility and the like. He acknowledges, however, that in many cases railroad workers are simply incapable of doing what they are supposed to do since they lack the material and technical bases to carry out their tasks at planned levels. The equipment needed to clear weather-blocked feeder lines is, for example, almost totally lacking, with negative results for the industries served by them.

RAILWAY EFFORTS OVERCOME HARSH WINTER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word KazTAG article by N. Krivinets entitled "Let Us Reduce the Amount of Time Freight Cars Stand Empty." The article describes ongoing efforts by Pavlodar railway workers to keep the trains running on time and to avoid wasting urgently needed freight car capacity in a harsher than average winter. The article notes that accumulations of ice and snow are blocking many lines and that special brigades are working to clear them and keep them usable. Special organization is also being employed to make up for reduced line capacity and to serve, first and foremost, the major regional industries such as the Ekibastuz mines and associated power plants.

TEMIRTAU SHEET METAL PLANT LARGEST IN SOVIET UNION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by A. Ysymov published under the heading "The White Sheet of Temirtau," entitled "First in the Nation." The article, first in a series, describes the Temirtau Sheet Metal Plant and its leading production technology.

The Temirtau plant, established in 1982 to take advantage of phosphorous iron ores locally, now produces more than half of all Soviet sheet metal (434,000 tons in 1985) and has eliminated Soviet dependence on foreign producers for this vital commodity, especially important for the Soviet Food Program. When complete the plant will produce 750,000 tons or more of product a year including, it is planned, highly economic sheet of only 0.16 to 0.18 mm in thickness. Sheet 0.18 in thickness is already being produced, a major achievement for the young industry.

In his article, Ysymov stresses the complex blend of science and technology that the plant represents and its technical accomplishments that "rival those of plants abroad." Since much of the production at the plant is automatically and electronically controlled, a highly qualified, largely young work force is required. The entire plant complex, one of the very largest in the Soviet Union, comes under the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine.

CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES AT LARGEST SHEET METAL PLANT

[Editorial Report] Alma Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by A. Ysymov, published under the general heading "The White Sheet of Temirtau," entitled "Wings Spread Out Widely." The article is the second in a series on the Temirtau Sheet Metal Plant and describes progress on the second section of the plant.

The Temirtau Sheet Metal Plant, already the largest plant of its kind in the Soviet Union, will, when complete, double Soviet sheet metal capacity. To this end, work is advancing rapidly on the plant's second section which is being brought into production as soon as its various components are created. Ysymov ascribes this success, and the speed with which earlier portions of the plant were completed and put into production, to careful labor organization and a well-structured setting of production goals for carefully coordinated and highly motivated production teams. From Ysymov's account it is clear that the plant enjoys one of the highest priorities in current Soviet planning.

NO FUEL TO HEAT GREENHOUSES IN WINTER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by special reporter Q. Smadiyarov entitled "Great Expense, Little Return." The article looks at the hothouses of Makhambetskiy Rayon of Gur'yev Oblast and the many problems associated with their use.

The greenhouses of Makhambetskiy Rayon, which supplies more than half of Gur'yev Oblast's produce, potatoes and other agricultural products, Smadiyarov states, represent one local response to party demands to intensify food production.

In theory, Smadiyarov continues, greenhouses allow a controlled environment to be maintained for plants to optimize growing conditions, maximize output and maintain year-round production. In theory also, he stresses, the high productivity of greenhouses recovers initial capital investments quickly.

The Makhambetskiy Rayon experience, dating back to the early 1970's, seemed at first to confirm the theories but recently there have been substantial losses instead of expected high profits and greenhouses are now putting operating sovkhozes into the red.

The reason for the change, he discovers, lies in an almost complete failure to support and maintain local greenhouses properly. There are also problems associated with efforts at intensive production in what are actually very small greenhouses. Particularly problematical in this latter context, it turns out, is heat since special furnaces are not available for the relatively small greenhouses being used and the household furnaces adapted to the task have proven inadequate.

Moreover, Smadiyarov shows, most of the furnaces used are oil-fired and the agricultural authorities generally fail to supply the fuel needed to run them. As a result, he laments, greenhouses freeze in winter and whole crops are lost, at tremendous costs to all involved.

