

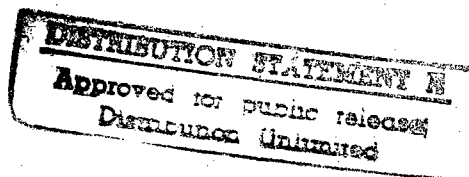
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13 February 1985

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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13 February 1985

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INTERNATIONAL

UGANDA'S DOMESTIC POLICIES, INDEPENDENT COURSE PRAISED

PM230927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent Z. Kadymbekov "Letter from Uganda": "Time to Rebuild"]

[Text] Kampala--Silence reigned over (Kololo) Hill. Only the vultures were moving, cutting through the air like knives as they swooped down. Kampala, set among the hills, seems like a colorful view from a travel brochure. But this impression soon disappears when you see the city from closer up.

Uganda is experiencing a difficult period of rebuilding. This process is being led by the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) headed by its leader, President Milton Obote. In the past, this party led the Ugandan people's struggle for independence, which was achieved in 1962. The following year Uganda was proclaimed a republic. Socioeconomic transformations were begun with the aim of eliminating colonial backwardness as quickly as possible. But 8 years later a military coup nullified all the achievements and threw the country back many years, indeed, many decades.

"Industry, the infrastructure, and the social services sphere were destroyed," Cecilia (Ogval), UPC deputy general secretary, explained. "But the greatest damage was done to agriculture--the Ugandan economy's main sector. For example, the coffee crop, which provides over 90 percent of our foreign currency income was more than halved, cotton production fell to one-eighteenth of its former level, and many processing enterprises closed."

"These problems," my interlocutor continued, "had to be resolved while at the same time waging the struggle to eliminate the antigovernment groupings that were acting in armed opposition to the lawful authorities. In the past 2 or 3 years we have managed to strengthen order in the country and can say with confidence that the bandits lurking in the bushes will soon be eliminated. We are supported by the people, who are aware of the positive changes taking place in Uganda."

...The highway led east to Tororo Province. Around us the fields were turning green, on the hills the tea plantations were in bloom, and an endless line of peasants carrying baskets full of fruit and vegetables were walking along the roadside. This scene, so customary in many African countries, was simply inconceivable in the Uganda of the recent past.

Having adopted a course of reviving agriculture, which employs almost 90 percent of the working population, as quickly as possible, the government announced an increase in the purchase prices for export crops and loans to the peasantry to buy equipment, seeds, and fertilizers. As a result, tea and tobacco production has doubled in the past 2 years and the coffee crop has increased.

But the main thing is that Uganda is once more not only self-sufficient in food but also exports part of its agricultural output to neighboring Kenya and Tanzania. The favorable climate, fertile soil, and abundant moisture make it possible to cultivate the most varied crops all year round in this equatorial country. The development of stockraising is also being proposed.

(Edit Oguti), a farmer in Tororo Province, raises Holstein cattle for meat and milk. As she said, under the dictatorship it would have been difficult to find a chicken, let alone a cow, in the entire district. Ane hoes were worth their weight in gold. Agriculture has now become profitable. The farm in Tororo is considered a model one but is not typical in Uganda, where small-scale farming predominates.

"Peasants are wary people," we were told by (Erisama Kabumvuli), commissioner of the province. "They will not abandon the old ways until you convince them of the advantages of the new. This is why we are propagating the experience of cooperative farms on such a wide scale and describing their achievements. And those achievements are tangible. The supporters of cooperative farms are increasing accordingly."

...On the road to Lake Victoria we came across a convoy of trucks carrying freight from the Kenyan port of Mombasa to Kampala and beyond--to Rwanda and Burundi. After opening the borders with its neighbors, Uganda is again becoming the "crossroads of East Africa." Talks involving the leaders of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda have led to the revival of economic and trade cooperation among the three neighboring countries.

On the ferry across lake Victoria I spoke with Captain (Tomas Seuonmaku).

"We make the crossing twice a week," he said. "It takes 16 hours to get to the port of Mwanza in Tanzania. We carry coffee, corn, pulse crops, and cement. We bring back our imported goods transshipped to Mwanza from Dar-es-Salaam. Ferry shipments work out cheaper and are bound to occupy an important place in our transport system in the future."

The development of ties with other states is one of present-day Uganda's foreign policy aims. However, its determination to pursue an independence course is causing dissatisfaction in the West. As D. Anyoti, minister of information and radio broadcasting, noted in conversation with your IZVESTIYA correspondent, the West quite often distorts events in Uganda in an attempt to depict it as a country torn apart by internal contradictions and also calls the gangs hiding in the bush "guerrilla units." This is a familiar ploy.

Western propaganda attacks the regime, which is pursuing a policy which runs counter to the imperialist monopolies' interests.

"We attach great significance to cooperation with the socialist countries," D. Anyoti said, "and above all with the Soviet Union. We hope for a further deepening and strengthening of all-around Uganda-Soviet relations."

CSO: 1807/187

## INTERNATIONAL

### AFGHAN REBELS LINKED WITH MOSAD

NC161016 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The Indian weekly BLITZ reported that the Israeli Government's spying organization Mosad is actively participating in the training and arming of Afghan counterrevolutionary insurgents. According to BLITZ's report, a number of Afghan counterrevolutionaries arrived in October in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from Islamabad with Pakistani passports. These murderers included all kinds of criminals, who committed numerous murders and subversions on Afghan territory. They were then sent to one of Mosad's recently formed centers in Sri Lanka to be taught terrorism and subversion by Israeli instructors. Our commentator Aleksey Vlasov writes in connection with this report:

The Afghan counterrevolutionaries' cooperation with spy organizations is nothing new. Even though both sides do their best to hide from world social circles the news of the criminal connections between counterrevolutionary insurgents and the Zionists news on this criminal relationship is nevertheless gradually seeping to the world press.

A long time ago it was reported that dozens of Mosad agents are training terrorists in camps for so-called Afghan refugees in Pakistan, who are then to be sent to the DRA. According to admissions by the reliable U.S. magazines NEWSWEEK and TIME, the Israeli spying organizations play an important part in the CIA's covert operations so far as the arming of counterrevolutionary insurgents is concerned. The Israelis also supply information, ammunition, and war materiel to the counterrevolutionary insurgents.

A very logical question that arises is: How can such forces--the Afghan counterrevolutionaries--cooperate with Israel? After all, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries consider themselves to be strugglers for Islam and defenders of the Afghan Muslims, while the Israelis are the most vicious enemies of the Muslims. They have occupied Jerusalem and most ancient Islamic monuments on the West Bank of Jordan, the Gaza Strip, and in the occupied regions of southern Lebanon are being desecrated.

However, if we analyze the operations of both sides more profoundly, it becomes clear that the Zionists and the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have not found each other accidentally. Both were and are servants of one master--U.S. imperialism--and they believe in one God--the U.S. dollar.

From its very inception, the Israeli Government turned into a base for imperialism in the Near East. The Zionists were assigned very specific duties--to do their best in their fight against the growing liberation movement in the

region. The West ensured a continuing military, economic, and political support for the Zionists; and so far it has been paying all the expenses for Israel's aggressive acts. For example, the U.S. Administration plans to grant \$4.1 billion in aid to Israel in 1986. Throughout Israel's history the Americans have extended a total of more than \$30 billion in aid to the Zionists. Israel, in turn, is offering its supererogatory services for the money being spent by Washington for Israel's military machinery. The Zionists are carrying out one aggression after the other in the Near East. Thus, they are implementing the will of the imperialists circles that want the Western world to regain its past colonialist system.

The same imperialist order is also being carried out by the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. They have started an undeclared war against their nation and are trying to revert to the situation that prevailed in the country before the April revolution; that is, a subservient government. Washington has turned the counterrevolutionary insurgents into its own hireling murderers. U.S. imperialism is trying at the hands of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to turn back the wheel of progress in the construction of a new revolutionary society in Democratic Afghanistan and to destroy that country's revolutionary gains. The popular activities of Afghanistan's enemies, like Tel Aviv's expansionist policy, are generously rewarded with dollars.

However, the reason for the Israeli Government's cooperation with the Afghan counterrevolutionaries is not only because they are all hirelings of the U.S. Administration and are fighting, with equal seriousness, against the progressive growth and development of nations; Tel Aviv's leaders blatantly entertain the ideas of founding a great Israel in the Near East. The insane Zionists claim that in order to achieve this goal they should not only occupy vast regions of Arab territories from the banks of the Nile to the banks of the Euphrates, but also place a major part of Africa and Asia under their influence. In this case, Afghanistan too will be included in the area of their interests.

It seems unlikely that the Israelis will be able to find better allies than the Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders. These leaders, who are greedy people devoid of any principle, are prepared to sell their nations' interests (?for a bribe) and to serve anyone who will pay them. As recently reported by the French magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, the Mosad has allocated \$100 million especially for bribing leaders of Afghan counterrevolutionary bands.

It is not accidental that so much is being done to hide the criminal cooperation between the Afghan counterrevolutionary insurgents with Israel's spying organizations. The counterrevolutionary insurgents understand that the revelation of their connections with Tel Aviv will inflict irreparable blows to all their demagogic Islamic allegations. After all, one cannot explain to Muslims how defenders of Islam are receiving money from the Zionists--the most wretched enemies of Islam.

Unity with Tel Aviv reveals the true nature of the counterrevolutionary insurgents. Those who have started an undeclared war against revolutionary workers and farmers will resort to any crime in order to take back what the revolution has snatched out of their clutches.

CSO: 4640/310

## INTERNATIONAL

### SIKH ROLE IN PUNJAB SEPARATIST MOVEMENT DESCRIBED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by ZARYA VOSTOKA political observer Tengiz Gamkrelidze: "India's Grief and Wrath"]

[Excerpts] India is in deep mourning. An enormous land spread over 3.3 million square kilometers--a whole continent!--is enraged and saddened. The villainous murder of the glorious daughter of the Indian people, Indira Gandhi, has been condemned as a crime against the nation.

Grief and rage over the death of Indira Gandhi--these are the feelings now being experienced by hundreds of millions of Indians. Various political parties, business circles, and trade unions have harshly condemned the crime and demand that the guilty be punished. Many public figures and politicians, including those of opposition parties, are unanimous on one thing: that this despicable act is the deed of foreign opponents of an independent India. They have been displeased by Indira Gandhi's foreign policies designed to combat imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, fight against the threat of war and for the preservation of peace. The forces of reaction--both abroad and within the country--rebelled against the social and economic transformations taking place under the leadership of Indira Gandhi.

India's peace-loving policies, conducted under her leadership, won the respect and appreciation of all progressive mankind.

And the hatred of the enemies of peace.

An attempt was made on Indira Gandhi's life. That time, it was successfully thwarted.

Attacks on the integrity and unity of her great country India, a federative republic consisting of 22 states and nine union territories, continue.

...Back in 1885, after the formation in Bombay of the Indian National Congress--the party of national-liberation which still rules in the republic of India--the British administration began to encourage and incite the Muslim reactionary forces against it.

The peoples of Hindustan suffer to this day from the consequences of the British colonizers' policies of kindling religious strife over the course of 2 centuries.

The policy of poisoning religious communities against one another was not a random episode but continued, consciously and deliberately, for the full 2 centuries of British rule in India.

K. Marx wrote: "The Roman divide et impera--'divide and rule'--was the main principle by which Great Britain contrived to retain the Indian empire in its possession for about 150 years. Hatred between different races, tribes, castes, religions, and states...always constituted the vital principle of British rule." Marx's words are fully applicable to the policies of present-day imperialist circles.

An example of the exploitation of religious antagonisms by the British, or by certain forces in the United States and Pakistan in our time, can be seen in the events in the Punjab, where the Sikh religious community numbers tens of millions of adherents.

Sikhism came into being in the 16th century. Those overseas who support the Sikh religious fanatics are dreaming of an India dismembered, weak, and in the grip of turmoil. The United States supports any separatists, whether in Assam, Jammu, the Kashmir, or the Punjab. The absolute majority of the Sikhs understand the provocational nature of the goal of separating the Punjab from India and creating an "independent" Sikh "state of Khalistan." But the separatists won't give up, and the recent bloody events involving the temple in Amritsar demonstrated the danger posed by their plans. Sikh religious extremists who seized a bus near the village of Dhilvan shot seven passengers in cold blood just because they were Hindus. More than once they attempted to assassinate major political and public figures.

A few days ago, the Press Trust of India reported that suspicious persons were arrested in the Punjab and confessed that they had been assigned to organize subversive-terrorist acts in order to destabilize the situation in this strategically vital region of the country as well as the Indian capital city. Weapons and ammunition of foreign manufacture, also large sums of foreign currency, were taken from them.

The Indian newspaper PATRIOT reports that United States intelligence services have worked out what is known as the "Brahmaputra Plan" in another region of India, designed to set up an "independent state" in northeastern India on territory east of the Brahmaputra River. It would serve as a component part of the imperialists' strategy of destabilizing India.

The Press Trust of India, citing the opinion of intelligence circles, reports that the assassination of Indira Gandhi resulted from a carefully planned and profoundly conspiratorial plot. This is indicated by the fact that the assassins penetrated the prime minister's security and were on the grounds of residence that day.

Another confirmation of the version cited by the Press Trust of India is the fact that Indian security forces recently arrested some terrorists who had been brought into Indian territory from abroad with the special mission of physically eliminating prominent state and political figures of the country.

A thorough investigation is being conducted into the assassination of Indira Gandhi. It is already apparent that this villainous crime is part of a preplanned plot. The security organs are questioning one of the assassins of the prime minister, Satvant Singh, a policeman who is in the hospital. As is well-known, another assassin--Beant Singh--was shot at the scene of the crime. A third criminal, apparently, monitored the execution of the plot.

The whole operation of physically eliminating Indira Gandhi was masterminded by a certain major general from Chandigarh, the capital of the Punjab.

According to reports by the Press Trust of India, the enemies of Indian stability and unity are continuing their subversive endeavors. The authorities have been compelled to bring army units into Delhi to help the police prevent religious clashes provoked by hooligan elements. About 150 persons have been killed as a result of the disorders, more than 500 have been wounded, and dozens of homes, automobiles, and buses have been burned. Troops have also been sent to Calcutta. Curfews are in force in Patna, Jammu, and certain other Indian cities.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi called upon the Indian National Congress Party (I) and the country as a whole to "concentrate all efforts on restoring order and calm."

He met with the leaders of the country's main opposition parties--the Communist Party of India, the Janata Party, the Indian National Congress (S), and others. Participants in the meeting expressed profound concern about the religious and community disorders and declared full support for the prime minister's actions. According to reports from United News of India, the other Indian press agency, mass demonstrations were held in front of the United States consulates in Madras and Calcutta.

Indian press commentaries emphasize that the time of the villainous assassination of Indira Gandhi was not chosen at random, since it was obvious that a victory by the Indian National Congress Party (I) in the upcoming elections was virtually a certainty.

It is also certain that neither the Indian people, the peoples of the world, nor history will ever forgive the assassins and those who guided their hand in this villainous crime. Not today nor in the future.

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CSO: 1807/131

INTERNATIONAL

NTS ATTEMPTS TO SUBVERT SOVIET SEAMEN ABROAD REPORTED

Moscow VODNYI TRANSPORT in Russian 27 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by S. Yermolayev: "Edik in Search of a Feed Trough: Truth vs Lies"]

[Text] People are accustomed to seeing Soviet seamen in the Canary Islands. Many vessels flying our flag stop at Las Palmas. It was there on the beach at Las Palmas where our seamen from the fishing trawler V. Adonkin were approached by a young man. He began speaking pure Russian and introduced himself:

"I am Edward Ginzburg, correspondent...."

We shall not go on with what he said, because only his first and last names were authentic. Beginning with the word "correspondent," he was lying. Ginzburg has told various people different things about himself, and he has always lied.

Where did Ginzburg Come From?

He introduced himself to the Soviet seamen (and many of our seamen have seen him at numerous ports in Western Europe) as a "friend" who was to open their eyes to what he called the "terrible life with no rights" in the USSR, as a "fighter for a free Russia." Ginzburg explained his fluency in the Russian language by saying that he had previously lived in the Soviet Union but had left for the West in order to "fight for the Russian people's happiness."

Ginsburg tells something different to the American secret services and their West German and immigrant toadies. He says that in the USSR he was the "founder of the democratic movement in Russia," no more and no less. Ginzburg tells nightmarish stories about how he spent time in a Soviet prison for his political convictions, about how he later continued "to heroically oppose the state system in the USSR," and only when threatened with a new arrest, was forced to leave--practically to escape--to the West. All of this is a lie.

Edward Ginzburg was born in Moscow in 1932. He worked as an assistant projectionist at the Mosfil'm motion picture studio. He never spent time in any Soviet prison (he was arrested in the West, but more about this somewhat later). There was nothing wrong with his life. About the age of 40, however, Ginzburg was suddenly taken with a passionate desire to be united with some Israeli relatives he came up with. He felt a compelling call from the "land of his forefathers," you see. No one was keeping Ginzburg from leaving, of course (What reason could there be for doing so?), and in 1972 he left without incident for the "Promised Land." The "patriotism" of the newly hatched Israeli rapidly dissipated, however, when Edik learned that under the laws of the Zionist State he would have to serve in the Army, despite his 40 years.

Serving in the Israeli Army would be exhausting, Edik sensibly reasoned. Even worse, it would be dangerous. Israel is in a state of continuous confrontation with its Arab neighbors, after all, and unleashes aggressive wars against them from time to time. It is mainly peaceful citizens of the Arab nations who die in those wars, of course, but the Israeli Army also suffers casualties. That prospect did not suit Ginzburg at all! Besides, what did Israel and all its innards mean to him! Writer Leonid Leonov has aptly stated that the sense of a homeland is alien to vagrants and parasites. There is no homeland anywhere for the likes of Ginzburg. He was attracted by the easy life. It did not matter where....

Edik fussed for awhile and then made his way to the FRG. There were enough assistant projectionists there, of course, so there could be no thought of returning to his former occupation. And Ginzburg did not even try to do so. He dreamt of something else, of becoming one of those who, as he knew very well from the Soviet press, live at the trough of the CIA and are occupied in slandering the USSR. It turned out to be extremely difficult to push ones way through to the trough, however.

Edik developed a busy job. He established contacts with Radio Liberty and then with the NTS, which is the abbreviation for Popular Labor Alliance (narodno-trudovoy soyuz), a mob of inveterate anti-Soviets from among the reactionary-minded immigrants. All of these (offices) are under the American CIA, and it is the CIA which decides where to assign what turncoat.

In the opinion of the CIA, Edward Ginzburg had no value whatsoever. It is certainly clear how Edik saw himself in his dreams, when he moved to the West--as chief of the Russian Department of Voice of America, as a "writer" or as something else, but the fact is that he was given no profitable position.

Nor did the story of his imaginary anti-Soviet "feats" in the USSR, which Edik loudly publicized, work for him. In the close circle of turncoats, the members of which fight desperately for Judas's 30 pieces of gold (preferable in dollars), they know very well that in the USSR Ginzburg worked peacefully at Mosfil'm and that he cannot force his head into a martyr's crown for serving time as a result of any sort of criminal case. In short, no one accepted Ginzburg as the "founder of the democratic movement in Russia." And since this was so, they did not shower him with dollars.

Trifling amounts did fall his way, but he had to have some way to earn his daily bread. Edik got the idea that one has to earn a place at the trough, and he began currying favor. He began making noisy scenes in an attempt to attract as much attention as possible. When the USSR's mixed team was playing at the World Hockey Championship in Vienna in 1979, for example, Ginzburg yelled anti-Soviet slogans at the top of his voice and distributed leaflets in the stadium. Under Austrian laws this kind of behavior is classified as hooliganism. Edik was arrested by the police and given ten days in jail.

#### A Promotion for Hooliganism

You know, of course, that this is considered a merit in the world of the professional anti-Soviets. After a number of such scandals, Ginzburg was finally given a "more responsible" job, which he still holds. It consists in distributing anti-Soviet trash among Soviet seamen on foreign cruises.

And so, a man, no longer young, approached some of our boys from the trawler "V. Adonkin" on 5 April 1984 on the beach at Las Palmas. He introduced himself in good Russian:

"Edward Ginzburg, correspondent for the newspaper VAKHTA...."

He attempted to force some vile anti-Soviet leaflets upon them, but our seamen, outstanding Soviet fellows, naturally rejected the foul act of provocation. Ginzburg's vile character had immediately become clear to them. They knew the best thing to do.... But no. No. While our seamen were abroad they could not properly teach their former fellow countrymen what he, in all conscience, deserved, of course. There was no need for that, however. Ginzburg is a hopeless coward, and when they told him to destroy that filth, he immediately tore all of the sheets up and buried them. The seamen even photographed Edik "in the act," so to speak, laughing as they did so. And he did nothing. He just endured it. Edik would have done nothing, had they spat in his face.

He was not suffering especially, however,. Did you think that he is conscientiously serving the NTS people (the word "conscientiously" is perhaps not really appropriate here, however)? Nothing of the kind! and Ginzburg is not such a fool that he would tell his bosses about the incident on the beach....

Incidentally, a word about his bosses. Edik is of no direct interest to the Americans in the CIA, of course. He is too small a fry for them. Ginzburg "works" for the NTS, while the leaders of NTS in turn, serve the Americans. The NTS did not always serve them, however. Soon after that white immigrant organization was formed, back before the war, the NTS people became the toadies of the Gestapo. Its leaders, who loudly proclaimed that they were "behind Russia," were actually serving Hitler faithfully. He wanted to erase Russia from the map of the world and to destroy the Russian people. As the song goes, however, Baron von der Smug got hit with a Russian slug....

After sitting out the collapse of the Third Reich, the NTS members still intact began serving first the British and then the Americans. They had to change

some of their slogans to be sure, and to hide some of their medals. V. Poren-skiy, one of the leaders of the NTS, had a reputation in the Hitlerite Reich as a "specialist on the European question," and was a persecutor and massacrer of minorities, to put it bluntly. Other immigrant Fuhrers followed after him. The arms of most of them were soaked to the elbow in the blood of Soviet partisans, prisoners of war and peaceful residents of temporarily occupied Soviet territory. The bandits from the NTS now changed their colors to those of "fighters for democracy and for human rights." They remained essentially the same, however--anti-Soviet. Yesterday the Gestapo, today the CIA--the objective of the bosses remains the same (even though unattainable)--to destroy Socialism.

"Heil Dollar!"

And once again, various louses are gathering for a "crusade" at the call of extreme imperialist reaction. The earlier white immigrants, yesterday's Vlasov's followers and today's escapees to the "Promised Land" shout "Heil dollar!" in touching unison.

There may be fanatics among the rabble which has rallied beneath the tattered and dirty banner of the NTS, I do not know, but Edik Ginzburg is not a fanatic, at any rate. He is only interested in snatching his piece of the pie. He will not hesitate to do anything either in his "work" or in his personal life. Ginzburg had the patronage of Georgiy von Shlippe, a co-worker in the Russian department of Radio Liberty, and lived in the latter's home for several years. And what happened? He cuckolded his benefactor and became intimate, as they say, with the latter's wife, Irina Sergeyevna.

The NTS pays for his travels to West European ports. And Ginzburg deceives also the NTS people. He writes reports about the "terrible difficulties" he experiences in foisting the "literature" upon the Soviet seamen, but reports that he has still succeeded in palming off so much of it and in "propagandizing" so many of them. And it is all lies.

Edik rapidly became convinced that the our seamen are not anxious to stuff their pockets with NTS trash and do not want to hear propaganda "for the free West." So, Edik began simply discarding the leaflets which, according to NTS plans, were supposed to sail to the USSR on some vessel, and to put in the reports what his bosses wanted to hear. Ginzburg does the same sort of doctoring of financial reports.

He is tormented by a political inferiority complex and sincerely believes that he has been unjustly passed over. Just why is he not sitting in some comfortable office at Radio Liberty or in the editorial office of some anti-Soviet leaflet like the other turncoats? Why is it that he, a man in his sixties, is forced to hang around warfs, to lie and wait for seamen at the port exit, at a taxi stand, in a park, on the beach, at a store or a movie theater? And so, Edward Ginzberg writes his fake reports about how he has lured and won over one more, two, three, ten, a thousand more seamen....

In general, however, the NTS is doing the very same thing. It is making a fool of its bosses in the CIA, convincing them that the USSR is practically reeling

under the blows of the NTS. I do not know whether their bosses believe them, but they provide the money for the parasitic existence of the entire gang. For now, at least.

11499

CSO: 1807/165

INTERNATIONAL

WORK OF AIRPORT BORDER GUARDS UNCOVERING CONTRABAND DESCRIBED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by V. Tarasenko: "The Border at the Boarding Ramp. A Report from the Pulkovo Airport Customs House"]

[Text] It is precisely here, 20 kilometers away from Nevskiy Prospekt at the Pulkovo Airport, that the state border of the USSR is located. Here, there are no border markers, barriers or control-trace strips. Everywhere, there is soft lighting, comfortable furniture and conveniences. Nevertheless, this is a very real USSR state border, guarded by border guards. Together with them, the officers of the Pulkovo customs are fulfilling their difficult duty. Their task is to protect the interests of our state's foreign trade.

"Welcome" -- the gates of our country are wide open for foreign guests, be they tourists, businessmen, actors, or sportsmen. As hospitable hosts should, we greet our guests in a friendly manner, since we understand that after a trip they want to rest as soon as possible. The border and custom formalities do not take long. A border guard quickly checks the passport, and an inspector is already familiarizing himself with the customs declaration (which is, by the way, one of the simplest in the world) filled out by the passenger; he [the inspector] looks through the luggage and -- have a nice trip!

Of course, this is only in the event that the passenger does not intend to violate Soviet laws, and his luggage is not brimming with "gifts" which are, naturally, not mentioned in the customs declaration.

One foreign woman arrived to Leningrad for a few days. However, she brought enough boxes with paper napkins to open a small kiosk. However, the "neatnik" was not so lucky. First, she had to pretend being surprised, then remorseful, when the napkins turned out not to be napkins at all. She had, as the emotionless report stated, "under the untampered factory packaging of the boxes, literature in the languages of the peoples of the USSR was discovered, which is prohibited for import into our country."

