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JPRS-UPS-85-014

25 February 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT 1

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INTERNATIONAL

OFFICIALS DISCUSS WORKINGS OF ANTARCTIC TREATY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 84 p 5

[Article by A. Illesh and A. Pral'nikov, special IZVESTIYA correspondents, from Leningrad and Moscow: "Antarctica: "Continent of Scientists"]

[Text] The International Conference on Antarctica was held a quarter of a century ago. Representatives of the 12 countries that had participated in research on that continent gathered at the conference. The success of the International Geophysical Year showed that we could not manage without a continuation of multilateral research on the Earth's "southern cap". Only on the basis of a long-term international agreement which would take into account the interests of all participating countries could the study of the entire planet be continued. Thus the Treaty on Antarctica was signed on 1 December 1959. The first point in Article 1 of the treaty states: Antarctica is to be utilized only for peaceful purposes. The creation of military bases and fortifications and the conducting of military maneuvers as well as the testing of any new type of weaponry are... forbidden.

Yevgeniy Ivanovich Tolstikov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control tells us: "At the present time the treaty encompasses 32 countries; it provides that the governments, organizations and individual citizens of all countries may conduct scientific work in Antarctica on an equal basis."

"Antarctica... The unique materials gathered by participants in Soviet antarctic expeditions are being processed and correlated in 40 of the country's scientific establishments. Hundreds of monographs and scientific collections have been issued. The world's first two-volume "Atlas of Antarctica" has been published. In addition, more than 3,000 map sheets covering the land mass of the continent and approximately 1,000 marine charts for the surrounding waters have been drawn up. More than 10,000 new geographic names have been plotted in the blank spots of yesterday."

"For the first time in the history of Antarctica an IL-18D, No 74267, has landed at an airfield located on an ice dome at an elevation of 500 meters above sea level; the plane's commander was S.M. Ledenev. V.F. Kisilev, Aeroflot chief navigator, and members of a state commission arrived on the plane. A document concerning the commissioning of the airfield was signed by the state commission." -- from a radio message from Novolazarevskaya station.

"Creating an airstrip on an ice dome is extremely complicated", said Boris Andreyevich Krutskikh, director of the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute, commenting on the report. "Wind at a speed of 45 meters per second blows snow from the ice, and on the slippery surface a heavy sheeled plane becomes unsteerable. The builders of Novolazarevskaya had to build a device themselves with which to cut grooves in the ice, in order to hold the snow in place. Then the crushed ice, mixed with snow, was packed down with rollers. The strip is over 3 kilometers long and 90 meters wide. You can imagine the amount of work involved! Plus the building of housing for airfield services, the equipment and the checking-out instruments."

Many blank spots have been removed from the map of Antarctica. But tremendous work lies ahead here, without which mankind cannot put together a true picture of its home: the Earth. Truly, no single country is in a position to take upon itself the entire volume of necessary research; success can be attained only through collaboration.

Ye. I. Tolstikov: "Even before the beginning of widescale research work on the ice continent, seven countries had unilaterally put forth their territorial claims in Antarctica. They "divided up" four fifths of its vast expanses between them. The Soviet Union and the USA were not in agreement with these claims. During preparations for conducting the International Geophysical Year, unfounded claims were so to speak "frozen", and the Treaty on Antarctica, adopted 25 years ago, proclaimed freedom of scientific research for all. International documents regulate official relations. And what about relations among polar explorers? They are defined by the law of mutual assistance. Otherwise the list of lives taken by Antarctica would be much longer..."

...Belgian polar explorers were in a desperate situation. An air crash! They were carried from the captivity of the Crystal Mountains by the crew of an LI-2 commanded by V.M. Perov. After the crash of our plane at Molodezhnaya: the Americans in a "Hercules" flew to the rescue. Well, and helping out ships and air traffic with weather information--that's just taken for granted. One could cite a multitude of examples. More than that: the whole history of Antarctica has been an example of how mutual relations between various countries can be set up. One of the antarctic seas was recently named the "Sea of Concord"; obviously that was not done on the spur of the moment."

"We are expecting three French specialists at our base in December; they will participate in the work of the glacial drilling crew. On 18 October we had a celebration for the first cucumber. At the peak of the gardening season the principal agricultural products at Vostok are cucumbers and tomatoes. We have dill and a cactus." -- report from Vostok base.

That is a radio message from the Cold Pole. Life is hard here. The winter period began with work with the Irtysh decompression chamber, which helps speed up adaptation to high mountain conditions. Formerly there were cases when winterers, their health broken by altitude sickness, had to be evacuated to coastal stations. But courageous people fell at home anywhere. Here a yellow cucumber blossom by no means calls forth merely gastronomic associations. And a cactus is a thorny reminder of a distant land where the hot sun shines. But the heaviest physical labor at Vostok is the preparation of snow for making water. Some here is not the same as at home: a saw will scarcely cut it. Kerosens approaches the snow with which we are familiar in viscosity...

The winterers of the 29th Soviet Antarctic Expedition who are now completing their stay have a very busy schedule. They have built and will soon put into operation a powerful new diesel electric power station. It will replace the one which was destroyed by fire during the ill-fated 27th expedition. One of the basic directions of scientific research is glaciological. During the time when work was not underway at the drilling complex (also damaged in the fire) the well partially "froze up". Now almost its entire depth has been restored, to the 2,000 meter mark. Contained in the columns of ice which are being raised to the surface are inclusions from which it is possible to judge climate and atmospheric composition in past centuries: now the drillers are hoisting up information about events which occurred... 100,000 years ago. And the total thickness of the glacier under the station is 3,700 meters.

The "gardens" at Vostok and other stations are an indication of the fact that everything is all right with regard to energy supply; they get enough from the diesel motors. And the story of that cactus which showed up in the radio message goes like this: V. Bakhtyukov, a drilling engineer, brought it along on the 26th winter expedition. During the fire the following year (IZVESTIYA wrote about that tragedy) the cactus was spared -- the polar explorers nursed it back to health. Now Bakhtyukov is wintering at Vostok again. And with him is a native of Africa with a unique polar service record.

"We are completing construction of the new diesel electric power station 5 times more powerful than the old one. We are finishing up the service and living quarter complex, radio station, medical facility and meteorological and antinometric station." -- radioed from Russkaya base

The season was astounding for its unprecedented winds. They reached a speed of 74 meters per second. The winterers were able to protect small items: they were tied in place and secured with anchors. But shipping

crates weighing many tons and huge bundles of boards "walked away" from the supply yards a distance of 100-200 meters. Among themselves the polar explorers are calling this station the "Wind Pole". But, it seems, the official term will soon appear, analogous to the Pole of Inaccessibility, the Cold Pole...

Ye. I. Tolstikov: "What use is Antarctica to people? Why do they put so much effort and money into the study of a colossal block of ice and the frigid seas which wash its shores? Why do they suffer hardships and risk their lives? We cannot penetrate the mysteries of changes in climate and weather over the whole planet without first unlocking the secrets of the sixth continent. We also will not be able to ensure dependable radio contacts for ships in all regions of the world ocean and for airplanes, for whom distances are no obstacle so long as they can hear land. Research in Antarctica is the path to knowledge about what is occurring in the universe. Antarctica is also its mineral wealth, to which mankind will, in time, find the keys. It is, finally, the huge reserves of protein in the seas of the southern ocean. Antarctic ice contains 90 percent of the planet's fresh water. And that is getting to be in short supply not only in hot deserts, but in the most highly developed industrial regions as well."

"Antarctica must be studied in order to solve problems of the present and the future, problems which face all of humanity. The treaty signed 25 years ago has shown that the possibility exists to conduct research on a basis which is reasonable and acceptable to the various parties. Adherence to the Treaty on Antarctica by all governments concerned would be a guarantee that this unique region will come to be used in the future as well for the good of all peoples and in the interests of the present and future generations."

"At the present time we are supplying ice and synoptic information to several large trawlers fishing the southwest Atlantic, and to two Australian ships which have begun to resupply their bases and relieve polar researchers. Helping the Australians is a tradition."

The last radio message came from Molodezhnaya base.

12825

CSO: 1807/167

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

VISITORS FROM BANGLADESH--Matiur Rahman, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh and chief editor of the newspaper EKOTA (UNITY) is becoming acquainted with life in Uzbekistan. The guest from Bangladesh will make a trip to Samarkand. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Dec 84 p 2]

NICARAGUAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION--A delegation from the Nicaraguan Committee for Solidarity, in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Latin America, spent 3 days in Baku. The delegation held discussions in the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and at republican committees for solidarity with the countries of Asia and Africa and for the defense of peace and at the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries. The delegation was received in the Foreign Relations Department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Jan 85 p 4]

CSO: 1807/195

NATIONAL

PRAVDA COVERAGE PLANS FOR 1985

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 p 6

[Article signed by PRAVDA's editorial board: "For Our Readers: On the Results of a 'Special Meeting,' by Correspondence, on the Topic 'PRAVDA--85'"]

[Text] The calendar is marking off the first days of 1985, the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. In preparing for it PRAVDA's editors, according to established tradition, asked readers to write about what they would like the newspaper to be like in the new year and what they recommend it do to further improve its contents and format.

In reply, we received about 2,000 letters from you, dear readers. Along with proposals voiced at readers' conferences that were held in a number of republics and oblasts, they helped us a great deal in developing our creative plans for the new year.

In many respects the year we are entering will be unusual. Active preparations are already under way for the 27th CPSU Congress. In four months the country will ceremoniously greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War. In February elections to the republic Supreme Soviets and local Soviets of People's Deputies will be held. This year Communists and all working people are marking the 80th anniversary of the beginning of the 1905-1907 revolution. All this gives special political meaning to the tremendous work that faces the party, the country as a whole and every labor collective in the near future.

In their letters to the editors, readers ask us to more fully, concretely and vividly show the progress of the nationwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan assignments and a worthy greeting of the 27th Party Congress and 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement. Our articles on these matters will be aimed at not just consolidating but augmenting what has been achieved. In accordance with readers' proposals, it has been decided to continue publishing socioeconomic surveys, articles and reports on advanced experience, diaries of the five-year plan, and commentaries on matters of current concern.

The party sets the task of achieving a radical turnabout in raising the efficiency of the country's national economy and the intensification of all its branches before the end of the '80s. And here PRAVDA deems it to be its duty to disclose as deeply as possible the tremendous importance of the large-scale economic experiments that are being conducted in various branches of the economy, and to continuously keep track of the introduction into production of scientific and technical advances. In its pages a newspaper campaign titled "Innovation: From Idea to Introduction" will begin; its goal will be to foster the fastest possible implementation of major innovations that raise labor productivity in a fundamental way. In accordance with your advice, the rubrics, "Advanced Experience: Problems of Introduction," "PRAVDA's Business Club," "The Horizons of Automation," "The Agronomist: The Economy's Reserves," "Goods: From the Consumer's Viewpoint," and others will receive regular admission to PRAVDA's pages.

As is known, in addition to other matters, the 27th Party Congress is to adopt a new edition of the CPSU Program, with whose directives plans for the country's economic and social development for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the longer-range future must be coordinated. The party proceeds from the premise that our country today is at the beginning of the stage of developed socialism. This fundamental concept will find reflection in theoretical articles and political discussions. They will deal primarily with topics related to the further development of the doctrine of the Communist Party's leading and directing role, its economic and social policy at the present stage, and the further development of socialist democracy.

In your letters one senses great interest in seeing a broad exchange of experience and views on PRAVDA's pages concerning questions of party construction and the practice of party organizations' work. To meet these wishes, the editors plan in the near future to wage a newspaper campaign aimed at discussing certain important current problems related to the further enhancement of the vanguard role of Communists and primary organizations in present-day conditions. As in the past, materials on party guidance of economic and cultural construction and the style and methods of party leadership, and questions of personnel work, the enhancement of discipline and exactingness, the monitoring of the implementation of decisions that have been taken, the development of criticism and self-criticism, and the effectiveness of all ideological work, including the printed word, will continue to occupy a large place in the newspaper.

Almost every one of your letters contains a reminder that the glorious date, the 40th anniversary of the Victory, should be utilized as broadly as possible for the further enhancement of work in the military-patriotic and international upbringing of young people. The editors have drawn up a plan for publications on these topics for all of 1985. Readers have responded with great interest to the regular publication in the newspaper of letters about the Great Patriotic War that are kept in the editors' Manuscript Archives. Incidentally, in the past nine months these archives have grown by nearly 3,000 letters.

Many readers' responses contain recommendations that we give more attention to questions of the working people's education and communist upbringing and the development of science, culture, literature and art, and that we assiduously monitor the state of affairs in the services sphere and public health and keep ecological problems in the newspaper's field of vision. Readers also recommend that we not slacken our attention to moral and ethical topics and that we speak out more boldly and insistently against bribery and speculation, the squandering and theft of socialist property and abuses of office. These wishes have also been taken into account in the editors' plans.

Every day at least two pages of PRAVDA are devoted to articles on international topics. In 1985 the newspaper will propagandize in even greater depth for the peaceloving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and will show what a tremendous influence this policy has on the formation of world public opinion. The editors will give a great deal of attention to illuminating the experience of socialist construction in the fraternal countries, to the development of the international Communist and workers' movement and the national liberation struggle of peoples, and to unmasking the policies and ideology of imperialism. Special emphasis will be placed on the timeliness of information and enhancement of the counterpropaganda thrust of articles.

It is known what importance our party accords to strengthening its ties with the masses. In the extensive and free expression of people's opinions on the pages of the press, in businesslike criticism from below, in working people's letters, and in public openness of information it sees an effective means of combatting bureaucratism. Hardly a single issue of PRAVDA comes out without readers' letters. Last year the editors received a half million letters. Several thousand of them were published, and others suggested important topics for articles. Effective measures were taken on the basis of many letters, which were summarized in topical compilations and sent to the appropriate party committees, ministries and departments. Deep and versatile work with readers' mail will continue in 1985. It is planned to continue publication of the columns "Readers' Letters" and "Correspondence With Readers." In addition to them, a page titled "At the Crossroads of Opinions" is being introduced.

The editors thank all those who sent the newspaper their comments and wishes and hope that the millions of PRAVDA readers--our constant and most important correspondents--will continue to be its active assistants in the noble cause of carrying out the party's majestic plans.

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CSO: 1800/ 141

REGIONAL

BAGIROV MEETS WITH BULGARIAN PARTY, CULTURAL OFFICIAL

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Dec 84 p 1

/Article from AzerINFORM: "Reception in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"/

/Text/ K. M. Bagirov, the first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party /CP/ Central Committee, received a delegation headed by G. Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria /PRB/ and chairman of the Committee for Culture. The delegation is in the USSR in connection with the meeting of the third session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian Commission for Cultural Cooperation.

After greeting the guests cordially, Comrade Bagirov noted that the workers of Azerbaijan, as well as all Soviet people, are proud of the remarkable successes which have been achieved by the Bulgarian people in the building of socialism. Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, which has stood the test of time, he said, is based on the solid foundation of Marxism-Leninism and common goals in the struggle for progress and a better future for mankind. Comrade Bagirov set great store by Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, which has encompassed all spheres of economic, social and political activities of the two fraternal countries. He also noted that this cooperation is a striking example of socialist unity and proletarian internationalism.

K. M. Bagirov recounted how the workers of Azerbaijan are implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress, of the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and of the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress, as well as the directives of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He also told of how they are struggling to complete the tasks of the 11th 5-year plan ahead of schedule and of how they are suitably preparing to greet the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the Leninist party's 27th Congress.

After expressing gratitude for the cordial reception given to the delegation, Georgiy Yordanov paid a great tribute to the successes of Soviet Azerbaijan and its contribution to the fulfillment of the program of subsequent social and economic development of the Nation of the Soviets. In Bulgaria, he said, they know about your remarkable achievements and are proud of them, rightly

considering these successes as their own gains. We are certain, he said, that new, remarkable accomplishments await the workers of Azerbaijan.

Touching on the work of the third session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian Commission for Cultural Cooperation, which had taken place in Moscow, Comrade Yordanov noted that the session was held in a spirit of fraternal friendship and cordiality. The signed agreement, he noted, will give new impetus to the comprehensive development and subsequent deepening of Soviet-Bulgarian ties in the fields of culture and art.