AC-DC CONVERSION STATION TO BE BUILT AT EKIBASTUZ

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word brief entitled "The Foundation Has Been Laid." The brief announces the beginning of work on an auxiliary AC-DC conversion station at Ekibastuz. The new station is described as a future component of a 1,500 kilovolt complex "to deliver power to remote rayons."

KAZAKH WORKERS ON SIBERIAN MAIN LINE CONTINUE TRADITION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 1 March 1985 carries on pages 3, 4-5 a 3,200-word article by Qalawbek Tursymqulov entitled "Road Hollowed Out of the Wilderness." The article deals with progress on the now partially operational Baikal-Amur Main Line and Kazakh contributions to its development.

According to Tursymqulov, the first section of the Baikal-Amur Main Line is now complete: 730 kilometers are in use with another 1,500 soon to be accepted. He stresses the importance of this new "road" in a rich but isolated and sparsely populated area and the great difficulty involved in its construction.

Kazakh construction units, Tursymqulov shows, have made a major contribution to what has been achieved so far and will continue to do so in the future. He shows, moreover, that Kazakhs made active contributions to Siberian development long before the current main line was begun.

EDITORIAL ON EFFECTS OF WINTER RAIL SLOWDOWNS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 March 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Increase Rail Transport Productivity." The editorial discusses production dislocations caused by rail freight shortfalls in a severe winter.

These, the editorial begins, are difficult times for republic railways with an extremely difficult winter and lines and equipment still covered with ice and snow. As a result, it goes on the vital freight carrying operations of the railways have been severely impacted and a critical situation has been created. In January and February, for example, the editorial shows, only 49.3 million tons of freight were moved by republic railways, 3.3 percent less than during the same period last year with shortfalls especially severe for nonferrous metals, coal, oil products, building materials (above all cement), grains, chemicals, mineral fertilizers and ferrous metals.

One primary cause for the problem, the editorial suggests, in addition to the immediate influence of bad weather, are slow loading and unloading of freight cars. As a result, the editorial continues, 24-hour norms for freight car turnover were not met in January and February and the problem continues. Another cause of freighting problems, the editorial notes, are poor upkeep of the cars themselves and maintenance inadequacies.

The editorial calls upon all concerned to be more attentive to freight car use and more sensitive with regard to the interconnection of all sectors of the people's economy. The coal and mining industries are singled out for particular criticism.

EQUIPMENT RUSTS AWAY WHILE IRRIGATION PROJECT LAGS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by member of the USSR Journalists Union S. Orazaliyev, published under the rubric "We Sound the Alarm, Urgent Measures Needed," entitled "When Will the Dam Be Complete." The article describes construction problems at the long-delayed Qandysu Reservoir (Tarbagatayskiy Rayon, Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast) and the reasons for them.

There are now, Orazaliyev begins, more than 43 million cubic meters of water in the still uncompleted (section 1 is complete, sections 2 and 3 remain on paper) Qandysu Reservoir and these waters have already begun to transform a dry and water-short region. Water, Orazaliyev continues, will make the steppe bloom and is vital to local economic development. When, he goes on, will the entire Qandysu project be complete and why, plans to the contrary, has work still not even begun on section 2 of the reservoir?

To answer these questions, Orazaliyev looks in detail at the 57th Mobile-Mechanized [Construction] Colony, which completed section 1 of the reservoir and is now charged with completion of sections 2 and 3, and the collective's many problems. He discovers a collective that exists by and large in name only and that is totally incapable of setting about, much less completing such complicated and difficult tasks as the completion of the Qandysu Reservoir.

Equipment sits out in the open, and rusts. There are no repair facilities and no storage for fuel, oil or spare parts. Equipment available is often incomplete. Cadres, particularly trained, specialized cadres, are in short supply and personnel available are often on detachment elsewhere "due to lack of work" in their own collective.

The collective, in short, is incapable of doing its job. Orazaliyev calls for swift help from nearby construction units and the intervention of the authorities to better the situation and get on with an important task.