A French tourist, S. (Benichmol), tried to smuggle vicious Zionist writings into our country, having inserted them into a special body belt. An

American, G. (Berryside), brought 527 copies of religious literature. Two Danish tourists, H. (Nachmani) and (Ts. Garbarsch), securely hid, from their point of view, magazines, booklets and newspapers that were hostile to us in their content and full of slander. However, it was useless. The watchfulness of the customs inspector, once again, became a reliable protection against the penetration of people with bad intentions or, plainly put ideological saboteurs into our country. These people were shown the door.

It is a shame that there are still such individual foreigners who, being misled by anti-Soviet organizations, agree to undertake such ugly missions; by becoming the middlemen, they deprive themselves of the possibility to get to know the Soviet people better and to familiarize themselves with our wonderful country.

Remember how much effort writers of the past put in in creating the image of a smuggler--a courageous sailor and a conqueror of mountain gorges. Now, times have changed. Today, the smugglers are devoid of any romanticism. They have traded their unseaworthy boat for comfortable sea and air vessels; they prefer a legal route through the border to the secret path among sheer rocks. It is with them that the customs officers carry out their intense duel. Here are a few more recent examples of cunning tricks by some people, and the insight and irreproachable fulfillment of duty by others.

A guest of our country showed up for the check-in with a bicycle tire casually strapped over his shoulder. As usual, an inner tube was inserted into it. However, the inspector noticed that the tire thickness was not even. It turned out to be filled with a medication that is in short supply. A foreign student, studying in one of Leningrad's vuzes, hid 300 packs of photographic paper in his suitcase when flying home for a vacation. A true cleverness was demonstrated by a Western tourist, who placed several golden rings inside the handle of an ordinary electric iron.

A passenger, flying to Vienna for permanent residence, presented her luggage for inspection. Among other things, there was a woolen rug, an unspectacular dress with embroidery and a lace shawl. At first sight, the most ordinary things. However, customs officer O. Chernyayeva's intuition told her that these are the very items she should pay special attention to. Later, with the assistance of experts, it was determined that the rug, dress and shawl are of historical artistic value, and their cost exceeds 1000 rubles.

The state Ermitage Museum was given a collection of antique badges, which a tourist from the U.S. tried to carry through on his hat as if they were of the ordinary tourist variety. This riddle was solved by A. Vorob'yev, the chief of the department.

As far as irons, tires, lighters, innocent matreshkas [dolls], massage brushes and other items used by smugglers for their ventures are concerned, they enrich the exhibit of a different museum that is located inside the Pulkovo Airport, and which is, for obvious reasons, closed to public. This museum is the result of a thorough and tireless labor, and the high degree

of professionalism of the customs officers. It is an excellent practical and methodological aid for young customs officers.

"It has been 10 years since the post was transformed into the Pulkovo Customs [Office]," says A.N. Belonogov, the deputy chief. "During this period, a number of changes have taken place. Now, we have a variety of devices to search for contraband. We have accumulated a wealth of experience. This is largely a merit of our officers, among whom there are people of different professions -- philologists, lawyers, psychologists and engineers. Each one of them clearly understands his personal responsibility for protecting the economic interests of the Soviet state. It is precisely one's understanding of his higher duty that provides the best assistance in our work."

Customs work does not tolerate any fuss. Still, sometimes one has just minutes to make the right decision. An airplane cannot be held back for no reason. The schedule of the foreign flights is the schedule for customs work. During the summer time, it is especially intense; sometimes, the international sector of the Pulkovo Airport is bustling and crowded. Every year, there are more flights, and the aircraft are more capacious. When Pulkovo Airport first opened, their main aircraft was a 76-seat TU-134; now, the IL-86 can transport 350 passengers. From Leningrad, aircrafts have flights to 27 cities in 19 foreign countries. There are days when Pulkovo serves 3000-4000 passengers from international flights. However, the customs work area has remained the same, and the customs officers are short of service premises. Naturally, this creates definite difficulties for them, and additional inconveniences for the passengers. This is why it is desirable that the construction workers and the workers of the Leningrad Administration of Civil Aviation, complete more quickly the reconstruction of the old Pulkovo Airport, where a portion of the international flights will be moved. This will allow them to improve the procedures and methods of control, improve inspection techniques and improve the quality of customs operations.

Of course, it is especially important that this occur before Aeroflot's intensive transport begins of participants and guests to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which will take place in Moscow during the summer.

In spite of the late hour, the customs hall is still filled with multi-lingual voices, wishes of pleasant journey and exclamations of greetings. Courteous and neat, the customs service inspectors A. Ovoling, A. Kolesnikov, V. Koloshits, R. Shcherbakova and others, are at the stands that are their work place. They are working efficiently and quickly. The working day of Pulkovo Airport continues. [in bold].

12404

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INTERNATIONAL

'PSYCHOLOGIZATION' OF WESTERN PROPAGANDA EFFORTS EXAMINED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 10, Oct 84 (signed to press 18 Oct 84) pp 63-67

[Article by Docent L. Baytkunene, candidate of psychologic sciences: "Psychotechnical Means of Bourgeois Propaganda"]

[Text] "Not averse to lies and slander, bourgeois propaganda seeks to blacken the socialist system and to undermine the social-political and ideological unity of our society" (Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of 14-15 June 1983. Stenographic report. Moscow 1983, p 189). To this end, the otherwise powerful bourgeois propaganda apparatus is expanding and reorganizing. Methods of subversive activity are being revived, which once received the name of "psychological warfare."

In the contemporary bourgeois political literature, a great deal of attention is being given to social and psychological aspects of propaganda. The psychologization of bourgeois propaganda and its desire to influence not so much the mind as the emotions of man and the sphere of the unconscious, turning to current stereotypes and playing on all manner of philistine attitudes and prejudices constitute undoubtedly one of the characteristic features of today (see Bikkenin, N.B., "Sotsialisticheskaya ideologiya" [Socialist Ideology]. Moscow, 1983).

As we know, public opinion is formed under the influence of two sources: the theoretical views and the stereotypes of the everyday consciousness. Bourgeois sociologists and politologists define propaganda as the "art of making people to do what they would not do if they had all the facts at their disposal pertaining to this or that situation." "Not the aim but the method," G. Lasswell, one of these politologists writes. "distinguishes control over people with the aid of propaganda from control over them with the aid, for example, of coercion, boycott, bribery and other such means of social control. Propaganda relies on symbols for the attainment of its aim--manipulation of the attitude of the group toward its surroundings" (ibidem, pp 170-171).

Thus bourgeois sociologists do not hide the main aspect: they look upon propaganda as the manipulation of the consciousness, carefully bypassing in this connection the question of its social character and ideological sources

and interests. Such an approach pursues the aim of achieving effectiveness of propaganda, regardless of its correspondence to reality.

"The nature of propaganda," asserts R.S. Lambert, another politologist, "consists of causing people to do or to think that which they have not been doing or thinking on their own.... The main significance is not whether the propagandized material corresponds to reality, but whether it is possible for those whom it is necessary to exert an influence on to believe propaganda conclusions and to operate in conformity with them." They explain: "Propaganda which does not bring action in its wake is basically failed propaganda" (Bikkenin, N.B., "Character of Ideology and Type of Propaganda."-- Voprosy Filosofii, No 11, 1975, p 23). They elaborate: It is not necessary to inform people but to manipulatively influence them. And a new principle is developed for this: successful manipulation must be carried out through the means of illusion. In order to create such an illusion, new methods and new techniques are invented and as a result a new type of impelling influence appears: propaganda--psychological warfare. Due to this, diametrically opposite types of propaganda exist in the contemporary world: socialist and bourgeois.

The aim of bourgeois propaganda is to influence not so much the intelligence as the sphere of the unconscious; playing on all manner of philistine moods and prejudices. The psychologization of bourgeois propaganda attests to changes in the forms of its activity, borrowing from advertising experience of psychological handling of the consumer, depriving him of the ability to make a conscious choice. Such a turning of propaganda to psychotechnical means, the fomenting of philistine attitudes and all manner of prejudices and the creation of certain brands of political demagoguery speak of the deep ideological crisis of capitalism, of absence of ideals capable of inspiring and rallying the people and of utilization of most diverse means and tools for increasing one's influence and dissemination of ideological concepts for one's class purposes and for strengthening a historically outlived social system.

The socialist [propaganda] stands in opposition to the manipulative nature of bourgeois propaganda. Its revolutionary goal is to reveal most fully the human in man and to so change the conditions of his life that a rich and multi-dimensional personality is formed. Socialist propaganda proclaims through different means, both emotional and rational, the connection with humanist traditions of the past and exalts in man the power of his spirit and the moral qualities affirming man as the real creator of life and himself. By solving the problems of raising the consciousness of the masses, disseminating scientific knowledge and raising the level of thinking, labor and behavior, socialist propaganda bolsters the power of the people and the state as a whole: "The strength of our system lies in the consciousness of the masses" ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress]. Moscow, 1976, p 71).

In order to understand more deeply the techniques and methods of bourgeois propaganda, their influence on motivation of behavior and the creation of anticommunist myths and social illusions, let us examine the characteristics of the concepts "image" and "stereotypes" as [being] a single psychological

mechanism of forming mass consciousness. And also--as basic mechanisms for reflecting reality in the everyday consciousness of people.

Within the framework of the manipulative approach to propaganda, as shown by historical experience, rather broad possibilities exist for working on the consciousness of the masses and introducing into everyday usage a necessary model of human behavior, and so forth. We should particularly keep in mind certain features of social psychology: the capacity of people to become habituated to false political judgments, which with time acquire for man the character of immutable axioms and thus influencing to a greater or lesser degree other spheres of his consciousness. The consciousness may be prepared for any, even exceptionally clumsy, antihumane ideological actions on the basis of well-falsified facts and conclusions if they are previously placed into habitual patterns of thinking corresponding to the aims of the propaganda.

By selecting facts in a certain way and giving them out as being objective, various social illusions and anticommunist myths are created.

In most foreign writings, "image" (English--the creation, building of images) is interpreted as the influence on behavior motivation, or is described as its practical employment in the sphere of advertising and propaganda. Politicians have become seriously interested in "image": not a single election campaign in the United States is conducted without running the political candidates of the bourgeois parties through the "image of the candidates," the "image of the President" and so on.

The original idea of an "image" as an artificially created figure that operates at the subconscious level in the human psyche, has now found practical embodiment in bourgeois ideology. An "image of Russia," an "image of American democracy," an "image of the Soviet threat" and so forth, have been created and maintained.

The "image" is a commonplace phenomenon of the consciousness in the process of distortion (both in a positive and in a negative sense) of individual phenomena of nature, social life and personality. It is precisely this trait of the human psyche that the ruling class has skillfully grasped in its interest. The "image" in a certain sense always represents a "semifinished product," that is, it provides definite directions for "conjecturing" in accordance with existing social experience. The "image" is always understated, incomplete, encouraging thereby the activity of the imagination.

Bourgeois propaganda and advertising try to direct the imagination of the masses in such a way as to facilitate the inculcation of a positive attitude toward a world that corresponds to the class interest of the bourgeoisie. Thus to form an "image" means to create a certain direction in the mass consciousness and to build false ideas of phenomena that are radically different from the real.

The "image of the President," for example, includes such characteristics of the individual: tough, decisive, constructive, capable of changing a certain order, resolving social contradictions and so on. In accordance with this,

the style of dress, manner and the President's smiles--father, friend, great politician and so forth, are developed.

The "image" and means of its formation are constantly updated depending on the specific political situation or the demand for this or that product. For this reason, the "image" is a picture representing a concrete phenomenon, a specific product, a specific personality, a specific state where the main thing is not what exists in reality but rather that which we want to see, that which we need. For this reason, correspondence with reality may be purely external. Abstractness of the "image," flexibility and plasticity in reconstructions possess great power of influence over the mass consciousness. An "image" is shattered only through direct collision with experience, but prior to this it displays viability despite constant change of its concrete forms. This is why propaganda institutes, thousands of advertising agencies and hundreds of various firms and institutions successfully exist as creators of "images."

If the "image" possesses the characteristic of changeability as an image, as a need for play in the activity of the imagination, then another phenomenon of everyday consciousness--the "stereotype"--creates stability in a person's life style. The stereotype is characterized by qualities that are directly opposing, yet complementary to the image.

The term "stereotype" was introduced by W. Lippman, an American sociologist. He wrote: "We are told about the world before we even see it. We imagine many things prior to learning about them through experience" (W. Lippman, "Public Opinion." New York, 1965, p 59). Stereotypization is one of the ways of putting things into categories. Here the negative or positive characteristics of phenomena are emphasized, and the formed preconceived ideas are emotionally colored. A stereotype is a collection of preconceived generalizations toward a person or a group of people. Thanks to the stereotype, man in the process of becoming aware of the surrounding world puts the diversity of the world into certain categories and thereby makes perception, understanding and evaluation of surrounding phenomena easier for himself.

The stereotype is not neutral. It contains in itself an evaluative method in the form of a direction, an emotional attitude and is therefore always socially determined: expressing the feelings of the individual, his system of values, the stereotype is related to group values and group feelings. Hence the conclusion of the possible unity of the stereotypes of these or those social groups, primarily that of classes, as well as of the unity of perception within the framework of these or those social institutions and social systems.

A stereotype is extremely stable; it either does not change at all or it yields to change with great difficulty even in the case of collision with evidence. The destruction of a stereotype as the result of repeated collision with reality is in part the collapse of a world view. Initially stereotypes may arise naturally and spontaneously in contacts, in the acquisition of the experience of other people, groups, generations. An established stereotype in practice does not yield to operative correction. Inasmuch as the stereotype

is perceived ready-made, since it does not require any "thinking," it is assured of quick readiness for action. The stereotype is not created by the individual himself but by the social group to which the individual belongs. In adopting this or that stereotype, the individual uncritically relies on the social experience of the people surrounding his group.

For example, an "image" is created in a person--the positive image of a politician acting for the good of all mankind, and simultaneously a stereotype is formed of the incompatibility of such activity with the conditions of socialism, where, they say, any freedom is suppressed, where a person has no rights.... Another technique is keeping quiet about facts that characterize socialism in a positive light, and provide publicity and vividness for information required for a certain purpose. "The passenger airliner was shot down by Soviet fighter planes...." Naturally nothing is said about the fact that this airliner was on a spy mission. No one raises the question as to what sort of plane this was or why it was knocked down. Such presentation of information thus creates the "image" of the Soviet Union as an aggressor.

The stereotype is inadequate. W. Lippman compared it to prejudice effectively controlling the entire process of perception. By simplifying and neutralizing the features of each phenomenon, stereotypization concretely loses its historical meaning and the specific character of these phenomena. Stereotypes maximally emotionalize agitation and contribute to the provision of an immediate tactical success of the agitating action. Manipulation in the given case serves as one of the means of social control over the consciousness and behavior of the individual on the basis of creation of distorted, perverse ideas of reality and by means of detachment of consciousness from social reality.

Bourgeois propaganda always exploits everything that is dead, obsolete and tries to preserve prejudices and illusions which spontaneously arise in the capitalist way of life. Today bourgeois propaganda, not satisfied with the preservation of spontaneously created prejudices, deliberately introduces with the aid of the mass media certain stereotypes of mass consciousness and behavior which have to be added to the arsenal of prejudices.

The intensive use of stereotypes in bourgeois propaganda is aimed at the creation of distorted, untrue ideas of reality both of the world of capitalism and of socialism for the purpose of retaining the awareness of the masses at the everyday level.

The stereotype and the "image" are mechanisms for influencing the everyday consciousness of the masses and their psychology. They can supplement each other and be widely used by bourgeois propaganda in the solution of the practical problems of the current ideological struggle. To check the development of class consciousness of the workers in capitalist countries, to maintain their thinking and culture at the standard everyday level, to separate their cognition of the real developmental laws of society, to control and manipulate the needs and interests of people in the direction needed for the ruling class--these are the basic tasks of bourgeois ideology and the techniques and methods of propaganda suitable for it.

The reliance of bourgeois propaganda on fomenting philistine attitudes and all manner of prejudices, on the creation of certain cliches of perception and thinking and on the cultivation of an illusory consciousness by means of political demagoguery is first of all testimony of the deep ideological crisis of capitalism. The absence of a general positive ideological program and of ideals capable of inspiring and uniting the people, is powerfully compensated by the extensive ramification of the means of propaganda, making it possible to speculate on problems of real meaning and importance. The possibilities of contemporary bourgeois propaganda must not be underestimated or considered in isolation from those general measures that are undertaken by state-monopoly capital for strengthening social and political maneuvering for the purpose of mitigating the very acute internal contradictions and crisis situations and using for their needs the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

One of the proponents of "psychological warfare" J. Thomas (U.S.) wrote: "Propaganda is nonviolent aggression and is therefore acceptable as an alternative of its direct, violent variety" (Yu. Kashlev and Yu. Kolosov, "Psychological Warfare"--A Weapon of Reaction"--MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN', No 9, 1982, p 79). But the line of demarcation between "psychological warfare" and open military conflicts is quite relative. And it is no accident that in the 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law it was noted that the practice of interference in any manner of form in the affairs of another state leads to the creation of situations which establish a threat to international peace and security.

Soviet propaganda responds to the attacks of the imperialist means of mass propaganda with truthful information whose aim is to cultivate the consciousness of a person. Communists believe that manipulation of the consciousness of people is building on sand. Communists follow Lenin's assertion that our state is strong because of the consciousness of the masses.

Did not this path prove its strength, for example, during the time of the Great Patriotic War when the Hitlerites disseminated bare-faced lies, while Soviet propaganda stated the truth and tempered patriots? We all know the result. Fascist propaganda failed when it became a manifest lie of Goebbel's manipulations. This helped to crush Hitlerite fascism. This serves as an example for the future.

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7697

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## INTERNATIONAL

### VATICAN'S 'PROCAPITALIST' STAND SCORED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russian 1 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Docent P. Vdovichenko, candidate of philosophic sciences, Grodno State Medical Institute: "Whom Are They Are Protecting?"

[Excerpts] Clerical propaganda persistently propounds the thought that the Catholic Church and its international center, the Vatican, are allegedly protectors of workers' interests. But the facts show the groundlessness of the claims of the Vatican's rulers. Through the numerous assurances of protection of the poor and the zigzags of the policy conducted by the apostolic capital, there can be seen an unflinching desire to preserve the power of the exploiters and to convince believers of its indestructibility.

The Catholic Church in bourgeois countries a long time ago had closely allied itself with monopolies. It owns millions of hectares of land and tremendous capital. The tiny Vatican state has become an immensely large capitalist trust which multiplies its wealth through investments abroad. The Vatican's currency and gold fund alone amount to in excess of 10 billion dollars. For this reason it is natural that the interests of the Catholic Church as a large owner of capital cannot coincide with the interests of the exploited classes, while the fear of losing the accumulated wealth plays a prominent role in the struggle of the church's top people against the revolutionary movement and the communist reorganization of society.

Back in the middle of the last century, as K. Marx and F. Engels have pointed out, the Roman Pope, in an alliance with all the reactionary forces unleashed a "holy persecution" of communism, which became one of the basic problems of the Catholic Church. In opposition to scientific communism, a religious doctrine was set forth of social order formulated in 1891 with reference to the conditions of capitalism by Pope Leo XIII in the encyclical "On New Things." In essence, it boils down to the following. The right of private property exists due to God's Will. The same Will established such a "natural" order so that society would be divided into the exploited and the exploiters. The reason for exploitation and class oppression is, it was said, the sinfulness of people.

Thus the chief aim of Catholic doctrine is, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, to reconcile workers to class oppressions, "to break them free of revolutionary

actions, to undermine their evolutionary mood and to break down their revolutionary resolve."

The basic ideas of this doctrine have been repeated up to the present time without significant changes in papal documents and works of Catholic sociologists. The Vatican has constantly worked together with the most reactionary political regimes and supported their criminal acts. The alliance of the top people of the Catholic Church with fascist rulers presents a particularly ominous appearance. Such Roman popes as Pius XI and Pius XII saw in the triumph of fascist regimes salvation of the old world from communism. The first treaty concluded by Hitler who had come to power in 1933, bringing his government out of foreign political isolation, was a concordat with the Vatican. Pius XI promised the dictator not to protest against the reprisals of the Hitlerites "against communists, socialists and Jews or even against certain Catholic organizations" and thus actually contributed to the destruction of millions of people.

The Vatican instructed the Catholic clergy of the entire world to give moral support to Hitler, who counseled his cutthroats, on invading Soviet territory, to fight courageously against the "Bolshevist dragon."

Catholic priests on the Soviet territory temporarily occupied by the fascist ideologically supported Hitler's invaders. And some of the priests tracked down partisan messengers and underground workers, served as informers and disseminated Nazi literature.

Some priests, carrying out the instructions of the Vatican's leaders, continued antipeople's activities even after the invaders had been expelled: they conducted antisoviet propaganda and cooperated with terrorist bands.

But no matter how the Catholic top leadership attempted to "crush and defeat the forces of communism," its sinister designs failed. It is natural that the Pope of the Catholic Church approved with satisfaction the creation of the aggressive NATO bloc in 1949, aimed, as we know, primarily against the Soviet Union. The principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems was rejected by the Vatican as a "communist idea."

The Vatican applied all efforts to save the fascist executioners from court and deserved retribution. Thousands of military criminals escaped punishment due to the protection of the Vatican, which supplied them with fictitious documents and moved them surreptitiously to Spain, Portugal and countries of Latin America. Some Catholic figures began to call for atomic war. The Church's terror was intensified against adherents of socialism. In 1949 and 1949, decrees were adopted in which the Vatican's rulers under the threat of excommunication forbade believers to cooperate not only with communists but even with those Christians who helped communists in any way.

The formation of a world socialist system, the fall of colonialism and the unprecedented upsurge of the workers' struggle for their rights not only exacerbated the general crisis of capitalism but also undermined the positions of its devoted servant--the Catholic Church. As the socialist camp grew stronger and as Marxist-Leninist ideas became disseminated, its influence

began to perceptibly weaken. The Church began to lose that position which it formerly occupied in the spiritual life of a significant portion of the population.

The Vatican leadership began to reconsider its attitude toward new historical realities. The first steps along this direction were taken by John XXIII. At the Second Vatican Council a new tactic was worked out to the effect that the struggle against communism as a theoretical doctrine would not exclude the possibilities of a dialogue with socialist countries on a diplomatic level. The Catholic leadership finally recognized the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems and began to come out for prevention of military conflicts and prohibition of thermonuclear weapons.

In the post-Council period, Paul VI, like his predecessors, continued to extol the bourgeois system as a "guarantee of social benefits" and repeatedly rained attacks on atheist Marxism. The Vatican did not reject its former adherence to the capitalist system, nor its struggle against communism, but it began to conduct it more flexibly. The Papal encyclicals and speeches began to include increasingly more frequently discussions on the need of a more "just distribution of wealth." It would seem that a way out of the situation was crystal clear: in order to have the enumerated injustices disappear, it would be necessary to eliminate capitalism, that is, the actual source of the evil.

But it so happens that they deny in the Vatican the need of a real liberation of workers from capitalist slavery. In their opinion, social injustice is not to be found in the social and political structures of capitalism but in the fall of belief in God, that is, in the growing atheism of the broad people's masses. The persons at the top of the Catholic Church subject to sharp attacks those representatives of the clergy who in the countries of Latin America are adherents of the so-called "theology of liberation," justifying the struggle of the people's masses for their rights on the basis of Holy Scripture.

As we know, in capitalist countries, although here and there such vitally important rights, as the right to labor, to preservation of health and others are proclaimed, but actually they are in no way provided for. The multimillion army of the unemployed, the thousands of persons suffering from malnutrition, lack of elementary medical care and also the factual absence of rights for the Negro population and the Indians and others born of conflict with capitalism are a convincing confirmation of that. But the top dignitaries of the Roman Curia are not concerned with the abolition of this evil. They put in first place the right to religious freedom, which ostensibly ensures by itself all civil rights.

The Vatican's rulers as before are looking for ways of saving capitalism and are trying to strengthen and utilize the influence of Catholicism on social justice. Although the Vatican's social teaching is being made more contemporary and the work of the Catholic leadership is becoming increasingly refined, still they have been and continue to be proimperialists, alien to the interests of laboring people.

## INTERNATIONAL

### INFLUENCE OF 'OPUS DEI' ON VATICAN POLITICS SCORED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 10, Oct 84 (signed to press (18 Oct 84) pp 58-62

[Article by Ya. Tikhonovich, candidate of philosophic sciences: "Present-Day Vatican: Between Religion and Politics"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the pontificate of the current Roman pope, John Paul II, the Vatican state has displayed increased activity in the international arena. The Catholic Church, not content with purely spiritual and theological questions, has been, as it were, turning to worldly affairs. The expansion of Catholicism into the social-political, moral-political and educational-pedagogic sphere expresses the desire of the present leadership of the Vatican to adapt itself to dynamically changing reality and, on the other hand, to exert an influence on it along the direction required by the "Holy See."

#### In the Role of a Mediator

On 23 January 1984 at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, a joint meeting of delegations of three states, Argentina, Chile and the Vatican began in the apartments of Cardinal Agostino Casaroli in Rome.

The joint meeting was devoted to the solution of an old and very acute dispute between Argentina and Chile which had arisen because of reciprocal territorial claims. The subject of the dispute was three islands: Pickton, Lennox and Nueva on the south of the Latin American continent, the holding of which would guarantee control over the strategically important Beagle Strait. Claims to the right of possessing these islands were made by both Chile and Argentina. The diplomatic conflict against this background had continued for many decades with greater or lesser tension.

In May 1979, Chile and Argentina turned to Pope John Paul II with the request to serve as arbitrator in their dispute. It should be noted that the very fact of arbitration on the part of the Roman Pope was an important moment for the politics of the Vatican inasmuch as the last such case had occurred more than one hundred years back.