I. A. Mamedov, the secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, F. G. Akhmedov, the deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, E. V. Zaytsev, the USSR deputy minister of culture, V. M. Guli-zade, the head of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's department of culture and Z. N. Bagirov, the Azerbaijan SSR minister of culture, participated in the discussion.

* * *

This past Sunday the delegation headed by G. Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the PRB Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, went sightseeing in Baku. They took a drive around in the city and viewed the monument to Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism, as well as the historical and architectural complex of "Icheri-shekher." They visited the Museum of Azerbaijan History, the Museum of Art imeni R. Mustafayev and the Museum of Azerbaijan Carpet and Popular Decorative Arts. From the terrace of the park of culture and rest imeni S. M. Kirov the guests admired the panorama of the republic's capital.

The Azerbaijan SSR government gave a reception in honor of the delegation. At the reception, which was held in a spirit of cordiality and fraternal friendship, K. M. Bagirov, the first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and Georgiy Yordanov exchanged toasts.

On the same day, the guests left for Moscow. They were accompanied to the airport by Comrades K. M. Bagirov, K. A. Khalilov, G. N. Seidov, V. N. Kononov, I. A. Mamedov, F. G. Akhmedov, the deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, V. M. Guli-zade, the head of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's department of culture, Z. N. Bagirov, the Azerbaijan SSR minister of culture and other officials. (AZERINFORM)

12752

CSO: 1830/199

REGIONAL

GROSSU SPEECH AT MOLDAVIAN KOMSOMOL ANNIVERSARY PLENUM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 6 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[Article: "Speech by Comrade S. K. Grossy"]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades!

Today, with tremendous political enthusiasm and a feeling of pride in the accomplishments of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League (VLKSM), the Moldavian Komsomol observes its 60th anniversary, an important landmark on the historic path of the development of the youth movement in this republic under the guidance of the CPSU.

This celebration is a major event in the social and political life of the republic, for the komsomol has occupied and continues to occupy a unique place in the destinies of all Soviet people. Its revolutionary, fighting and working traditions, passed on like a living baton from generation to generation, are embodied in glorious patriotic deeds for the good of the people, in unparalleled feats of labor and valor which do honor to our Fatherland, our social order and our communist banner.

Allow me, on behalf of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, to heartily and sincerely congratulate the participants in the present plenum of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee and, through you, the entire republic komsomol and veterans of the komsomol movement on this 60th anniversary jubilee and wish you good health, new successes in work, study and community activity, great happiness and much joy in life.

The republic komsomol's 60 years are one of the most shining pages in the history of the Moldavian SSR, which celebrated not long ago the 60th anniversary of its own formation and of the foundation of the Moldavian CP. In the course of its entire heroic path of development the komsomol has always marched in step with the Party and has actively taken part in the resolution of the most important and responsible tasks in the building of communism. Together with communists and inspired by the teachings of the great Lenin, komsomol members were present at the very beginning of the birth of a new, free Moldavia, laid the foundation of our socialist economy and culture and marched in the vanguard of collectivization and industrialization.

In the dark years of the Romanian boyar occupation young patriots fought courageously to expel the invaders and reunite Moldavia with the Motherland: the Land of Soviets. Thousands of young men and women, pupils of the Moldavian komsomol, fought to their deaths in the great battle against fascism and labored selflessly in plants and factories, in kolkhozes and sovkhoses, demonstrating unparalleled courage and heroism and an unshakable faith in the victory of our just cause.

In the postwar years the republic komsomol raised cities and villages destroyed by the enemy from ruins and ashes, rebuilt electric power stations, plants and factories and, together with the youth of the entire country, created new giants of socialist industry and turned virgin soil.

Nowadays the front line of komsomol activity is to be found in the shock units of economic and cultural construction. Working in a unified rhythm with the whole country, Moldavia's young workers, peasants and intelligentsia are working selflessly to make the vast socioeconomic program worked out at the 26th CPSU Congress a reality, are striving not only to reinforce positive achievements in the economy but also to multiply them and are doing everything possible in order to achieve the fulfillment with honor of state goals and socialist obligations.

Allow me to express my heartfelt gratitude to young outstanding production workers in all sectors of the national economy for their high level of activity and initiative, innovation and creativity and for their shock work.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are constantly concerned with increasing the komsomol's role in developing a socialist society and resolving tasks which help to build communism. The USSR Constitution and the Law Concerning Labor Collectives which was adopted during its development strengthened and broadened the rights of Soviet youth and the Leninist komsomol in the administration of state and community affairs.

The resolution adopted last year by the CPSU Central Committee under the title "Concerning the Further Improvement of Party Leadership in the Komsomol and an Increase in Its Role in the Communist Upbringing of Youth", and the speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries are new, striking evidence of the Party's unceasing concern for the future of our country. The particularity and broad scale of these documents, which are of a long-range and programmatic nature, lie in the fact that they link together matters of Party leadership in the Komsomol, current problems in the life of today's youth and all branches of our political system under the conditions of perfecting developed socialism.

In making its important decision concerning the komsomol, the Party Central Committee proceeded from the fact that the present stage in the history of our Motherland not only creates conditions for the harmonious development of the younger generation but also presents new and at times complex problems. The many-sided tasks of our country's economic and social development, the growing danger in the world which has arisen as a result of imperialism and the sharp political and ideological antagonism between the two social systems have made

further improvement in the upbringing of young fighters for communism an urgent necessity. Furthermore, today a generation of people who are the most literate and the best trained for their careers in the entire history of our country is entering into independent life; this generation has at its disposal truly unprecedented opportunities to create, develop and multiply the achievements of past generations. This generation grew up under conditions of socialism and peace, conditions of unceasing growth in the welfare of the people.

At the same time it would be incorrect not to take note of the fact that on the part of some young people, as was noted in the Central Committee resolution, signs of a lack of discipline, laziness, individualism, social passivity and a consumption-oriented attitude toward socialism are appearing. These negative manifestations in the youthful milieu pose the task of reinforcing Party leadership in the komsomol and improving educational activities by komsomol organizations. The Party feels that under present-day conditions the program point of the great Lenin, delivered in his address to the 3rd Komsomol Congress, becomes ever more timely: "It is for young people to study, and for the Party to teach young people communism." The profound meaning of this point was revealed from all angles in the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

Today the Party sees the practical realization of the present task in the persistent struggle of the komsomol, together with the whole Soviet people, to enter into the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. Preparations for the highest Party forum should become a powerful stimulus for republic komsomol organizations and a stimulus for the development of initiative, labor and social activism by young men and women, their mobilization for a successful completion of plan goals and socialist obligations in the 11th Five-Year Plan and the creation of a solid foundation for fruitful work in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The most important thing, the Party teaches, is to lift the national economy to a qualitatively new scientific, technical, organizational and financial level, achieve definite progress in the intensification of public production and raise the level of efficiency thereof. Only an intensive economy, developing upon the most up-to-date scientific and technical foundation, can serve as a reliable material base to improve workers' welfare, guarantee a strengthening of the country's positions in the international arena and allow it to enter worthily into the new millenium as a great and prosperous power.

In order to successfully resolve this crucial task we must administrate better, better utilize resources and work more effectively. We must achieve the greatest possible conservation, rational utilization of labor and an increase in its productivity and high quality in the goods produced. We should persistently struggle for a strengthening of discipline and organization and for clarity of purpose on the job, and take all possible steps to ensure that our deeds match our words. The Moldavian CP Central Committee hopes that the komsomol and the young people of the republic will be equal to these tasks.

The most vital matter for komsomol members and all other village youth is active participation in the completion of the large and complex tasks required for the successful bringing about of the Food Program. Young rural workers

must act as pioneers in the socialist competition for widespread introduction of industrial technologies, the better utilization of irrigated lands, for large harvests of grain, grapes, vegetables, fruit and all other agricultural products and for an increase in the productivity of livestock breeding.

We must all take a look as well at all aspects of socialist competition, in a new way, with a fresh gaze. The main goal of socialist competition today is to ensure a steady work pace, fulfillment of contractual obligations on time, high product quality, introduction and mastery of new techniques and economical utilization of every minute of work time, every ton of raw materials and every ruble. The komsomol should cease to employ outdated methods of staging socialist competitions, and support with all the organizational and ideological means at its disposal the mass movement which is unfolding in the republic: to work two days per year on stock, raw materials and fuel which have been saved by means of conservation practices.

Scientific and technical progress demands increased attention to the cultural and technical level of the working class and the peasantry and to fundamental improvement in the training and perfecting of society's productive strength. This presents the task of a serious overhaul of the system of cadre training, from school and vocational and technical institutes to universities. Such work is already underway, and in time will proceed on an even broader scale. The komsomol must penetrate more deeply into the work of institutions of learning and, together with Party organizations and pedagogical collectives, ensure that from their walls will proceed true patriots, internationalists and people who are prepared for daily feats of labor in the interests of the labor collective and of society as a whole.

Contemporary socialist society, developing under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, requires as never before a morally dependable personality. To the komsomol falls the job of firmly uprooting unruliness and lack of organization and demonstrating implacable hostility toward those who have an unserious, careless attitude toward their responsibilities, drink excessively and work poorly, as well as toward those who attempt to take and, unfortunately, often do take from society more than their contribution of labor justifies. It is essential to significantly improve ideological and educational work among young people. The firm ideological convictions and high moral standards of young men and women are the moral core which makes each young person strong, brave and ready for selfless labor and unselfish deeds for the good of the socialist Fatherland. A distinct class line of behavior, regulated by the most exact compass of revolutionary teachings, is always important. It is especially important in view of the present international situation, where our class enemy, resorting to subtle methods and devices, has significantly intensified his attempts to implant in the consciousness of Soviet people, especially young people, the poison of bourgeois ideology and morality.

We are convinced of the steadfastness of young people. Having absorbed the noble ideas of communism from the first steps of their conscious lives onward, having realized the happiness of living and working in the conditions of a society of socialist justice, they have always been and will be unswervingly loyal to the Leninist banner, the cause of the Party and the people and the

ideals of peace and social progress. At the same time the Party and the komsomol are intensifying ideological and mass political work among young people, keeping in mind the directive of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin that all work toward the upbringing, education and teaching of young people must lead in the end to the reinforcement of communist morality, at the root of which "lies the struggle to strengthen and perfect communism."

In speaking of the specific contributions of the republic komsomol in the matter of intensifying the communist upbringing of youth, one should note the struggle against formalism and bureaucracy in organizational and educational work which is currently unfolding. These ills should be mercilessly rooted out. Unfortunately, these phenomena are hardy; they constantly change their form, adapting, in a manner of speaking, to the situation. Here a single campaign will not suffice, not even a very well conducted one. Constant work with clarity of purpose is necessary, work to perfect the style and methods of komsomol organizations' activity in the spirit of those demands summarized in the CPSU Central Committee resolution as reported by the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

It is a pleasure for me to report that the Moldavian CP Central Committee has decided to award the memorial Red Banner of the Moldavian CP Central Committee to the Moldavian Leninist Communist Youth League for the major contribution by komsomol members and young people to the development of the economy and culture of the MSSR and the education of the next generation in a spirit of devotion to the precepts of V. I. Lenin and in connection with its 60th anniversary.

Accompanied by thunderous applause, Comrade S. K. Grossu presents the memorial Red Banner of the Moldavian CP Central Committee to representatives of the Moldavian Komsomol.

Thereupon he says:

Accept, dear comrades, this Red Banner as a symbol of our great revolution, a symbol of the succession of generations of communists and komsomol members. May this banner bearing the portrait of the great Lenin encourage and inspire you to new deeds for the glory of our multinational Motherland!

I congratulate you and all republic komsomol members on this well-deserved honor, and I wish you new successes in the completion of the tasks facing the komsomol, good health and happiness.

Glory to the Moldavian Komsomol, fighting unit of the VLKSM!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the tried and tested vanguard of the Soviet people in the struggle for communism! (The speech by Comrade S. K. Grossu was listened to with great attention and was interrupted at several points by lengthy applause.)

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CSO: 1800/142

REGIONAL

SLYUNKOV SPEECH AT BSSR WRITERS' UNION PLENUM

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 pp 1-3

[Excerpts] The multinational Soviet literature created by the October Revolution has accumulated truly colossal riches. The half-century-long path, traversed from the first congress of Soviet writers to our day, is marked by the creation of many genuine masterpieces of the artistic word, which have shown to the entire world the great strength of socialist realism and the triumph of the Leninist principles of party spirit and national character [narodnost'].

The hero of today's Soviet literature is a man of work and a man at work; he searches, acts and creates. He is morally lofty in his aspiration to truth, justice, and peace, and he is wholeheartedly devoted to the Fatherland and to the people. In revealing the multifaceted image of such a hero, our literature extends invaluable aid to the party in the ideological education of people and in the formation of the real Soviet character. To write a brilliant and impressive portrait of a contemporary, to show him in his full development, and to inspire the reader with his energy, his social optimism and his craving for active conduct--is the honorable duty of every writer.

This was the subject of discussion of the participants of the anniversary plenum of the board of administration of the BSSR Union of Writers, which took place on 5 November in Minsk and was dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Union of Writers. Famous and young poets and prose writers, as well as representatives of other creative unions of Belorussia, gathered in the hall of the State Philharmonic Society. In the presidium are the comrades N. N. Slyun'kov, I. Ye. Polyakov, V. I. Brovikov, G. G. Bartoshevich, A. T. Kuz'min, N. L. Snezhkova, the chiefs of the departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the directors of the creative unions, the ministries and departments, and the representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The plenum was opened with a short introductory speech by the chairman of the board of administration of the BSSR Union of Writers, National Poet of Belorussia, M. Tank.

The floor is given to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, N. N. Slyun'kov.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet and the BSSR Council of Ministers, he cordially welcomed and warmly congratulated the participants of the ceremonial session on the 50th anniversary of the day of the foundation of the USSR Union of Writers and the creation of the republic writers' organization.

The Leninist party highly values the achievements of the Soviet multinational literature, the services of Soviet writers to our society, and the contribution of the creative intelligentsia to communist construction, N. N. Slyun'kov said further.

Still another confirmation of this was the award of the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to the USSR Union of Writers.

The BSSR Union of Writers came to its significant anniversary united, ideologically and creatively strengthened. Having come into being together with the revolution, Belorussian Soviet literature and art forever maintained steadfast loyalty to the banner of October, honorably served and serve the cause of the party and the cause of communism.

Belorussian Soviet literature, diverse in terms of genres and rich in creative individualities, occupies a worthy place in the all-union literary process and actively participates in the education of the new man, the formation in him of communist conviction, the feeling of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. There has been an increase in the artistic level of prose, poetry, drama composition and journalism, and their subject range has broadened. The writers of the republic are piously following the principles of party spirit and national character, as well as the principles of socialist realism.

The literature and art of Belorussia are strong through the indissoluble spiritual bonds with the cultures of the fraternal peoples, and in the first place with the great Russian culture. Our artistic intelligentsia has always remained and remains true to the motto: Learn from the people, create for the people. It draws subjects for creative work from the life of the people and from Soviet reality. And our reality is indeed rich. It is an inexhaustible source of creative inspiration.

At present plans for the forthcoming five-year-plan are being developed in the republic, as throughout the country. The basic goal of the program being outlined is a significant increase in the material and spiritual level of the life of our people. The party sees the path to its achievement in the accelerated development of public production, the maximum utilization of intensive factors of growth, a decisive increase in labor productivity, and the improvement of the quality of the output being produced.

There is no doubt that, together with the working class and the peasantry, new creative tasks will be persistently solved by all detachments of the intelligentsia of the republic--scientists, engineers and technicians, teachers and physicians, men of literature and art.

At the anniversary plenum of the USSR Union of Writers, K. U. Chernenko noted the intelligentsia is no longer a narrow stratum of educated people, but a

powerful stratum of the working people. Its contribution to the cause of the building of communism is becoming increasingly more significant. This is graphically apparent from the example of the activity of the creative intelligentsia of our republic and its active detachment--the Belorussian writers.

The 50 years that have passed since the time of the organization of the BSSR Union of Writers were years of acquiring the richest artistic experience and the elaboration of precise ideological and moral reference-points. This was a time searching for and consolidating various forms of links of the Belorussian writers with the life of the people. All of this helped and helps them to be aligned with the social transformations taking place in the republic and enriches the literary and artistic creativity with actual vital experience.