CADRE TURNOVER PROBLEM WORSENING AT OZEN OIL FIELDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Q. Shalabayev, chief of the administration for Ozen survey operations of the "Mangyshlakneft" Production Union, published under the rubric "Today at the Mangyshlak Territorial Production Complex," entitled "Steel Drills Bite Into the Ground." The article describes ongoing work by Ozen survey workers to meet and exceed plan goals for survey work in a vital region of republic oil development.

Shalabayev stresses that due to hard work and new technology Ozen survey workers are performing their functions well. However, he continues, problems remain including a severe cadre turnover difficulty (up to 50 percent in recent years and apparently worsening), some units that fall, in spite of increased productivity, to fulfill their tasks and problems with equipment, including accidents and serious breakdowns.

PRODUCTION AT BOGATYR COAL MINES UP SHARPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma Ata-SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by reporter B. Zhanymbetov, published under the rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex," entitled "A Powerful Pace." The article describes ongoing efforts at Ekibastuz coal mines to produce the complex's billionth ton of coal this year. As part of this achievement the key Bogatyr open pit mines produced 54.1 million tons of coal in 1984, up sharply over the 49 million tons produced in 1982. Production at the site in January was 4,981,000 tons with further increases planned by year's end.

FINE WOOL SHEEP BRED FOR KAZAKH CONDITIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by F. Mukhamedghaliyev, academician of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the academy's Experimental Biology Institute, published under the rubric "Science, Production Results," entitled "More Productive, More Hardy." The article describes ongoing, long-term efforts by the experimental biology institute to produce hybrid breeds of sheep better suited to local, republic conditions.

Mukhamedghaliyev states that the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Experimental Biology Institute has been carrying out experiments to produce new, more hardy, fine-wooled hybrid sheep bred for Kazakh conditions. These new hybrids produce large quantities of fine wool under the severest of republic climatic conditions and some 110,000 are already found in republic herds, an eventual total of 3-4 million being planned. Other hybrids are being developed to combine high meat output with fine wool productivity and to withstand pasturing in mountain pastures all year round.

LACK OF RETURNS ON IRRIGATION INVESTMENT NOTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 31 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by M. Abughaliyev, published under the rubric "We Sound the Alarm, Urgent Measures Needed," entitled "Where Is the Return on the Investment?" The article deals with irrigation inefficiencies and associated problems in Zaisanskiy Rayon of Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast and the reasons for them. The Zaisan region is in one of repeated droughts that cause considerable difficulty to crops and pastures in the rayon of semiarid, high steppe. To counter such problems and increase local land fertility, major irrigation efforts gone forward in the rayon involving 28,100 hectares of irrigated fields and a large amount of irrigated pasture. Such irrigation projects, Abughaliyev emphasizes, have been very expensive to build and must show an appropriate return for the millions of rubles invested.

However, he goes on, although much effort has been devoted to proper organization on the systems involved and some impressive gains in crop yields have been achieved, results in the rayon have been, by and large, disappointing. Yields, for example, he notes, have not been raised universally and in some cases irrigated fields have exhibited relatively low productivity. Labor organization, Abughaliyev notes, has also been poor with the brigade system needed for efficient irrigation practices often breaking down totally.

Abughaliyev also complains about incomplete projects, shortage of urgently needed raw materials, and many problems with technology and in the plans themselves according to which the irrigation systems of the rayon have been and are being built. In this latter connection, Abughaliyev criticizes oblast planning agencies for ignoring local irrigation problems and for doing little or nothing to help them with planning difficulties.

PROBLEMS OF SYR-DARYA TOO URGENT TO IGNORE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 3, March 1985 carries on pages 157-163 a 3,300-word article by Serik Baykhonov entitled "Syr-Darya waters--a Benefit." The article describes the Syr-Darya region and its many irrigation systems and discusses the major problems facing them as Syr-Darya water flow declines and becomes increasingly mineralized and polluted.

Water, Baykhonov begins, is vital, especially in the second half of the 20th century, an era of growing water shortage. For the last 30 years, he continues, climatic and other environmental changes along the vital Syr-Darya have brought this fact home to Kazakhs. Where once, he notes, there were abundantly flowing Syr-Darya waters and green banks linked with vegetation there are now arid wastelands with no water flow at all in some cases.