A special "mediation bureau" was created in the Vatican. On 12 December 1980 John Paul II handed to the ministers of foreign affairs of Chile and Argentina sealed envelopes containing the plan of a "fair and worthy solution of the conflict."

Now, after a lapse of 5 years after John Paul II had become mediator in the Chilean-Argentinian dispute, on 23 January 1984 the ministers of foreign affairs of both states signed a joint declaration at the Vatican which for all practical purposes put an end to the long and dangerous political dispute. It is clear that this agreement finally could be signed because in the course of recent months serious democratic changes in the domestic political situation of Argentina had taken place, namely that the military junta was replaced by a civilian government.

The next day, the Roman Pope performed a thanksgiving mass in which the delegations of Chile and Argentina took part.

The question may be raised: why did the Vatican display such energy and initiative in the dispute between Chile and Argentina? The fact is that its participation, for example, in such explosive conflicts as between Nicaragua and Honduras and others is of a much more abstract character, but it would be very important for affirmation of the "peace philosophy" concerning which the Vatican speaks. Evidently the Vatican does not always aspire for peace.

#### The New Concordat

On 18 February 1984, a new treaty regulating reciprocal relations between Italy and the Vatican was signed in the Roman palace of Villa Madonna. On the Italian side the document was signed by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and on the Vatican--by State Secretary Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

In this fashion the Lateran treaties, formally approved 11 February 1929 by Benito Mussolini, went out of force.

According to the articles of these treaties, the Catholic Church acquired a whole series of privileges. Rome was declared a "Holy City" and the Catholic faith was declared to be the "only state religion."

From the time of the signing of the Lateran treaties, more than 50 most stormy years had passed in the course of which radical changes had taken place in the world, in Italy and in the Vatican itself. For all practical purpose, many of the positions of the 1929 concordat ceased to be binding. Thus, for example, on 1 December 1970, the institution of divorce was officially introduced in Italy, and still considered a great evil by the Catholic Church since it views this institution as one that contradicts the Ten Commandments of Christian morality and natural law. Even the Catholic Church realized in the past period the futility--and at time the harm--of its former attempts to tie itself too closely with these or those parties, states, ideologies and law and order. The constitution "Gaudium et Spes," adopted by Vatican II, stated that the Church "does not link its hopes to privileges granted by the state power"; that it--furthermore--"declines to use certain legally acquired right since it would seem that their use would cast doubt on the sincerity of serving God or

that the new conditions of life require a different system of relationships." The Council's constitution refers subsequently only to the right of the Church to freely proclaim the faith, to teach, to attest to truth and to express moral values.

The day after the signing of the new document, John Paul II, speaking in the St. Peter's Square in Rome, noted that the signing of the new version of the concordat served as an important juridical basis for bilateral peaceful relations between the Vatican and the Italian Republic and that it created for the Church opportunities of a creative contribution to the moral good and development of the state.

The text of the new document was considerably smaller than the Lateran treaties, a big portion of which was the expression of the privileged position of the Catholic Church and Catholicism as the "sole religion of the state."

In the new agreement this point does not appear. Catholicism ceased being the official religion of Italy. The new concordat confirms that Church marriages have juridical force, but Church divorces have to be approved by a civil appeal tribunal. The Church has the right to bless only those marriages which are legal from the point of view of Italian legislation (age, relationship, mental health, absence of a marriage with another partner).

The new agreement significantly differs from the 1929 concordat with respect to still another question. Whereas the 36th article of the Lateran Treaty stated that Italy recognizes the teaching of Christian doctrine in the interpretation of Catholicism as the foundation and crown of the system of public education, the teaching of religion will be henceforth conducted in schools in accordance with the new treaty, but this time as an elective subject. Parents must now themselves determine in advance and communicate to school authorities whether they do or do not want to have their children taught religion in school. Consequently, participation or nonparticipation in lessons on religion cannot serve as the grounds for any sort of discrimination.

Universities, academies, seminars, colleges and other institutions engaged in training specialists in ecclesiastical disciplines are subordinate only and exclusively to the Church. Academic designations and titles awarded to Catholic educational institutions are recognized by the state. Thus, the Church retains for itself significant rights and influence in the sphere of public education. Other significant changes compared to the Lateran treaties concern the status of the city of Rome. In the earlier document, the fascist authorities of Italy recognized for Rome the title of "Holy City" and assumed the obligation of eliminating from Rome everything that contradicted its sacral character. The new treaty simply recognizes the "special significance that Rome possesses for believing Catholics."

International observers have reached the conclusion that the Catholic Church is not at all satisfied with the new treaties which significantly restrict or in general eliminate its privileges in the political sphere and in questions of social morality.

The new concordat is but another expression of the global process of secularization, further "removal" of the Church from politics and weakening of its influence on real social life.

#### A Shift in the Direction of Anticommunism

On 2 August 1928, on the initiative of a young Spanish priest, Jose-Maria Escriva-de-Balaguer-i-Albas, an organization for secular Catholics, Opus Dei, was established. The 26-year old Escriva pathologically experienced--as he put it--the "schizophrenic split" of the average Catholic, who on Sunday goes to church, prays and confesses, but from Monday to Saturday, he hangs his best suit, together with his faith and love for his neighbor in the closet. Escriva dreamed of Catholic masses which in their everyday life would perform a Christian apostolic service at work, in the family, among friends and acquaintance and in society; so that through their action the world would be transformed into an "Opus Dei"--a work of God.

After founding this organization, which was joined by several of Escriva's friends and supporters, he devoted several years to "spiritual meditations," the result of which was a book entitled "The Way" (El Camino) containing 999 maxims and expressing the views of the author on important philosophic, spiritual, political, moral and psychological questions of contemporary life. So far, the book has gone through 36 editions with a total number of copies printed in excess of 3 million.

One of these maxims, expressed in a more than conservative spirit (No 16) states: "And must you be one of many? And must you belong to the crowd?--No. You were born to command." The spirit of Nietzschean elitism, will for power, contempt of the masses, that is, of "ordinary people," reactionary 'leaderism' permeates every word of this work.

The Church hierarchy mistrusted this secular Catholic organization, the membership of which included influential representatives of the political, cultural and financial spheres. All the more so, since Opus Dei operated from the very beginning with semiconspiratorial methods and displayed such expansionism that it aroused misgivings in the leadership of the Church, which had no intention of sharing its power and influence with whoever it might be.

However, in 1947, Pope Pius XII issued the decree "Provida Mater Ecclesiae," which recognized the legality of this organization. In the face of the growing communist movement, the Church saw its salvation in strengthening such organizations as Opus Dei, capable, in its opinion, of successfully withstanding "communism's expansion." Beginning with 1950, the movement Opus Dei began to grow quickly and to increasingly activate its work in the political, social, cultural and religious spheres. People from Opus Dei were ministers of the fascist government of General Franco in Spain, founded secondary schools and universities in different countries and occupied influential posts in the press, banking and even in the Vatican.

The international press exposed the hidden ties of Opus Dei with the CIA, with South-American dictators and with international monopolies. In the '50s, the

press called this organization the White Masons, Holy Mafia, God's Octopus, Papist Secret service, God's Fifth Column, and so on.

During the time of John XXIII, Opus Dei underwent hard times. The request of one of the leaders of the organization to convert it into an official institution of the Vatican was declined by the Roman Pope in 1962, who explained his refusal in the following manner: "This request cannot be accepted since its fulfillment would run into insurmountable difficulties."

Primitive zoological anticommunism was not an attribute of John XXIII or Paul VI, which is so typical of all of the work of Escriva-de-Balaguer's organization. In 1964, Paul VI declared that "as yet no possibility exists for executing the request of Opus Dei". Since then, acute polemics and secret opposition have continued for 15 subsequent years between Opus Dei and the Roman Curia. The fact is that Opus Dei in practice came out against the policy of Vatican II, against the Church opening up to the world, against democratization of its doctrines and politics. The official Church has delicately supported those Spanish priests who were against the fascist dictatorship in Spain.

The influence of Opus Dei has constantly grown. The people of this organization, numbering today about 75,000 persons, have been operating in 500 dioceses in different countries, teaching in 475 universities and colleges, occupying executive posts in 600 editorial offices of newspapers and journals, in 52 television and radio broadcasting networks, in 38 advertising agencies and in 12 motion-picture enterprises. In the sphere of science, technology, finance, economics and culture, the influence of Opus Dei has been and continues to be appreciable....

And here we come across quite a significant situation. Whereas John XXIII and Paul VI were quite cool to this superreactionary anticommunist organization, Karol Wojtyla has entertained most warm feelings for it. Incidentally, Opus Dei very early noted the Polish cardinal, who evoked the sympathy of Escriva-de-Balaguer and other leaders of this organization of secular Catholics.

Back in 1970, one of the activists of Opus Dei--Flavio Capucci--interviewed Wojtyla for the journal STUDI CATTOLICI. Four years later, Wojtyla made a speech at the International Residence of Universities; his ideas to a large extent were similar to the ideology of Opus Dei, particularly with reference to increasing the activity of the work of secular Catholics aimed at intensifying and disseminating the Christian viewpoint among the broad working masses. Opus Dei has now been engaged for 15 years in intensifying the dissemination of the ideas of Karol Wojtyla. On the initiative of this organization, the Polish cardinal presented a series of lectures to Italian audiences which were then issued as a single book with the title "The Power of Faith."

On 4 February 1981, John Paul II expressed his agreement to initiate the process of beatification of Escriva-de-Balaguer, the founder of Opus Dei, who was dead by that time. And on 23 August 1982, the Vatican press center reported: "The Pope has decided to elevate Opus Dei to the rank of a special prelature." On 27 November 1982, a special decree was issued; the dream of

the conservatives of Opus Dei was realized--they had become members of the official Catholic Church and now act in its name. Today the influence of this organization in the Vatican is very great and is constantly growing.

On 2 January 1984, the present head of Opus Dei, Alvaro del Portillo, was received at an official audience of John Paul II and 2 weeks later the head of the Vatican himself paid a reciprocal visit to the residence of this semisecret clerical organization where he was enthusiastically greeted by its members.

The fact that Opus Dei has actually become a superdiocese, a special prelature, directly subordinated to the Roman Pope, cannot help but influence the policy and ideology of the Vatican. It is no secret that Opus Dei is even today calling for a "crusade" against communism and is for the imposition of militant Catholicism among the broad working masses throughout the entire world. Incidentally, the aims of Opus Dei and the aims of the "itinerant Pope" fully coincide in this regard.

The fact of "legalization" of Opus Dei shows the desire of John Paul II to rally the camp of Catholicism, to bring together all its forces into one powerful fist for the purpose of utilizing it in the future for the realization of plans of energetic expansion in the international arena. The policy of the Vatican's present leadership consists in carrying out this dual objective: internal mobilization and spread of influence to the external world. This reactionary tendency should be kept in mind when evaluating all internal and external political operations of the present leadership of the Vatican.

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NATIONAL

GRISHIN BOOK ON ORGANIZATIONAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK REVIEWED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 23, Dec 84 (signed to press 20 Nov 84)  
pp 16-20

[Review of book by V. V. Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom, "Voprosy partiyno-organizatsionnoy i ideologicheskoy raboty," [Questions of Party-Organizational and Ideological Work].]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is steadfastly bringing to life the political course set by the 26th Party Congress. The economic might of our state has increased even more greatly. An extensive social program has been fulfilled. The Soviet people have begun to live better, with better material provision and a spiritually richer life. The defense capabilities of our Homeland are maintained at a high level. The CPSU is persistently implementing Lenin's foreign policy of peace and security of peoples.

The political course of the CPSU worked out by the 26th Party Congress has found continuity in the decisions of subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The party is continuously following the line of planned and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism and the further development of production forces and production relations, as well as all the spheres of social life toward the fuller application of all that we have at our disposal in order to increase the degree of organization, efficiency, discipline and responsibility of the cadres.

The direct implementers of the political course set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee are the local party organizations and their management organs. A brilliant example of this goal-oriented work is the activity of the Moscow City Party Organization--a determined detachment of our Leninist party, a loyal supporter of the CPSU Central Committee, and an organization which unites over 1.1 million communists. Under its leadership, the workers of the capital have attained great achievements in all spheres of economic and cultural construction.

The achievements of real socialism, both material and spiritual, are reflected most fully in the life of the capital. "Moscow has always served as a good example for the entire country, setting examples of high organization, self-reliance, and creative labor in the name of the triumph of our ideals," notes

CPSU Central Committee Secretary General and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko. "The contribution of Moscow residents to the common good of the country, to its economy, to strengthening the defensive might and to the development of science and culture has been great... Much credit for this goes to the city party organization, the city CPSU committee, and to all communists in the capital."

The book by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom V. V. Grishin, "Questions of Party-Organizational and Ideological Work," which was recently published by Politizdat, tells of the glorious traditions of the capital party organization and of the experience which it has accumulated as well as the means for further improving party work. It contains speeches and articles by the author relating to the period after the 26th CPSU Congress.

The collection of works states that life has convincingly affirmed the fact that during the period of developed socialism the role of the party is steadily increasing. This is determined primarily by the fact that the tasks which our country resolves at the current stage have become broader and more complex. Under these conditions, the development of party management takes on particular significance. The author cites the unswerving truth of Marxist-Leninist teachings and the creative courage of the CPSU in developing new theoretical and practical problems as being the most important factor in further increasing its level. The book gives central importance to an illumination of the management and guiding role of the CPSU and its domestic and foreign policy, which corresponds to the vital interests of the Soviet people.

The author notes that the Moscow City Party Organization sees its main political task as that of continuously and firmly bringing to life the general party line, achieving full and quality implementation of its decisions, mobilizing communists and all workers in the capital toward fulfilling and over-fulfilling the state plans, and in the process of creative labor formulating the communist consciousness of the masses and of each person individually.

All this is most closely tied with the successive fulfillment of organizational-party work: increasing the level of the party management of economic and cultural construction, improving the style and methods of activity of the party organs and the party organizations, intensifying their efficiency and activity, organizing verification of the fulfillment of adopted decisions, and improving the qualitative make-up and placement of management personnel.

Among the main topics of the book is the activity of the primary party organizations. The CPSU strives to achieve a situation whereby each party organization indeed acts as the leading political force in the labor collective and plans its work in the spirit of current party requirements. The Moscow party organizations are engaged in a goal-oriented manner in questions of increasing labor productivity and improving work quality, introducing the achievements of science, technology and leading experience into production, reconstruction and technical retooling of enterprises, improving the work of capital construction, economy of material, energy and labor resources, and improving the conditions of work, everyday life and rest for the people. Key problems in the operation of enterprises and organizations are regularly discussed at party and workers' meetings.

The party committees and bureaus are doing much to improve the placement of communists and to increase their avant-garde role in the collectives. The economic training of the personnel is subordinated to an increased influence on production. The basis for this training is an in-depth study of effective economic management methods.

At the same time, the work indicators of numerous enterprises and organizations could be significantly higher if the party organizations were more persistent in utilizing the available reserves and capacities. At times they do not achieve an increase in the responsibility of economic managers for their assigned duties. They reconcile themselves to such shortcomings as the non-fulfillment of plan assignments by various indicators, the unsubstantiated correction of plans toward assignment reductions, the breaking of contract responsibilities, the overexpenditure of material and energy resources, the untimely operational introduction of production capacities, the delayed construction of social-domestic facilities, the weak solution of questions on labor mechanization, and the loss of work time. The party committees and party bureau are still holding a large number of meetings and making many resolutions, for whose preparation much effort and time is expended. However, organizational work on fulfillment of the resolutions is still being performed weakly.

The materials in the collection of works develop in detail the problematics of improving the work of the primary organizations. The author points out the necessity of critically and deeply analyzing the activity of the lower-level party segments, of giving them specific official direction, of clearly defining the basic problems, of helping to resolve them by means of organizational and political work, and of focusing attention on other important moments. Among these is the provision of the avant-garde role of communists and their creative attitude toward their responsibilities. This means that the communist must not only himself be a goal-oriented fighter filled with initiative for the cause of the party. He must also set a personal example and must try to rally his non-party comrades around the party organizations. In every organization it is important to create and maintain a feeling of mutual exactingness and high standards, of principle and intolerance for transgressors of the CPSU regulations.

There are over 10,000 primary party organizations in the capital. The Moscow City Committee of the CPSU does much for their growth and increased efficiency, persistently requiring the party raykoms to improve the activity of the primary organizations, to delve more deeply and precisely into their work, to help them to truly be organizers and leaders of the masses.

The collection of works gives a notable place to materials devoted to the activity of the party gorkom and raykom apparatus. It tells specifically and in detail what remains to be done for all the segments to function more effectively and smoothly, to skillfully manage the economic and socio-political life of the collectives, and to achieve the implementation of party decisions in a goal-oriented manner. The main thing here, stresses the work, is the mastery of such traits in work style as a business-like attitude, exactingness, realism in evaluating what has been achieved, and the ability to mobilize the masses toward plan fulfillment. At the same time, the most important aspects

in the work of the party committee apparatus become correct planning, concentration of attention on key questions, in-depth analysis of the work of all party segments, and systematic training of their managers and their active membership.

An important role is ascribed to the initiative of party gorkom and raykom departments in the timely formulation of major long-term questions associated with the implementation of a comprehensive program of socio-economic development and the improvement of the economic management mechanism and the structure of managing the national economy. Clear-cut interaction in the work of the departments, mutual exchange of working information, and the joint development of documents, which must be clear, specific and convincing, all facilitate meeting this end.

Particular attention is given to the organization of control and verification of fulfillment of the adopted decisions. The department heads and all the workers in the party apparatus must concern themselves more frequently with these questions, helping the executors in their realization and striving toward total elimination of any shortcomings which have been found and toward the implementation of each resolution.

The book indicates that it is important to continuously implement the party line towards a clear delineation of the functions of party, state and economic organs. The party organs should not undertake the solution of questions beyond their sphere of competence. This leads to an unsubstantiated substitution of state and economic organs, reduces the responsibility of managers and responsible persons for their assigned work, and distracts the attention and the efforts of party workers from problems which really do require their attention. The task of the party apparatus consists of increasing the responsibility of the economic management personnel for the solution of problems within their sphere of competence. The party apparatus must act by methods of organizational and political work. It must devote more attention to the persons in charge of economic management and to checking up on fulfillment and studying the state of affairs.

In speaking of improving the work of the party apparatus, the author stresses the role of instructors, whom he rightly calls the central figures in the party apparatus. The party committee instructor is primarily a political organizer. This also determines the methods of his activity. To be within the thick of the masses, to explain party policy, to organize people toward its implementation, to render continuous aid to the party active membership and to communists, to instruct them in the most important questions of party work--these are the main directions in the work of the instructor. The evaluation of the instructor's work and his political maturity must today be determined primarily by how well he is able to implement party policy in practice, by how he brings party decisions to life, sets the example in fulfilling the social debt, and adheres to the principles of communist morals.

The style of work of the party committee and its apparatus must be distinguished primarily by its business-like manner and by its specific approach. There should be less meetings and conferences held, writes the author, and people should not be torn away from their work so often. More time should be spent

at the work site, on organizational work, on organizing the implementation of resolutions and checking on their fulfillment. More attention should be given to personnel selection and to the creation of a reserve.

The materials published in the collection of works present a substantial interpretation of the work experience with the cadres. It is important to give this work a planned character. It is necessary to persistently implement the party principle of publicity in personnel policy and to place persons in responsible positions with consideration for the opinions of the party organizations and the labor collectives. In personnel placement, it is necessary to proceed primarily from work interests and the maximal utilization of the capacities of each worker, at the same time not forgetting the possibilities for his further growth.

In analyzing the shortcomings which exist in this work, the author points out their reasons. It sometimes happens that people are promoted to managerial posts without investigation of their work and political qualities. Workers sometimes come to the party apparatus without any work experience in the primary organizations. The creation of a full-fledged reserve is another weak point. As a result there are cases where a certain section may be headed by people who do not possess the necessary moral qualities or who disrupt the norms of party ethics and discipline. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of workers in the apparatus for studying the work, political and personal qualities of the work force, to point out not only the positive aspects in the characteristics of the workers, but also the shortcomings which must be addressed. In promoting the cadres, it is necessary to consider more fully how they combine the capabilities of organizer and instructor, their irreproachable moral character, their business-like manner and initiative, their sensitivity to other people and their humbleness.

The book ascribes an important place to questions of adhering to the norms of party life, developing intra-party democracy, strengthening the party ranks, and acceptance and upbringing of new replenishments for the CPSU.

Specific examples are used to show the effectiveness of measures aimed at improving the party management of the local Soviets, professional union and Komsomol organizations.

The book devotes many pages to work with letters and applications of workers. The root of the problem consists of increasing the responsibility of all workers in the party, soviet, professional union and economic management organs for the prompt and quality examination of letters and verbal requests from citizens in order to thoroughly understand the reasons for their occurrence and to take measures to alleviate any shortcomings which have been discovered; to more fully utilize the proposals and remarks of workers for improving the state of affairs at various sectors of economic and cultural construction, and at the same time to hold strictly responsible the workers who allow formalism in reviewing the letters.

A comprehensive illumination is given of the practice, experience, and the problem of ideological and political-education work in light of the decisions

of the 26th Party Congress and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. A healthy moral-political atmosphere in the country, notes the work, creates favorable conditions for the further intensification of this work.

The author stresses that the education of the masses in the spirit of communism is the necessary condition for building a new society. It is just as important as the creation of its material-technical base. The book tells comprehensively and in great detail about the experience of the Moscow party organization in implementing the comprehensive approach to problems of moral upbringing, about the improvement of the system of Marxist-Leninist education, and about increasing the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation and strengthening their ties with real life. It tells how the education of the upcoming generation is tied in with political, labor and moral training. The city party organization gives primary importance to formulating the communist commitment of the workers and their active vital position. It constantly strives to see that each person is devoted to the cause of communism, that he dearly love his socialist Homeland and work honestly for the good of his Motherland, that he care every day about strengthening its economic and defensive might so that all the workers in the capital deeply know and understand the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and actively work toward bringing it to life.

Much attention is given to the role of soviet, professional union, and Komsomol organizations in the communist upbringing of the workers.

In exposing the educational force of the labor collective, the author demonstrates those possibilities which arise in brigades working on a single order. Here the people are brought closer together by common production causes and by spiritual interests. Here the interests of the collective and each individual worker are best combined and the educational possibilities of socialist competition are most fully manifested. It is specifically in the course of competition that selfless exchange of experience takes place and tutorship and mutual aid are developed. This is true to an even greater degree for the highest form of socialist competition--the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, in which four-fifths of the Moscow workers participate.

An integral part of the training is instilling in each member of the collective a respect for Soviet laws, standards of the socialist community, and communist morals. Deviation from the requirements of communist morality, money-grubbing, extortion, misappropriation, and showmanship are all deeply alien to the Soviet way of life. The identification and eradication of specific reasons for the existence of anti-social manifestation is one of the most important tasks of party, professional union and Komsomol organizations, of soviet and economic management organs, and of all communists.

The capital's party organizations show constant concern for the upbringing of the youth. The book tells about what is being done in the city to see that the young generation grows up committed to the cause of communism, constantly confirming this commitment by its labor, studies and social activity. Work with the youth requires an interested attitude towards its demands and problems, as well as a specific nature. It requires authoritative and experienced people who know what to say to the youth. The questions of improving educational work with the youth are examined in the collection of works in close

connection with the tasks stemming out of the resolution of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the reform of the general education and professional schools.

There is a 90,000 man detachment of creative intelligentsia working in Moscow. The writers, cinematographers, theater workers, musicians, artists and architects of the capital do much for the ideological and moral education of the workers, the development of Soviet art, and the confirmation of the spiritual values of socialist society.

The collection of works tells how the capital's party organizations help creative workers to strengthen their ties with life, to increase the educational impact of artistic culture, to clearly and realistically show the better aspects of our activity, and to confirm the political and aesthetic ideals of communism.

Moscow is the capital of a multi-national socialist power, a city of internationalists, where the representatives of all the Soviet peoples live and work together in harmony. Evoking great interest are those pages in the book which show how the city party organization strives to see that every Moscow resident unswervingly follows the principles of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and that he makes his contribution to strengthening friendship between all the peoples of our country.

The collection of works reflects the foreign political activity of the CPSU directed at strengthening the cohesiveness of the socialist alliance, supporting the national liberation movement, preserving peace and relaxation of tensions, encouraging disarmament, and preventing nuclear war. It exposes the class character of the foreign policy practiced by our party and the Soviet state. It gives much attention to questions of the struggle against bourgeois ideology. The book stresses the fact that the result of the educational work must become the strengthening of the moral conviction of the Soviet people and their ability to withstand any form of bourgeois influence and capitalist propaganda, which is intensifying its attacks on our country. We must constantly improve our counter-propaganda work and actively counteract the manifestations of bourgeois morals and foreign viewpoints and dispositions. It is necessary to clarify to the workers, and especially to the youth, the true state of affairs in capitalist society.

The author examines the entire organizational and ideological work of the party organization in close connection with the implementation of the economic and social policy worked out by the 26th Party Congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The pages of the book present to the reader the tumultuous life of the capital party organization in all its diversity, filled with shock labor and creative attempts. The party committees and primary party organizations are everywhere increasing the labor and social activity of the masses and guiding them toward the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the current year and the five-year plan as a whole, as well as conducting active preparation for the 27th Party Congress.

The book by V. V. Grishin will be of great help to party organizations in further improving the organizational-party, ideological and mass political work.

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NATIONAL

CSA CHIEF VOLODARSKIY ON DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 84 p 3

[Interview with L.M. Volodarskiy, chief of the USSR CSA (Central Statistical Agency); date and place not specified: "'Little' census of population--from 2 through 11 Jan 1985 a selective sociodemographic survey of population will be conducted in our country"]

[Text] For more than a year USSR statisticians, together with the USSR Gosplan (State Planning Committee) and other central departments carefully prepared to conduct this large-scale and important undertaking. L.M. Volodarskiy, chief of the USSR CSA (Central Statistical Agency), tells a PRAVDA correspondent about the goals and procedures of the selective sociodemographic survey.