In its decree "On the Creative Links of Literary-Artistic Journals With the Practice of Communist Construction", the CPSU Central Committee, not by mere chance, singled out as one of the main tasks the close unity of literature and art with the life of the people and the expansion of vital contacts of the artistic intelligentsia with the production collectives. In this, the party perceives the guarantee of new significant creative achievements. Only the artist who has a profound knowledge of life can create images which possess the powerful force of example and educational influence.

Today Belorussian literature successfully reflects not only the heroic past of our people, but also contemporary socialist reality. It is indisputable that man develops his best qualities at work, in the work collective, which always was and remains the school of political and moral tempering and civil maturing.

This is why today, too, Maksim Gorki's call "to scrutinize more intently the features of plants and factories", the life of the labor collectives in order to properly comprehend the essence of the economic, social and cultural transformations in our society and to depict them with talent in works of literature and art, has a contemporary ring.

Everywhere in plants and factories, at new projects, in kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and in scientific institutions in our country, quite a few interesting people are working who personify ideological conviction, industry, spiritual beauty, and nobleness. And it would be very good if they became more often characters of works about our contemporary.

The party sets the task of increasing ideological effectiveness and social effectiveness of artistic creativity. In its tireless work with respect to the formation of socialist consciousness of the masses and the overcoming of harmful habits and obsolete views, it counts on the active support of all workers of literature and art.

The conception of the further improvement of the society of developed socialism presupposes the necessity of illuminating, through the means of literature and art, the past and the present of the Soviet people, its labor and struggle, in realistic terms, with adjusted class and party positions, without embellishment, but also without dramatization of the shortcomings. The creative unions

and their party organizations are acting correctly when they orient the artistic intelligentsia toward active participation in the formation, in Soviet people, of healthy spiritual needs and a high standard of interrelation between labor and everyday life--all those qualities which in combination also constitute the true Soviet character. Literature and art are called upon to cultivate an active, vital position of the individual, a staunch fighter for our common cause, and to form a harmoniously developed personality. As the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized, the revolutionary transformation of society is impossible without a change of man himself. And our party proceeds from the fact that the formation of the new man is not only the most important goal, but also an indispensable condition of communist construction.

The whole process of the education of a person begins from youth, from one's school days. The party is devoting special attention to the improvement of the instruction and education of the rising generation. The reform of the general education and vocational school has begun to be implemented.

An attitude of interest with respect to its realization is also manifested by the creative intelligentsia. The main assistance to the cause of public education is the creation of works which cultivate in the pupils love of labor, high moral qualities, and the realization of social obligation to the Fatherland and to the people. Our children and young people need books which would help them to cope with difficult life situations and would teach them to live in such a way as to become deserving of the labor and military feats of the old. Of exceptional significance for the education of boys and girls is the creation of the image of a positive hero, who could attract them and inspire them to follow his example.

With special interest, the contemporary reader, especially the young reader, regards works on a military-patriotic subject. They educate Soviet people in the spirit of class vigilance and readiness to defend the Fatherland. It is completely natural that creative interest in the subject of the Great Patriotic War does not lessen. The further expansion of searches for the development of new aspects of the national military and labor feat of Soviet people during the years of the war will be a good contribution of the workers of literature and art to the preparation of the 40th anniversary of the great Victory.

Contemporary Belorussian, as well as all Soviet literature, is deeply permeated by the ideas of peace and humanism. But together with it, our theater, film, fine arts and music come forth actively as fighters for peace, giving a synonymous answer to the question of Gorki raised more than half a century ago: On whose side are you, masters of culture? The truth is indisputable--today the masters of culture are on the side of all honest people of our planet, on the side of those who courageously fight against a new war, who march in the front ranks of the advocates of peace. At the anniversary plenum in Moscow the call was heard to double and triple the efforts of the creative intelligentsia in the cause of the defense of peace.

The readers and viewers expect from the workers of literature and art political novels, plays, songs and films. To compare in highly-artistic works our truth with the deceitful fabrications of our ideological opponents and to strengthen the aggressiveness of its creative work--that is the highest patriotic and international duty of the artistic intelligentsia.

Our planet is going through a difficult time. The eyes of the workers of the entire world and of all people of good will, as always in turning-points of history, turn to our country, to the Soviet people. In conditions of intensified ideological antagonism between capitalism and socialism, literature and art are becoming an important weapon of ideological struggle and a means of unmasking the inhumane essence of imperialism, the crisis of its policy and ideology, and the lack of spirituality of its culture.

We must not forget the fact that, on the basis of the works being created by Soviet literature and art--and they are increasingly more broadly disseminated around the globe--the world judges the strength, power, moral health and humanism of the society of mature socialism.

Contemporary Belorussian culture is being created by a large detachment of writers, artists, composers, and workers in theater and film. In one formation with acknowledged masters, young artists are working, whose creative voice is becoming more and more confident. In the Union of Writers and other creative unions of the republic a quite good practice of work with creative young people has developed. It must be supported, developed and improved in every conceivable way. Exactingness with respect to the young must be combined with indispensable benevolence, tact, and an attitude of respect of the creative personality.

Today we note with satisfaction that the absolute majority of the contemporary masters of literature and art is characterized by an active life position and active participation in the affairs of the creative unions. This is also an indisputable merit of their party organizations. Being the political nucleus of the creative unions, the party organizations must in the future, too, be genuine centers of ideological-educational work, form in the workers of literature and art a Marxist-Leninist world view, and exert an active influence on the ideological direction of creativity. There must be more persistent concentration in work on the creation of the kind of moral-psychological atmosphere that would stimulate mutual support of artistic searches, modesty and strictness in the assessment of what has been accomplished.

There is no doubt of the fact, N. N. Slyun'kov said, that the writers, artists, composers, architects, theater and film workers, and journalists of the republic, inspired by the high assessment given to the creative work of the masters of literature and art in the speech of comrade K. U. Chernenko at the anniversary plenum of the USSR Union of Writers, will increase their contribution to the multinational Soviet culture and will not spare any effort to rise up to the level of the tasks confronting them.

It is my pleasure to inform you, N. N. Slyun'kov said in conclusion, that for services in the development of Belorussian Soviet literature, for the great contribution of Belorussian writers to communist construction and in connection with the 50th anniversary of the creation of the republic writer's

organization, the BSSR Union of Writers has been awarded the Certificate of Honor of the BSSR Supreme Soviet.

To stormy and prolonged applause, N. N. Slyun'kov awarded the Union of Writers of the republic the Certificate of Honor of the BSSR Supreme Soviet and wished the workers of literature and art new creative accomplishments in the name of the further flowering of socialist culture and in the name of the triumph of communism.

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CSO: 1800/78

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN MVD CADRE, METHODOLOGY IMPROVEMENTS URGED

Moscow KOMMUNIST in Russian No 11, Nov 84 (signed to press 11 Nov 84) pp 73-80

[Article by Yu. Bluvshcheyn, department chief, Vilnius School of the Minsk Higher School of USSR MVD, professor, under rubric "Man and the Law": "Socialist Law and Order and Its Reinforcement"]

[Text] An analysis of the state of law and order in various parts of the country attests to the fact that "...truly national approval has been given to the measures undertaken by the party for purposes of increasing the labor, production, planning, and state discipline, and for reinforcing socialist legality.

"...But it would be incorrect to assume that everything has already been done. Life teaches us that there must be absolutely no easing up in this regard" ("Speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the 13 February 1984 Extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," PRAVDA, 14 February 1984).

The reasons that are among those that cause negative phenomena in the sphere of maintaining law and order were exhaustively revealed by the 2 August 1979 decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Improving the Work of Defending Law and Order and Intensifying the Fight Against Violations of the Law." In the fight against violations of the law, incomplete use is being made of the means of state and public persuasion, or of indoctrinating people. There has been an insufficient amount of purposefulness, and a lack of the comprehensive approach and of unity of actions taken by the party, state, economic, trade-union, Komsomol, and other public organizations, and frequently the broad masses of the workers are not being involved in it. (See: "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh s"yezdov, konferentsiy i Plenumov TsK" [The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences, and Plenums of the Central Committee], Vol 13, Moscow, 1981, p 463).

Serious claims must be lodged, in particular, against certain economic administrators who have not been manifesting the proper concern for guaranteeing the reliable integrity of the people's property, and have been taking a conciliatory attitude toward violations of planning, financial, and labor discipline and other illegal and amoral acts being perpetrated by their subordinates on the job and in everyday life. Not all the labor collectives

have been making complete use of their increased rights for resolving tasks of reinforcing law and order.

It is also necessary to think carefully about the extent to which the current state of affairs is linked with various shortcomings and omissions in the activity of agencies of the procurator's office, the internal affairs agencies, and agencies of the justice department and the courts. The party requires the law-enforcement agencies to wage an uncompromising and decisive struggle against crime, and to develop and reinforce the contacts with the labor collectives and the public.

There is no doubt that during recent time much in the activities of the internal affairs agencies has changed for the better. The political agencies that were created in accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee within the system of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs are raising to a qualitatively new level the work of indoctrinating the personnel in the militia in the spirit of utter devotion to the party and to the nation, in the spirit of waging a dynamic, aggressive struggle against crime, of assuring the strictest observance of socialist legality, and of dealing in a polite and attentive manner with the citizens. The questions of selecting and assigning cadres have begun to be resolved in a better manner.

There has been a substantial reinforcement of the supervision over the work performed by the city and rayon administrations, the departments of internal affairs, and each of their coworkers. Instances of lack of willingness to execute orders, of a formal attitude toward one's official duty, of deviation from the requirements stated in the law, or of incorrect behavior on or off the job are given a well-principled and sharp evaluation.

Much has also been done with regard to the organizational improvement of the agencies of internal affairs. Criminal investigation, BKhSS [the fight against the misappropriation of socialist property], and the performance of patrol-post duty by the militia have been reinforced. Special attention has been devoted to the strengthening of the duties performed by the militia sector inspectors.

The consequences of the changes that have occurred have not taken long to have their effects felt. As a result of the strengthening of the patrol-post service and the sector inspectors service, there has been a reduction in the number of crimes committed in public places. There has been a noticeable increase in the activity rate in the fight against social parasites and speculators. But probably the most important thing is that, thanks to the energetic measures, it has been possible to introduce proper order in the manner in which the agencies of internal affairs react to statements and reports concerning crimes that have been committed.

The 26th CPSU Congress has stated that every crime must be properly investigated and the guilty individuals must bear the punishment that they deserve. 'See: "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 65.) The point of departure for implementing this requirement is the complete revelation of the crimes that have been committed, the entry of those crimes into the official records, and the

initiation of criminal action in the event of every instance of infringement of the law.

Unfortunately, this absolutely obvious truism, it so happens, has until recently been completely ignored in practical life. There have been instances when statements and reports concerning crimes that have been committed were not verified, or were verified superficially, and the decision was made not to initiate criminal action on the basis of insufficiently convincing motives or even invented ones. As a result of such violations of legality, the investigation of a certain number of crimes was not carried out, and, consequently, there could be no possibility of even considering the application to the persons who were guilty of committing those crimes the measures of coercion that have been stipulated by the law. Deviations from the strictest observance of the principle of the irreversibility of punishment contributed both the repeated commission of the crimes by the very same persons, and to the involvement in criminal activity of other persons from among the morally unstable citizens who were recruited with the possibility that they would not be punished.

Being unconvinced that the militia would take the necessary steps in response to their statements, certain individuals who had suffered from crime preferred not to get in touch with the agencies of internal affairs. Thus there arose a vicious circle: the incomplete reaction to the crimes that had become well known reduced the rate to which the militia was being informed about new crimes, and all this, taken together, resulted in the existence of a rather large number of crimes that were concealed from official records and of criminals who remained unpunished.

The fundamental turning point that has been achieved in the matter of ascertaining the crimes that have been committed is the pledge of an increase in the effectiveness of the entire multifaceted activity being carried out for purposes of combatting crime. There is no need to be frightened that the improvement in the recording of crimes is usually accompanied by a certain worsening of the statistical indicators that are used as the basis for evaluating the state of law and order. We have in mind an imaginary worsening which, in actuality, is backed up by the active, aggressive tactics of the agencies of internal affairs, tactics which completely correspond to the objective social needs.

Obviously, the recording of a committed crime on the official record represents a necessary step, but only the first step on the long and largely twisting path to its revelation. The coworkers in criminal investigation, BKhSS, the investigators, and coworkers in the other services in the agencies of internal affairs frequently have to demonstrate persistence, inventiveness, and patience in order to establish and completely convict the criminal. The Lithuanian Soviet Militia has on its "combat account" a large number of criminal cases for the investigation of which it can deservedly be proud.

Nevertheless some of the crimes that are committed remain unrevealed. One cannot comfort oneself by stating that these constitute only a small number. What lies at the very foundation of the Soviet system is social justice. And the concept of social justice includes not only the encouragement of actions

that correspond to the ideals of socialist society, but also the responsibility for every action that contradicts those ideals. The revealing of the crime, the punishment of the guilty individual, are in by no means every instance capable of entirely compensating for the psychological and material damage caused by it, but justice must always triumph. This is a matter of principle that is even more important than the obvious benefit that results from the successful carrying out of the investigation.

The general direction in the improvement of the work performed by the law-enforcement agencies has been defined by the 26th CPSU Congress: it is necessary to assure that the professional knowledge that the workers in those agencies have is combined with civic bravery, incorruptibility, and justice ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS, Moscow, 1981, p 65). Obviously, all these qualities are especially necessary in order to reveal crimes.

We have already mentioned how much is being done to indoctrinate the coworkers at the agencies of internal affairs. In this instance it is completely apropos to add that no lesser efforts are being applied to their professional instruction. The fruits of these efforts are obvious. Suffice it to state that, whereas in 1963, when the investigative apparatus of the agencies of internal affairs was created, only one of every eight investigators in our republic had higher legal education, at the present time nine out of every ten investigators in the agencies of internal affairs have higher legal education. It will take no more than two or three years before we shall see the complete staffing of the investigative apparatus of the LiSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs with legal experts having the highest level of proficiency.

An organization that has been playing its role with regard to the further improvement of the qualitative composition of the cadres in our republic's agencies of internal affairs is the Vilnius School of the Minsk Higher School of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Vilnius School, which was created in 1981, has already had two graduating classes of correspondence-course students, and in 1985 the first class of full-time students will be graduated. Thus, there has been a real opportunity, within compressed periods of time, to satisfy completely the needs of the LiSSR agencies of internal affairs for specialists having the complete set of knowledge, practical skills, and mental skills that are need for effectively combatting crime.

It would, however, be too optimistic to assert that the achieved level in the rate of professional training among the cadres, or the attitude that absolutely all the coworkers of the agencies of internal affairs take to their official duties, are such that one can completely preclude the very possibility of any miscalculations in the work of revealing crimes.

What continues to be a serious problem, first of all, is the guaranteeing that steps are taken promptly to reveal the crimes. The outcome of the investigation nearly always depends directly on how quickly it was begun. There have been instances when the fact that there has been a delay of only a few minutes in sending an operational-investigation group to the scene of the crime has complicated the entire subsequent work of revealing the crime. Theoretically, the need to take a time-responsive reaction to urgent reports of crimes is, it would seem, obvious to everyone, but, practically speaking,

we have not yet seen the complete elimination of instances of unjustified slowness to react.

What has been noted is apparently linked with a misunderstanding of the law. The LiSSR criminal-proceedings code stipulates a three-day deadline for the verification of a statement or report concerning a crime that has been committed. In necessary instances, ten days can be allocated for the verification. However, the appropriate norms in the law have in mind the existence of the real necessity for the execution of the verification actions and does not pertain to instances that require immediate reaction. Therefore the statements to the effect that the beginning of the investigation had to be postponed because of the fact that the pre-investigation verification had not been completed can by no means always be considered to be sound.

Something that requires improvement is the quality of the examination of the scene of the crime. Scientists in the field of criminology and experienced individuals in investigative practice unanimously consider the examination of the scene of the crime to be one of the investigative actions that are most important in the sense of the possibilities of obtaining proof. In addition, it is one of the most critical investigative actions: that which has been omitted during the examination of the scene of the crime can almost never be subsequently compensated for, inasmuch as the situation around the scene of the crime changes rapidly and the traces of the crime disappear.