To be sure, Baykhonov goes on, there have been compensating changes: the great water reservoirs, hydroelectrical stations and rice and other local agroindustries built up from virtually nothing. But, he continues, the fundamental problem of water and of a deteriorating and troubled Syr-Darya environment remains and is becoming, Baykhonov laments, more critical each passing day.

Looking at the problem in detail in the context of regional environment, ecology and economy, Baykhonov sees the essence of the difficulty in four areas: over- and inefficient use of water resources, outright waste, both locally and regionally, mineralization of Syr-Darya waters due to poorly planned drainage, and growing pollution. On the one level, Baykhonov explains, regional irrigation buildup continues in spite of total water resources that are diminishing, are inadequate to support present systems and may never be as great as they once were, and coefficients of water use continue to decline. On another level, salt content of Syr-Darya waters is now up to 2-3 grams a liter with pollutants supplying other mineral and also harmful organic content. Mineralization and pollution, moreover, Baykhonov shows, are not only changing the river's ecology but are reducing yields from irrigated lands.

Judging from Baykhonov's remarks and what he implies but does not say, the problem of Syr-Darya irrigation and water use may now be a circular one with increased irrigation acreage being developed to compensate for falling yields in existing fields due to mineralization and pollution, the increased acreage in turn worsening the problem by requiring more water and leading to still more mineralization and pollution. Baykhonov even suggests that the proposed Siberian rivers project, if not thought out properly, may also worsen rather than help Syr-Darya ecology and economy.

KOLKHOZ CONSTRUCTION FOUND UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 March 1985 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by O. Bayramgeldiyev, chairman of the Ashkhabad Oblast interkolkhoz construction organization, on shortcomings in the Gavers Rayon interkolkhoz construction organization. It is pointed out that "primarily one might say that the leaders and engineering-technical staff of the Gavers Rayon interkolkhoz construction organization have been approaching their assigned work irresponsibly. There are basic shortcomings in the organization of labor in this organization, and production and work discipline among the workers is weak. One can explain the extremely irresponsible operation of this collective only in this way."

PACE OF RURAL CONSTRUCTION CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 3 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by B. Gulmanov, Turkmen SSR minister of rural construction, pointing out certain shortcomings in the completion of projects. It is noted that "the basic shortcoming in the work of interkolkhoz construction organizations is the increase in the amount of uncompleted construction." It is added that "the amount of uncompleted construction in 1980 was 38.5 million rubles; in 1984, it increased to 69 million rubles: as for the interkolkhoz construction organizations in Garrygala, Gyzyletrek, Gyzylyarbat, Asenguly, Gavers and Sakar Rayons, they have been unable to fulfill construction and installation work without interruption." It is added that in these rayons, plans for putting clubs, public baths, polyclinics and poultryhouses were not met in 1984.

RURAL CONSTRUCTION CONGRESS CONCLUDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 600-word TURMENINFORM report on the conclusion of the Fifth Congress of Interkolkhoz Construction Organizations of the Turkmen SSR. All speakers stressed the need for improvements in the quality and effectiveness of rural construction and asked for reductions in the backlog of uncompleted projects. "Delegates discussed improving the quality of kolkhoz construction and increasing its pace, developing production bases, the further perfecting of basic construction and putting well-constructed buildings in operation." They also discussed the utilization of unexploited reserves. It was noted that an entirely new slate of officers were elected to sit on the Turkmenmezhkolkhozstroy council.

SHORTCOMINGS IN WINTERING OF LIVESTOCK NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 10 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by O. Annamukhammedov, sector director in the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, in which it is pointed out that "as noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 15 January 1985 on the wintering of livestock, there are still places which have permitted basic shortcomings in this work. In January and February the preparation of livestock products at enterprises in Saragt, Garabekevul, Yylanly and other rayons fell. For example, the sale of eggs in Mary Oblast is now 21.4 percent less than in the corresponding period last year." It is added that dairy product production has also dropped due to the livestock not receiving sufficient vitamin and mineral-enriched feed.