[Question] The last All-Union Census of Population in our country was conducted a little less than six years ago, at the beginning of 1979. What is the object of the upcoming selective, or so to speak "little," census?

[Answer] In a resolution of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, made public on 3 September 1983, it was noted that a selective sociodemographic survey in 1985 would make it possible to follow up on changes in the composition of the country's population during the time period which had elapsed since the last census and gather data indispensable in working out plans for economic and social development in the 12th Five-Year Plan and farther into the future.

In our country sociological and other types of research into various aspects of social life are conducted on a regular basis. However they are often local in nature. Of course, exhaustive and detailed information about the numbers and composition of the population are provided by the all-union censuses. They are conducted roughly every ten years. The results of the 1979 census were widely used in the compilation of the State plan for the economic and social development of the USSR during the 11th Five-Year Plan, and continue to serve as a valuable source of data for economic and scientific work.

Today new, fresh information about population is assuming an ever greater role. It helps to realize the program to raise the living standard of the people and conduct an effective demographic policy, the fundamental directions of which were set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The upcoming survey is the first on its scale: it is to be conducted throughout the national territory, except the regions of the Far North and other places which are difficult of access; for example, remote settlements in the Pamir and Tian-Shan Mountains, with which communications in January are hampered.

The materials gathered in the January survey will yield detailed information about the composition of the population, its level of education, distribution over the territory of the USSR, distribution according to social groups, etc. The picture will become clearer with regard to our society's labor resources, the income of the population, birth rates, and other questions.

All this information is indispensable to the organs of state control and planning and to scientific establishments, and it aids in the solution of many practical problems.

[Question] How does this census differ from an ordinary one? How will it be realized, from a technical point of view?

[Answer] The basic scientific principles of the survey worked out by Soviet statistical science are the same as in an ordinary census of population. They do not touch upon citizens' property and personal interests. The information gathered is used only to obtain generalized, summarized totals. The responses to the survey forms are entered just as stated by the citizen, without the necessity of presenting identification. The workers employed in this matter are forbidden to divulge the information contained in such forms.

By comparing the results of censuses of population and analyzing fresh statistical data, we can graphically estimate the scale of changes taking place in our country. By mid-1984 the population of the USSR had reached 275 million. This means that, despite the severe losses sustained in the Civil War and especially in the Great Patriotic War, the population of our country has increased by over 100 million since the Great October Revolution.

Profound economic and sociopolitical transformations have led to a fundamental change in the composition of the population. Whereas before World War I the working class made up 14.6 percent of the country's population, it now accounts for 61 percent. Today more than three quarters of those employed in the national economy have a secondary or higher (full or partial) education. The upcoming survey of population will yield new and even more impressive results of the dynamic development of Soviet society.

[Question] Tell us, please, about the actual survey program.

[Answer] The results of the selective sociodemographic survey of population will help to analyze more deeply that which has been done over the past six years and above all in the years of the current five-year plan, and to outline new frontiers for the coming years. In particular it should be noted that valuable data will be obtained for a detailed profile of labor resources, the rational utilization of which was a matter of particular attention in the session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee which reviewed proposals for the USSR state plan and budget for 1985. As a result of the survey very valuable information will be obtained for the study of migration and reproduction in the population and the compilation of new demographic projections. And this is very important. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the October (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in recent years the long-awaited process of the cessation of rural population flow into cities has begun and the birth rate among rural families has risen.

The survey program will contain a wide range of important questions. Many of them were posed in the 1979 census, and information obtained this time will allow comparisons of changes which have taken place in population structure. We will take in information concerning the number and composition of families, marital status, level of education, age structure of the population, sources of livelihood, social groups within the population, etc.

[Question] What new tasks are being undertaken by the selective survey program?

[Answer] Within the present program there are also topics, the study of which will be realized for the first time with the application of a broad statistical base. Thus, on the basis of questions in the section on marriage we intend to obtain data concerning the distribution of married persons (or persons who have at some time been married) according to age at the time of marriage and the reason and time of the end of the first marriage, if it did end, etc. The topic of births is aimed at receiving data about the frequency of childbirth among different generations of women at various time periods and about the total number of children which married women intend to have. The survey totals on these topics will make it possible to more thoroughly analyze the processes of family formation and development, will aid in evaluating the effectiveness of demographic policy thus far and in working out new orientations toward its perfection.

The survey program includes questions about family living conditions. The answers to these will guarantee information which, when compared with data on other topics, will allow the interrelation between various demographic and social indicators to be made evident. Valuable information will also be obtained concerning the population's average monthly income in 1984. In addition, a question is asked on the basis of which we will learn people's opinions concerning which social tasks should have top priority in their resolution.

For research into the question of labor resource utilization, information collection is planned with regard to the composition of the working age population which is employed, for example, in the domestic and private subsidiary sectors.

[Question] Who will conduct the "little" census, and what portion of the population will be encompassed by it?

[Answer] It has been established that a selective survey will be conducted by means of a poll of five percent of the country's population by specially trained census workers. With the help of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, around 50,000 of these have been selected: workers, collective farm members, students and service personnel. Voting districts for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet which took place in March 1984 served as the basis for the selection of those to be polled. According to a specially devised plan each twentieth voting district within a union republic (in those having no oblast subdivisions), ASSR, kray or oblast was selected. In those districts chosen the entire permanent resident population in its territory will be surveyed.

State statistical organs who were assigned the task of preparing and conducting this tremendous undertaking have carried out great organizational and methodological labor. The limits and listing of urban settlements have been defined and the territories of voting districts to be surveyed were divided into enumeration sections; and the training of census takers and their instructor-supervisors is underway. Survey forms, instructions for filling them out, question sheets and other materials have been shipped to all parts of the Soviet Union.

[Question] What can guarantee successful completion of the survey?

[Answer] The most important thing is that each citizen should understand the importance of what we are doing and actively help the census takers. The survey will begin 2 January at 8 am and will continue through 11 January.

Census takers will go from door to door in their sections getting answers to the questions on the survey program from the inhabitants. Regardless of the date of the visit, forms will be filled in according to conditions which existed on 1 January. In the course of the survey and upon its completion the instructor-supervisors will conduct a quality control check on materials filled in.

Forty-four branch computation centers have been set up for the processing of survey materials within the allotted time period, with their work being coordinated by the Main Computation Center of the USSR CSA. It is that organization which will create a summary of results according to the program already approved.

Party committees and soviet, economic and community organizations render us, workers of the statistical organs, a great deal of assistance. We hope that in the final phase of preparation and during the realization

of this important State project the control of Party and soviet organs over the complete realization of the projected program of action will be increased. There remains the task of more actively explaining the survey procedure and the time period in which it will be conducted and preparing Soviet citizens for it well.

It is also important to take care that nothing should prevent the 50,000-person contingent of census takers, and all those who will process the information gathered by them and tally the results of the survey, from fulfilling their responsibilities in an exemplary fashion. I am certain that the proper attention will be given to every aspect of the work connected with this survey, the results of which will serve the interests fo all Soviet people.

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NATIONAL

ROLE OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS IN WORK OF SOVIETS OUTLINED

Moscow SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV in Russian No 11, Nov 84 (signed to press 19 Oct 84) pp 17-23

/Article by P. Fedoseyev, academician, and V. Kudryavtsev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Urgent Statecraft Tasks"/

/Text/ Soviets and sovereignty of the people are inseparably linked concepts embodying the greatness of the achievements of the socialist system. For the first time in history socialism made our country's popular masses united by soviets the true bearers of state power and the owners of all public wealth and placed this wealth at the service of the people of labor.

Born by the creative genius of the Russian proletariat soviets were not only the expression of popular wisdom, but also the embodiment of the Marxist-Leninist theoretical thought. From their very beginning they were under the close attention of the party of Bolsheviks and V. I. Lenin personally. Vladimir Il'ich, having profoundly analyzed the experience of the Paris Commune and the activity of soviets during the period of the Russian Revolution of 1905-1907, drew the inspired scientific and practical conclusion that soviets could and should become the organs of true people's power and that they represented the highest type of democratic state. On the basis of the experience in the struggle of the revolutionary masses after the February Revolution of 1917 he formed the program statute of the party of Bolsheviks with regard to the form and content of state power. "... People united by soviets," V. I. Lenin pointed out, "this is who should run the state" ("Poln. sobr. soch." /Complete Works/, Vol 31, p 188).

In accordance with this concept Lenin developed and substantiated scientifically the fundamental principles of organization and activity of soviets of workers', peasants' and Red Army men's deputies, which became state power after the victory of the Great October. The following are the most important of them: unity of the entire system of soviets; absolute power of soviets as the representative institutions of the people; concentration of norm creation, execution and supreme control over execution; inseparable link with the popular masses. Throughout the history of the Soviet State the CPSU steadily followed these principles, strove for their implementation and developed and enriched their content as applied to specific problems solved in the country.

Our party is vitally interested in seeing to it that soviets are always at the forward lines of communist construction. Their tasks at the present stage were clearly defined by the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress stressed the fundamental tenet that with the adoption of the USSR Constitution of 1977 and the constitutions of the Union and autonomous republics of 1978 a new stage in the work of soviets began. It is characterized primarily by an increase in the guiding influence of state authorities on all levels on economic development, provision on their part of overall economic and social development on their territories, coordination of economic and social-cultural construction and domestic and other services for the public and rise in the role of soviets in ensuring legality, law and order and protection of citizens' rights.

At the present stage of improvement in the developed socialist society the role of soviets increases significantly. In this connection the decree of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement in the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies" is of great theoretical and practical importance. It, as well as the speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the plenum and his addresses at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, at the meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 13 April 1984 and at the meeting of the Commission for the Preparation of a New Edition of the CPSU Program of the CPSU Central Committee, presented a profound and all-around analysis of the present practice of work of organs of power, put forward specific tasks connected with the activation of their work in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the norms and provisions of the USSR Constitution and determined the problems awaiting their solution.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee directs all soviets of people's deputies toward strengthening their role in economic construction, in the organization of the fulfillment of state plans and increase in the efficiency of socialist production and in ensuring overall economic and social development and a correct combination of territorial and sectorial principles in management. Soviets have been given the rights necessary for this and they have a firm material and financial base and extensive organizational opportunities. They can be guided by the already accumulated experience in the management of economic and social processes.

In fact, in the last few years supreme and local soviets have begun to pay more attention to economic problems, the production of consumer goods, realization of the Food Program and a correct and full utilization of material, including local, resources and opportunities. Calculations show that more than 40 percent of the total number of matters discussed at sessions of soviets are devoted to economic problems. Reports, lectures and information at sessions on the work of executive and administrative organs have become part of the system, which increases their responsibility to soviets for the solution of daily problems. The activity of permanent commissions and deputies has increased. Work with instructions from electors has been improved significantly. Suffice it to say that about 500,000 out of the 760,000 instructions accepted for execution by local soviets elected in June 1982 were realized as of 1 January 1984. Most of the 16,000 instructions to deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation were also fulfilled.

Social scientists have made a definite contribution to the improvement in the work of soviets and to the study and generalization of their practice. The number of scientific publications on urgent theoretical-applied problems in the organization and activity of soviets has increased. A total of 25 major monographic works devoted to soviets of all levels have been published in the country in the last 3 years. The link of social sciences with practice is intensifying and a system of active participation of scientists in the preparation of drafts of legislative acts on organs of people's power has been formed. Scientific publications on the role of soviets in the development of democracy and in ensuring overall development at subordinate territories, as well as scientific-practical and methodological recommendations on problems of organization of an efficient activity of state authorities prepared by the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences and introduced into practice, have become remarkable phenomena. Scientists--specialists in various fields, especially representatives of legal science--regularly present lectures and reports in party schools, at courses for retraining Soviet workers, at seminars and on "deputy's days."

All this is so. However, the duty of scientists is not only to explain what has been done, but also to contribute to the further improvement in work, especially as the attained level of the work of soviets does not yet fully meet the high requirements of the period of improvement in developed socialism and the present complex and large-scale tasks in the field of economic and social-cultural construction and satisfaction of the constantly growing needs of the Soviet people, which are being accomplished. It is necessary to more fully realize the creative possibilities of organs of people's power, their constitutional powers and the richest experience of the past and present in order to broadly develop the initiative of the masses and to ensure a more active participation of citizens in the solution of urgent problems of social life.

This task of soviets of people's deputies was stressed as the most urgent in the decree of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in K. U. Chernenko's speeches. He pointed out at the plenum that the vast potential of soviets was not realized sufficiently and the good decisions adopted on problems of enhancing the role of local soviets in economic and cultural construction were fulfilled slowly and half-heartedly. Many ministries still try to act, bypassing local soviets, and often do not pay proper attention to housing construction and projects for social-domestic and cultural purposes.

What is the matter here? To understand these contradictions and discrepancies between the possibilities of soviets and the way they are utilized in practice--this is primarily the duty of the appropriate competent state organs. However, this is also the direct duty of science. It has been suggested to practice the necessary solutions of urgent problems meeting the principles and conditions of developed socialism. There is a need for a decisive turn of academic and higher scientific educational institutions and all social scientists to the general theoretical and practical key tasks facing the country.

An investigation of the immediate and more distant prospects for the development of the Soviet socialist state and law, which is closely connected with the preparation of a new edition of the CPSU Program, is the most important

general theoretical task. At its meeting the section of social sciences under the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences thoroughly discussed and adopted a decree on the organization of scientific research on problems of Soviet construction and socialist democracy in the light of the results of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. The decree gives an all-around analysis of the state of scientific research on problems concerning the organization and activity of soviets of people's deputies, points out the shortcomings in this work and determines measures to improve it. It is considered necessary to concentrate the efforts of the institutes of social sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences primarily on the following directions in scientific work:

soviets as state organs of socialist sovereignty of the people and self-administration;

analysis of present factors--political, economic, social, social-psychological, cultural and ideological--determining the basic directions in the further activation of the work of soviets; increase in the efficiency of guidance by soviets of state, economic and social-cultural construction and a full utilization of the powers granted them by the Constitution and laws;

enhancement of the role of soviets in the economy and a fuller utilization of the rights and material-financial possibilities of soviets in the sphere of management and in the system of sectorial control of the national economy; improvement in the economic mechanism and activity of local soviets and their relations with nonsubordinate enterprises, institutions, organizations and superior state organs, including with ministries and departments, for the purpose of ensuring an overall economic and social development of territories;

ways and means of strengthening the interaction of soviets with mass public organizations and labor collectives and development of the forms of their direct participation in the work of soviets;

soviets and development of workers' social-political and labor activity and improvement in the forms and methods of drawing them into the work of soviets; role of public opinion in the activity of soviets of people's deputies;

optimization of the structure and size of the executive staff of soviets and substantiation of the standards of this staff;

improvement in the administrative-territorial structure and the entire system of local soviets of people's deputies;

criticism of bourgeois falsifications concerning problems of the activity of Soviet authorities under present conditions.

Social scientists, especially jurists and economists, have to give the necessary assistance to state and economic organs in working out methodological directives in connection with the reorganization of the economic management system and our entire economic mechanism. As is well known, a large-scale

economic experiment in the extension of the rights and increase in the responsibility of enterprises has been conducted in the systems of a number of ministries since 1983. There is a search for new forms and methods of management in the service sphere. A fundamentally new system of management of agroindustrial complexes is being developed in the Georgian and Estonian republics and in Krasnodar Kray. A territorial interfarm association subordinate to the city soviet of people's deputies and its executive committee has been established in the city of Poti in the Georgian SSR for the purpose of coordinating the work of enterprises located in the city regardless of their subordination on ensuring their active participation in the city's economic and social development.

It is clear that the appropriate scientific institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the academies of sciences of the Union republics, as well as educational institutes having the necessary scientific base, should take the most active part in the conducted experiments, in the development of new models of management and in the preparation of the appropriate proposals for party and state organs.

Working out problems and preparing the appropriate recommendations for strengthening the legal basis for state and social life, communist education, man's all-around and harmonious development and the socialist way of life are important tasks of scientists at institutions concerned with the humanities. In connection with the implementation of the school reform scientists should help local soviets and public education organs in the development of new textbooks and study aids, reorganization of the educational process, organization of the productive labor of seniors and setting up of more effective educational work of the growing generation.

The efficiency of realization by soviets of people's deputies of their rights and duties in economic and social-cultural construction largely depends on the level of their organizational work and on how fully and correctly they utilize the forms and methods of their activity established by the Constitution and other legislation and developed by practice. The decree of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee set the task of seeing to it that "every soviet of people's deputies persistently improves the content and methods of its activity and effectively realizes its possibilities and powers established by the USSR Constitution." The plenum's decree and the speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at it criticize the shortcomings existing in the organizational and mass organizational work of soviets of people's deputies and determine measures to eliminate them and to improve this important work. In particular, it is a question of enhancing the role of soviet sessions, improving the activity of permanent commissions and deputies, strengthening the control over the execution of the decisions of soviets and the managerial staff, reducing the administrative staff, ensuring an optimum ratio of the number of workers engaged in production and management and improving the organization and technical equipment of managerial labor. As we see, the plenum's documents cover a wide range of urgent problems put forward by life itself, by the practical activity of soviets and by the present tasks facing them.

For example, it is well known that sessions are the basic organizational and legal forms of functioning of soviets as organs of power. The most important problems constituting the prerogative of a given soviet are solved at them, including plans for economic and social development and budgets and reports on their execution are approved, the appropriate executive and administrative organs and permanent commissions of soviets are formed, reports on their work are heard and many other problems are solved. A soviet has the right to accept any matter pertaining to its competence for consideration at its session. Article 91 of the USSR Constitution establishes the norm that all the most important matters within the jurisdiction of the respective soviets of people's deputies shall be subject to consideration and settlement at their sessions. This utterly and completely corresponds to the spirit of socialist democracy and to the absolute power of soviets as the representative institutions of the people.

However, in life not everything is as in theory. The dates of convocation of soviet sessions are observed everywhere and at all levels. This is normal. However, formalism in their work has not yet been eliminated everywhere. Some important matters concerning local life are not discussed for years.

Reports of councils of ministers and ministries are extremely rarely practised at the sessions of some supreme soviets. Often reports do not contain specific criticism, self-criticism and constructive proposals. Hence at times the low activity of deputies at sessions. Inquiries by deputies are rare. The decisions of many local authorities are not specific, abound in general appeals and declarations and it is difficult to execute them and to control the execution. It is clear that the effectiveness of such sessions and of their decisions is not great. However, there are many instructive examples of a proper preparation and holding of sessions. In connection with this legal scientists face an urgent task--to profoundly study the practice of session activity of soviets and to work out appropriate recommendations based on a steady implementation of Leninist tenets, directives of the CPSU Central Committee, norms of the Constitution and other legislation on problems concerning the organization of session activity of state authorities.

The development of proposals on the activation of the legislative work of supreme soviets is an important problem requiring the attention of scientists. It seems that basic legislative acts should be adopted not by individual departments, but directly by supreme representative organs in the form of law. This will increase the significance and prestige of social relations regulated by a law--an act having the highest legal force. Such a practice will also more fully meet the interests of development of socialist democracy. Thought should also be given to expanding the range of problems considered and solved by supreme soviets by way of supreme management and control. For example, why should the course of fulfillment of long-term programs--the Food Program, the Energy Program and the program for the production of consumer goods--not be discussed at sessions of supreme organs of power? After all, fundamental reforms in the economy and social sphere are connected with them. Both the discussion and solution of such problems by the deputy corps would be of great social-political, legal and purely practical importance.

Scientists must help to analyze the present practice of work of permanent commissions. K. U. Chernenko rightly pointed out at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that they must constantly keep their hand on the pulse of our economic life, promptly respond to the needs of the national economy, help to find substantiated economic solutions of soviets and their executive organs and systematically control the fulfillment of these decisions. The latter is especially important. It is no secret that many decisions of soviets remain on paper owing to the poorly organized control over their execution. Furthermore, practice indicates that executive organs cannot control themselves. The control of the soviets themselves and of such mass organs objective in their evaluations as permanent commissions is appropriate here. Apparently, it would be advisable for political scientists to work out and for local soviets to adopt a special method of control activity of permanent commissions. At one time this was done in soviets of Moscow, Leningrad, Kalinin, Gorkiy and some other oblasts, Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Bashkir ASSR. However, the method developed then needs to be renewed and to become more widespread.

There are also other important problems in the organization and activity of organs of people's power, for example, such as the generalization and popularization of the Leninist method of work of the Soviet apparatus, improvement in the practice of selection of candidates for deputies, elimination of formalism in the organization of voting at elections to soviets observed here and there, proper information support for deputies of soviets and strengthening of the scientific principles in the organization of the work of the managerial staff.

The ideas and achievements of our party in the field of Soviet construction find a warm response among deputies, Soviet workers and the broad public.

In connection with this in conclusion I would like to stress that social scientists will do their utmost to steadily follow the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that "... science itself should be a constant 'disturber of the peace,' showing the areas where stagnation and lag have appeared and where the present level of knowledge makes it possible to advance more rapidly and successfully." For these purposes scientific institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which pertain to the humanities, must strengthen their links with practice and more systematically and profoundly conduct sociological investigations of the forms and methods of organizational activity of soviets of people's deputies of all levels. On the basis of an in-depth and all-around study and generalization of the present experience and performance of the necessary experiments they must develop scientific and practical recommendations for state organs on problems of a more efficient utilization of constitutional powers by local soviets and their organs and improvement in the content, manner and method of work.

It is also necessary to improve the coordination of scientific research conducted by academic and educational institutions, to ensure a closer unification and coordination of the efforts of legal scientists, economists, philosophers, sociologists and psychologists and to improve the coordination of

scientific investigations of the problems of soviets in the system of the Academy of Sciences of the Union republics, ensuring the most efficient utilization of existing scientific personnel. It is necessary to decisively overcome the duplication of topics and the repetition of problems that have already been worked out. It is also important to more widely practise joint investigations and discussions of urgent problems concerning the functioning of soviets and the preparation of overall studies and scientific-practical recommendations. All this will contribute to a successful implementation of the party's historical decisions on soviets of people's deputies.

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NATIONAL

UNREGISTERED BAPTISTS' ACTIVITIES SCORED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 p 3

/Article by E. Vistunov: "The Final Boundary" /

/Excerpts / V. A. Barinov and S. Yu. Timokhin, who appeared before the Leningrad Municipal Court the other day, have had crooked ways all their useless lives. They have scavenged when they could, grabbed what they could, and have never burdened themselves with honest work. They have always lied and "ran off at the mouth."

Even in school Valerii Barinov's parents and teachers could not get any satisfaction from him. His aunt worried about the fate of her nephew. But how? By her own admission, she, in hopes of saving a "lost soul," advised Valerii "to turn towards God." To her surprise, he jumped at this idea.

In order to become completely confirmed in the role of a believer, Barinov was baptised by water and became a member of the church of evangelical Christian-Baptists.

Now he had to solve the following problem: which of his "brothers" in faith should he maintain a "friendship" with, and who could he count on? On those Baptists whose community was officially registered in accordance with Soviet legislation on cults, but did that mean that it had all the means for fully realizing freedom of conscience and freedom of religion? Or could he count upon on the groups of so-called (unregistered Baptists) who had broken away from that community, and whose leaders had forbidden them to consider their own people and even to visit the prayer house on (Poklonnaya Gora), thereby provoking hostility between cobelievers and "outsiders" (as Baptists derisively label all unbelievers)?

The problem was not easy, but Barinov solved it without troubling himself with doubts. It was as if he had cracked a rotten nut with a hammer. He decided that it was necessary to maintain a "friendship" with both. Strictly speaking, what difference was there when it was all the same if you believed in God or in the Devil! By this time he had already become skilled at covering up anything in the name of the Most High. Any sin, any unseemly deed.

Like Barinov, the other defendant, Timokhin, also was not noted for his progress or diligence in school.

Timokhin's sole passion was rock music. When his parents seized upon this passion of his it was like clutching at a straw: let the child enter a music school and develop his abilities.

He entered music school, but left it after 2 months. The professional-technical school did not satisfy him either. About 6 years after graduating from it as a tailor by trade, Timokhin changed jobs nine times. To his understanding real life was not work, but hours of leisure time.

Aside from an age difference of 14 years and completely opposite personalities, Timokhin and Barinov became bosom buddies. A vain urge to assert themselves as they pleased in the eyes of their associates linked them and drew them together.

Barinov took Timokhin to the prayer house, dragged his "young friend" to the unregistered Baptists who gathered in private apartments, to a Russian Orthodox church for a special service, and to a Roman Catholic church. After a routine visit to a place of worship, he managed to invite him to a gathering of people where the conversation was about anything but God. Here, a close circle or several "cobelievers" of another "denomination" spent a lot of time babbling about all kinds of rumors and gossip, and for those who had not found time to listen to Western radio, the "latest news" was discussed enough to choke on.

Two years ago Barinov and Timokhin decided that the time had come to assert themselves a little louder. They had to assert themselves so that not only would their cobelievers and these "outsiders" talk about it, but so that their existence could also be known at the place where ingratiating radio stations could be heard in the evenings. They were already acquainted with some of the spokesmen of that faraway world.

A 20-year-old English girl, Lorna, who attended Russian language courses at Leningrad University, often visited the prayer house.

Once she gave Barinov a pocket-size Bible, and in its pages he found thin leaflets printed in Russian. An anonymous wellwisher addressed "brothers" and "sisters" and "all Christians persecuted by an ungodly regime." The wellwisher foretold of a fratricidal war and the end of the world if Christians tolerated such a regime. At the end of the message the reader was asked to send "facts about the persecution of Christians, information about the disastrous situation of believers, and any refusals of their requests by officials."

From another such leaflet Barinov understood that the wellwisher was the "Center for the Study of Religion and Communism," or Keston College, and that it was headed by Michael Bourdeaux, a constant observer of the position of the church and religion in the USSR on BBC radio programs.

There were other foreigners besides Lorna at the prayer house. Barinov became acquainted with Elena Kozhevnikova. She told him in confidence that she

specialized in radio communications in the USSR, had worked at the "Svoboda" radio station and later represented it in New York, and then had obtained a job with the BBC. She did not hide the fact that she had permanent connections with the People's Labor Union (PLU) and Keston College.