When studying certain criminal cases one gets the impression that the crime was created not by a person, but, rather, by a certain noncorporeal being. As is well known, a person cannot fail to leave traces of his having been somewhere, and a criminal, if one can believe the official records that are available in such criminal cases with respect to the inspection of the scene of the crime, has contrived to leave no traces or almost none. The crux of the matter here, of course, is not the supernatural adroitness of the criminals, but the unskillful carrying out of the inspection.

At the present time the LiSSR agencies of internal affairs have at their disposal a strong system of criminal experts, which is equipped with the most up-to-date technology. The continuing low rate of results in the inspection of the scene of the crime is a result, to a large extent, of the insufficient use of the capabilities afforded by that system.

Incidentally, even without ingenious technical means, a clever and observant investigator will extract a mass of useful information in the course of examining the scene of the crime. Imported automobile tires with a total value of more than 7000 rubles were stolen from a warehouse at the Litkult'torg wholesale base. There were absolutely no signs to indicate that unauthorized individuals had broken into the warehouse area. Nevertheless at the end of the inspection, the investigator had in front of his very eyes a precise picture of the actions that had been taken by the criminals. The key to the construction of that picture was provided by only two objects -- a bent piece of wire, and a rope that was tied to a girder in the ceiling. Subsequent investigation completely confirmed the investigator's hypothesis. It turned out that two workers at the base had broken into an area that was adjacent to the warehouse, and that was separated from the warehouse by a metal grid.

After making their way onto the girder that was located under the ceiling, they used the rope to lower onto the warehouse the bent piece of wire, which they then used as a hook to "fish" the tires out of the warehouse. True, it was necessary to resort to scientific-technical means to confirm this: expert testimony shows that the wire hook still had on it fibers that were identical to those from which the rope that was discovered at the scene of the crime had been manufactured.

It is not enough to examine carefully the scene of the crime, to locate, secure, and confiscate everything that one assumes will pertain to the crime that has been committed. It is no less important to describe the results of the inspection in the appropriate official record in such a way that the court can subsequently get a clear idea of the scene of the crime, of where the material evidence was discovered and specifically what that material evidence is, how it looked, etc. With this operation also, everything is not completely satisfactory. Sometimes an unintelligibly prepared record will nullify the rather good job that has been done at the scene of the crime.

I remember a case involving a theft from a village store, in which, during the course of the inspection of the scene of the crime, an extremely important piece of evidence was discovered and confiscated -- a piece of glass with the criminal's fingerprints. The record of the inspection mentioned one piece of glass, but the expert commission was furnished two pieces. Because of the contradiction that had arisen, the court was unable to take that piece of evidence into consideration.

It must be noted that the work with material evidence needs improvement in general. The "mute witnesses" (as journalists who write on police topics like to call the material evidence) have the merit that they do not forget anything and they do not hide anything. In this regard they differ advantageously from many witnesses who have been endowed with the gift of speech, who do everything to wriggle their way out of reporting to the investigators everything that they know about the case.

The author happened to be investigating a criminal case involving the criminal violation of traffic safety rules, which violation had been committed by a person who occupied a responsible position in one of the rayons in our republic. As a result of a completely random coincidence, the chief witness in that case happened to be another responsible worker from the very same rayon, who was well acquainted with the accused. The witness's conduct left an unpleasant after-taste: every time that an honest answer, as he assumed, could in any way harm the accused, he would try to avoid answering by using the time-tested formulations of the type "I don't remember," "I didn't notice," or "I wasn't paying any attention." In other words, a person who was educated and invested with confidence made his falsely understood duty to a friend higher than his own civic duty -- the duty of helping to establish the truth in the case.

The example given forces one to think seriously about whether everything is proceeding satisfactorily in our republic with regard to the state of legal propaganda. At the present time, two extreme tendencies predominate in legal propaganda. One of them is the issuance of appeals to conduct oneself well,

which are addressed to a person of whom one might expect the commission of crimes. The other is the telling of exciting stories about the heroism demonstrated by the representatives of the general public in stopping crimes. The crux of the matter, however, is that the potential violators of the law usually either do not hear the appeals that are made to them, or they let those appeals "go in one ear and out the other." As for the stopping of crimes, wishing alone will not make it so. It is by no means every individual, speaking simply from a physical point of view, who is capable of pacifying a hooligan who has flown into a rage, much less disarming an armed criminal. But as for what every citizen can and must do -- that is, report to the law-enforcement agencies about the crimes that they know to have been committed or that are being prepared, and give truthful and exhaustive evidence during the investigation and in court -- very little is being said or written. And yet no other form of participation by the public in the revelation of crimes brings society any greater benefit than the elementary observance of the requirements that are made on the citizen by the civil-proceedings law.

In late 1981 and early 1982 an organized criminal group which consisted of six persons and which was headed by a previously convicted criminal was operating in Vilnius. The group would steal automobiles that had been left in courtyards, on the streets, or in parking lots at enterprises, and would strip them of everything that could be carried away from them. After carrying their boldness to its final extreme, the criminals began breaking into garages and stripping the vehicles that were there. It is possible that the group would have succeeded in committing even more crimes, since the members of the group were very cautious, carefully prepared every theft, and painstakingly removed any evidence after themselves. Unfortunately an insurmountable obstacle that was placed on the criminals' path was the vigilance of citizen X. Noticing that a large number of automobile parts had been delivered in the evening to the garden shed of one of the members in the group, X. reported to the police about the suspicions that had arisen in him. That proved to be sufficient to detain and expose the entire gang within a few days.

This story also has its reverse side. It is easy to notice that the impetus for committing the thefts was, in this instance, the possibility of easily and profitably selling that which was stolen. Many automobile parts fall into the category of scarce commodities. Therefore, one can easily find a customer who is not inclined to burden himself with ruminations about the origin of what he has bought. If the first person to whom the criminals had suggested that he buy the parts had reported that fact to the police, the activities of the gang would have been nipped in the bud.

In our opinion, when conducting legal propaganda, it is necessary unceasingly to explain that people who buy at cheap prices anything that has been stolen are acting not only contrary to the interests of society, but also contrary to their very own personal interests, because every dubious purchase increases for the purchaser the risk that he himself may become the victim of the next crime. The annals of the criminal investigation division preserve the semi-anecdotal, but nonetheless absolutely reliable story of a person who, having bought automobile tires illegally, discovered that those tires had been stolen from... his very own Zhiguli.

What has been stated reflects a partial manifestation of a broader social problem. The successful resolution of the tasks of reinforcing law and order presupposes the existence of partner relationships between the citizens and the police: the police is protecting the interests of the citizens, and the citizens, to the best of their abilities, are helping the police to execute the functions that have been entrusted to the police. It must be stated that there is still a rather long way to go before the completion of the formalization of these relationships. For example, one can hear literally at every step of the way complaints about instances of extortion in the public-services sphere. Criminal responsibility has been introduced to prevent the illegal receipt from the public of any gratuity for the execution of operations that are linked with the providing of services to the public. It would seem that the public has available to it all the opportunities for inflicting an effective strike against the extortionists -- there is public dissatisfaction, and there is a strict law. Actually, however, the number of extortionists who have been brought to criminal responsibility is close to zero, since many citizens prefer to tolerate the extortion, rather than to report it to the law-enforcement agencies.

The passivity on the part of a certain segment of the population is a substantial difficulty, but not the only objective difficulty that reacts detrimentally upon the effectiveness of the measures aimed at combatting crime. Another difficulty lies in the fact that the agencies of internal affairs are excessively overloaded, and this pertains particularly to their investigative apparatus.

It must be assumed that the broad reader is poorly informed about the extremely large amount of labor that the investigation of crimes involves. Let us attempt to point this out by using an example. A criminal case involving the thefts of material assets at the Vilnius Packing Materials Base represents 45 volumes constituting a total of approximately 10,000 pages. If the contents of that case were set in type and printed, one would obtain a book that is 1.5 times larger than the weighty SOVETSKIY ENTSIKLOPEDICHESKIY SLOVAR' [Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary]. The bill of indictment alone in that case occupies 215 typed pages. For purposes of comparison, we might point out that the maximum allowable length of a candidate's dissertation is 180 pages. And, moreover, a large part of this tremendous case was written by the hand of the investigator, under conditions of investigation deadlines that are rigidly limited by the law.

Of course, we are discussing a major case that brought to criminal responsibility 18 persons who had stolen articles having a total value of approximately 80,000 rubles. One cannot, however, consider this case to be unique, and there are even cases that are bigger. Even the most uncomplicated criminal case rarely runs to less than 300-400 pages. If one adds that the investigator's case load, as a rule, includes simultaneously 10-15 or even more criminal cases, it becomes obvious that it is difficult to make this amount of work to be executed compatible with its high quality.

Because of the fact that the investigators are overloaded, the investigation of crimes sometimes is stretched out for an unjustifiably long period of time. This, in its turn, reduces the preventive effect of punishing the guilty

individuals: it is obvious that the more time has passed between the commission of the crime and the punishment of the guilty individuals, the smaller the effect that the punishment has upon public opinion.

Other undesirable consequences of the fact that the investigative apparatus of the agencies of internal affairs are overloaded include the not always complete use of the available opportunities for revealing the crimes. An incident that is typical in this regard occurred when investigating a criminal case involving thefts of state property on an exceptionally large scale at the Audimas Factory in Kaunas. The senior economist at that enterprise and the senior accountant, jointly with a previously convicted individual, by forging documents stole material assets valued at a total of approximately 40,000 rubles. In the course of the investigation the accountant became mentally ill. The investigator came to the conclusion that without his depositions and the execution of other investigative actions with his participation, it was impossible to establish the truth, and he stopped the investigation as a result of the serious illness of the accused. However, when the case was turned over to a more experienced investigator, it turned out that his predecessor's fears had been ungrounded. Without the participation of the accountant, the blame of the criminals was completely proven, they were deemed by the court to be guilty, and were sentenced to long periods of deprivation of liberty [imprisonment].

It would seem that the work load of the investigative apparatus of the agencies of internal affairs can be reduced to an acceptable level without any substantial increase in the authorized number of investigators. For this purpose it is necessary to reconsider and simplify many of the norms in the criminal-proceedings law that regulate the carrying out of the preliminary investigation. Without going into a discussion of the purely specialized legal questions, we would like to note that the legislation that is in effect requires the carrying out of a complete investigation of a number of actions that do not represent any great social danger and that, with regard to their nature, are completely obvious. As applicable to these actions, it would be completely sufficient to have a simplified, so-called protocol form of collecting the evidence. The transition to the protocol form would noticeably reduce the expenditures of time and efforts on the part of the investigators, without the slightest detriment to the observance of socialist legality or the protection of the citizens' rights.

Definite possibilities also exist for simplifying the investigation of truly serious crimes. At the present time the investigator literally cannot take a single step to prevent the carrying out of a decree or the preparation of an official record. Many documents pertaining to the proceedings are present in the file as a dead weight that provide absolutely nothing for understanding the essence of the action being investigated, or for evaluating the guilt of the person who committed it. One often hears that the accumulation of documents of this kind is dictated by the interests of legality. These statements would appear to be at least arguable. Life abounds in examples which attest to the fact that the excessive amount of papers only helps the dishonest person to conceal what he has done and at the same time leads a

conscientious person down a purposeless trail, making it impossible for him to resolve the actual tasks.

A great deal of preventive work is being carried out by the investigators in the agencies of internal affairs. When executing the requirements of the criminal-proceedings law, they ascertain, in the process of investigation, the causes of the crimes and the conditions that contribute to their commission, and they make recommendations for the elimination of those causes and conditions. At the present time such recommendations are made for 80 percent of all the criminal cases that have been completed. Wide practical use is also made of such a form of preventive work by the investigators as their statements at meetings of labor collectives, giving reports on the circumstances that contributed to the commission of crimes.

However, one still encounters a prevalent opinion that the fight against crime ends with the application of punitive measures, and everything else is just a waste of time. It is understandable that a person who preaches such erroneous views cannot execute well his official duties in preventing crimes.

The preventive measures provided by the police must be of an operational-official nature, and must be based on the optimal combination of conviction and coercion. One should not, like the hero in the well-known fairy tale, try to persuade an evil drunkard to change his way of life if there has developed an urgent need to subject him to a punishment or to send him to mandatory treatment at a therapeutic-labor establishment designed to prevent crime.

Something else that requires definite improvement is the preventive work carried out by the investigators. Some of their ideas are of an abstract nature and provide very little for the understanding of the causes and conditions that contribute to the commission of crimes. Sometimes the description of these causes and conditions boils down to stating that in the collective where the person who had been brought to criminal responsibility used to work, there had been a "weakening" or even the "neglecting" of indoctrinational work. Without being substantiated by concrete facts, a statement such as this appears to be unfounded and does not result in any tangible benefit. At the same time the investigators sometimes overlook violations of the legal, technical, or other norms that facilitate the attainment of a criminal result and that should be immediately eliminated. More attention should be devoted in the recommendations to the instances when the management and the labor collectives have failed to react to violations of labor discipline or other incorrect actions.

The overall rise in the level of the work performed by the republic's agencies of internal affairs, the reinterpretation of a number of the work methods and means that have become standard ones, and the increased demandingness on the part of the local party and Soviet agencies and the LiSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs represent a reliable guarantee of the elimination of the shortcomings that are still being observed with regard to the prevention of violations of the law. The Lithuanian Soviet militia is capable of increasing its

contribution to the resolution of the nationwide task of reinforcing socialist law and order, and there is no justification for doubting that that contribution will be increased.

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REGIONAL

PUGO OFFICIATES AT LATVIAN LIBERATION CEREMONY

Informational Report

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIA in Russian 14 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Text] We have been living in peace and happiness for almost 40 years now. Our cities and villages have been transformed. New residential areas have been built, along with industrial and agricultural enterprises, highways, and bridges. But people still hold sacred in their memories the day when the ray of freedom shone, when with courage and bravery the soldiers marched along the great road of victory to liberate Soviet Latvia and the city of Riga from Hitler's invasion.

A gala meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet was held on 13 October in the House of Political Education of the CPLA Central Committee; representatives of the workers participated in this meeting that was dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Latvia and its capital, Riga, from the German Fascist invaders.

Leaders in industry, transportation, and construction and veterans of the Great Patriotic War and revolutionary battles, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, figures from scientific, cultural, literary and arts communities, soldiers from the Riga garrison, and guests were gathered in the hall that had been decorated for the holiday. An orchestra played festive marches. The powerful melody of the song "Svyashchennaya voyna" [Sacred War] could be heard.

At 11 o'clock comrades B. K. Pugo, A. A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap, A. V. Betekhtin, Ya. Ya. Vagris, V. I. Dmitriyev, A. E. Ikauniyek, Yu. Ya. Ruben, V. A. Chemm, A. K. Zitmanis, E. M. Ozols, and R. V. Praude took their places in the presidium. Joining them were deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairmen of the LaSSR Council of Ministers, officials of party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations, representatives of the USSR Armed Forces, war veterans, Heroes of the Soviet Union, holders of the Order of Glory, and representatives of military units that took part in the liberation of Riga and other cities of Soviet Latvia.

Yu. Ya. Ruben, chairman of the LaSSR Council of Ministers, opened the festive meeting with some introductory remarks.

The national anthems of the USSR and the Latvian SSR were played.

The banners of the military units and formations that participated in the liberation of Soviet Latvia and the city of Riga were carried into the hall to the sounds of the Encounter Military March with a ceremonial escort of troops from the Riga garrison.

Those participating in the festive meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium, consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

B. K. Pugo, first secretary of the CPLa Central Committee, then took the floor to give a speech on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Latvia and the city of Riga from the German Fascist aggressors.

Those participating in the festive meeting took a minute of silence to honor the memory of the soldiers who fell in the battles for the liberation of Soviet Latvia.

P. V. Sokolov, Hero of Socialist Labor and brigade leader at the "Alpha" Production Association imeni the 60th anniversary of the USSR, which holds the Order of the October Revolution; V. P. Samson, veteran of the Great Patriotic War, former commander of the first Latvian partisan brigade and Hero of the Soviet Union; A. E. Chikste, chairman of the "Nakotne" sovkhos in Yelgavskiy Rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor; Colonel General A. V. Betekhtin, troop commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District; and E. Yu. Gudriniyetse, Academician of the LaSSR Academy of Sciences and professor at the Riga Polytechnical Institute imeni A. Ya. Pel'she, spoke at the meeting.