INDIAN SCHOLAR INTERVIEWED ON SCIENCE IN CENTRAL ASIA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word interview with Professor B. V. Subbarayappa, a scientific museum worker at the Jawaharlal Nehru Center in Bombay, on his 2-month journey through the Central Asian republics to gather material for a book on scientific developments and economic change in Soviet Central Asia. He noted that "in the book I am writing the great advances and progress in science and technology by the Central Asian republics under Soviet rule, as well as the development of their economic potential, are shown." Stressing the importance of overcoming illiteracy and granting equality to women, he pointed out that "you have achieved a unity between man and nature and the individual and society. I consider this to be a clear example for developing countries."

WORK DISCIPLINE TIED TO COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 March 1985 carries a 1,000-word article by O. Nazarov, chairman of the Ashkhabad Oblast Trade Unions Council, pointing out the importance of the decree "On increasing the role of the workers in the management of collectives, factories administrations are not feeling their great responsibility in fulfilling the law in workers' collectives. It was noted that the collective agreement which is a

very important instrument in the implementation of this law, is not being given enough attention in branches of the food industry, the meat and dairy industry, motor transport and local industry and in many collectives in municipal services operations. In these, the full force of the law is not being exploited in order to reinforce labor and production discipline."

SIZE OF CATTLE HERDS FALLING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 19 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article under the rubric "In the Turkmen SSR People's Control Committee" in which it is noted that due to the poor handling of herds at veterinary treatment posts, "the effectiveness of work done in 1984-1985 fell off significantly from the previous winter. As a result, the death-loss rate of herds increased, as did the number of animals which had to be slaughtered on the spot. These shortcomings emerged on enterprises in Garabekevil, Darganata, Khojambaz, Sayat, Dostluk and Sakar Rayons." It is added that "the basic shortcomings permitted in making preparations for the winter season at oblast enterprises led to a fall in animal productivity."

INDUSTRY FALLING SHORT OF 5-YEAR PLAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 19 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on efforts being made to fulfill industrial quotas of the 5-year plan. Citing a number of successes, it is added that "along with these, one must say that there are still a number of basic shortcomings and that communists or some party organizations have been unable to direct mass concern towards successfully meeting the 5-year plan. The fact that 17 industrial factories were unable to meet their plans in February of this year is proof of this."

REPAIR OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 22 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial criticizing the slow pace of agricultural machinery repair. It is pointed out that "while the pace of technical repair is somewhat higher than in the corresponding period last year, one cannot say that its progress is satisfactory. The repair of seeders, cultivators, mowing machinery and similar agricultural equipment is especially lagging. On enterprises in Mary and Tashauz Oblasts machinery repairs are being made at a slow pace; in other words, only 84-86 percent of tractor repairs have been completed, and only 46-51 percent of the combines. The repair of plows and seeders is lagging significantly in these oblasts."

PROBLEMS NOTED IN COTTON PLANTING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 24 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the fact that last year some cotton plantations produced yields as high as 35-40 centners per hectare. It is noted, however, that "the situation of cotton production on all republic enterprises is not the same. Gross violations of basic agro-technical requirements in the preparations for cotton planting and the planting

itself are being permitted on some kolkhozes and sovkhoses." Problems have appeared in plowing clearing and desalinization work. It is mentioned that "such gross violations of agrotechnical rules are significantly lowering the yield per irrigated hectare." Regions lagging behind last year's pace are primarily in Tashauz Oblast, especially in Mary, Kirov and Garabekevul Rayons.

SLOW PACE OF CONSTRUCTION CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 30 March 1985 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial stating that "there are basic shortcomings in the work of some construction organizations of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Construction. Construction of the most important projects is being dragged out because of this flaw." In addition to delays in industrial construction projects, it is pointed out that "plant reconstruction and putting new power plants into operation are proceeding extremely slowly in some places." A similar situation exists with regard to the construction of residential housing: "shortcomings such as the quality of residential housing, the fact that social and cultural administrations have turned over apartment buildings for use before construction is finished, and the low level of finishing work and plumbing in the apartments are creating legitimate dissatisfaction among the residents."

END

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