Of all these acquaintances, the saddest for Barinov and Timokhin was their relationship with "sister" Lorna. Namely, she aroused their vanity. She suggested what kind of repertoire would attract attention for such an independent rock group, and hinted that she was prepared to take the trouble to do what was necessary so that the group would be known in the West.

Lorna went home and shortly thereafter she told some news about herself during a telephone conversation. She announced that she had married the same Michael Bourdeaux who headed Keston College, where she was working as a secretary, and she requested that the "necessary" materials be sent to them.

As Lorna had exhorted her Leningrad "friends" Barinov and Timokhin, they composed words and music and recorded several voices and instrumental parts on a tape. The result was similar to something they had heard many times on BBC music programs, and was intended, in Seva Novgorodtsev's opinion, for those "who worship rock and pop music." In a word, it was in the spirit of "heavy metal"; it was primitive, aggressive, antiaesthetic, and very impressive to lovers of musical sound effects.

It is true that the majority of Barinov and Timokhin's cobelievers did not appreciate their zeal, considered rock music offensive to religious feelings and did not allow the tape of "Trumpet Call" to be played in the prayer house. Barinov and Timokhin tried to appear there on the spur of the moment, having enlisted the help of several young rock enthusiasts, including unbelievers.

The producers of the stir about the "persecution of believers in the USSR" had gambled, so to speak, on "Trumpet Call" not being acknowledged. The time had now come to direct Barinov and Timokhin's wounded pride toward a somewhat different course....

At the prompting of mentors from Keston College, they began to send a round of appeals to various Soviet organizations and to government, public and religious figures in the West.

Copies of these demagogic messages turned up with enviable energy in the hands of Lorna and Michael Bourdeaux at Keston College. Reduced here by an experienced hand to schoolboy standards of Russian grammar and stylistics, and flavored with a suitable sauce from an anti-Soviet kietchen, they were broadcast on the BBC, Voice of America, and were picked up by other radio stations hostile to the Soviet regime.

The following is from the decision to indict V. A. Barinov and S. Yu. Timokhin for the commission of a felony as provided by Arts 15 and 83 of the First Section of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR, that is, for an attempt at an illegal crossing of the state border of the USSR: "In January 1984, V. A. Barinov and S. Yu. Timokhin entered into an agreement on a joint illegal crossing of the

state border of the USSR.... They worked out an itinerary and prepared a map of a section of an area near the Soviet-Finnish state border.... For their secret movement across this area they prepared clothing disguises and wide skis, acquired 2 decorative souvenir axes, a field shovel, 2 compasses, a 10-fold telescope, Russian-Finnish and English-Finnish phrasebooks, makhorka snuff to use against search dogs, etc...."

Preparing secretly and well in advance to cross the border illegally, Barinov and Timokhin "armed themselves" not with the word of God, but exclusively with prosaic things, including things which they could give to their future masters in the longed-for West in the "pursuit of faith."

The court carefully investigated all the contradictory statements of the defendants, and attentively listened to the witnesses, the prosecution and the defense.

Already at the time of the preliminary investigation Timokhin had realized a great deal, and there is reason to believe that he understood to what a sad end his acquaintance with Barinov and his own lifestyle had brought him. In the written statement for the investigation he gave a sober appraisal of his ties with the anti-Soviet clerical center at Keston College and the real cause of the stir around "Trumpet Call" caused by the ideological saboteurs in the West.

Barinov remained true to himself. And as a result, he lied in court, was evasive, and stubbornly held on to his own fabricated version; it was a willful renunciation of the commission of a crime. He said that they had planned to cross the border illegally and went by train to an earlier designated point, but at the last moment they got afraid and decided to give up the undertaking. The investigation and court examination determined that Barinov and Timokhin did not make such a decision.

This article has given little attention to the crime that Barinov and Timokhin committed, but rather to its prehistory. This was not by accident. There is not a shadow of a doubt that the stir surrounding the "fighters for the one true faith" was organized by the experienced directing hand of ideological saboteurs from Keston College, which had not only urged on Barinov and Timokhin to the abyss, but pushed them there.

The attempt at an illegal border crossing was that final boundary, which in crossing they threw down a challenge to the law and placed themselves outside society.

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REGIONAL

BAGIROV AT REPUBLIC AKTIV ON PEOPLE'S CONTROL

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[AzerINFORM report of speech by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, given at meeting of republic aktiv of people's controllers: "Boost the Effectiveness of People's Control"]

[Text] It is now more than six decades that USSR People's Control has stood watch over the fundamental interests of the state and all working people. As an inseparable part of the Soviet political system, of our democracy, its organs make an important contribution to the realization of the party's social and economic policy, the achievements of the Land of the Soviets and the building of developed socialism. Under the guidance of the party, people's control has been transformed into a major state and social force and has become a reliable helper of the CPSU and the Soviet government in the matter of strengthening discipline, order and socialist legality. This was again confirmed with impressive force by the All-Union Conferences of People's Controllers, which served as a memorable milestone in the social and political life of the country and in the operational practice of control organs. It discussed pertinent questions relating to raising the level of work of people's control organs and their tasks in the light of the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on further strengthening state and labor discipline, order and organization on production and in the sphere of management and services.

The All-Union Conference was particularly significant because of the participation in its work of leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the brilliant and profound speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K.U. Chernenko, who set a program of action for the long term for all people's controllers.

The tasks of the watchdogs [dozornyye] of Azerbaijan stemming from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers and its results were discussed at a meeting of the republic aktiv of people's controllers held at the Club imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy. Persons taking part in it included personnel and activists of committees, chairmen and members of people's-control groups and posts, chairmen of party, soviet, trade-union and komsomol organs, heads of ministries and departments, production associations,

enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and representatives of the mass information media.

The presidium included Comrades K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, S.Ch. Kasumova, V.N. Konovalov, I.A. Mamedov, G.N. Sendov, S.B. Tatliyev, K.A. Khalilov, B.S. Kevorkov, D.M. Muslim-Zade, N.E. Mustafayev, L.Kh. Rasulova, Deputy Chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers D.M. Asanov, A.N. Mutalibov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee V.G. Khorkov.

The meeting was opened by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan K.M. Bagirov.

An honorary presidium, consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, was enthusiastically chosen.

A report was presented by First Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee S.S. Dzhaferov.

Persons participating in the discussions were: G. M. Aliyev, chief of the MUBR [Offshore Oil Drilling Administration] of the Neftyanyye Kamni Offshore Fixed Platform Production Association for Extraction of Petroleum and Gas imeni 22nd CPSU Congress, member of people's control group G.M. Aliyev, Chairman of Nakhichevan ASSR Committee of People's Control Sh.A. Aleskerov, Chairman of People's Control of Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast A.A. Martirosyan, machine operator of locomotive depot of Baladzhar Station, chairman of people's control group of the depot D.Ya. Zasyadko, tobacco grower of Kolkhoz imeni Samed Vurgun of Zakatal'skiy Rayon, member of people's control group K.I. Iskenderova, chairman of Azerbaijan Trade-Union Council L.Kh. Rasulova, fitter of machine-tractor repair shop of Kolkhoz imeni Kalinina of Izmaillinskiy Rayon, chairman of people's control group I.M. Minnikov, Director of Grape Sovkhoz imeni Bakhtiyar of Dzhallilabad'skiy Rayon G.B. Suleymanov, chairman of people's control committee of Nasiminskiy Rayon of the city of Baku F.N. Amirov, electric welder of House Construction Combine No 2 of Glavbakstroy, member of head people's control group A.A. Ismaylov, First Secretary of Komsomol Central Committee of Azerbaijan D.M. Muslim-Zade, Chairman of Sumgait City People's Control Committee V.I. Dudnikov.

Chairman of USSR People's Control Committee V.G. Khorkov spoke at the meeting.

The results of the meeting were summarized in First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan K.M. Bagirov's speech.

V.I. Lenin, it was pointed out at the meeting, stood at the sources of people's and workers' control. Lenin's foresight and Lenin's sagacity are embodied in his words: "Until the highest phase of communism sets in, socialism requires the strictest control on the part of the state over the measure of labor and the measure of use." Having at their disposal such a solid theoretical foundation and basing themselves on Leninist fundamental principles and traditions, the control organs of our country traveled last year under the leadership of the Communist Party a glorious route from workers' control through the workers' and peasants' inspectorate to organs of

people's control, making from decade to decade a significant contribution to the cause of socialist construction.

At all states of socialist and communist construction, the CPSU has been undeviatingly implementing Lenin's ideas of involving the broad masses of workers through the agency of control in active participation in governing the affairs of state and society. It creatively develops and enriches them. The place and role of people's control in the political system of Soviet society are defined in the USSR Constitution and Legislation on People's Control in the USSR. Problems facing people's control organs have been concretized in the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and other documents of the party and the state.

The speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers was a valuable contribution to the theory and practice of Soviet democracy. It extremely clearly disclosed the many-sided aspects of the big and complex problem of control and verification of execution and directed the multimillion army of people's controllers to more effective utilization of their rights and powers. The problems concerning which Comrade K.U. Chernenko spoke at the All-Union Conference were further developed in his speech at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee that discussed drafts of the 1985 plan and budget for the USSR. Konstantin Ustinovich's speech provides a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of the state of affairs of the economy. It introduces a detailed program of action for the concluding year of the five-year plan and defines a strategy of further work on improving developed socialist society in which, as pointed out by speakers at the meeting, people's controllers are called upon to take a most active part.

In all sectors of the republic's material production and service sphere, people's controllers, whose ranks now number 225,000 persons, operate, it was stated at the meeting. They do active work in checking fulfillment of party directives, Soviet laws and decisions and contribute to the effectiveness of the struggle of labor collectives for early fulfillment of the five-year plan's targets. A total of people's control 9,500 head, 8,200 shop groups and 8,000 posts function in labor collectives. The ranks of the watchers contain 90,000 communists, serving as the cementing nucleus and motive force. Two-thirds of controllers are workers and kolkhoz farmers, each third person is a woman, each fifth person is a komsomol member.

Many groups and posts operate with initiative and with creative ardor and demonstrate efficiency, adherence to principle and an uncompromising attitude toward any manifestations of violations and defects. In the production of above-plan petroleum, which is put into the five-year plan fund by the workers of Neftyanyye Kamni, a major service is to be credited to people's controllers, who number here about 300. Leading production workers--watchers with the support of the party committee--studied the causes of the lag that was allowed to occur in the first two years of the five-year plan and then themselves participated in implementing measures making it possible to overcome defects in operation and to raise production efficiency. A people's control group purposefully operates at Cotton-Growing Sovkhoz No 3 imeni V.I. Lenin of Zhdanovskiy Rayon, which has been headed continuously by the famous

machine operator Hero of Socialist Labor Sardar Imraliyev. Controllers have become not only on their farm but throughout the entire okrug initiators of machine harvesting of cotton and of the struggle for reducing losses of production, raising quality and increasing output of the fiber.

Among pacesetters are to be found people's control groups from the Baku Household Air-Conditioner Plant, the Experimental Plant imeni Kalinin, the Kirovobad Carpet and Cloth Combine, the Baku Dry Transformer Plant, the Machine-Building Plant imeni P. Montin, the Azerelektrosvet and Organicheskiy Syntez associations, Specialized Mechanization Administration No 1 of Promstroymekhanizatsiya Trust, the kolkhozes imeni Shaumyan of Neftechalinskiy Rayon, Kommunist of Bardinskiy Rayon, the Grape-Growing Kolkhoz imeni Yu. Gagarin of Khailarskiy Rayon and many others. Many non-T/O personnel are highly active. They include 8,500 representatives of the old guard--party, labor and war veterans, Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor. All of them conscientiously carry out their difficult but noble duties in the name of defense of the interests of the state and the people.

Intensification of the work of organs of people's control, increasing its effectiveness, the speakers emphasized, are the result of guidance and big help given by party organs. Back in 1980, shortly after the adoption of the Law on People's Control in the USSR by the second session of the Tenth Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a republic conference of people's controllers was held on the initiative of the Central Communist Party of Azerbaijan and its first secretary Comrade G.A. Aliyev in which Chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee A.M. Shkolnikov participated. A good, basic charge was given at the time. All these years, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and local party committees have been concerned with having the work at each people's control committee meet party requirements. Questions of party supervision of people's control organs remain at the center of attention and are regularly examined at buros and plenums of party committees and at primary party organizations. Many valuable initiatives, pointed questions proposed by people's controllers receive practical support.

Analyzing the work of watchers from the positions of the higher requirements of the 26th congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, decisions of the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the directions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the meeting's participants stated that people's control organs do not encompass all spheres of production and consumption and do not always operate consistently, but the main thing is that they do not see things through to the end. The weakest link in the operation of people's control continues to be failure to provide organic unity to checks, warnings and rectifications of defects. In a number of cases, in place of timely determination of violations, committees serve in the role of signalling instruments. They raise questions after an act has already been committed, and it is clear that there are damage and complications. K.U. Chernenko quite naturally set the task: "To note at the proper time lapses and to prevent their growing into major breakdowns." And one should be strictly guided by this.

The party has brought up as the number one task successful completion of the current five-year plan. The components of its solution are numerous, but perhaps the most important reserve lies in strengthening discipline, organization and order and raising cadre responsibility. A powerful impetus for the republic in this matter was the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of Party Organizations of Azerbaijan Relating to Fulfillment of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU 'On Intensifying Work Relating to Strengthening Socialist Labor Discipline.'" The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, held 15 June of this year, which worked out a complex of political, organizational and economic measures aimed at further strengthening socialist labor discipline, was devoted to a discussion of this decree. Progress of its fulfillment was examined by the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan of 22 November. In this connection, the important role of watchers was emphasized in the struggle for strengthening of state, plan, technological and labor discipline at each labor collective. The republic's People's Control Committee displayed a good initiative in the spring of the current year. It jointly with the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council and the Komsomol Central Committee of Azerbaijan conducted a wide-scale check and review of the state of production and labor discipline in the republic. A similar review and check is now being carried out. As pointed out by the speakers, it is necessary to concentrate in its course attention on those enterprises and organizations where worktime losses are slow in being curtailed, where unauthorized leaves and absences from work and personnel turnover are too large and equipment load, the shift coefficient and labor productivity are too low. Judging by the statistical report for the first 9 months of the current year, this applies first and foremost to Azneft', Azresinotekhnika and Azerryprom associations, enterprises of the construction materials industry, light industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, petroleum refining, instrument making, automotive transport and some trusts and subdivisions of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the Ministry of Transport Construction and the Ministry of Power and Electrification.

One of the most pressing problems of our economy is raising the quality of production output. In this sphere, little has been done in the republic, including by people's controllers. As of today, we have 1,375 products with the Seal of Quality. Their relative share has reached 16.7 percent. But there are no grounds for being satisfied with what has been achieved. Unfortunately, the struggle against production of products that are of poor quality and not in demand is still being weakly waged. In the first 9 months of the current year 23 of the 137 enterprises with plans for producing products of the highest category of quality failed to meet the targets. Frequently obsolete items of low quality are put out by enterprises of instrument making, machine tool building, automotive industry and others. Many complaints are made regarding individual products of light and local industry and of sectors producing food products. Products worth tens of millions of rubles are left lying in warehouses and depots of trade organizations and of the actual manufacturer enterprises. As shown by a check conducted by the USSR Committee of People's Control, serious lack of success in regard to quality of products put out by enterprises of the republic's

petroleum machine building was revealed. With the obvious connivance of the top management of Soyuzneftemash Association, plants imeni Leyt. Shmidt, imeni Kasimov and imeni Lenin supplied obviously low-quality quality units to petroleum workers. This attests to loss of the feeling of responsibility, a neglected state of control and a lenient attitude towards persons producing defective output. And finally such cases do honor to the people's controllers of these enterprises.

The meeting devoted special attention to questions of a regime of economy and thrifty management. At the present developmental level of productive forces, the party believes that the approach to economy should be fundamental inasmuch as it is becoming a most important source of ensuring growth of production. "Thrift," as Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized, "must be an inviolable law of all of our economic life." It was pointed out in this connection that quite a bit was being done in the republic for economy of resources. On the whole, with the participation of people's controllers, fulfillment is being secured of commitments for economy of rolled ferrous metals, diesel fuel, gasoline, thermal energy, electric power and fuel.

But it is that way far from everywhere. Paradoxical as it may seem, losses of fuel and electric power have achieved a chronic character at enterprises of Azglavenergo Administration. In the first 9 months of this year, here overexpenditure of fuel reached almost 15,000 tons. Above-plan losses of electric power amount to 12 percent of its production. According to Aztransgaz Administration, gas losses in transportation exceed the norm fourfold. In 9 months, a large overexpenditure of fuel and power resources was allowed to occur at Baku Petroleum Refining Plant imeni Karayev, at tire and tube-rolling plants, at the ore concentration combine and at other enterprises. Use of electric power and gas is proceeding unfavorably in regard to adherence to norms in household use and in the lighting of cities and rayon centers. Many sectors and enterprises exceed prescribed limits of material outlays per ruble of commodity production. In this area, in addition to factors of a technological and engineering character, such a hindrance as mismanagement makes itself felt. A tremendous amount of metal and timber, cement and finished products are scattered in regions, plants, factories and construction projects, bases and warehouses and so-called commercial yards.

The situation requires for people's controllers to be transformed from objective observers, at best signalling instruments, into true fighters for economy and thrift and to act decisively against a negligent attitude towards the people's property. Such an approach has become a businesslike answer to the party's appeal: to work on the example of leading enterprises two days a year with economized raw and other materials and fuel.

Responsible tasks face people's controllers in the field of agriculture. Analysis shows that the production potential created in the countryside is not being used fully and that large reserves and possibilities of further increasing production output have not been put to use. Last 22 November of this year it was stated at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, which discussed tasks relating to the fulfillment of the Long-Range Program of Land Reclamation adopted by the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, that a large diversity

exists in yield and that in a number of places the yield of irrigated land is low, especially for fodder crops, things are not going well with introduction of crop rotation, and here and there efficiency of irrigation, use of chemicals and the like are low. Animal husbandry, constituting the heart of the food program, requires closer attention. In the course of fulfillment of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as well as the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan held in March of 1982, quite good indicators were attained in development of animal husbandry, but they could be more considerable if there were not those serious defects and lapses against which a determined, effective struggle is not waged everywhere. We cannot tolerate the fact that almost one-third of breeding cows remain barren and practically produce nothing, becoming a burden to animal-husbandry farms. An incomprehensible disproportion is frequently created between the amount of expended fodder and the yield from it. Estimates show that it would have been possible to get in conformity with norms much more meat and milk than was produced from the fodder used last year. Things are far from well in regard to the quality and diversity of procured fodder, its rational use, feeding of stock and production accounting.

Among the concerns of rural watchers, the chief and most imperative is the struggle against mismanagement, prevention of spoilage, losses and misappropriation of production.

A great field of activity for people's controllers exists in capital construction. Among the diverse areas in this sector special attention should be concentrated on the quality of construction and installation work and efficient labor organization at the construction site. No objective explanations can be found for the fact that the brigade form of labor organization is being introduced slowly, although it makes it possible, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has pointed out, to do away completely with disorder and mismanagement and to unite into one a proprietary attitude toward work, mutual assistance and demanding reciprocal control.

At the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers, a major place was given to improvement of control in the sphere of personal services. The fact is that the party's policy on raising the people's well-being is in practice realized through this important element.

In trade, personal services and other spheres connected with satisfaction of the needs of the population, checks are being conducted, defects are being revealed and measures are proposed and implemented which contribute to improvement of organization of work, growth of trade turnover and scope of services. But unfortunately, it was pointed out at the meeting, their yield is obviously inadequate. First because control in this system is practically limited to the actions of the committees themselves and does not rely on the public. In people's-control groups and posts at trade and personal-service enterprises, there are more than 12,000 watchers, but many of them are lax in their work. This force needs to be put into action, but naturally together with workers' control of trade-union, komsomol project operators and deputy commissions. It was proposed at the meeting that it would be possible to proceed organizationally in two directions: locally, party raykoms and gorkoms should take hold of this work in a real way and on the republic

scale--the same should be done by the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council, people's control committees and the Komsomol Central Committee of Azerbaijan. They are called upon to jointly apply their chief efforts to the fulfillment of tasks set by the conference recently held at the CPSU Central Committee where measures were examined for improving trade, fulfilling the plan of trade turnover and increasing the production of consumer goods in the light of the directions contained in the speech given on 15 November 1984 by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

One of the most important factors ensuring today a high level of social and economic development and a healthy moral and psychological climate in the republic, it was stated by the speakers, has been a consistent policy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan to raise demands on and responsibility of personnel, an uncompromising struggle against violations of norms of party life, socialist legal and various official abuses and against bribery and thefts of state property. Malicious violations of party and state discipline are becoming fewer and fewer from year to year. It is all the more sad that some top managers have not in any way given up such negative activities as concealing flaws and failures, squandering the people's property and other actions inflicting major material and moral damage to our society.

In June of this year, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan discussed the question "On Serious Defects in the Operation of the Cutting Cleaning Industry." Many scandalous things were disclosed in the sector. Accounting-reporting, fund and payment discipline were found in a neglected state, which has created favorable conditions for misappropriations and sordid abuses. The Buro of the Central Committee reached the conclusion that the basic cause of the created condition lay in the low demands and sometimes connivance on the part of the top administration of the ministry. Minister F. Salmanov and his deputy V. Bogomolov were called to party accountability, while the other deputy, D. Kerimov, was released from the position he occupied and punished by party means.

The state of affairs regarding preservation of socialist property elicits concern in certain sectors of the economy where last year the size of shortages, thefts and spoilage of products grew. Of course, law-enforcement and finance and banking organs are also at fault in this. One can also reproach people's control organs, which have the duty of closing off channels of dissipation of the people's property. But the chief complaints should be made to heads of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations where the crimes are committed. The fact is that they have under their control large subdivisions--accounting-bookkeeping, economic-planning, auditing, legal and so on. More than 1,000 workers are to be found solely in control and auditing administrations and departments of 64 ministries and departments. The return on their work is small. Audits rarely can be put into the category of full-pledged ones. Most not at all surprisingly do not disclose the truth. But the weakness of intradepartmental control apparently does not bother very much some ministers and chairmen of state committees.

The republic has 26 state inspectorates, inspectorates and administrations consisting of 3,333 workers called upon to exercise interdepartmental control. But, as it was determined, many of them duplicate each other. For nature-

protection questions, for example, in addition to the State Committee for Protection of Nature, there function several inspectorates. Such a conglomeration results in multiplicity, lack of coordination and confusion in checks and audits against which Comrade K.U. Chernenko spoke categorically at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers.

The second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th Convocation approved the laws on the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR and on the USSR State Budget for 1985. Documents of tremendous political and economic importance were adopted and the strategy of communist construction was determined for the concluding year of the 22th Five-Year Plan, fully meeting the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee.

It was said at the meeting that the republic's economy is developing at a rate in advance of the targets of the five-year plan, but at the same time we have many bottlenecks, defects and lapses. Although the number of enterprises and associations not fulfilling plans is becoming smaller from year to year, they are still few in number. In 9 months, 6.5 percent of their total number failed to reach the planned level for product sales and 6.8 percent for volume of production. During January-September, 25 percent of the associations and enterprises did not completely fulfill their contractual commitments. Delivery discipline is particularly low at the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Administration of Nonferrous Metallurgy [Uprtsvetmet], the associations Azneft', Azerrbybprom and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metals. It is impossible to tolerate such a situation. It is necessary to sharply increase accountability for failure of contractual commitments. And, of course, this problem should be constantly at the center of attention of people's controllers. The same applies to their participation in the solution of questions of scientific organization of labor and production, acceleration of scientific-technical progress, growth of labor productivity, fulfillment of plans for the entire product mix in the given assortment and required quality.

The speakers devoted special attention to the importance of the moral character of the administrator and the high requirements which public opinion makes on him and which each one must cherish. At the same time, as shown by the materials of checks conducted by the republic's People's Control Committee, not all managers are conscious of their responsibility for the sector of work entrusted to them.

The mission and responsibility of people's controllers to the party and the people are high. In their great majority, these are people dedicated to their work, with an ardent heart and clean conscience, reliable helpers to the party. They are, using the words of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, an example of high political and professional standards, a model of honesty, adherence to principle and imperviousness to bribery. At the same time, it is grievous to hear that not all people's controllers justify trust and hopes. Some of them conduct themselves passively and bypass with indifference disorder and

violations. Unfortunately, warning signs reach us to the effect that this or that controller took leave of his conscience and succumbed to the temptation of a bribe.

People's controllers, it was said at the meeting, are in need of reliable support, first of all from party organizations. We know that they frequently find themselves in difficult conditions, sometimes in acutely conflicting situations where the "victims" and their entourage are not averse by hook or by crook to discredit or compromise a people's controller. Another time, if not in open then in hidden form, oppression and persecution of a watcher occur. Of course, this is duely rebuffed. It is necessary in the future to curb any attempts to hinder the noble work of people's controllers, to boost in every way possible their prestige and to protect their honor and worth.

In the speech at the All-Union Conference, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized that the party and the state consider people's control as a most important sector of party and state work and everyday assistance to it as one of their most responsible tasks. This requires that rayon, city and oblast party committees, departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and all elements of party organizations increase work in this direction. Many party committees, it was pointed out in speeches, devote constant attention to the work of committees and groups of people's control. In particular, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Nakhichevan and Stepanakert gorkoms, Kirovskiy, imeni 26 Bakinskiye Komissary, Bardinskiy, Tauzskiy, Zhdanovskiy and other rayon party committees concern themselves with creation of the necessary conditions of maximal disclosure and use of the possibilities of each people's controller. Much is being done to raise the qualitative makeup of people's controllers and to strengthen the party nucleus in these organs.