Lieutenant General F. Ya. Lisitsyn (retired), chairman of the presidium of the veterans' council of the first shock army, read a message of greetings from the Soviet Committee of War Veterans.

A pioneer song was heard in the hall. The participants welcomed those representing students and working young people.

The meeting's participants unanimously adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Numerous telegrams of congratulations were sent to the CPLa Central Committee, the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, the LaSSR Council of Ministers, and to the meeting's participants by workers in fraternal union republics, party and soviet organs, labor collectives, well-known military leaders, and war and labor veterans. The chairman of the meeting, on behalf of the CPLa Central Committee, the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, and the government of the republic, expressed heartfelt thanks for the congratulations and gratitude to

all the guests who are joining the workers of Latvia in the celebration of this important date.

The festive meeting dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Latvia and the city of Riga from the German Fascist aggressors was brought to a close. The national anthems of the USSR and the Latvian SSR were played.

A holiday concert was held at the close of the meeting.

Pugo Speech

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIA in Russian 14 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Speech given by B. K. Pugo, first secretary of the CPLa Central Committee, at meeting marking the 40th anniversary of Latvian liberation in Riga on 13 October 1984]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Our glorious veterans of the Great Patriotic War!

Respected guests!

The people of our country are meeting one of the most exciting and important jubilees--the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945--with an immense upsurge in labor and political activity.

The glorious feat of the Soviet people in the last war is truly immortal. They struck a crippling blow against the enemy and under the leadership of the Communist Party protected the freedom and independence of our socialist Homeland, defended the accomplishments of the October Revolution, and made a critical contribution to the victory over Fascist Germany and its allies, to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from Fascist enslavement, and to the salvation of world civilization.

The Soviet people celebrated the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Fascist troops outside of Moscow, Stalingrad, and Leningrad and at the Kursk line, and the liberation of Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Estonia, and the Ukraine, as unforgettable, historic landmarks in our great victory. Today Soviet Latvia is celebrating an equally memorable date.

Permit me, on behalf of the CPLa Central Committee, the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, and the LaSSR Council of Ministers, to offer hearty congratulations to all of you, dear comrades, and through you, to all the workers in the republic, on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Latvia and its capital, Riga, from the German Fascist invaders.

Our republic's workers are celebrating the great holiday of victory in an atmosphere of great political and labor activity and monolithic solidarity around our own Communist Party. They are expressing unanimous approval for and

using their selfless labor to support the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU, and the diverse, fruitful activities of its Central Committee and Politburo, headed by comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Forty years ago, the Soviet Army, already covered in the glory of its victories, carried out a strategic offensive in the Baltic region and with a powerful, crushing blow liberated a large portion of Soviet Latvia from Hitler's occupying forces, then completely blockaded the remaining Fascist divisions in the "Kurlyandsk boiler."

On 13 October 1944, the capital of our Homeland, Moscow, saluted the valiant troops of the Third and Second Baltic Fronts, who had raised the red banner of victory over Riga, the capital of Latvia, with 24 shots from 324 guns.

Glorious sons and daughters from all over our multinational Soviet Homeland fought courageously in the bitter battles for the liberation of Soviet Latvia. The Latvian people will never forget their selfless heroic deeds. We always have been and always will be grateful to all the fraternal Soviet people, especially the Russian people, who carried on their shoulders most of the burden of the last war, for their immeasurable contribution to our liberation from the Fascist captors, and for their selfless, generous support and aid in the post-war reconstruction.

Today in this hall we have representatives of the legendary generation of victors--the front-line fighters, partisans, members of the underground forces, and those who participated in the historic battles for the liberation of Riga and the entire republic from Hitler's invaders. Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the republic's workers, to express our deepest and most heartfelt gratitude to all our veterans, who honorably fulfilled their duty to their country and party. Permit me to say with the deepest sincerity that we wish our front-line fighters, who are still young in spirit, great happiness and prosperity, good health and long life, and more success in work and in life.

Time is pushing the heroic years of the Great Patriotic War farther into the past, but time can do nothing to the people's memory, which is preserving all the sorrow and suffering of the war years, every day, and every deed performed on behalf of victory, for the coming generations to remember.

The victory of the Soviet Union in this cruel and most bitter war fully revealed the advantages of socialism and its immense economic, social, political, and spiritual potential. This was a victory of the Soviet state that was created by the great Lenin, a victory of the most advanced social system, and a victory of the socialist economic system.

The Great Patriotic War provided convincing evidence of the monolithic unity of the party and the people, the inviolability of the alliance of the working class, the peasants on collective farms, and the working intelligentsia, and of the indestructible friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples.

Lenin's Communist Party was the inspiration and organizing force behind our victory. Through its diverse and fruitful activities it provided stable unity among the political, state, and military leadership, the army and the people, the front and the rear. Heeding the party's call, the entire country rose to fight in the fatal battle against Fascism. The Communist Party was truly a fighting party. Communists participated in the most difficult and crucial moments of the battle against the enemy. Through their own example and the ardent words of the party, they inspired the Soviet people and led them to victory.

Our path to the great victory was long and hard. The battle against the German Fascist invaders was unprecedented in its scale and bitterness, lasting 1418 fiery days and nights along a gigantic front.

Soviet Latvia was one of the first union republics to be hit by the blows of the enemy armies. Responding to the call of the Communist Party, Latvian workers moved decisively to defend Soviet power and their Homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Armed regiments and battalions of the workers' guard, detachments of party and soviet organizations, and sailors from the merchant fleet fought courageously alongside border troops and soldiers from the Baltic Military District against the hated enemy.

One of the most graphic episodes of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War on Latvian territory was the heroic defense of the city of Līvepaya. Detachments of the city's workers bravely fought side by side with units of regular ground forces of the Red Army and sailors from the Baltic Fleet. The Order of the October Revolution that is seen on the flag of Līvepaya is fitting recognition of the determination and heroism of the city's loyal defenders.

In spite of the heroic resistance, during the first weeks of the war Hitler's troops managed to take the Baltic republics. The dark night of Fascist occupation began. During this occupation the Fascist aggressors, along with bourgeois nationalists, killed over 600,000 peaceful residents and prisoners of war.

After capturing the republic, however, the German Fascist hordes did not manage to break the freedom-loving spirit of the Latvian people and their desire to throw off the hateful yoke of their captors. As in all the parts of the country that were subject to occupation, resistance against the invaders in Latvia grew under the leadership of the communists and the underground and partisan movements expanded. There were 3 underground oblast party committees and 8 district party committees operating in the republic. The Latvian headquarters of the partisan movement, created in 1942, led the campaign of the people's avengers. In organizing resistance to Hitler's occupying forces in all corners, Latvia's workers, partisans and underground fighters believed and knew that every day and every hour of the unceasing battles near Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, and Kursk were bringing the hoped-for dawn of liberation even closer.

Thousands of citizens of the Latvian SSR who had been evacuated to the interior of the country were also making a contribution to the victory over the enemy. They participated actively in the common labor being performed by the Soviet

people--they worked in steel foundries, grew grain, and forged weapons. Many of them went to the front.

As early as the fall of 1941 the first Latvian fighting unit was formed, the 201st infantry, and then the 43rd Latvian guard division was formed; it travelled from the walls of Moscow to the shore of the Baltic Sea. In October 1943 the 1st Latvian bombardier air regiment entered the battle against the enemy, and in the summer of 1944, it was joined by the 130th Latvian infantry corps, which was made up of the 43rd guard division and the newly formed 308th division. A total of almost 75,000 citizens of the LaSSR and Latvians living in other union republics fought at the front.

In the huge battles between 1941 and 1943 the Soviet Army crushed the main forces of Hitler's Germany and its satellites, took over the strategic initiative, and began the mass expulsion of the invaders from occupied Soviet territory.

In the summer of 1944, Soviet troops had carried out the Belorussian operation successfully and reached the borders of the Baltic republics; they then started their liberation campaign. The Soviet command focused special attention on Riga, where the enemy had concentrated most of his forces. The Soviet troops had to break through nine deeply entrenched lines of enemy defense. The offensive of the Soviet troops was carried out by forces along three Baltic fronts; Marshal of the Soviet Union A. M. Vasilevskiy was put in charge of the coordination of these operations by the General Headquarters of the Supreme Command.

Three partisan brigades under the command of O. Oshkaln, V. Samson, and P. Ratyn', consisting of 12,000 partisans, provided active assistance to the offensive units. They blew up railroad tracks, they derailed special trains of Hitler's that were going to the front, they provided intelligence to the Soviet command, and inflicted damage on regular German units.

After a month of intense and bloody fighting, on 10 October the Soviet troops neared the end and reached the front edge of the "Riga Defensive Line." After breaking the line down, they engaged in battle right in the outlying areas of Riga. On 13 October, after a daring crossing of Kish Lake, our troops burst into Riga and liberated the section of the city on the right side of the shore. By noon on 15 October the combined forces of the 10th guard army and the 130th Latvian infantry corps purged the rest of the city of the German Fascist invaders. The capital of Soviet Latvia was free once again!

By order of the Supreme Command, 82 units and formations were awarded the honorary title of "Riga" troops and 93 were presented with orders for their outstanding achievements in combat and for their mass heroism. The 130th Latvian infantry corps (commanded by Major General D. Brantkaln) was awarded the Order of Suvorov 2nd grade. The 308th Latvian infantry division was given the Red Banner Order. Thousands of fighters were awarded orders and medals, including 300 soldiers and officers who received the Gold Star signifying a Hero of the Soviet Union.

The party and government placed high value on the combat deeds of fighters in the Latvian national formations and of the partisans and underground fighters. Almost 19,000 of them received high state awards, and Yanis Raynberg, Mikhail Orlov, Yanis Vilkhelms, Ottomar Oshkaln, Vilis Samson, and Imant Sudmalis were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The life-giving patriotism and internationalism of the Soviet people were demonstrated with new force in the battles for the Baltic region. The monolithic ideological and political unity of Soviet society and the inviolable Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples served as an indestructible bastion against the enemy and as one of the most important sources of our victory. It is difficult to list even the most graphic examples that confirm the absolute strength of this sacred law governing our life.

In the summer of 1944, 10 soldiers, loyal sons of our multinational Homeland, performed an immortal feat on the outskirts of Ludza. They were at the enemy's rear and for two whole days they fought, to the death, as a force of 144, adjusting the aim of their battery to follow the enemy's fire and troops. Eight of them died in the uneven battle. All ten were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. These are their names: Mikhail Shkuratov, Matvey Chernov, and Vasiliy Andronov, Russians; Khakim Akhmetgallin, a Bashkir; Petr Syroyezhkin, a Ukrainian; Chutak Urazov, a Tajik; Yakov Shakurov, a Tatar; Urunbay Abdullayev, an Uzbek; Tukubay Taygarayev, a Kirghiz; and Fedor Ashmarov, a Chuvash.

The glorious deeds of the 150,000 Soviet fighters, the sons and daughters of our fraternal republics, who died to liberate Latvia from the German Fascist invaders, will always be preserved in the grateful memories and hearts of this generation and generations to come. We bow our heads before the selfless courage and self-sacrifice of those who gave their lives on the sacred field of battle in the name of the Great Victory.

The war left deep wounds in the Soviet land. The land burned from the western borders to the outskirts of Moscow and the Volga steppes, and millions of human lives were lost. Our republic suffered immense losses as well. The Fascist occupying forces looted either totally or partially 785 plants and factories, they blew up and burned 5790 industrial enterprises and buildings and 47,000 residential buildings. All of the railroad equipment was stolen, 2000 kilometers of highways were blown up, along with 550 railroad bridges, and the entire energy base was destroyed. All the cities in the republic suffered badly. Two of them, Rezenke and Yelgava, were essentially wiped off the face of the earth. The over-all damage done to the Latvian national economy by the occupying forces totalled 2 billion rubles if calculated in current terms.

Our enemies hoped that we would not be able to heal such deep wounds. But, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the workers of Soviet Latvia wiped out the terrible consequences of the German Fascist occupation in an unprecedented short period of time. By the end of 1944 over 300 plants and factories had been restored, and the output of goods needed at the front grew considerably; by the end of 1947 the pre-war level of industrial output had been surpassed.

The wise Leninist national policies of the party, the immense organizational work by party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the enthusiasm of the popular masses, and their new, socialist attitude toward labor ensured an exceptionally fast rate of rehabilitation. This fast pace was also the result of the fact that Soviet Latvia, like other union republics, has developed and is continuing to develop within the friendly family of fraternal peoples, and has been and still is supported by the country's unified, powerful national economic complex.

On this festive day we would like to express with special warmth our infinite gratitude to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government, and all the Soviet republics who worked day to day to help the workers of Soviet Latvia heal the deep wounds inflicted by war, and who year by year are helping us move confidently forward along the road of economic and social progress. Today Soviet Latvia, as noted in the greetings sent by the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the 80th anniversary of the CPLA, is a highly developed industrial republic with diverse, contemporary industry, large-scale, mechanized agriculture, and an advanced socialist culture. The level of industrial production exceeds the 1940 level by a factor of 49. It now takes just 8 days to produce the same volume of output as was produced in bourgeois Latvia in an entire year.

Today the republic's industry consists of electronics, radio engineering, transportation and power machine building, chemistry, instrument building, and other sectors that ensure scientific and technical progress. Electric trains and minibuses, automatic telephone exchanges, radio receivers, multi-purpose materials handling equipment, electrical engineering equipment, instruments, electronic devices, consumer goods, and many other articles produced by enterprises in the republic have gained renown not just in our country, but abroad as well.

In the 40 years since the war our rural areas have changed beyond recognition as well. More and more agricultural production is being shifted to an industrial basis, agro-industrial associations are gaining ground in all the republic's regions, and over 50 interfarm enterprises and organizations are in operation, along with 237 animal husbandry complexes. The material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhoses is steadily growing stronger. In 1940 there were about 1300 tractors working in the fields of Latvia, and in 1984 there were over 35,000. The power-worker ratio in agriculture during this period has increased by a factor of 91. All this taken together has made the peasants' work immeasurably easier and has had a favorable effect on final results. The production of grain, for example, has doubled since the war; the production of meat has increased by a factor of 5.5; and egg production has increased 13-fold.

Successful economic development has made it possible for us to implement large-scale social programs aimed at raising the workers' standard of living further and improving all aspects of the socialist way of life. Just since 1960 the population's real income has increased by a factor of 2.3. The average wages in 1983 had reached 183 rubles, and with the addition of payments and benefits from the public consumption funds, this figure was 262 rubles.

In recent years the Communist Party and the Soviet government have taken a number of measures to increase the wages paid to various categories of workers, to improve pensions, and to increase state aid to families with children. Special attention is given to veterans of the Great Patriotic War. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently issued a decree on additional new benefits for those who participated in the war. This is only fair, since constant concern for those who took weapons in their hands to defend the country from enemy invasion and gained victory is a sacred obligation and a matter of honor for all organs of power and every labor collective.

Resolution of the housing problem is a crucial factor in improving the people's welfare. Since 1970 more than 1 million square meters of new living space have been put into use every year in the republic. Since the end of the war living space totalling more than 27.5 million square meters has been built. We should point out that during 20 years of bourgeois dictatorship in Latvia less than 1 million square meters of housing was built.

Significant qualitative changes have also taken place in improving the commercial and personal services for the public; the republic is one of the top in the country in terms of the volume of commercial and personal services provided per 1000 people.

In the fraternal alliance of peoples with equal rights, Soviet Latvia has achieved noticeable success in science, health care, education, and culture. Today it is difficult to imagine that during the years of bourgeois power in Latvia only 8000 specialists with higher education were trained. In the 40 years since the war a total of 141,000 specialists with higher education have been trained, along with almost 260,000 people with specialized secondary education, and about 13,000 scientists who are working to solve many important problems; the Academy of Sciences was formed, in addition to many VUZes and scientific research institutes. Since the triumph of Soviet power a large community of talented writers, artists, composers, and figures in the theater, film, and many other genres has grown up and its members are well known not only to Soviet audiences, but to audiences abroad as well.

One of the greatest achievements of real socialism is the formation of the new Soviet man--a true worker, patriot, internationalist, a man with a high degree of political cultivation and moral convictions, and a conscientious campaigner for the triumph of communist ideals.

Looking back on the path we have covered and evaluating what has been achieved in the 40 years of development since the war, today we are fully justified in saying that the blood shed by the Soviet people in the battle against Hitler's Fascism and the sacrifices made in the name of Victory were not in vain. The flourishing of Soviet Latvia, like that of all the Soviet republics, its entry into the era of developed socialism, the historic optimism and eagerness for the future shown by its workers, and the happiness and smiles of our children--these are the best monuments to our living heroes and to our heroes who fell in battle, and to everyone who defended our freedom and independence during the war.

On behalf of the CPLa Central Committee, the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, the LaSSR Council of Ministers, and all those participating in the meeting, B. K. Pugo expressed heartfelt thanks to the glorious working guard, rural workers, and representatives of the intelligentsia for their great feats on the working front, for restoring the republic's national economy and increasing the economic and defensive might and spiritual potential of our socialist Homeland.

He went on to say that today we are gratified to note that the workers of Soviet Latvia are meeting the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the republic from the German Fascist invaders with an upsurge in labor and political activity and widespread socialist competition. They are working persistently and purposefully to put into practice the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and to fulfill the plans for the current year and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan.

The results of the competition for the first nine months show that the plan quotas have been exceeded by a considerable margin in almost all sectors of the national economy. In industry the sales plan has been exceeded by a little more than 100 million rubles. It is important to note here that this entire increase was provided by a rise in labor productivity.

The quality of goods being produced is improving steadily. The proportion of goods carrying the state Emblem of Quality in the total production output reached 21 percent over the 9-month period, and almost 50 percent of the products subject to certification carried the state Emblem of Quality.

The republic's sailors, railroad workers, truck drivers, and aviators exceeded the plans they had been assigned.

The goal set by the party to increase labor productivity by 1 percent above that called for in the plan and to bring about an additional reduction in production costs of 0.5 percent is being met.

The leaders in the jubilee socialist competition include labor collectives in the order-bearing city of Riga--the VEF [Electrical Engineering Plant] imeni Lenin Association, the "Avtoelektropribor" [Automatic Electrical Instrument] plant, the "Straume" plant, a porcelain factory, the "Aurora" plant, the "Somdaris" combine, and the Riga Passenger Railcar Depot. Workers at the Daugavpils "Khimvolokno" [Chemical Fiber] Association imeni Leninist Komsomol, the "Liyepaysel'mash" [Liyepaya Agricultural Machinery] plant and "Sarkanays metalurgs" plant in Liyepaya, a fiberglass plant in Valmiyera, and many other enterprises.

Thousands and thousands of outstanding workers and innovators in production have fulfilled their personal obligations for the important anniversary. They include: A. M. Balode, a knitter at the "Rigas aditays" knitted goods factory; V. E. Vasil'yeva, a weaver at the "Rigas tekstils" association and Hero of Socialist Labor; F. F. Lindenberg, a grinder at the "Latvijas stikls" association; Kh. I. Gorshanov, a machinist at the Daugavpils locomotive depot; Z. Ya. Anderson, leader of a drivers' brigade at the Ogre Motor Vehicle Combine No 10; R. D. Zarinya, equipment operator at the "Alpha" Production Association

imeni 60th anniversary of the USSR; A. I. Vasil'yev, lathe operator at the "Yelgavmash" [Yelgava Machinery] plant; and many, many others. It is impossible to name all of the leaders in the competition. In Riga alone over 4500 workers are already working to meet the goals of the 12th Five-Year Plan. For them, as for all the participants in the patriotic competition and all the outstanding workers of the five-year plan, the feats of the war heroes have served as a living example of loyalty to the cause of the party and the people, and have become embodied in their selfless labor for the good of the Homeland.

All of us are gratified by the positive changes that are taking place in agriculture. In the first three and a half years of the current five-year plan, workers in the republic's agro-industrial complex have managed to provide progressive development in all sectors of agricultural production, increase its efficiency, and on this basis, increase by a substantial margin their contribution to the realization of the country's Food Program. We can report to the participants of this festive meeting that last year we achieved the highest total grain harvest in the entire post-war period, and the production of potatoes, vegetables, and other crops was higher than planned.

Animal husbandry workers have strengthened their positions over last year. They fulfilled the 9-month quota for the sale of meat, milk, and eggs to the state ahead of schedule. Compared to the same period last year there was a 10 percent increase in state purchases of livestock and poultry, a 10 percent increase in state purchases of milk, and a 6 percent increase in egg purchases.

All this is the result of the constant concern shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet government for strengthening the organizational, material, and technical base of agriculture and related sectors of industry; it is the result of purposeful organizational and political work on the part of party, soviet, and management organs, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes; it is also the result of the selfless, creative labor of the farmers and all the workers in the agro-industrial complex.

A major contribution to achieving these final results, of which they can be justifiably proud, was made by the collectives of the "Nitsa" sovkhoz in Liyepayskiy Rayon, the sovkhoz imeni 60th anniversary of the USSR in Kraslavskiy Rayon, the sovkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin in Rizhskiy Rayon, the "Tsesvayne" state pedigreed livestock plant in Madonskiy Rayon, the "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" kolkhoz in Preylskiy Rayon, the "Nauksheny" kolkhoz in Valmiyerskiy Rayon, the "Yaunays komunars" kolkhoz in Salduskiy Rayon, and many others.

It is always with great respect and pride that we list the names of the outstanding workers in agricultural production and masters of farming and animal husbandry, whose labor is deserving of the highest praise and gratitude, and whose example should be studied by all. Among these leaders we would like to name S. Ya. Livmanis from the Yaunpils experimental animal husbandry station, M. A. Murgevich from the "Burtniyek" sovkhoz, and I. K. Veynberg from the "Tervete" kolkhoz, all masters of mechanical milking; Ye. I. Gatovski and T. A. Melushkane, animal husbandry workers at the "Nauene" sovkhoz and "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" kolkhoz; V. V. Niyedols from the "Bunka" kolkhoz in Liyepayskiy Rayon, A. P. and A. A. Stabulniyekov from the "Padom'yu Latvia" kolkhoz in Rizhskiy Rayon, and Ye. Ya. Upita from the "Dzintars" kolkhoz in Preylskiy

Rayon, all tractor operators; I. E. Spilu, leader of a potato farming link at the "Lachplesis" kolkhoz in Orgskiy Rayon; and many, many others.

Our scientific workers, specialists in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and communications, teachers, physicians, and figures in literature and the arts--all those who make up the Soviet intelligentsia--are working together with all the republic's workers to fulfill the major creative goals that were set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the CPLa Central Committee, the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, the government of the republic, and all those participating in this festive meeting, to extend our sincere, warm, and heartfelt thanks to all the innovators and leaders in industrial and agricultural production, to our glorious intelligentsia, and all people engaged in intellectual labor, for their conscientious and enterprising work to fulfill the quotas of the five-year plan and to express our confidence that thousands of new workers will follow their inspiring example.

On this festive day, as we summarize the results of the work that has been done over the preceding years, we naturally are focusing on our achievements. In addition, let us follow Lenin's behest that on jubilee days we should not forget about our shortcomings, our unresolved problems, and our unutilized opportunities, the speaker stressed. It is now our duty and our responsibility to consolidate and add to what we have achieved, to complete the fourth year and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan on a successful note, and to make fitting preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. We must work more energetically to take advantage of internal reserves, to overcome whatever shortfalls have been allowed to occur, to do everything possible to increase production efficiency and product quality, to strengthen labor and plan discipline, and to fulfill contract obligations completely.

The key to resolving these goals lies primarily in stepping up scientific and technical progress, in the technical re-equipment of enterprises, and in the introduction of scientific achievements and advanced methods into production. Taking into account the special importance of this work in our republic, where, as you know, we have a very strained balance of manpower resources, the Bureau of the CPLa Central Committee decided to raise the question of accelerating scientific and technical progress at a meeting of the republic's party membership.

As in the past, the focus of our unwavering concern should be further improvements in the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex. There are now two immediate goals. First and foremost, we must bring in the full harvest sooner, without allowing any losses; we must provide protected storage for everything that has been grown; and all the fall field operations should be carried out in an efficient and organized manner. We must also work to see that our gains in animal husbandry are not wiped out. This year kolkhozes and sovkhoses produced a great deal more coarse and green fodder than called for in the plan, and they harvested considerably more grain, potatoes, and root crops than planned. All possible measures must be taken to make proper preparations for wintering the livestock effectively and to ensure rational utilization of feed stores.

Naturally, it would be impossible for us to meet the goals we have set for ourselves without widespread popular initiative, making socialist competition more meaningful, further improvements in the style and methods of work, and decisive and over-all increases in the demands we make on ourselves.

At a meeting of people's control inspectors in the Kremlin, comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said that the labor and social activity of the masses has not simply grown, but has literally multiplied. Today a high level of discipline, a business-like sense of organization, personal responsibility of each and everyone for the results and quality of labor, and a deep understanding of one's patriotic duty to our people and Homeland are the sole criteria for determining a person's social maturity.

All these conditions are dictated to an equal extent by the dynamics of our country's internal development and the situation in the international arena.

The world situation recently has become acutely aggravated. Reactionary imperialist circles, primarily the United States, are ignoring the lessons of history and have declared a new "crusade" against socialism; they are trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies and are accelerating the arms race without restraint.

The Soviet Union, together with fraternal socialist countries, is working consistently to eliminate the threat of war and to shift relations among states with different social systems onto a course of peaceful coexistence.

In light of the serious aggravation of the international situation, the party is calling on Soviet people to work as never before in an organized and unselfish way, to be constantly vigilant, to do everything possible to strengthen the country's defense, and to do everything to eliminate the military threat and to preserve peace. Comrade K. U. Chernenko said that we must let our friends and our enemies know that June 1941 will not be repeated. Any aggressor will be met with immediate retribution.

Today the republic's party organization sees it as its goal to work even more actively to instill in all the workers political vigilance and firm confidence in the truth and invincibility of socialism, to work every day to improve the military and patriotic education of young people, and to increase their ability and readiness to defend our socialist Fatherland and the ideals of communism.

It is with gratitude and thanks that we view the great deal of fruitful work that has been done in this direction by the commanders and political workers and party organizations of the Red Banner Baltic military and border districts, and the Baltic Fleet, which has received the Red Banner twice. It is gratifying to see today that the torch of courage and heroism of the older generation, the veterans of the Great Patriotic War, has been passed into reliable hands!

Comrades, our wishes for the heirs of the combat glory of their fathers and grandfathers, the fighters of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, the Red

Banner Baltic Border District, and the Baltic Fleet, two-time winner of the Red Banner, are that they achieve great new successes in fulfilling the party's urgent demand: "Everything that has been achieved by the Soviet people must be safely protected!"

The workers of Soviet Latvia, like all Soviet people, unanimously support and approve the domestic and foreign policies of our party and its decisive actions to undermine the aggressive plans of international reactionary forces, to strengthen the defense might of our Homeland, and to increase the fighting readiness and efficiency of the Soviet Armed Forces. We clearly understand that strengthening the guarantees of a peaceful life also depends on the results of our work at plants and factories, in the fields and on the farms, and in scientific and educational institutions. We understand that in order for our life to be even more beautiful, in order for our country to be stronger, only one thing is required: in every sector, in every job, we must work with the aim of providing the highest return, we must work in a truly conscientious, diligent, and enthusiastic way.

In conclusion, B. K. Pugo said: Permit me, comrades, on this important day to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and comrade K. U. Chernenko personally, that all the communists and workers of Soviet Latvia will work tirelessly to strengthen their unity and solidarity around the party and that they will do everything necessary to celebrate the upcoming 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress with new achievements in all areas of economic and cultural construction, and to fulfill and exceed the quotas of the five-year plan and all the party's plans.

Long live our great and powerful Homeland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the inspiration and organizing force behind all of our victories!

Glory to the great Soviet people--the victors! Let the immortal feats of Soviet soldiers, partisans, underground fighters, and workers at the rear--the greatest feat of the 20th century--live forever in the memories of this generation and generations to come!

Long live peace on earth!

(The audience listened to the speech very attentively and the speech was interrupted a number of times by applause.)

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REGIONAL

TENTH SESSION OF LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET HELD

Information Report

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The Tenth Session, Tenth Convocation, of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet was held in Riga on 7 December. The meeting hall was filled with the people's elected representatives--outstanding workers in industry, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and members of the scientific, cultural, and educational communities.

At 10 o'clock comrades B. K. Pugo, I. A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap, A. V. Betekhtin, Ya. Ya. Vagris, V. I. Dmitriyev, A. E. Ikauniyek, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautmanis, and E. M. Ozols took their places on the government dais.

Deputy V. S. Klibik, chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, opened the session.

The session's participants stood up to pay respects to E. E. Dzelvitis and V. Zh. Kleyenberg, deputies of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet who passed away.

The session approved the agenda that was reviewed and approved at a meeting of the Council of Elders; it included reports on:

1. The 1985 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR and the fulfillment of the 1984 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the LaSSR.
2. The LaSSR State Budget for 1985 and the fulfillment of the LaSSR State Budget for 1983.
3. The draft of the Legal Code of the LaSSR on administrative offenses.
4. Ratification of directives issued by the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet.

The agenda for the session was approved unanimously.

M. L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the LaSSR State Planning Committee, gave a report on the 1985 State Plan for the

Economic and Social Development of the LaSSR and on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the LaSSR in 1984.

The session participants then heard a report given by Y. O. Blekte, LaSSR Minister of Finance, on the LaSSR State Budget for 1985 and on the fulfillment of the LaSSR State Budget in 1983.

Deputy A. P. Klautsen, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, presented a supplementary report from the Planning and Budget Commission and other permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet on the 1985 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the LaSSR, on the fulfillment of the State Plan in 1984, on the LaSSR State Budget for 1985, and on the fulfillment of the LaSSR State Budget in 1983.

Participating in the debates following the reports were deputies A. P. Rubiks (from the 121st electoral district in Riga), L. A. Abel' (from the 271st electoral district in Adaga), N. N. Golodov (from the 124th electoral district in Liyepaya), L. P. Vanag (from the 45th electoral district in Riga), V. Ya. Kurpniyek (from the 234th electoral district in Vidriga), P. L. Kazimirov (from the 147th electoral district in Rezekne), Yu. N. Yura (from the 131st electoral district in Yelgava), G. Ye. Boldane (from the 156th electoral district in Baltnava), A. A. Voyka (from the 304th electoral district in Engura), and E. A. Yakubaytis (from the 95th electoral district in Riga).

The debates on the reports ended at this point.

M. L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the LaSSR State Planning Committee, and Deputy Ya. O. Blekte, LaSSR minister of finance, gave closing statements.

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the 1985 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the LaSSR and the Decree on the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the LaSSR in 1984. The deputies also unanimously adopted the law on the LaSSR State Budget for 1985 and a decree approving the report on the fulfillment of the LaSSR State Budget in 1983.

Deputy A. V. Gorbunov, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, presented a report on the draft of the Legal Code of the LaSSR on administrative offenses.

Participating in the debates following this report were M. F. Drozd (from the 207th electoral district in Ozolnieki), V. P. Maurere-Maurate (from the 34th electoral district in Riga), and Ya. A. Liyepin'sh (from the 125th electoral district in Liyepaya).

The LaSSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law ratifying the Legal Code of the Latvian SSR on administrative offenses.

Deputy K. E. Zorin, secretary of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, gave a report on ratification of the directives of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet.

The LaSSR Supreme Soviet ratified the directives issued by the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet between sessions.

This marked the conclusion of the work of the Tenth Session, Tenth Convocation, of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet.

Gosplan Chairman Raman's Speech

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Dec 84 pp 2-3

[Speech given by M. L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the LaSSR State Planning Committee, at the Tenth Session, Tenth Convocation, of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet on 7 December 1984 in Riga: "On the 1985 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR and on the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1984"]

[Text] Respected comrade deputies! The workers of Soviet Latvia, like workers throughout our country, are putting into practice the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, they are working intensively to fulfill the quotas for 1984, and are thus ensuring further growth in the republic's economy and improvements in the people's standard of living.

In the review of the drafts of the 1985 State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the 1985 USSR State Budget conducted by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, positive changes were noted in the country's economy over the past two years. Such changes are also evident in the operation of the basic sectors of the republic's economy and they make it possible for us to set more realistic goals for 1985.