At the same time, there are still those party organizations which are insufficiently concerned with raising the efficiency and effectiveness of the work of people's control organs. Throughout last year and the first 9 months of 1984, the buros of Sabirabadskiy, Livichinskiy and Shaumyanovskiy (rural) party raykoms did not once consider questions connected with the work of people's control committees or groups. A number of rayon people's control committees--Dzhebrailskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Lerikskiy, Mir-Bashirskiy, Belokanskiy and Pushkinskiy--are carried away by adoption of numerous decrees, holding of conferences, and party committees do not correct them. At the present time, when tasks are being considered everywhere at meetings of people's controllers in the light of the All-Union Conferences and the speech given there by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, concrete measures are being developed and implemented for further raising the level of control work. Local party committees as well as republic ministries and departments must in earnest engage themselves in realizing the critical comments, proposals and formulated questions. It is necessary that all political, explanatory and organizational work result in the end in improvement of the style, methods and effectiveness of work of people's control organs.

It is important for party organizations to see as their first-priority task organizational strengthening of groups and posts, improvement of their qualitative composition, increasing demands on communists included in committees, groups and posts and directing to these organs such people who,

according to V.I. Lenin's definition, would not say a word against one's conscience when defense of state and public interests are concerned.

The party today puts the matter in the light that every Soviet individual consider himself a controller so that, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized, he thinks and acts in accordance with this high civic duty. This is why it is very important to attract to this work ever new manpower in order that each person in his place becomes an active fighter for the interests of society, a genuine people's controller and occupies an active life position and displays the best qualities of the Soviet individual.

1984, the fourth year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, is coming to an end, speakers emphasized. The country is preparing for a memorable day--the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory Over Fascism and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement as well as a worthy greeting for the 27th congress of Lenin's party. They have assured that the militant detachment of the republic's watchers, guided by the recommendations of the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, will with greater activity and performance carry out their great, honorable and necessary work and multiply their assistance to party organizations in the solution of responsible social-economic problems, the struggle for early fulfillment of the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan and increase the republic's contribution to strengthening the might of our great Fatherland.

The meeting of the aktiv adopted a resolution in which the main directions of the work of the people's watchers of the republic are delineated with respect to accomplishing the responsible tasks imposed on them.

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REGIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF ESTONIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS DETAILED

Estonian Aktiv Meeting of People's Control

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Organs of people's control, operating in all sectors of physical production and the service sphere and serving as an integral part of Soviet democracy, are doing a great deal of work under the guidance of party organizations to ensure the fulfillment of party directives, Soviet laws, and government decrees. They are campaigning actively against shortcomings and are working to instill in Soviet people a sense that they are conscientious managers of their country and energetic campaigners for a socialist attitude toward labor, public property, and state discipline.

About 70,000 people's controllers in the republic are participating actively in and making a tangible contribution to the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th CPEs Congress, and to the fulfillment of the goals set in the five-year plan.

A meeting of the aktiv of the ESSR Committee of People's Control concentrated on further improvements in these activities. The participants discussed the tasks of the organs of people's control in the ESSR that stem from the speech given by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at an all-Union meeting of people's controllers, as well as from the results of that meeting.

Participating in the meeting were comrades K. Vayno, N. Ganyushov, A. Kudryavtsev, V. Kyao, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryuytel', B. Saul, A.-B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, M. Pedak, I. Toome, L. Shishov, and A. Shitov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control.

Also participating in the meeting were deputy chairmen of the republic Council of Ministers, directors of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations, and production leaders and innovators.

O. Merimaa, member of the Bureau of the CPEs Central Committee and chairman of the ESSR Committee of People's Control, gave a speech at the meeting.

He said that the all-Union meeting of people's controllers that was held recently in Moscow was an important landmark in the development of socialist control in our country. The speech given by comrade K. U. Chernenko at that meeting is of immense theoretical and practical importance and represents a long-range course of action for all Soviet people, and for each people's control member.

The main focus of attention of the people's control members should be monitoring the fulfillment of state plans and quotas and providing assistance in the identification and utilization of reserves in the national economy. Issues in the prevention of shortcomings and violations play an important role here. With this aim, collective reviews of the results of control are being put into practice more and more in the republic. For example, over the past year and a half, at the suggestion of groups in labor collectives, the explanations of 10,177 defendants were heard.

Concentrating on the tasks of people's control members in the area of economics, the speaker said that the party's goal of increasing labor productivity by an additional 1 percent over the plan level and reducing production costs by an additional 0.5 percent is being exceeded. Agricultural workers have also achieved good results. This success would have been impossible without strengthening job performance discipline and increasing people's responsibility for their assigned tasks. The work done by people's control organs played an important role in resolving these problems.

However, statewide interests demand that people's control members act even more decisively. They do not always devote proper attention to monitoring the adherence to contract obligations by supplier enterprises and customers. According to the results for the first quarter of this year, 19 enterprises did not meet their obligations for the delivery of goods; by July this number had risen to 26, and after the first 9 months of the year 32 industrial enterprises had not fulfilled their delivery plans.

There are various reasons for this. For example, an inspection was recently conducted at the "Estremrybflot" [Estonian Fishing Fleet Repair] Association which uncovered serious cases of negligence in the social infrastructure, as a result of which the enterprise lost some of its personnel and leading engineers. Fixed capital at the "Estonfosforit" [Estonian Phosphorite] and the "Estonbumprom" [Estonian Paper Industry] associations is worn out and obsolete.

There are other reasons behind the failure to fulfill plans and obligations. Audits show that insufficient attention is given to specific issues in the organization of production and management, there is poor control over operations, and little energy is devoted to meeting the plan. This is the situation at the "Vol'ta" plant. While participating in an economic experiment, the enterprise's management did nothing to reorganize production or administration.

For many committees and groups, monitoring adherence to contract discipline has still not become a daily task. Inspections are made sporadically, cases in which deliveries are not made go unnoticed at times, and the guilty individuals are not held responsible for the losses.

People's control inspectors do not always respond appropriately to unwarranted reductions in plan quotas, which leads to serious violations of supply discipline and disrupts production.

The CPEs Central Committee has assigned us the task of acting decisively against such plan adjustments and deceptive procedures and any attempts to deceive the state as we monitor the fulfillment of state plans and quotas. The urgency of this issue is due not only to the fact that such actions undermine plan discipline, but they also result in physical losses for the state. Deception and unwarranted adjustments also inflict immense moral damage on society.

Recently people's control organs have uncovered and put an end to many instances of deception in reports on production output and sales, on putting production capacities and housing and domestic projects into operation, and on freight shipping. In a year and a half, committees have called 181 officials to account for such unwarranted changes and deceptive procedures. Party organs have used these audits to call a number of communists to account for deceptive practices.

O. Merimaa spoke with alarm about several institutions in which job performance discipline is weak and real control is sometimes replaced by control on paper alone. A number of ministries suffer from "paperwork fever." For example, between 1981 and 1983 at the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry there was practically no increase in the number of incoming letters, but the number of outgoing letters rose by a factor of 2.2.

Increasing production efficiency and labor productivity depends to a significant extent on the vigilance of people's control members. The reviews and special investigations on the utilization of manpower conducted jointly with trade unions, "Komsomol Searchlight," and the ESSR State Committee for Labor have become well known. The CPEs Central Committee and the government of the republic have adopted a number of decisions on the basis of these reports. O. Merimaa devoted special attention to problems tied to taking people away from their primary jobs. A number of enterprises and organizations continue to hold all kinds of meetings, conferences, rallies, and so forth during work time. The practice of offering additional unwarranted paid vacations to members of the voluntary people's patrol, firefighters, and others is widespread. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes often fail to provide an adequate amount of work for people who are brought in to offer special assistance. The design and planning discipline at many planning and design bureaus is quite low because they are engaged primarily in providing various kinds of assistance to personnel in their own ministries and departments, and not in the development and introduction of new equipment and technology.

Economical and conscientious utilization of supplies, raw materials, and energy resources provides a substantial production reserve. The speaker cited as an example the work performed by the people's control group at the Payde Motor Vehicle Depot (A. Uusleer is chairman of the group). The group works actively to help the party organization and the management increase the efficient utilization of motor vehicles and to improve the policy of economy. The

activity of the group and its members is aimed primarily at preventing violations of discipline. The party bureau and the depot's management have created the necessary conditions for the people's control members; they heed their suggestions and take measures to eliminate shortcomings that are uncovered.

People's control groups in rural areas do a great deal of work. They are helping implement the Food Program as they monitor preparations for and performance of seasonal field work, the production of agricultural products, and the organization of summer and winter livestock maintenance. Temporary monitoring posts are set up at the most important sectors during the haying season, the fodder procurement period, and the harvest. There are still great untapped reserves, however. Grain losses during the harvest are great, and at a number of farms fodder production procedures are not observed properly.

Guided by the decree issued by the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee "On a Long-Term Program for Land Reclamation and Increasing the Efficient Utilization of Improved Land with the Aim of Providing a Steady Rise in the Country's Food Stores" and the positions outlined in the speech given by K. U. Chernenko at the Plenum, people's control members have the task of developing a specific, ambitious program for their future activities.

O. Merimaa went on to say that resolution of the problems facing the national economy depends to a great extent on the proper, coordinated operation of transportation, trade, and domestic services, especially in rural areas. Audits show that the absence of many goods in the trade network is due to an indifferent attitude on the part of some officials who do not order goods on time, and sometimes people's control committees and groups do not take a sufficiently strict approach to this problem.

The speaker called on the audience to focus attention on improving and strengthening intra-organizational work, especially among groups and posts that find themselves constantly in the midst of the people. There are still quite a few shortcomings here. Often the audits do not meet the goals that have been set. Some of the people's control members take a passive approach. In a number of cases there are weak ties between the committees and the groups. Maximum coordination of monitoring activities performed by numerous departmental control agencies and organizations is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of their work. The experience of the council for the coordination of control, created in 1982, and our experience show that significant reserves are hidden here.

After his positive appraisal of the work done by people's control groups, O. Merimaa stressed that the successes they have achieved are the result of the constant attention and support given them by party and soviet organs. This has been and still is the most important condition for raising the effectiveness of the inspectors' work. The republic's press provides considerable assistance to the committees and groups and publicizes the people's control activities. For example, Estonian radio regularly organizes special broadcasts and the newspapers RAKHVA KHYAEL' and SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA publish special sections devoted to people's control.

It is still important to use the assistance of party organizations to ensure more directed administration of all groups and posts and to see that all inspectors work enthusiastically and energetically.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law on People's Control and directives issued by the CPSU Central Committee and comrade K. U. Chernenko, ties between party commissions, permanent commissions of Councils, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and people's control groups have been expanded considerably. For example, one-third of the investigations in the republic are now performed jointly. Practice shows that this type of interaction does a great deal to increase the effectiveness of control and it increases the responsibility of personnel for the fulfillment of party and state decisions.

In conclusion the speaker said he was confident that organs of people's control would make use of the all-round assistance and support provided by party and soviet organs and the USSR Committee of People's Control and raise the level of their monitoring work to meet current standards, and that they would serve as reliable assistants to the party and state in the campaign to meet the goals of communist construction.

K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPEs Central Committee, also gave a speech at the meeting of the republic's people's control aktiv.

Comrade K. Vayno said that the issue being discussed today is of the utmost importance in the immense work being done by the party to strengthen discipline and order in all spheres of the national economy and to increase responsibility at all levels of management involved in economic and social development. This issue is of unsurpassed importance also from the standpoint of mobilizing the masses and instilling in them a sense of civic responsibility and deepening our soviet democracy. In other words, this is not just an economic issue, it is political as well.

Our country has entered an important stage in its development. There is a need for major qualitative changes in the economy on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements. A great deal remains to be done in improving planning and adjusting the management mechanism. We have built up an immense material and spiritual potential which needs to be utilized better and more fully in order to bring about a new rise in the people's standard of living.

Our party is approaching its 27th Congress. Work is continuing on a new edition of the CPSU Program and basic directions for economic and social development for the next five-year plan and for the more distant future are being worked out in detail.

On 15 November the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee reviewed the draft of the plan for development of the country's national economy for the coming year. In his speech at this meeting, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko set specific, concrete goals for communists and all the country's workers. This is a constructive program aimed at a campaign for new achievements. We should

consolidate the gains already made and embark on new and more ambitious missions. We have a great deal of work ahead of us.

We will work seriously and persistently to conserve raw materials and supplies, achieve above-plan increases in labor productivity, and reduce production costs; we will campaign to work at least two days using supplies and raw materials that we have conserved and to create economy funds at each work site and in the republic as a whole.

We should already be preparing for the difficult, important mission which people's control must carry out to implement new, large-scale plans. Of course, this does not mean that one can live only in anticipation of tomorrow and coming work. There is enough work to be done now, just as there has been enough work to do in the past.

There are 70,000 people's control members in our republic and one-third of them are communists. This is a major force. We should point out that people's control members on the whole are successfully carrying out the task that was outlined so clearly by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his speech at the all-Union meeting of people's control activists; he said that they should "help identify and eliminate everything that contradicts the nature of socialists and that does not coincide with its principles." The majority of these activists feel that they are the true managers of production and they feel its successes and failures personally.

Comrade K. Vayno spoke in detail about the tasks facing the people's control inspectors and increasing the role of party committees and primary organizations in the administration of people's control. Specifically, he pointed out that party committees should do more to orient local committees of people's control toward the study and resolution of serious major problems and to avoid spending their energy on small issues that are of secondary importance. For example, they should recruit active members to form brigades of skilled people who are capable of developing an in-depth understanding of why certain sections, enterprises, or farms are lagging behind, of drawing basic conclusions, and offering the necessary recommendations.

They must seek out more effective ways of combatting certain phenomena that are still widespread, such as misappropriation of socialist property, dereliction of duty, negligence, violations of production and labor discipline, and drunkenness on the job.

It is better to gain a thorough understanding of one or two problems and resolve them than to conduct a dozen hasty inspections. Practice shows that such inspections usually result only in status reports and memos that serve as a foundation for the next reprimand sent to the organization's director. Of course, these reprimands can serve as an effective means for restoring order, but it would be naive to depend on this means alone. Fundamental changes must be made in the situation and the problem must be resolved in such a way that there is no need to return to it for a long time.

It is the task of party committees to orient people's control committees and groups toward resolving key problems and to assign them serious, important

goals. This also involves the prestige and great trust enjoyed by the people's control committees.

Another important point is the support of decisive actions taken by people's control groups provided by party committees. The Rakverskiy Raykom is doing everything to encourage independent decision making on the part of the people's control committee and it does not come to the defense of guilty individuals, regardless of the posts they may hold in the rayon. Unfortunately, this cannot be said of other party committees. We do not and should not have people who stand outside the authority of people's control. Everyone must be held accountable, and even higher demands should be made on administrators and communists.

It is no secret that some managers, especially those in charge of large farms and enterprises with considerable physical assets and financial resources, start to feel like endowed princes who can do whatever they please. Party committees sometimes look the other way and protect these individuals from justified criticism. The feeling seems to be that if an individual is in charge of a large collective and has been selected for this important position, is it really worth it to undermine his authority because of a few trivial faults? Frankly, this approach has an effect opposite from that which is intended. Without a fundamental evaluation by the party of his poor performance, a manager may lose control over himself and begin to handle the people's money in an irresponsible way. Other managers might pay idle staff members three times what they should be paid for services performed, furnish their own apartments with luxurious appointments, or throw lavish banquets for visitors from higher organizations. When things have gone too far, we must pay a very high price to correct the situation. We lose our own personnel. Unfortunately, this does happen. And it all starts with what seems like a trivial matter, with making exceptions for small transgressions and with a lack of control.

In light of all this, we should be thinking about how to increase the activities of people's control groups and party control committees that are aimed at administrative operations and how to stop violations before they really get started. Support from party committees and the party bureau for this important work means a great deal to the party control members. Experience shows that the control is very effective in places where this has become the norm.

Experienced administrators depend on people's control, in fact, and view this as a reliable source of aid in resolving important problems and they receive a great deal of valuable, objective information in this way. This is the case, for example, at the "Saare Kalur" kolkhoz and the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" [Krengolm Cotton Textiles] combine. The chiefs of several construction administrations under the "Tallinstroy" [Tallinn Construction] Trust were penalized for failure to take timely measures in response to recommendations made by people's control groups. This made it absolutely clear that the trust's management was very serious about the activities of the people's control group.

In his speech at the all-Union conference, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko gave a good description of the specific aspects of people's control work which calls for people who have been tempered by experience and who are dependable, stable, vigilant, and meticulous. During the course of their investigations they are often faced with difficult situations, they may encounter resistance, and come into conflict with management, which is certainly not a pleasant experience. Here it is extremely important that these activities be made public and that they receive moral support from the collective, and most important, from the party organization. But we should ask ourselves, how often do we see on a factory's honor roll that the leading worker is also a member of the people's control group? Do the best people's control members always receive additional vacation days for their public service as is the case with members of the people's voluntary patrol? Why aren't vacation travel passes provided as an incentive for those doing the best control work? All of these levers are in our hands. We need to make broader use of them. We should not provide incentives indiscriminately; they should be given to those who are truly doing the best job, who are working enthusiastically and devoting a great deal of time and effort to this important and necessary work.

There are still quite a few problems in the operation of people's control groups. Sometimes these groups take a strictly formal approach to elections, without taking into account a person's specific character traits, and they do not always help newcomers.

If a people's control group is being operated poorly and is lacking initiative, this is the fault of the party organization. It is wrong to think that only rayon or city people's control committees are responsible for directing the work of the groups. Primary party organizations should provide a great deal of assistance. Communists working in people's control should give reports more often, they should show constant interest in the group's problems, and should provide support when necessary.

Questions concerning the work of people's control groups are rarely discussed at meetings of gorkom and raykom bureaus, and secretaries of primary party organizations seldom give reports on the administration of people's control activities. Whenever these activities are carried out, they are certainly worth the effort. It would be useful to call on managers from time to time to see how they respond to proposals made by people's control groups, what action is taken after investigations are made, and how they support and develop the initiative taken by the investigators.

It would be helpful to bring together members of the people's control group at least twice a year at a meeting of the gorkom or raykom and to speak frankly with them about current activities and problems, and to hear what difficulties they are encountering that hinder their effectiveness. These meetings would also be a demonstration of the attention given to the people's control members, and it would be helpful and instructive for them. Party committees would be enriched by knowing the true state of affairs at the various sites.

Comrade K. Vayno went on to discuss the coordination of control work and stressed that there is a need to organize the system of inspections more efficiently. He pointed out that a republic coordinating council has been

formed for people's control inspections. The work done by the council needs to be improved. There is evidently a need to form councils of this nature in cities and rayons. Somehow or another an efficient, consistent system must be set up to carry out this work, the efforts of various departments and organizations must be united to achieve common goals, and they must be more responsible for the quality and effectiveness of the inspections that are made.

In his speech to the people's control representatives, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed the importance of Lenin's principle of mass control. We must strive to make every Soviet citizen and every worker feel that he is a people's inspector and to make it impossible for him to look on shortcomings with indifference.

Labor and material supply must be organized efficiently. When a person has everything he needs for performing his work up to standards, he will work accordingly and he will feel every deviation from the norm acutely and will find deviations unacceptable. Collective forms of labor must be developed further, since this increases the responsibility of each worker for the final results. Cost accounting methods should be introduced more energetically in brigades.

It is very important for the people's control work to receive publicity. When a collective knows about the shortcomings that have been uncovered and when reports about these problems are displayed openly on special bulletin boards, the very fact of the publicity forces the administration and the people's control group to resolve the issue that has been raised and to put an end to the problem.

The decree issued by the CPSU Central Committee "On the Participation of Administrative Personnel in the Estonian SSR in Political Indoctrination Work among Workers" clearly states that administrators should play a large role in the spread of socialist democracy. They must follow recommendations from social organizations, such as people's control groups, they must listen to the workers, ask for their advice, consider serious suggestions and critical comments, and they must strive to carry out these recommendations completely.

Development of an active, vital position and a responsible attitude toward work is a task of fundamental importance. This is not just a slogan, but an urgent demand of the times. This is the only attitude we should take. A person can feel that he is truly in charge, and not indifferent, but an active participant, only when he is able to control the situation in his job, shop, and enterprise, and when he is informed of everything that is going on in his collective, city, and republic. This is an integral part, an essential element of our socialist democracy.

Recently we have been doing quite a lot to improve the information provided to people about the various problems being resolved in our country. Party committees need to do a better job of organizing contact between managers and labor collectives. These meetings should not be determined by individual inclinations or the wishes of individual comrades; they should be a natural part of an organized system of ideological support for national economic programs and plans, as outlined in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee.

In conclusion, comrade K. Vayno said that the party has always had a great deal of respect for the immense, important work performed by the people's control inspectors. Working as volunteers, they perform a task that is of great importance for the state. He told the thousands of people's control workers present, who enjoy the deep trust of the party and people, that he hopes they continue to work with the same enthusiasm, understanding, and strong principles, and that they will help eliminate everything that is hindering our society's advancement.

A. Shitov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control, also gave a speech at the meeting.

Participants who entered into the debates pointed out that city, rayon, and industrial committees, groups, and posts--the entire active membership of people's control groups--are guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and they are monitoring fulfillment of party and government decrees on specific issues as they seek to improve the organization, efficiency, discipline, and coordination of work performed by all the links of the economic management mechanism and the utilization of material and technical resources; they are making an important contribution to further economic progress and raising the standard of living of the Soviet people. They said that the goals set before people's control inspectors in the speeches given by comrade K. U. Chernenko at the all-Union meeting of people's control inspectors and the regular meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee that reviewed the drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1985, will serve as their guidelines. The inspectors have taken special responsibility for monitoring fulfillment of this year's plans and of the five-year plan as a whole. E. Vaas, chairman of the Tallinn Committee of People's Control, spoke about this in the speech he gave at the meeting. He devoted special attention to monitoring production regularity and strict adherence to contract obligations for the delivery of goods. This situation is improving, but there are still some serious problems.

For example, according to accounting data, enterprises under the ERSPO [Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies] in the city of Tallinn are doing well. However, an audit of the "Orto" chemical combine and the Commercial Equipment Plant uncovered serious violations. With the consent of ERSPO, the chemical combine produces part of its output without orders from trade organizations. This creates artificial conditions for exceeding delivery plans. When these goods are delivered to consumers, they are often refused and must be returned; this is not a rational use of transport facilities and the final result is a loss for the state. Still, the managers of the enterprises are awarded large bonuses for this work. State accounting reports are distorted. The city committee of people's control has punished the managers of these enterprises.

One of the basic directions in the work of the people's control inspectors is monitoring rational utilization of fuel and power resources and raw materials. L. Belush, an adjuster and member of the people's control group at the "Tallinn

Electrical Engineering Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin" production association, pointed out that the association, which is now operating under the conditions of the unionwide economic experiment, sends its products to almost all sectors of the country's national economy, as well as abroad. The enterprise uses many expensive parts and materials. Therefore, the inspectors focus primary attention on the careful utilization of these articles. In recent years a system of accounting and reporting has been set up for sections and related shops. Audits are made of the storage and utilization of chemicals, quartz glass, alcohol, potassium methide, and the consumption of electrical power is monitored constantly. As inspectors uncover violations, they also work to see that they are eliminated. The results of inspections and information on measures that are being taken are posted on people's control bulletin boards. All this has brought about significant improvements in the supply of necessary materials to sections and shops.

T. Trumsi, a tractor operator and member of the people's control group at the Tallinn Inter-Rayon Production Association for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, reported on the activities of inspectors aimed at monitoring rational utilization of work time and equipment. R. Rota, chairman of the people's control committee at the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" combine, devoted a considerable portion of his report to problems in ensuring an economical attitude toward raw materials, rational utilization of these materials, and monitoring the utilization of monetary funds.

Those speaking at the meeting expressed unanimous support for the policy of the CPSU Central Committee that is aimed at further strengthening of state, labor, and plan discipline. They emphasized that we must work every day from an informed standpoint for strong, truly socialist, discipline. N. Yuganson, member of the Bureau of the CPEs Central Committee and chairman of the Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions, devoted his speech to these problems, as did S. Sild, a chef, participant in the all-Union conference of people's control inspectors, and chairman of the people's control group at the public dining trust in the city of Pyarnu, and A. Erm, a mining foreman and chairman of the people's control group at the "Estonia" mine, among others. The speakers focused considerable attention on improving public services, on expanding the production of consumer goods, and increasing the role of people's control inspectors in meeting these goals.

I. Penyam, member of the people's control group at the "Vyandra" kolkhoz in Pyanurskiy Rayon, told of the work done by people's control inspectors to monitor the quality of agricultural products. She pointed out that the inspectors resolve many problems in cooperation with members of the "Komsomol Searchlight" staff and farm specialists. The joint inspections and investigations are much more effective. A. Al'mann, first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee, spoke on the participation of Komsomol members and young people in the activities of people's control groups.

V. Gvozdev, head of a people's control post and chief mechanic at the SU-4 "Tallinstroy" Trust, told of the work done by the combined people's control post of the "Tallinstroy" and "Stroymekhanizatsiya" [Construction Mechanization] trusts. He emphasized the special role played by this kind of post at priority construction projects, where there is a large amount of equipment and a large

number of people. Joint activities make it possible to eliminate many misunderstandings in an effective way. He also mentioned the effective cooperation with the administration, which takes an understanding approach to the audits performed by the people's control inspectors and takes prompt measures in response to signals received from the inspectors.

The speakers also focused attention on improving the style and methods of work used by people's control organs, and increasing the publicity given to their activities. They said that they would take measures to make further improvements in their cooperation with party organizations, permanent commissions, people's deputies groups, trade union and Komsomol organizations, rights protection agencies, and interdepartmental control organs. They also pointed out that for the thousands of people's control workers and activists, their participation in people's control work has become a practical school for learning and a form of direct participation in the management of the state and society.

The meeting's participants unanimously adopted a resolution which assured the CPSU Central Committee and the CPEs Central Committee that, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on People's Control in the USSR and directives of the CPSU Central Committee, the committees, groups, and posts of people's control will raise all their work aimed at monitoring fulfillment of party and government directives and Soviet laws to a qualitatively higher level, and they will work more actively to strengthen state, plan, and labor discipline and to increase the responsibility of personnel for the tasks they have been assigned.