The draft of State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the LaSSR for 1985--the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan--presented to you for your consideration by the LaSSR Council of Ministers is aimed at fulfillment of the republic's national economic goals set down in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and in directives and conclusions contained in speeches made by comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on fundamental issues in the country's economic and social development.

The draft of the State Plan was developed jointly by ministries, departments, and executive committees of Councils of People's Deputies. Party and trade union organs and labor collectives played an active role in preparing the draft and electors' mandates and the fulfillment of the plan in 1984 were also taken into account.

An expanded meeting of the Bureau of the CPLa Central Committee was held yesterday at which the status of the republic's economic development was

analyzed in depth and basic goals were set for successful fulfillment of the final goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan in 1985.

The directives issued by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and yesterday's meeting of the Bureau of the CPLA Central Committee should form the foundation of the work of all ministries, departments, Councils of People's Deputies, enterprises, and organizations.

On the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1984:

Permit me to concentrate on the expected fulfillment of the basic indicators in 1984. Thanks to the more directed work performed by party, soviet, and state organs, stronger state and labor discipline, and an improved style of work, an important step was made in 1984 toward fulfilling the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan and shifting the republic's economy to an intensive course of development.

Higher rates of growth than planned will be achieved for many indicators this year, and these rates will also be higher than those actually achieved in previous years of the five-year plan. A good start has been made toward meeting the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole in 1985. Contributing to this achievement is the socialist competition that has been spread extensively throughout all labor collectives; this competition is aimed primarily at fulfilling the party's additional goal of raising labor productivity by 1 percent above the increase called for in the plan and reducing production costs by half a percent. The over-all results of economic development are reflected in the national income, which will increase by more than 3 percent. The rate of growth in labor productivity in the most important sectors of the national economy will exceed that achieved in the first three years of the five-year plan. In the most important sector of the republic's economy--industry--production output will increase by at least 3.9 percent, with a 3.1 percent increase confirmed in the law issued by the LaSSR Supreme Soviet. The rate of growth in the production of group "B" products will be even more rapid. The plan for the output of consumer goods will be exceeded.

The entire increase in industrial output will be provided by an increase in labor productivity.

As a result of the intensive labor performed by farmers and animal husbandry workers, a significant advance has been made in fulfilling the goals of the Food Program.

The CPSU Central Committee had high praise for this work and congratulated the republic's agricultural workers on their major labor victory--the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for the sale of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and vegetables to the state. The plan for procurement of hay and silage was exceeded, and a larger quantity of other types of feed was procured than in 1983, which laid the foundation for successful wintering of livestock.

In 1984 the production of meat (on-the-hoof weight) will increase by no less than 4 percent, milk production by at least 5 percent, and egg production by at

least 2 percent. Quotas for the sale of livestock products to the state were exceeded.

The republic's transportation services underwent further development and plans for freight shipping will be met on the whole. Certain types of transport are still not meeting all the needs of the national economy and the public.

In 1984 an extensive capital construction program will be carried out. Fixed capital in the country's national economy will increase by 5 percent.

Consistent work is being done to fulfill the main goal set by the party--meeting the material and spiritual needs of the people more fully. It is expected that real per capita income will increase by more than 3 percent over 1983.

The plan for retail goods turnover will be met and the volume of domestic services provided will rise.

Over 1.1 million square meters of living space will be built for the republic's workers, which will make it possible to improve the living conditions of about 100,000 people. The network of educational, health care, and cultural institutions will be expanded.

In summarizing these results, one can conclude that the work started in the republic to shift the economy to an intensive course of development is being stepped up. The expected increase in national income of 2.5 percent between 1981 and 1984 is greater than the increase in the gross national product. While exceeding the plan for industrial output we will save over 17,000 man-hours of labor in 1984 and the over-all increase in labor productivity in industry, construction, and agriculture will make it possible to save the labor of over 36,000 workers and kolkhoz farmers.

The republic's workers are successfully fulfilling the party's goals for additional increases in labor productivity and for reducing production costs. In industry there will be an increase in labor productivity of 1.2 percent above the plan, while the socialist obligations call for a 1 percent increase.

There will be a 6.4 percent increase in labor productivity in the public sector of agriculture, while the plan calls for a 4.2 percent increase.

Fulfillment of the republic's socialist obligations for additional reductions in the cost of production, labor, and services of a least 0.5 percent will provide additional profit in the national economy totalling 65-70 million rubles, while the obligations call for an additional profit of 45 million rubles.

In spite of these indisputably positive results, the LaSSR Council of Ministers believes that there are still other considerable reserves for raising labor productivity; conserving raw materials, supplies, fuel, and electrical power; improving the utilization of fixed capital and production capacities; and stepping up the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. Furthermore, the quotas set in the State Plan for introducing scientific and

technical achievements are systematically going unfulfilled at a number of ministries and departments, including the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of the Forestry and Timber Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of the Food Industry. A significant number of enterprises are still not meeting their sales plans taking into account their delivery obligations. Enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of the Forestry and Timber Industry are doing the worst job of fulfilling this important indicator. The variety and quality of consumer goods do not always meet the growing demands.

There is still evidence of the troublesome practice of setting low plan indicators in the first half of the year, especially in industry and construction. Many enterprises are guilty of an irregular output of goods over the course of a month. Production irregularity gives rise to an irregular demand for transportation services.

The Ministry of Agriculture, along with rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses, in turn are not devoting sufficient attention to the regular output of livestock products over the course of the year, especially meat and milk, and to the regular delivery of these products to the state. This creates problems in the processing of these products. Some kolkhozes and sovkhoses regularly fail to fulfill the plans for the production and sale of agricultural products to the state and the directors of certain farms are satisfied with extremely low crop yield and livestock productivity indicators.

Unsatisfactory work on the part of ministries and departments in the construction complex continues to be a serious hindrance to achieving higher rates of development.

Some work is being done this year to conserve raw materials and fuel and power resources. However, the social obligations taken on by the republic for 1984, taking into account basic and supplemental goals for conserving a number of physical resources, are not being fulfilled. Enterprises under the Ministry of Local Industry and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry are guilty of the worst violations. This situation is unacceptable, especially in light of the goal set by comrade K. U. Chernenko at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee of working two days in 1985 using just materials that have been conserved.

Elimination of the shortcomings in the operation of various sectors of the republic's economy and an increase in the organization, standards, and responsibility at all stages of production represent a substantial reserve for stepping up the development of the republic's economy.

Basic Goals in the 1985 Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR:

We are starting the year which will bring together the results of all the work we have done to fulfill the goals assigned to the republic by the 26th CPSU Congress for the entire 11th Five-Year Plan.

The draft of the plan was developed taking into account the need to step up intensification of national production, to ensure directed, effective realization of priorities in the republic's economy that were established for the 11th Five-Year Plan, to increase the output of consumer goods, to consolidate the achievements in agriculture, to make considerable improvements in capital construction, and to implement a strict policy of economy in the national economy.

Increasing the Efficiency of Development:

The key issues in the development of the economy of the Latvian SSR are acceleration of scientific and technical progress, increasing the efficiency of national production, and most of all, increasing labor productivity and strengthening the policy of economy.

On the whole, national labor productivity in 1985 will increase by 2.8 percent, which will provide a standard savings of almost 23,000 workers. The planned increase in labor productivity should provide a 97 percent increase in national income. The entire increase in national production should be provided by the increase in labor productivity.

The 1985 plan sets certain goals for the conservation of physical resources.

However, the goal that has been set--working two days using raw materials and fuel that have been conserved--requires that considerable additional resources be conserved.

The plan devotes serious attention to technical progress with the aim of saving manpower and material resources. For example, 85 percent of the planned increase in labor productivity in industry is to be provided by the introduction of achievements in science, new technology, progressive methods, and scientific organization of labor.

About 1000 progressive technological processes are to be introduced at enterprises in the republic, along with production of 800 new and modernized types of articles, 140 mechanized flow and automated production lines, 1200 units of high-productivity equipment not built into the production line, and a significant number of robots.

The most important condition for raising production efficiency is improved product quality. For a new group of certified products, the proportion of top-quality goods in the total production output called for in the draft of the plan for 1985, excluding products of light industry, is 18.7 percent, while the quota is set at 25 percent. This discrepancy forces ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises to take additional measures to improve product quality. An evaluation of the level of product quality in light industry will be based on the proportion of improved goods and especially up-to-date articles in the total volume of sales. The rate of growth called for in the plan draft for physical production sectors and the planned increase in their efficiency will make it possible to increase the national income by 3 percent over 1984, which as in past years exceeds the increase in the gross national product and represents 0.8 percent. On the whole during the five-year plan the national

income will increase by more than 19 percent, instead of the 15 percent called for in the five-year plan.

Industry:

The draft of the 1985 plan for developing the republic's industry makes it possible to resolve the tasks set before the Latvian SSR for the 11th Five-Year plan.

The total volume of industrial output in 1985 will represent a 2.3 percent increase over 1984. The production of group "B" consumer goods will increase by 2.4 percent over the level expected for 1984. A substantial portion of the absolute increase in industrial production will be provided by machine building and food and local industries.

The consumption of electrical power will increase by 2.7 percent and there will be a 4.4 percent increase in the consumption of thermal power over the expected levels for 1984.

There will be continued efforts to expand the use of natural gas in the republic. The consumption of natural gas will increase by 15.8 percent. Construction on the second main gas pipeline from Izborsk to the Inchukalna underground storage facility will be completed. Construction work on the gas pipelines between Riga and Daugavpils and between Riga and Yurmala will continue. The plan calls for a total of 5,050,000 tons of peat to be obtained, 4,560,000 of which will be used to meet agricultural needs; this represents more than a 1.5-fold increase over the supply of peat in 1980.

The chemical and petrochemical industries will increase the production of chemical fibers, kapron [nylon-like] twilled fabrics, paint and varnish materials, rubber footwear, and household chemical products in aerosol containers.

There will be an increase in the production of automatic telephone exchanges and work to improve the quality, reliability, and development of modern, new radio receivers will continue.

The output of products from the forestry, pulp and paper, and woodworking industry will exceed the level called for in the five-year plan for 1985. In the construction materials industry there are plans to increase the production of cement, brick, and keramzit.

As a result of the new capacities put into operation in 1984 at the Brotseny Cement and Slate Combine, in 1985 the republic's agriculture will receive 30,000 tons of cement above the amount that has been allocated, if these capacities are developed on schedule; in 1986 there will be an additional 50,000 tons. The initiative of the republic's kolkhoz and sovkhos directors will begin to produce results.

The comprehensive program being implemented in the republic to increase production and improve the quality and variety of consumer goods stipulates that the total production of these goods throughout the republic should reach

6.340 billion rubles in 1985. There will be an increase in the production of children's articles, goods that are in mass demand, and essential goods. There will be expanded production of cotton, linen, and silk fabric, non-woven materials, and sewn and leather articles.

The production of cultural, domestic, and household goods will increase and there are plans to increase the output of various inexpensive furniture items. There will be a significant increase in the production of consumer goods at enterprises that do not specialize in their production.

The republic's industrial output should increase by 2.4 percent over the expected total for 1984. There will be a 24.1 percent increase in industrial output during the five-year period, instead of the 19.5 percent increase called for in the five-year plan.

Seven enterprises in the republic that are under national jurisdiction are now participating in the economic experiment that has been started in our country. The initial results of the experiment are encouraging: the majority of these enterprises have improved the fulfillment of their obligations to deliver goods and they are fulfilling plans for increasing labor productivity and reducing production costs. As of January 1985 all the enterprises in light and food industry, 8 other enterprises under national jurisdiction, and the Ministry of Consumer Services will start operating under the experimental conditions. It is extremely important that the preparations that have been started be completed promptly and that all the levers provided by the experiment be utilized effectively.

Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex and Implementation of the Food Program:

The republic's party and soviet organs and workers throughout the entire agro-industrial complex are faced with a most important task--ensuring fulfillment of the goals of the Food Program, in accordance with which the draft of the 1985 plan was developed.

The plan calls for gross agricultural output in all categories of production to reach 1.893 billion rubles, which represents a 1.2 percent increase over the level expected in 1984; this is 0.3 percent higher than the volume called for in the five-year plan and 8.2 percent higher than the average annual output between 1981 and 1984.

However, the average annual growth in the 11th Five-Year Plan compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan is just a little over 11 percent, while the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 call for a 12-14 percent increase. If work is performed successfully in 1985 there is still a possibility that this very important indicator will be fulfilled.

The 1985 plan for the production and state purchases of agricultural products, with the exception of grain production and meat and milk production and purchases, is based on the levels called for in the Food Program. The plan calls for grain production to be 26 percent higher than the average annual

volume between 1981 and 1984, meat sales are to be 5 percent higher, and milk production is to be almost 8 percent higher. However, quotas for the production and purchase of certain types of agricultural products, including grain, are somewhat lower than the levels actually achieved in 1984. This indicates that the plans are realistic and that it is possible to exceed them.

The plan takes into account goals set in government decisions to improve land used for fodder production, to create cultivated and improved hayfields and pastures, and to increase their productivity. This will make it possible to meet all the livestock demands for green summer fodder, with approximately 75 percent coming from grazing. A great deal of attention will be given to the procurement of coarse feed, especially hay. The demand in animal husbandry for concentrated feeds will be met somewhat better than in previous years.

Mixed feed, grain, and potatoes will be allocated for privately owned livestock, and hayfields and pastures will also be provided.

The plan calls for 44,000 hectares of drained land to be put into use, and a drainage system covering 20,000 of these hectares is to be rebuilt. There are also plans to build irrigation systems for an area covering 1000 hectares, to carry out crop-engineering operations over an area of 20,000 hectares, and to spread lime over 200,000 hectares of acidic soil. In 1985 land reclamation specialists in the republic will be provided with all the drainpipe they need. Plastic drainpipes will be used for 27 percent of the drained land.

In accordance with decisions made at the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the area of drained land in the republic must reach 1.9-2 million hectares by the year 2000. Executives of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management, the Ministry of Agriculture, and of rayon agro-industrial associations should focus attention on the need for drastic improvements in the fulfillment of plans to drain lands on economically weak farms, where over the past 4 years the quota has been fulfilled by only 66 percent. The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry should implement strict measures aimed at prompt supply of clay drainage pipes in the necessary quantity and of the proper size to land reclamation specialists, and special attention should be given to their quality.

A detailed discussion of all these issues was held yesterday at a plenum of the CPLa Central Committee.

A total of 266 million rubles in state capital investments has been allocated for a whole series of operations aimed at the development of agriculture and kolkhoz funds are to total 195 million rubles. There will be continued construction of facilities to improve the storage and utilization of agricultural products.

The proportion of social infrastructure projects in the total volume of construction operations financed by state investments will rise to 35 percent. Housing with a total area of 455,000 square meters will be built for rural workers; schools with space for 1400 pupils will be put into operation, along with pre-school institutions with space for 4600 children. It is gratifying to note that as a result of implementing the social program for rural development,

especially at economically weak farms, there has been a trend toward bringing people back to kolkhozes and sovkhozes; we must do everything possible to support this trend.

Efficient utilization of agriculture's economic potential and extensive introduction of socialist competition will make it possible in 1985 to exceed the level of production already achieved by a significant margin and to come closer to the goals set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In accordance with the anticipated raw materials resources, production output in the agro-industrial complex in 1985 should reach 3.1 billion rubles. The highest rate of growth should occur in the Ministry of the Food Industry--7.5 percent. Ministries and departments involved in the food industry will focus primary attention on expanding the variety of goods produced and improving their quality, on reducing losses of raw materials, and on this basis, meeting the public's demands more fully. An important goal of the republic's fish industry is realization of the goal set by the 26th CPSU Congress--improving the quality and expanding the variety of fish products. Taking into account the draft of the 1985 plan, over 100 new types of canned goods, seafood products, and prepared foods will be put into production during the 11th Five-Year Plan. In 1985 a seafood combine with a capacity of 30 tons of prepared seafood products per day should be put into operation in Riga.

Transportation and Communications:

The draft of the plan to develop transportation was worked out taking into account the comprehensive program for "Development of All Forms of Transport in the Latvian SSR." The plan calls for freight shipping on general-use motor transport to reach 86.5 million tons. Starting in 1985 almost 15 million tons of freight will also be shipped by means of departmental motor transport. The plan calls for the passenger turnover on general-use buses to exceed the five-year plan quota by 3.6 percent. In 1985 the freight turnover on water transport should increase by 5 percent and the increase on rail transport should be approximately 1 percent. The plan calls for air transport to handle 923,000 passengers.