#### USSR People's Control Official Visits Estonia

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA in Russian 18 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] A. Shitov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control, made a visit to our republic.

Comrade A. Shitov was received by B. Saul, member of the Bureau of the CPEs Central Committee and chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, and A. Kudryavtsev, second secretary of the CPEs Central Committee.

Comrade A. Shitov was taking part in a meeting of the ESSR people's control aktiv and gave a speech at the meeting. He visited labor collectives at the "Norma" production association, the main demonstration fishing collective farm imeni S. M. Kirov, and he toured Tallinn's points of interest. Comrade A. Shitov was accompanied by O. Merimaa, member of the Bureau of the CPEs Central Committee and chairman of the ESSR Committee of People's Control.

A. Shitov left Tallinn on 17 November.

9967

CSO: 1800/92

REGIONAL

TRANSCAUCASIAN CONFERENCE HELD IN YEREVAN

GF231736 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 21 Dec 84 p 2

[Excerpts] The education and shaping of the new man is not only the most important goal of the communist construction and the creation of the future public but an obligation.

The primary tasks of the teachers and scientists in the aesthetic education of children and the ways to realize these tasks in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums following the congress and the instructions and evaluations mentioned in the speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko were the center of attention of the transcaucasian scientific conference, which opened on 19 December in Yerevan. It was participated in by public education workers of Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR and the Armenian SSR, cultural workers, lecturers from technical institutes, school teachers, and representatives of scientific centers in Moscow.

The conference was addressed by O. Kinkladze, Georgian SSR minister of education; K. Ragimov, Azerbaijan SSR education minister; and S. Akhumyan, Armenian SSR minister of education. They analyzed the condition of the aesthetic education of the children in light of the Soviet public education school reform. It was noted that this is particularly important today because of the acute propagandist struggle against the enemies of a communist world outlook.

The speakers said that the basic directions of the public education and vocational school reform outline the importance and need for further improvement of aesthetic education and the fine arts teaching to the students.

L. Lyubinskiy, doctor of pedagogical sciences and representative of the USSR Pedagogical Sciences Academy General Education Problems Scientific Research Institute, addressed the conference. He talked about the ardent tasks of shaping the communist world outlook through art.

The conference was attended by R. Arzumanyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, and A. Melkonyan and S. Avetisyan, chiefs of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee departments.

CSO: 1838/31

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES DAY HELD

GF231724 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 21 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] On 19 December the united day of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies was held.

During their meeting with the electors, the deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet explained questions on realizing the decisions of the April and October 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions and recommendations made by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speeches at the CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Taking into account that in February 1985 the term of office for the 10th convocation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet will be terminated on the recommendation of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, the deputies briefed the electors on the past activities of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and its presidium and standing commissions and gave an account of their deputization activities in the past 5 years and on the work carried out toward the realization of the remarks and proposals of the electors.

During the deputies' meetings with the electors the center of attention were the issues dealing with the fulfillment of the national economic plans and socialist obligations. The great efforts of the collectives and all the republic's workers toward the fulfillment of all the economic and cultural construction tasks of the republic, were pointed out. The participants in the meetings with the deputies were enthusiastic about the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the republic's agricultural workers on the occasion of the great work victory. They expressed their readiness to mobilize efforts for the worthwhile conclusion of the 11th 5-Year Plan period and to appropriately welcome the 27th CPSU Congress, the 40th anniversary of the great victory, and the elections of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of the people's deputies.

After meeting with the electors, the deputies held a reception for the citizens to hear their personal problems and issues concerning them.

The united deputies day was participated in by approximately 70,000 electors and 1,567 people were received by the deputies during the individual receptions.

CSO: 1838/31

## REGIONAL

### DRIVE TO COUNTER FOREIGN INFLUENCE ON KOLA PENINSULA

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by P. Sverchkov, head of the Murmansk Obkom Department of Propaganda and Agitation: "On the Offensive. Ideological Work: Style, Methods, Organization"]

[Text] Take a look at the Kola Peninsula on the map. There runs the extreme northwestern frontier of our homeland, so that the feature that separates two worlds and two world outlooks is more visible, more tangible to each person who lives in this harsh polar land. The geographical situation imposes a noticeable stamp on the whole dynamics of the ideological situation in our oblast and determines its characteristics.

We have 30,000 sailors working on transport, fishing, oil and gas exploration, and scientific vessels which call regularly at foreign ports. Almost 7,000 Murmanskians travel abroad every year as tourists or on business trips. At the same time, the oblast hosts about 16,000 foreigners--sailors, tourists, athletes, specialists, and press representatives. You can see that foreign contacts are extensive. Hence, Murmanskians frequently encounter a variety of manifestations of hostile ideology. Naturally, therefore, the inculcation of immunity to bourgeois propaganda, ideological steadfastness, and strong convictions has become one of the main thrusts in the agitation-propaganda efforts in our oblast. A radical restructuring, mapped out at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is now taking place in this vital sector.

Where did we begin? Probably from the following plenum directive: "Party committees must determine clearly how, in what form, and through which channels the adversary attempts to penetrate us, and rebuff his sorties promptly and decisively." We made a detailed study of the channels through which hostile ideology seeps into us, especially those involving work on the sea. Ideological skirmishes of local significance, so to speak, do not let up for a minute. They start up practically as soon as our vessels leave home port. There is a broad spectrum of forms and methods of subversion by our ideological adversaries--from "innocent" souvenirs filled with poisonous propaganda to hostile anti-Soviet acts.

Sometimes our ideological adversaries work in the open, so to speak, brazenly attempting to pass off black as white. Here's a recent example. A reporter

for the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN, a man named Hunter, attended one of the Northern celebrations which we hold every year. After touring Murmansk he was interviewed by our oblast newspaper POLYARNAYA PRAVDA, in which he spoke well of the city and its inhabitants and the organization of competition. But just as soon as he returned to London he began to sing a different song. In his article he made out as if he were the only representative of the Western press in Murmansk which, of course, was not true. The more he wrote the worse it got. Shamelessly, Hunter wrote literally the following: "Later I found out why all the territory around the airport in Murmansk is a 'closed zone'. The country's northern regions are traditionally used as places of imprisonment. Of seven [no more, no less!] concentration camps for political prisoners located in the vicinity, one is visible [!] toward the southeast from the road leading to the airport."

A typical statement by the former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt comes to mind: "Western journalists, thank God, can write what they believe to be correct--even if they are wrong. They can even write about something they believe not to be the truth."

At one of our monthly unified political days we presented materials on the story of how Hunter came to "see" nonexistent prison camps near Murmansk. The information about the cock-and-bull story of the representative of "the free press" aroused the completely justified indignation of the working people of Murmansk, Kola, and the settlement of Murmasha, who are thoroughly familiar with the region Hunter wrote about.

Numerous examples of ideological subversion carried out by our adversaries could be cited. We study them carefully. After all, in order to mount an intelligent counterpropaganda effort we need to have a good understanding of this "technology" of lies and examine the whole system of bourgeois propaganda.

Soon after the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference in Tallinn, we began to set up social councils on counterpropaganda.

The system of lecture propaganda is being restructured. Broad use is made of the Kharkov experience. Thus, we have set up an actively functioning group of lecturers who speak before foreign citizens. Another group specializes in problems of combatting the adversary's ideological subversion.

Our new institution of social involvement did not start from scratch. We have been helped by the experience of ideological (or, as they are still called, initiative) groups on ocean-going vessels. Such groups have been active for many years on ships that have to call at ports far from home. They consist of select, experienced persons who know foreign languages. The groups prepare information about foreign ports for the crew and conduct tours of foreigners on the vessel, telling them about the life of our country and about Murmansk.

In carrying out the decisions of the June Central Committee Plenum, we have also focused more attention on the mass media. As early as 1982 we set up a specialized group of journalists concerning themselves with counterpropaganda matters.

Constant business contacts with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Novosti Press Agency have enabled our newspapers to publish special-purpose features under the rubric "In the Countries of Northern Europe," intended particularly for readers in Murmansk.

As we know, it is essential to take the offensive in counterpropaganda. And to do this, we must be able to predict which directions the ideological adversary intends to concentrate his main forces on in the near future, which category of the population he has selected as the target of a particular campaign. It is also essential to evaluate accurately the potential possibilities of penetration by the relevant ideas and theses of bourgeois propaganda. In this effort we are helped by sociological surveys that are taken regularly in the oblast. In 1982, for example, the obkom Department of Propaganda and Agitation, along with the party aktiv, conducted a poll of the working people of Oktyabrskiy Rayon in the oblast center. In 1983 a number of surveys were conducted among youth collectives, including VUZ students. At present we are working on the findings of sociological surveys conducted in Murmansk, Kirovsk, and Apatity by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Research. On the basis of scientific analysis, practical recommendations are submitted to party organizations.

The restructuring of ideological work has yielded substantial positive results. These are just the first steps, however. I think that our counterpropaganda work still lacks depth and clarity in portraying the advantages of the Soviet way of life and is inadequately subtle and well-argued in unmasking the "values" of the bourgeois mentality. Not all of the propaganda links as yet are waging a directed ideological counteraction against our class adversary, and not every party organization is structuring its indoctrination to take account of the counterpropaganda aspect. And many problems arise whose resolution is beyond our control. Consider, for example, literature needed by organizers of information-propaganda work. There is quite a lot of it. But many of the published items dealing with matters of the ideological struggle suffer from excessive pedantry or even scholasticism; they are repetitive, they dwell too much in the heights of theory, and have little to do with the concrete needs of the labor collectives. Their language and style of exposition leave much to be desired. And the methodological literature is in very bad shape. It is frankly weak and hardly addressed to particular categories of the ideological aktiv.

Something needs to be said also about the inadequacy of the technical support of the information-propaganda effort. This is especially obvious when it comes to the political indoctrination of sailors who go on long voyages and are away from their native land for several months. We have raised the question of dealing with these problems more than once with the USSR Ministry of Fishing Industry and the Ministry of Maritime Fleet, but the situation is not changing very fast. Consider, for example, the fact that the fishing

vessels have only 82 videotape players which, in addition, frequently go out of commission. There are even fewer of them in the steamship company. Add to this the fact that there is no center in Murmansk to prepare videotapes for such units and it is clear that much remains to be done. There is not enough literature--folders and gift booklets telling about our homeland--for foreign guests.

As was emphasized at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "our whole system of ideological work ought to function like a well-tuned orchestra in which each instrument has its own voice and plays its own part...." We will strive to ensure that counterpropaganda occupies a prominent and appropriate place in our efforts.

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CSO: 1800/132

REGIONAL

EXISTENCE OF PRESOVIET LITHUANIAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS CITED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 10, Oct 84 (signed to press 18 Oct 84) pp 77-78

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Ye. Yatsovskis, participant of revolutionary movement in Lithuania: "Concentration Camps or Forced-Labor Institutions?"]

[Text] Recently, the press and even scientific research on the Dimitravskiy and the Pabrade concentration camp, which existed in the years of the fascist dictatorship in Lithuania, have been naming forced-labor camps. We think that they should in no case be so named since this might confuse the ordinary reader, who might assume that these camps were actually intended for persons who did not want to work.

Concentration camps were mentioned for the first time in the legislation of the bourgeois state in 1920. At a meeting of the Constituent Assembly one of the leaders of the Christian Democrat Party, Roman Catholic priest M. Krupavichyus, proposed to amend paragraph 8 of the Special Code of State Security with a special norm specifying that with declaration of martial law, military commandants could isolate and put under special "care" persons whose presence at place of residence was dangerous to public order and the army.... and send them to concentration centers (Stenographic Reports of Constituent Assembly, 8 October 1920, 49th meeting, p 458).

The Constituent Assembly adopted the proposed change of point 1, paragraph 8 of the aforesaid Code, and on 22 October 1920 it was published (see VYRIAUSYBES ZINIOS [Government News], No 49/487). Military commandants immediately began to put revolutionaries in a prisoner-of-war camp at Aukstoji Freda (near Kaunas), which in point of fact was transformed into a concentration camp. In the beginning of September 1923, this camp was abolished.

Immediately after the fascist coup of 17 December 1926, the reactionary bourgeoisie, resorting to the changed wording of point 1, paragraph 8 of the same Code, established at the small town of Variyay a concentration camp for dealing with the revolutionary movement. A communication on the opening of this camp was published in the press (see LIETUVOS ZINIOS, 30 December 1926,

No 296, p 1). This place of torture existed about 5 years. It was closed in the beginning of November 1931.

On 10 November 1936, the fascist assembly, consisting almost solely of Tautininks and people close to them, adopted a bill on the reinstitution of concentration camps, which for the purpose of fulling the public were called forced-labor institutions (see the stenographic report of the Assembly, 10 November 1936, 17th meeting, p 93).

This law provided that on the decision of the Ministry of Internal affairs or the military commandant people would be placed in these camps who were suspected of criminal activity or were recognized as dangererous to the state or public order (see VYRIAUSYBES ZINIOS, No 557/3871). The actual text of the law did not specify what suspicions would be sufficient to "turn over" a citizen to the concentration camp. It also did not disclose what person could be considered "dangerous" to the state or to public order.

The official press of those years attempted to depict the matter in the light that these so-called corrective-labor camps were intended ostensibly for various drunkards, tramps, hooligans, incorrigible parasites who did not want, they said, to work and were living at the expense of local self-governments. At the same time, in their official documents that were not subject to publicity, the fascist officials quite freely pointed out the real purpose of the concentration camps. Thus on 3 September 1936, in the name of the director of the Department of State Security, the chief of the agency's Secret Police Department wrote that there should be established a camp in which it would be possible to place all communists for an unlimited time limit who had been subjected to court or administrative punishment and had not ceased their activities (see CENTRAL STATE ARCHIVES OF LITHUANIAN SSR, folio 378, list 3, file 1710, sheets 290-292).

The minister of internal affairs at the time, Yu. Chaplikas, justified the need for concentration camps in a similar manner by presenting a draft law on instituting a concentration camp to the cabinet of ministers for discussion. In an explanatory note appended to the draft, he pointed out that exiling of political enemies was not producing due results and "because of the lack of a concentration camp in at the present time in Lithuania, there was no place to put such people...." (ibidem, folio 923, list 1, file 914, sheet 549). The same Chaplikas allowed even more candidly to slip through as to why concentration camps were needed at a meeting of the Assembly on 12 February 1937. He declared: "The strikers of Kaunas want to exert an influence in not having themselves placed in labor camps. They demand that labor camps be closed outright... In the final analysis, it is necessary to protect... the owners of enterprises" (see stenographic report of the Assembly, 12 February 1937, 26th session, p 10).

In 1937, the Dimitravskiy concentration camp went into operation and in January 1940--the Pabrade concentration camp, where the participants of the revolutionary and antifascist movement languished.

The underground press of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Komsomol and Red Aid called them only concentration camps (see TIESA [Truth], Nos 1 and 20, 1938 and LIAUDIES PAGALBA [People's Aid], No 1, 1940 and others).

Some comrades think that these Dimitravskiy and Pabrade places of incarceration should be named in accordance with their official names. But they consistently fail to adhere to this principle, inasmuch as they are called forced-labor institutions. Moreover, if one were to systematically adhere to this principle, that the prisoners of these camps (including the political prisoners) should be called "turned-over persons" ["otdannyye"], since that is how they were called by the law. But no one uses this term.

The Dimitravskiy and Pabrade places of torture instituted by the fascists for political prisoners should be called concentration camps, which they in fact were.

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CSO: 1800/126

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN VIDEO PORNOGRAPHERS SENTENCED

Vilnius KOMJAUNINO TIESA in Lithuanian 9 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Gintautas Stalnionis: "From the Court Room -- The Video Business or The Marketplace for Corruptors' of the Soul"] [All items in slantlines are in boldface]

[Text] /Last week the Collegium for Criminal Affairs of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court, under the chairmanship of Supreme Court member V. Nikitin, announced its verdict against R. Gailiunas, J.G. Ruzgas, R. Proscevicus and A. Anuska. All were declared guilty of violating Article 242 of the LiSSR BK [Criminal Code] (the production and dissemination of pornographic materials)./

The young lad was about 17 years old and his companion was a bit younger.

...And then, you know, he says to him, "Go and open the refrigerator. You will find your hacked-up wife there." He opened the refrigerator. And there it was -- a horrible monster! Oh how it roared! It slithered out and grabbed him. It shook him real good and hung him on a kind of hook with his head hanging down. You see this was a slaughterhouse. And then....

I didn't hear the rest of the story. The bus stopped at Gedininas Square and the pals got off. Most likely the young girl found out how this ghastly film ended. The young boy, of course, told her the rest of the plot. But he probably didn't tell her just where and at whose house he had seen the videotape and how much he laid out for the show....

What a strange coincidence! As soon as the session ended, I left the Supreme Court room. The collegium for Criminal Affairs, under the chairmanship of Supreme Court Member V. Nikitin, is now in its second week of a criminal hearing. The defendants are R. Gailiunas, J.G. Ruzgas, R. Proscevicus and A. Anuska. What brought them here?

R. GAILIUNAS: PORNO FOR MONEY

Raimundas Gailiunas works at the buffet of the Santaka Food Association of the Kaunas Rayon Union of Consumers' Cooperatives -- he is a part-time vendor of beverages.

/"I had two video cassette recorders in my apartment: one was a JVC 7600 and the other was a JVC 7200. I also had a JVC 7808 television set and 77 video-cassettes including adventure, love, horror, sports and documentary tapes. There were no video cassettes with pornographic tapes in my apartment...). I paid 1,400 rubles for the television set; 5,300 and 3,700 rubles respectively for the video cassette recorders and 160 rubles a piece for the cassettes. I had about 6,000 rubles of my own and I borrowed about 5,000 rubles from various individuals (...). I saved some money from my wages and I also got some money from my parents. I showed the videotapes in my apartment to friends and acquaintances. I didn't invite these friends to my apartment to watch the tapes, they came on their own."/ From R. Gailiunas' statements at the preliminary hearing).

How did Gailiunas delight his audience? He showed films with such titles as "Every Girl Has to Begin Sometime or a Report about Students", "Eat 'Em Alive", "And This is America", "The Greek Sweetie", "The Nude from Sadoso", and "King Dick".... The titles alone tell you something. After a thorough review by a cinematic expert appointed for this case, these films were declared to be pornographic. Their basic plots were about sexual relations and stressed only the physical side without any consideration of social and moral criteria; the films often blatantly showed sexual organs, sexual deviation and swinging group sexual activities. Nonetheless, the tape's owner called them "love films."

Gailiunas willingly lent out his video recording equipment. For example, he had to "widen" the horizon of Rimantas R., a minor, with such pornographic films as "The Greek Sweetie" and "Those Hot Rockets." Such generosity didn't come from the heart -- he asked for five 10-ruble bills for them. Saulius S. also got some films from Gailiunas: "The Secret of The Black Sisters," "Every Girl Has to Begin Sometime," "The Love Crazyed Melody," "Emmanuela -- Garden of Love," and "Sangelas' Pornography." Henrikas N. got the tapes entitled, "The Greek Sweetie" and "Tango on a Mattress;" and Jonas J. got "Those Hot Rockets". Gailiunas took his equipment over to Viktoras B. in the student dormitory and showed the films in the large auditorium where about 200 KPI [Kaunas Polytechnic Institute?] students could fill in their "knowledge" and empty their wallets. When you multiply 5 rubles by 200, your head begins to spin.

Having reached the conclusion that video cassettes and their presentation was a good business, Gailiunas started to make copies of some films. If Gailiunas paid about 150-160 rubles for a tape, how much could he charge for copies? Money, money, money!!....

Article 242 of the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code states: /The production and possession of pornographic writings, printed matter and photographs or of any other pornographic materials with the purpose of disseminating them, as well as only disseminating them is punishable by deprivation of freedom up to 2 years or by a fine up to 300 rubles."/

Didn't Gailiunas know this? He had to know; we can deduce that he did know because of the conspiratorial manner in which he invited his audience to view the love films.... You have to make a profit for taking a risk reckoned Gailiunas and he didn't blink an eye while charging 5 rubles a throw. Let other guys work, for him mana was falling from heaven....

Gailiunas' monthly wages were about 100 rubles. In spite of this, his wife hadn't worked at all for about 3 1/2 years -- her husband proudly announced that he supported her. Three people (they had a daughter) and 100 rubles? "My father earned 500 rubles," explained the defendant. What kind of future for their son was visualized by these parents -- one was an aide to the director of a scientific research institute and the other a teacher?

Gailiunas continually reiterated that "the video equipment was owned by the entire family. It belonged not only to me but also to my parents and my brother." It is a fact that all the Gailiunas' knew how their Raimundas kept himself occupied. And furthermore, even the father offered to show "interesting films" to his colleagues. And the mother, who worked at the school for many years, helped to arrange for the use of the auditorium and determined the show times.... This is educating the younger generation? The acorn doesn't fall far from the oak...

✓ Workers at the "Vilnis" [Wave] Cinema Theater in Villijampole figured out why a bunch of young people crowded around the cashiers even when the weather was bad. For those gathered here, "the guide" directed to the "Vilnis" a competing firm -- the Gailiunas'.

At the court session, Gailiunas said (remarks unedited): "Videofilms and video recorders are now very much the "in" thing, especially in Kaunas. Thousands of cassettes have flooded Kaunas.... I got the films because of curiosity and because it was the rage. I liked them and I started to collect them.. This is my hobby. First, I would look at a new film by myself and if I liked it I would then show it to my mother and some others. Why did I do this? I wanted to become better acquainted with the art of foreign cinema. I also had a few Soviet films taped. He thought for a long time, but somehow he just couldn't remember the titles of any of them.... Yes, I also went to cinema theaters, but videofilms were more interesting.... Because of this equipment my wife and I, for all practical purposes, separated. She had heard that if you even just have the equipment, then your home is considered to be almost a bordello.... When I purchased the equipment my wife decided to go to another city and got an apartment there. Yes we are separated, but officially....

So try to understand what kind of person this Raimundas Gailiunas is.... He says he didn't invite anyone to view the films -- they came on their own".... The very day that Gailiunas' apartment was searched, people kept coming to his apartment well into the night. A lot of people. Some of them came to return cassettes.... At one point, Gailiunas grabbed a kitchen knife and threatened the official and hindered him in every way possible.

J.G. RUZGAS: "PORNOGRAPHY STIMULATES CREATIVITY"

Gailiunas was still a young man, but you certainly couldn't say that about middle-aged Juozas Gerutis Ruzgas. He was a sculptor, a member of the Union of Artists. A man well known within the artistic community who managed to have accomplished a great deal. And suddenly he's into pornography? No, not so suddenly. Wasn't a film he himself made shown in the night club "Orbitas?" It was. The nude figure in art as well as in films -- this was his excuse, but not his real objective. This was Ruzgas' goal. Having obtained the equipment and a goodly number of videotapes and began to organize showings. Ruzgas is a man of means and has many connections; therefore his audience was the upper crust. They were cinema and theater directors and actors, physicians, architects and merchants.

/"Found: Twenty-five copies of pornographic photos, 13 x 18 cm in size, of women revealing their sexual organs. A Spanish language pornographic magazine was also found. It was in color and pictured women in vulgar poses, advertised items titilating sexual passion and showed lesbianism, sexualism, group sexual relations and sodomy."/ (Excerpt from the report on the search of J.G. Ruzgas' apartment).

What went on after the tape viewings and for what purpose was the sauna in his private home used only Ruzgas and his Bohemian friends know. The sculptor's daughter has begun her studies at the university. She is Ruzgas' daughter by his first wife and is almost the same age as Ruzgas' fourth wife.

R. PROSCEVICIUS: PORNOGRAPHY FOR MINORS

/"I know...Proscevicus by another name, Akselis (...). In school, I told the fellows that I had seen some films. They asked me to take them too. I promised and told them that I would ask about it. I spoke with Proscevicus and set up a time (...). I brought about 10 fellows from the J. Gruodis School with me. They knew that the films would cost 5 rubles; some paid me ahead of time, others paid at the showings (...). Then we watched a film festival with foreign actors -- some kind of a karate film and another one whose name I don't know. I didn't see all of that one. As I understand it, in this film, a group of men and women go to some hotel and participate in group sex there. The sexual acts are shown in all forms and uncovered (...).As I said "I gave all the money to Proscevicus..."/ ... (Excerpt from the statement of Zigmantas L, a minor).

Romualdas Proscevicus is 25 years old. This highly qualified milling machine operator at the Kaunas Radio Plant decided he needed a little increase in his already more than adequate wages. It worked out well. That time when the 10 minors from the Kaunas J. Gruodis Higher Music School arrived at "Akselis;" place, there already were 25 other viewers there and among them was one girl....Just multiply the number of those gathered by 5 rubles!

"I bought the Panasonic in Moscow for 3200 rubles. I told my mother that I would soon be 25 years old and wanted a video cassette recorder. The tape viewings were a spreading phenomenon....

## A. ANUSKA: THE BEGINNING OF A BUSINESS

At the end of 1983 there was a request put in at the Kaunas Second Hand Store for video equipment. I thought they were making fun of me. But some odd-ball made an offer. I bought an old Japanese JVC for 2,000 rubles. For the decoder (a special attachment which made imported videotape recorders and a Soviet television compatible--author), I paid an extra 300 rubles. I also got 4 cassettes.

I owed a favor to Genadiy M. (he had lent me his car for a day), so the equipment came in handy. And the cassettes too.

Of course, I didn't take any money. I had enough money already. Why shouldn't I let this guy use my equipment when he asked for it? It is mine...

The day when the sentence was passed, we visited the Kaunas Botanical Garden where Anuska worked as a technician.

Director R. Budriunas said, "I can't tell you much about Anuska; he is almost always away on expeditions. His wage is 102 rubles. Not enough? It would seem so. He's on the lookout for a few days per week...."

Senior scientific associate E. Penkauskiene commented: "Anuska? You know he's rather ordinary. You don't notice him and he's not inclined to socialize much....There is not much I can tell you about his life...."

We then went to Lampedziai, to 19 Romuva Street. The house? Excuse me, I meant to say palace; it was a palace on the banks of the Nemunas River. We aren't exaggerating. It had three stories of brick above the street level and one below grade. There was also an additional structure with a garage. Two construction workers were at work. He earns 102 rubles and has this kind of set up. It just doesn't jibe.

The showing of pornographic films (and perhaps the beginning of a sleazy profit) was stopped just in time.

## ABOUT JUST WHAT PORNOGRAPHY IS AND ABOUT OTHER THINGS

The Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia defines pornography (from pornos -- the Greek for libertine) as indecent and erotic works of literature, art or cinema or such photographs..No matter how these "heroes" try to defend themselves from criminal charges by calling pornographic films, love films, piquant films or erotic films, the real truth is that the majority of these videofilms are of a pornographic nature or have a lot of pornography in them. No matter what a director uses to gloss over it -- innovative work, beautiful scenery and interiors or innovative actors, the film is essentially the same -- the porno rises to the top and that's that.

Let's remember what art is, what its goals and objectives are. Cinema is one of the most popular and most pleasant of the art forms. How shall we

judge pornographic films? Films which revel in the mechanics of sexual intercourse and stress the physiology of the act and show all this in great detail. Films which show all sorts of forms of sexual deviations such as lesbianism, homosexuality, sadism and masochism. Do these films enrich us spiritually, do they arouse noble sentiments? There is only one answer -- no. Such films propagate immoral and dishonorable behavior, encourage sexual licentiousness and sexual deviations, severely demean man's dignity and disseminate nihilistic attitudes toward the family as well as other socialist principles. Even countries of the West denounce these films and take legal measures to curb their production and dissemination. And further more, even the Geneva Convention, which the USSR signed, has as one of its objectives the elimination of pornographic materials by forbidding both its publication and sale.

Videotape presentations permit the viewing not only of pornographic films but other films which publicize cults which glorify the use of force. Such films include "Up Over Your Head: Bone Crusher!", "The Tiger Strikes Again," "Karate Takes Care of Everything," and "They Called Him Bone Crusher." These films, the majority of which are made in Hong Kong and use historical or current events themes in extremely stereotyped and hackneyed plots, glorify brute force and the ability to wreck havoc and win out in any situation. The Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code holds one criminally responsible for teaching martial karate methods without authorization.

Detective stories are close to karate films. Listen to some titles: "Weapon of Death," "Murderer." "Dressed to Kill," "Seven Numbers in the Cat's Eyes," "A Dead Diver Doesn't Bring Up Gold," "Shots from My Coat Pocket," "Death Wish," "They Teach With Bullets," and "Murder is Our Business". Enough? Only murderers, death and guns....

During a presentation of one horror film, a minor fainted. Who will now tell us which film he was watching? "Eaten Alive" or "Crazed Cadavers", "Rendezvous With Smiling Death" or "Night of the Vampires." Films of various kinds of violence, horror and mysticism with vampirism, cannibalism and other unnatural themes have flooded the West's screens and via video cassettes have made their way into our country. The dissemination of videotapes among the Soviet people is a new form of ideological sabotage. Alas, there are people who for profit actively participate in this. (These films were shown not only in our cities; the video equipment was taken around throughout the entire republic and mass "showings" were organized).

Corruptors of the soul, people of filthy morals...They were not alone, they had friends and acquaintances and worked in collectives. A verdict is not enough; the workers' collectives must speak up. And what about the viewers of the pornographic films, did they participate in the case as witnesses? Were they not passively agreeing with what took place?

Video technology, without a doubt, is progress. A major program for video-film development is being planned in our country for the coming Five Year Plan; therefore, we must oppose the showing of films contrary to our world

view and we must punish with all the severity provided for in the law those whose conscience and clear thinking is overcome by the profit motive.

/On 3 October, the Criminal Affairs Collegium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court announced its verdict.

R. Gailiunas was sentenced to 2 year deprivation of freedom and the confiscation of the savings found in his apartment -- 2,600 rubles. J.G. Ruzgas and R. Proscevicius were fined 300 rubles. A. Anushka was fined 200 rubles. The video equipment of all four as well as the cassettes with the videofilms were confiscated.

The decision is final and there is to be no appeal of the Court order./

12656

CSO: 1809/7

REGIONAL

# ALL-UNION JOURNALISTS SEMINAR OPENS IN ARMENIA

GF231713 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 19 Dec 84 p 2

[Excerpts] On 18 December the all-union seminar opened in Tsagadzor. Participants were journalists of central, republican, and sports periodical publications and officials of USSR law enforcement bodies. They reviewed the important tasks of the mass information and propaganda organs in the struggle to further strengthen discipline, law, and order in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee plenums following the congress.

The seminar was opened by Y. Feofanov, chairman of the USSR Journalists' Union Commission of Journalists, using moral and legal themes in writings. He is also collegiate editor of IZVESTIA.

S. Shishkov, USSR deputy procurator general, delivered a speech on certain questions dealing with the strengthening of socialist law and the regime, and the task of the mass information and propaganda organs to explain them.

He said: "The constant and undeviated reinforcement of the legitimacy of and the ensurance of maintaining the appropriate law and order are standard parts of socialism. The party considers any violation of the law and regime a serious obstacle for the progress of socialist public."

He invited the attention of the seminar participants on the problems disturbing economic growth and the preservation of law in economic relations. He also referred to the problems of the decisive struggle waged against embezzlement of socialist possession, mismanagement, wasting, and bribery.

Talking about the tasks set before the mass information organs, Comrade S. Shishkov particularly pointed out that the articles aimed at struggling against various types of law violations are primarily called on to realize juridical education, and to explain the principles of equal rights and lawfulness and the legal principles of bearing responsibility for an offence.

The seminar was addressed by A. Trepkov, collegiate member of the USSR Justice Ministry; L. Polyakov, chief of the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry press bureau; Y. Puzulukov, lecturer of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; and prominent workers of a number of publications.

The seminar was attended by S. Osipyan, Armenian SSR procurator; A. Gevorkyan, Armenian SSR justice minister; and L. Kirakosyan, deputy chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

REGIONAL

LAXITY OF MOLDAVIAN PROSECUTORS CONDEMNED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 p.2

[Article by E. Shalimov: "A Special Responsibility"]

[Text] The young party secretary of a certain rayon's administrative organs came to Kishinev to see the procurator of the republic. Her message: help me prod our comrades to action, they think everything is going well in our rayon, I can't shake them out of their complacency.

The investigation that was forthwith organized revealed that everything was not going well and that the procurator and investigator of the rayon were indeed passive observers of numerous violations of the law. The guilty parties were duly punished. Kishinev lent the position taken by the party secretary its total support.

This little episode was recounted at a report and election meeting held by the communists of the Procuracy of the Moldavian SSR not only, and not so much as to laud the party activist "from the periphery." The participants were more concerned about the position of certain communists from their own organization. After all, the rayon in question had time and again been visited by supervising prosecutors from the Investigatory Administration, yet they saw no alarms. What held them back was very likely that same complacency. For workers of the Procuracy, however, this is a quality that is strictly taboo. They are, after all, guardians of the law.

We, the communists of the Procuracy, stand in the forefront of the struggle for discipline, law and order--this notion was repeatedly stressed at the meeting. And our actions should be dictated by a full realization thereof. But is such always the case?

One speaker, deputy secretary of the party bureau, department chief I. Vasilatiy, said that in carrying out the directives of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On efforts by the Central Committee of the CPMo to improve the style and methods of the work of party organizations in light of the decisions adopted by the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee" the communists of the republic procuracy have focussed their attention on the basic aspects of the drive to eradicate crime and the factors that engender it, to wit: on the struggle against drunkenness and parasitism, against theft of state and public property, bribery and

black marketeering, falsified reports to state organs, production of low-quality goods and other abnormal phenomena. The communists of the procuracy apparatus do on-site checks more frequently now, devote more effort to organizing the work of city and rayon procuracies and controlling their activities. Bureaucracy and formalism are being combatted with greater vigor.

However, the speaker and many of those who spoke after him stressed that at the present time it is important to take a good look at the end results.

No matter how complex and delicate the work of the procuracy, it can with some degree of accuracy be expressed by certain indicators and numbers. A crime solved quickly is a plus grade, an unsolved one--a weight that drags all indicators down, how deep down is sometimes hard to foretell. (In Leovo rayon, for example, two felons hesitated after committing their first burglary, then, realizing they were not about to be apprehended, perpetrated 30 more). When a case is remitted by the court for further investigation, that too is a "flunk".... In short, the procuracy has its own work evaluation indicators, and an outspoken analysis thereof at the meeting led the speakers to state that the end results are a far cry from the desirable. And not only, so to speak, from the theoretically desirable--a zero crime rate--, but from what could have been achieved in the actual circumstances.

I. Vasilatyi in his report, which, one must point out, was sufficiently incisive and self critical, deputy administration chief V. Gutsu, secretary of the party organization, department procurator I. Zhuravleva, senior assistant procurator L. Kushnir, the procurator of the republic I. Cheban, department chief V. Pilipenko, department procurator L. Bhebanika and other communists expressed a wealth of critical remarks and suggestions on improving the work of the procuracy. Joint analysis of the situation helped to better uncover shortcomings.

Everybody agreed, for example, that one important goal is to improve investigative work. That is why the communists of the investigation department had to listen to a lot of criticism directed at them during the proceedings.

Speakers also dwelt on the fact that there is still a wide gap between word and deed in the work of the procuracy's administrations and departments as well as in the activities on the part [of] organization itself. Effective measures are proposed, and much effort is put into carrying them through, but the end goal, alas, is hardly ever achieved because of weak control and organizational work in the matter of their implementation.

Of course, many of the shortcomings do not stem from a simple unconscientiousness on the part of the personnel (though it does, unfortunately, happen). More often than not the shortcomings are the result of a flawed work style. And in this area, as all the assembled communists frankly admitted, no decisive turnaround has so far occurred. Improving the work style is the key to the successful solution of the tasks facing the procuracy. We keep repeating that it is time to put an end to the behind-the-desk style of work, stressed V. Gutsu, but not everybody has done so. Indeed, some workers rarely venture

out to the periphery, and not every outing produces results when they do. Of what use is a trip if the representative of the procuracy of the republic offers no concrete help to his colleagues and fails to espy any shortcomings?

The way we conduct legal propaganda is inadequate, stated Chief of the Investigation Department V. Didyk from the rostrum. This was emphasized in the report, and rightly so. Yet the same names keep cropping up year after year when this subject is discussed. That too is poor form.

Many communists were concerned that central apparatus members and rayon procurators and investigators are not always capable of singling out the truly important. No wonder the theft of a bottle of vodka can become a full-blown "case" when much more serious violations of the law go unnoticed. Also stressed was the fact that not all available means are being used to prevent violation of labor laws. Of course, the courts invariably stand up for citizens' rights by reinstating on the job anybody unlawfully fired by some over-zealous manager, but the accompanying losses are borne by the state because it is the state that has to reimburse the claimants for their forced idleness.

Many were the subjects frankly and self-critically discussed by the communists of the procuracy at their meeting. Unfortunately, more attention was devoted to production matters, if one can apply the words to the procuracy, than to the question of what could and should be done by the party organization using forms and methods inherent to its function. The opportunities here are numerous. Take, for example, such a powerful influence on the state of affairs as the party meeting. The effectiveness of some of them is very low. Discussed last December, for instance, were the tasks confronting the party organization in the context of the well-known CPSU CC decree about the party committee of the Ministry of Railways. Only four communists took the floor, and even they had little to say about the most important issue of the day--how the party organization makes use of its right to control the work of the apparatus. As a matter of fact, not much attention was devoted to the topic at the meeting in question either, though a detailed discussion would have been very much in order. Because that right is at present being used very timidly indeed.

Last April, a meeting was devoted entirely to a personal matter. Yet there is no lack of urgent problems that need to be seriously discussed.

It is symptomatic that "The duty of a communist does not include throwing stones at others" was overheard at the meeting. The party organization of the procuracy of the republic is an organization of the apparatus. Of course, it cannot but feel some concern over the state of affairs in the rayons. The situation there, however, must be viewed first and foremost through the prism of the initiative, conscientiousness and vanguard role of the communists of the central apparatus. In reality, though, the flail of criticism lashes out not infrequently at rayon and city procuracies. This is easier than criticizing a colleague you work side by side with, let alone your superiors. In many instances it may all be unintentional; the appropriate psychological ambience has a way of arising spontaneously, as it were. All the more reason for the

party bureau to wage a continuous struggle against the tendency; a tendency which, as a matter of fact, showed its head, albeit in a minor sort of way, in the resolution adopted by the report and election meeting. Taken as a whole, though, it urged the communists of the procuracy to upgrade the quality and improve the style of its work.

The meeting was addressed by Second Secretary of the CPMo Central Committee V.I. Smirnov.

12258

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## REGIONAL

### SHORTCOMINGS IN KASSR CONSUMER SERVICES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by N. Smol'kov, head of the Trade and Consumer Services Department of the KaSSR Communist Party Central Committee: "For the Person in Production"]

[Text] The Services Sphere--a Party Concern

People are occupied in production most of the day throughout the 5 workdays and can only go to a store or a consumer service workshop in the evening. They therefore either ask for time off or simply leave the job without asking, to purchase services or products. Worktime is lost and production suffers a loss. Is there actually no way to open branches of stores and service enterprises right at the plant?

It is possible, and it has been done for a long time. Back at the beginning of the '70s the party set the task of thoroughly altering the attitude toward everything having to do with satisfying the everyday needs of the person employed in production. The well-known decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures to Further Develop Trade and Improve Trade Services for the Population During the 11th Five-Year Period," suggested that the ministries and departments take steps to improve the supply of hot food for blue-collar workers, kolkhoz workers, white-collar workers and students at their place of work or study.

In recent years many of the republic's industrial enterprises have developed their own service system and opened dining halls and stores selling semifinished and culinary items, and facilities have been set up at most construction sites for providing the workers with hot food. This problem has been successfully resolved, for example, by the administration and the party and trade union organizations of the Kazakhkabel' plant in Semipalatinsk, the Kazakhsel'mash [Kazakh Agricultural Machinery Plant] in Tselinograd, Omega in Uralsk, and the silk fabric combine in Ust-Kamenogorsk. All of this has helped to markedly improve morale in the labor collectives and the production indices.

The experience of the Plavodarskiy Tractor Plant imeni V.I. Lenin association in providing the people, including those working on the evening and night shifts, with hot food is worthy of attention. The collective there, which includes many thousands of workers, is serviced by 39 public catering enterprises, including four dietetic dining halls and 15 regular ones, which are open for the

evening and night shifts. In order to improve the diet of the workers, the plant administration has set up hotbed and hothouse operations and subsidiary farms, which provide them with fresh cucumbers and tomatoes, greens and meat. The sale of food and manufactured goods has been organized. There is a medical section with a hospital, and the plant has its own consumer services center. And this entire service functions together with the production operation as a single system.

A fairly good consumer services system has been set up at the Yermak Ferrous Alloy Plant, the Alma-Ata Cotton Fabric Combine imeni 50-letiya Oktyabrya, the Porshen' Plant, and a number of others.

Today, there are 8,500 dining halls and snack bars, 292 culinary stores and sections selling semifinished products, culinary and confectionery items, and 276 general receiving points for consumer services operating at Kazakhstan's enterprises. The organization of medical treatment and medical services has improved. The plants and factories have 45 medical sections, including 31 hospitals, 58 health facilities with doctors and 1,224 with medical assistants. Workers at other enterprises have been assigned to general medical facilities.

These are indisputable achievements. The problem of improving social conditions and consumer services for workers in production has not been fully resolved by far, however. Many industrial enterprises with equal capabilities have a poorly developed public catering system and have done little in recent years to build dining halls, combined ones for dining and the preparation of semifinished products, confectionery shops and snack bars. This accounts for the inadequate seating capacity at workers' dining halls. While the level has reached 70 percent for the republic as a whole, it is only 30.3 percent in Turgay Oblast, 42.7 percent in Alma-Ata Oblast and 45.5 percent in Kokchetav Oblast.

The people do not receive hot food at many enterprises. More than half of the production subdivisions in North Kazakhstan Oblast, for example, have neither dining halls nor snack bars. There are also dining halls in which the premises are crowded and uncomfortable, which have no production shops and have inadequate production and trade equipment, and which are not adopting progressive forms of services. A great deal of time is wasted in obtaining meals there for this reason. Workers at the Alma-Ata Reinforced Concrete Plant spend more than 40 minutes per meal, for example. One can understand why they are upset. There is a campaign underway in production to save seconds, while dozens of minutes are lost in the dining process. Around 100 people work round-the-clock at the quarry of the Kounradskiy Mine of the Balkhash Mining and Metallurgical Combine, but hot food is brought in only one time--during the day--and no dining service at all has been set for the evening and night shifts.

Nor can we put up with the way in which the system of stores and culinary sections is being developed at the industrial enterprises. Only slightly more than 35 percent of the republic's enterprises have them, and the assignment for the first 3 years of the five-year period for opening such facilities was not fulfilled. Not enough importance is attached locally to the progressive forms of service for the workers, particularly the conversion of dining halls for the sale of complete meals. Not a single mechanized line for producing complete meals has been set up at dining halls in Kzyl-Orda, Turgay or Alma-Ata Oblast during the past 3 years.

The subsidiary farms are helping considerably to improve the diet in production. The Irtyshsk Chemical and Metallurgical Plant, the Aktyubsel'mash plant and others are getting a good return from them. The situation is not the same everywhere, however. The subsidiary farm of the Locomotive depot at Kazalinsk Station, for example, provided the public catering facilities with only 200 liters of milk and 2.9 tons of beef this year. There is not much benefit from this kind of help, of course.

Consumer services are also poorly organized in production. General receiving points are being opened slowly, especially in such oblasts as Aktyubinsk, Kokchetav, Tselinograd and Chimkent. Most of the KPP [general receiving points] are located in crowded premises and are poorly equipped, and their operating schedules are not always convenient for the people. Furthermore, they provide few services.

There are serious failings with respect to providing the workers with restrooms and personal-use facilities, but plans for the completion of these facilities are not fulfilled year after year.

The situation with respect to development of systems of sanatoria and preventive health care facilities, an excellent means by which the workers can improve their health, is better. More than 200,000 people receive treatment at 156 of these establishments in the republic each year. We should be giving the same kind of attention to the medical sections, of which we still do not have enough.

These shortcomings in the organization of public catering, consumer and medical services for the collectives of industrial enterprises are to a considerable degree a result of the fact that individual party committees, ispolkoms of local soviets, industrial ministries and departments, and the republic's Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Consumer Services and Ministry of Health, and Kazpotrebsoyuz [Union of Consumers' Societies KaSSR] are still not devoting proper attention to the provision of services for the people in production.

Latvia's experience has shown what can be done in this area with concern for the matter and good management. A delegation of Kazakhs recently spent some time in that republic. During the past 7 years, Riga enterprises, for example, have built or reconstructed 150 dining halls at a cost of around 20 million rubles, which came out of general capital investments for industry. Dining halls are now open at every plant. As a rule, they are in spacious and comfortable premises and are equipped with mechanized lines for making up and serving the meals. The Riga people devote a great deal of attention to the preparation of complete meals, the sale of dishes and culinary items by advance orders, the use of meal tickets and the sale of lunches and dinners on credit. They have tables at which the diners themselves pay for their meals without the assistance of cashiers or waiters and tables at which the diners make up their own meals.

The structure of the public dining system for the workers there is also unique. Along with the dining halls, there is a system of specialized enterprises: plant cafes, dairy and coffee bars, units which specialize in meat dumplings and the thin pancakes, in curd or fruit dumplings, and in small Russian pies, and others which serve the national dishes of all the Union republics. They try to consider all the different tastes of people, to permit them to relax

during their lunch break, between shifts or after work, with a cup of coffee, a glass of medicinal tea (we counted seven kinds), with ice cream or fruit cocktail. Culinary sections or stores have been set up in the workers' dining halls, with order desks at which one can obtain produce, semifinished meat, fish and vegetable products, ready-to-eat culinary and confectionery items.

The consumer services system is organized equally well in Riga. There are bars, barshops, workshops and general receiving points at 35 plants and factories. Mobile service methods are also actively used. Special teams regularly visit the plant and construction sites, fill out orders at the site for footwear and shoe repairs and for clothing, cut out patterns in fabrics, accept laundry and dry cleaning, and so forth.

The work performed by the party and trade union organizations and by the managers at the VEF Production Association imeni V.I. Lenin in Riga is an example of an efficient approach to the satisfaction of the workers' social and personal needs. Dining halls, cafes, snack bars, dietetic rooms and refreshment stands are being reconstructed and new ones are being built in the association under their leadership. An automated system has been installed for controlling the conveyor on which the meals are made up, as well as cash credit accounting machines and commercial television. Furthermore, many of the instruments and devices were developed and produced by skillful local people. Labor productivity for the catering combine as a whole has grown by 12-15 percent annually as a result, and 22,000 VEF workers are served by only 330 public catering workers. Railway and theater ticket offices, book stands and drugstores have been set up at the VEF. This is very convenient for the people.

Everything discussed in this article has just one aim: to rivet the attention of management leaders, party and other public organizations, and industrial enterprises to the problems of providing services for the people in production. The improvement of public catering, consumer services and medical services for the population right at the plant or factory is an extremely important state task. And we must accomplish it with a sense of great responsibility.

11499

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## REGIONAL

### SCHOOLS URGED TO TEACH LOCAL HISTORY

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by V. Smirnov, from the city of Kashira: "Take It Off the Dusty Shelf; under the rubric; "Concerns of a Student of Local Lore, History and Economy"]

[Text] I have been studying the local lore, history and economy for a long time. Secretly. Having found out about my passion (the word 'hobby' wasn't yet fashionable then), the director of the City Department of Public Education told me, then a young school director: "You probably work half-heartedly, if you have time left for all kinds of research." So I started to do it secretly, and did not give up what I had started. When I retired, the opportunity came along to systematize, sort out, and, as they say, set in its place everything I had collected over the years.

To be direct, the community situation has changed now. The study of local lore, history and economy has attracted many and has become quite a respectable occupation. Even an honorable one. And yet, it seems to me that the superficially favorable situation should not calm and satisfy one. How many of us, students of local lore, history and economy are there in Russia? Thousands, and probably even hundreds of thousands. Maybe even a million. Who counted us? I am convinced that the efforts and the knowledge acquired by this number of people could bring larger benefits, if one may express oneself more formally, to the Fatherland. And meanwhile, many treasures are accumulated in folders and on the shelves of apartments, as in the chests of Pushkin's miserly knight. However, it is not due to the greed of the treasures' owner, but because the ways in which the treasures may be applied are too often not defined and not worked out. I apologize for using exclusively personal facts to support my argument. But I think that this problem is far from being just personal...

Now as a result of the systematization which I carried out in the local lore materials that I have accumulated, sets of materials covering such topics as "The History of the Kashirskiy Kray" (from the ancient to modern times), "Geography of the Kashirskiy Rayon", "The Literary Kashira" and "The Toponymics of the Kray" were formed. A teacher by profession and, of course, a teacher by psychological inclination: what I had in mind, as I was collecting the materials, were first of all, my students, the class and school. A great deal

[of the materials] in my lessons and became convinced: it is both useful and interesting for the children. When events in the small motherland [hometown] are correlated with the transformations in the great Motherland, abstract notions become close and especially exciting. And thus the path from knowledge to conviction is shortened, and the bridge from the past moves into the present by itself. I will not give many examples, but will only recall the educational hour in the 7th grade, when the children were literally agitated by a story about the actions of the Kashir ChK [Commission for Extraordinary Affairs, precursor of KGB] -- here it was, the revolution which fought and achieved victories on familiar streets. And when I conducted discussions on toponymics (we were uncovering together the origin of the names of the native villages, rivers and ravines), the school children walked with me to the bus stop because the allotted [class] time was insufficient.

I think it is necessary to recall that as early as 1924, N.K. Krupskaya noted that the study of local lore has tremendous significance for educating the builders of the new life. (By the way, at one time, the school had courses on the Fatherland.) Addressing the teacher, Nadezhda Konstantinova [Krupskaya] emphasized that one cannot work in school without knowing the history of the native kray. Emphatically stated -- one cannot work...

I referred to exalted authorities so that my thoughts about the utilization of local lore materials in school would not seem far-fetched. To be honest, I also foresee another doubt: is the material collected by the Smirnov, i.e. me, sufficiently good, applicable and qualified?

I have kind, positive references from specialists and scientists whose comments I took into consideration and worked into my materials. I have a paper from the Moscow Oblast Institute for Advanced Training of Teachers, signed by its director, E.M. Nikitin, with the recommendation to use these materials in the work of teachers. It is addressed to the director of the Kashira City Department of Public Education, V.M. Nosov. However, until today, only one school, No. 32, is interested in using the local lore in its teaching and educational work.

At one of the party meetings at the City Department of Public Education, where I have party membership, I was commended for my activities in the study of local lore. However, it is not for the sake of praise that I have worked and am still working. I am aware that for some other regions my works have little interest, and this is why they should not be published or printed. However, it is necessary to disseminate them so that every Kashira school would have these. It would be very useful to require that teachers use them in history, geography and literature lessons. I do not know why all these efforts are considered unnecessary in our City Department of Public Education.

It is time to move on from the personal facts to recommendations significant for the community. Now, the situation in our schools is such: if there is an enthusiast [of local lore, history and economics] among the teachers -- there is work on the study of local lore. If there is no such person -- nobody is too concerned about the matter. I know that in many regions, local researchers of local lore have very valuable research works. My concern and my sadness is in that they should be brought closer to the school, taken off the shelves in apartments, and made into a study aid in the classroom.

12404

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REGIONAL

BRIEFS

GUKARK RAYKOM PLENUM--The Gukark party raykom plenum reviewed organizational issues. The plenum relieved Comrade A. K. Padyan of his duties as first secretary of the party raykom, as he is taking another post, and appointed Comrade L. M. Bagdasaryan, who was working as superintendent at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, as the first secretary of the Gukark party raykom. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 26 Dec 84 p 2 GF]

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