In view of the growing volume of shipping handled by river transport, as of 1 January 1985, the River Fleet Main Administration will be formed as a separate entity under the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways. The freight turnover on river transport should be 137 million ton-kilometers, which is 116 million more than called for in the five-year plan.

The total length of hard-surface roads in the republic should be increased by 200 kilometers.

Communication services and the capacity of city telephone exchanges should exceed the volume called for in the five-year plan by a small margin and the length of intercity telephone lines and the capacity of telephone exchanges in rural areas should be at the level called for in the five-year plan.

Capital Construction:

Capital investments from all sources of financing should total 1.523 billion rubles in 1985, which is 1.5 percent higher than the planned level for 1984. Total capital investments from all sources of financing between 1981 and 1985 will reach 7.298 billion rubles, as opposed to the 7.170 billion rubles called for in the five-year plan. Of the total state capital investments allocated for the construction of production projects, 76 percent is earmarked mainly for continuing the construction of carry-over projects, technical re-equipment, and the reconstruction of enterprises. Fixed capital valued at 668 million rubles will be put into operation throughout various ministries and departments under republic and national-republic jurisdiction at the expense of state capital investments; this represents 105 percent of the planned capital investments. As a result, by the end of 1985 there will be a reduction in unfinished construction.

Contracting operations throughout the republic, including major repairs, should total 744 million rubles; this represents a 0.4 increase over the planned level for 1984. The most important task of construction organizations is maximum mobilization of internal reserves to bring about a significant improvement in the organization of construction work.

Social Development and Improvements in the People's Standard of Living:

In 1985 there will be a continuation of the wage increases for teachers and for a number of grades of agricultural workers. There will be expanded benefits for veterans of the Great Patriotic War, in addition to an increase in the minimum retirement pensions paid to kolkhoz farmers and the pensions paid to white and blue collar workers who have begun their well-earned retirement more than 10 years ago, along with other measures.

In connection with the reform of general education and vocational schools, there are plans to expand by one-third the enrollment of 6-year olds in elementary grades, to increase the number of graduates of 8-year schools sent to vocational-technical schools and secondary specialized educational institutions. There will be an increase in the training of teaching personnel. The work done by enterprises that sponsor general education schools to recruit students for productive labor will be expanded.

In terms of the majority of indicators of social development, the levels called for in the five-year plan for 1985 are being met. This applies to the increase in public consumption funds, increases in the kolkhoz farmers' wages, and the construction of housing, hospitals, schools, and pre-schools.

The average monthly wages of white and blue collar workers, as well as those of kolkhoz farmers, will exceed 190 rubles in 1985; there will be a 3.4 percent rise in per capita payments and benefits from public consumption funds and will reach 640 rubles. These and other measures will make it possible to increase real income per capita in 1985 by 3.2 percent.

In the plan a great deal of attention is given to balancing the monetary income of the population with the goods turnover and the volume of services provided. The retail goods turnover in state and cooperative trade is set at 4.180 billion rubles, with a 3 percent increase over 1984. The plan calls for further improvement in public eating facilities provided at the worksite, and development of the network of public eating facilities and food stores using funds from enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses. The sales area at retail trade enterprises and the area of public eating facilities will be expanded.

Domestic services will undergo further development. Domestic services provided to the public should increase by 4.1 percent over the level expected in 1984, with a 4.6 percent increase in rural areas.

Housing with a total area of 1,150,000 square meters should be built in 1985, using all sources of financing; this corresponds to the five-year quota. This will make it possible to improve the living conditions of almost 100,000 people. The proportion of housing construction in rural areas will increase from 37 percent in 1984 to 40 percent in 1985. A total of 39 million rubles will be allocated for major repairs on existing state housing. There will be a significant increase in capital investments for the construction of municipal services projects. The network of educational and health care institutions will be expanded and social and cultural services for the public will be improved.

Almost 13,000 skilled specialists from VUZes and specialized secondary educational institutions will be entering the national economy. A total of 15,600 skilled workers will be trained at vocational-technical schools.

Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources:

With the aim of making further improvements in environmental protection, the draft of the plan calls for measures based on the comprehensive program "Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of the Natural Resources of the Latvian SSR."

In addition to measures taken by enterprises under national jurisdiction, the five-year plan quotas for 1985 for developing a water-recycling system and reducing waste pollutants should be exceeded. Clients and construction organizations should do everything possible to ensure adherence to standards in the construction of treatment and purification facilities. The filtration of harmful substances that pollute the atmosphere should be 3.3 percent higher than the level called for in the five-year plan.

Quotas for returning damaged land to its proper condition have been raised and the plan for recultivation of sand-pits that have been exhausted has been increased by 75 percent.

Comrade deputies! We are entering a period of practical preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Next year is also important as the 40th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War. We will celebrate the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Latvia. In honor of these events we must

double our efforts to bring about a worthy conclusion to the 11th Five-Year Plan. Production collectives can contribute to this by taking on socialist obligations--to work two days in the year using supplies, raw materials, and fuel that they have conserved, and to create above-plan conservation funds.

As comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed in his speech at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee during a discussion of the draft of the 1985 plan, "...there is a common goal which should now be a guiding force in the work performed in all sectors and at all enterprises--to provide better management and more effective utilization of resources and to work more efficiently. In other words, to manage everything in a rational manner."

I am confident that in heeding the call of the party, the workers of Soviet Latvia will do everything necessary to fulfill and exceed the quotas for 1985 and to ensure that all the goals and aims of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole are met, and that they will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the might of our homeland and to creating a solid foundation for the coming 12th Five-Year Plan.

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REGIONAL

INEFFICIENT USE OF COMPUTERS IN LITHUANIAN ECONOMY SCORED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 11, Nov 84 (signed to press 11 Nov 84) pp 40-47

[Article by L. Selyukas, candidate of economic sciences: "How the 'Smart' Machines Are Being Used"]

[Text] A complex modern production process cannot be efficiently managed without the assistance of electronic computers (EVM). The manager needs an assistant capable of storing, retrieving and turning out the data necessary for making a decision in a convenient form. Such data now are being accumulated in the republic at 160 computer centers (VTs) and automatic control system (ASU) departments, where 1,800 workers are employed.

The number of computers is being increased at a rapid rate. In 1980, compared with 1975, the number of organizations utilizing the services of a computer increased by a factor of 4.4, the number of organizations using the services of computer centers increased by a factor of 1.9, and the number of employees in these centers increased by a factor of 2.9. Nearly all ministries, departments, large enterprises and construction organizations now have their own computer centers.

The republic has two specialized ASU organizations: the Vilnius Planning and Design Bureau of ASU's and the Lithuanian branch of the All-Union State Planning and Technological Institute for Mechanization of Recordkeeping and Computer Operations of the USSR TsSU [Central Statistical Administration]. These organizations have been doing a great deal to automate and mechanize the national economy of the Lithuanian SSR and to train highly skilled personnel through their own efforts. Many ASU departments and computer centers deserve praise. One of them is the computer center of the LiSSR Scientific Research Institute of Economics in Agriculture.

Electronic computer technology has been more and more extensively applied in the management of agriculture in recent years. Compared with 1975, the number of direct services provided by the computer center to rayon agroindustrial associations and organizations has increased by a factor of 4. The quality of operations performed has been improved and the efficiency of services has been increased. This year unified computer systems are being introduced at all farms. A computer data system has been established and introduced for cattle breeding which, with the aid of genetic and mathematical methods based on the large

volume of data in the breeding field, makes it possible to regularly evaluate the strains, stock and individual herds. In addition, with introduction of the system mentioned, labor inputs for putting stockbreeding documentation in order at the farms are being reduced. Along with organizational measures, this system makes it possible to improve herd productivity and to produce additional output valued at tens of thousands of rubles under normal weather conditions.

A computer data system is being introduced on the republic's farms for efficient use of fertilizers; with the aid of a computer stocks of mineral fertilizers are being allocated among the rayons and farms and plans are being worked out for their placement for all farms in the republic. More efficient distribution of fertilizer resources among rayons and farms and on the farms, among fields with different crop rotation and assigned to different agricultural crops is making it possible to obtain 160 additional feed units from every hectare of agricultural land.

A computer data system is rapidly being developed to manage fodder use. Fodder stocks have been distributed for an extended period of time already among rayons and farms with the aid of a computer. Programs have been developed for plans to allocate fodder and calculate rations during the period that cattle are stabled. They have been tried out on the farms in several rayons. This will make it possible to utilize available fodder more efficiently.

Extensive work has begun on certification of the basic resources of agricultural production. The computer memory has accumulated data on the status of live-stock raising farms and production conditions. Certificates are being made and data are being accumulated on fodder storage facilities, machine and tractor inventory, housing conditions, cultural and domestic service projects, and so forth.

These data at the corresponding levels of management make it possible to provide information expeditiously on the level of technical equipment of individual farms and to evaluate their production capacities and potential opportunities.

During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, ASU departments of the LiSSR Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification, the Vilnius "Sigma" association, the radio components plant, and many others which are carrying out fairly large operations to automate managerial work have been operating successfully.

Young people, cyberneticists--graduates of higher educational institutions, specialists in machine data processing, programmers, economists and engineers--join the ranks of ASU developers every year. Those managers of enterprises and organizations who send their computer centers good economists and production experts capable of purposefully and thriftily building an ASU are proceeding correctly.

Many computer centers have already finished celebrating their 20th anniversary. But what is the situation today?

Much work has been done to introduce and develop ASU's and a large amount of expensive equipment has been concentrated, but the target set has not been reached. For example, in order for expenses for an ASU to be justified in 3 years, a large enterprise must obtain a savings of 600,00-700,000 rubles annually. Unfortunately, the gains planned have not been achieved. The electronic computer equipment which has been introduced is not capable of picking up the speeds necessary to improve management and to open up new opportunities in the field of scientific data processing methods. For this reason, the time has come to think about the efficiency of the 800 million rubles which have been spent to develop and introduce ASU's and computer technology.

Despite the large number of computer center employees compared with other recordkeeping services, and despite the fact that they provide an enterprise, department, shop, section--the consumer, in short--with a large number of calculation results, their services are not always utilized in practice, unfortunately, since there are many errors in the computer programs [mashinogrammy], they are behind schedule, and ultimately the data mentioned are not at all the most necessary. Only part of the recipients of the information apply the data obtained from the computer in practice, other hardly touch the computer programs, and others create the illusion that they are used.

For the sake of objectivity it should be noted that such indifference by many managers is not without justification: the hopes placed on the ASU, on the application of mathematical methods in general, on the ASU's scientific organization of work, are by no means being fully realized. Project plans that have been developed sometimes do not completely cover the entire production process. This takes place as a result of a change in production plans, a shortage of materials, and the lack of a standardized base, as well as of the required financial discipline. Meanwhile, the number of recordkeeping workers engaged in computation--chief economists and economists, chief bookkeepers and bookkeepers, accounting clerks--has not been reduced over the past 10-year period, but has been increased by 12.5 percent, but the number of computers has more than doubled and their capacity has been increased by a factor of 3.7.

If the reports submitted to the LiSSR Gosplan and the TsSU on ASU development and introduction are analyzed, the situation does not look bad. However, a more thorough analysis shows that the situation is by no means optimistic. Although the computer center of the Litpotrebsoyuz [Lithuanian Union of Consumer Cooperatives] has been in existence for 11 years, for example, the direction of its activity has not been determined conclusively thus far. Management is not devoting sufficient attention to the full complement of the center's employees, who understand the economics of their system well. As a result, recordkeeping of physical assets at large trade bases is not always accurate, and there is no proper system of mechanization for planning, accounting and management of trade. Not just one 10-year period will be required for this "automated bookkeeper" to be justified. Isn't it too extravagant, even if it is assumed that during this time our scientists and engineers do not devise more modern methods of recordkeeping? After so many years of tests everyone will say that we can work more simply and inexpensively on an ordinary bookkeeping abacus.

There still are many such centers and departments which turn over incompletely developed combinations of tasks to production workers, make up fictitious documents of introduction, and exaggerate the size of economic gains obtained and the number of employees released. When programs are put together, the requirements of subordinate units (departments, shops and sections) are not always taken into account. For the reasons cited above, many years of work by individual computer centers and ASU departments turn out to have been performed for no purpose.

The authors of the project plans are inclined to blame production workers, who supposedly do not want to work out high-quality initial data and hence hold forth about some kind of psychological barrier. But after all, by throwing stones only at the production workers, the shortcomings in a project simulation which production workers sense intuitively cannot be exposed. It happened that way, for example, in the "El'fa" production association. Many tasks were theoretically planned and programmed here recently. Inasmuch as experienced workers did not make use of them, the "experiments" of the ASU department gradually became less and less routine and many of the tasks proposed lost their value without being noticed. Work on which 5 years and a great deal of capital and labor had been spent did not find an application. Now the tasks have been planned all over again and are being introduced. "Wandering in the dark" like this is typical of many computer centers of enterprises and organizations.

So that computers can be better utilized, the specialists in scientific organization of labor, the economists of ministries and the appropriate departments and enterprises, should have the decisive word. And only after that--the computer programmers.

In setting up an ASU, it is advisable to determine the sequence of tasks, taking into account the specific nature of an economic organization's work. Experience attests to the fact that it is most advisable to begin with bookkeeping, since a minimum of normative data is required here. Subsequently, by setting in order the fixed material and labor standards, the problems of technical preparation of production, planning, economics, material and technical supply and other problems may be resolved. Unfortunately, these fixed standards have lost contact with reality thus far. For example, by striving to impose the highest possible indicators of materials, labor inputs and production cost on the leading organizations, managers of individual enterprises utilize standards that have been increased by 20 to 30 percent. This creates real conditions for production workers to squander physical assets, and it is difficult for ASU department employees to correct the program and perform repeated computations. At the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the organizations which are not striving to reduce labor inputs were subjected to sharp criticism.

The planning of ASU's should be changed; it is necessary to stipulate operations aimed at analyzing a project thoroughly. In addition, it must be remembered that after working out the mathematical part of a project, we forget about the most important element--the person who knows how to work with the ASU. At times the chief designers of computer centers assign persons who understand the technology exceptionally well and know little about the problems of accounting and production management, since most of them have never worked in production.

In the future, evidently, it will be difficult to manage without training personnel. It may be organized with the VISI, KPI, VGU and the SKhA [Vilnius Construction Engineering Institute, Kaunas Polytechnic Institute, Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas, and the agricultural academy]. Thus far, higher educational institutions have not been training specialists who understand not only ASU's but production management and accounting as well, and the LiSSR Institute for Improving the Skills of Specialists in the National Economy is not displaying the proper concern about this, either.

ASU's have been set up in two ways over the past 5-year period: with the specialized organizations and the various institutes and computer centers of the enterprises and organizations themselves. As we have already become convinced, specialized organizations have the best base available for preparing project plans, standards and model projects, and have libraries, and so forth, at their disposal. Although the computer centers of ministries, departments and enterprises are considerably less well equipped in this sense, they have extensive experience in managing economics and production. The lack of a unified position, of joint efforts--these are the most important reasons that have prevented establishment of a unified republic automated control system thus far. But can it be established at all if such large organizations as the LiSSR Central Statistical Administration, with 17 computer centers which employ 3,424 persons; the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (one center and 242 persons, respectively); the Ministry of Trade (four and 764); the LiSSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply (one and 379); and the Ministry of Light Industry (four and 459) develop their own projects with different systems of encoding and a standardized economy and solve separate problems? At enterprises in the republic subordinate to the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, there are five subunits of an ASU, although a system of accounting is not being developed.

There still are no standardized, unitized blank forms for salary records and for keeping records of personnel, supply and planning. Every ministry and organization now develops them separately and establishes its own ASU and its material and technical base. These operations usually are coordinated by the corresponding union departments, which set forth different requirements for their own centers. Since technical and economic indicators are being grouped differently in the ASU's of individual departments, we can only dream about a republic ASU for the present.

And the managers of ministries, organizations and departments themselves underestimate the importance of the ASU, devoting too little attention to it. And such indifference often is not inadvertent: the computer registers what there is. But for individual managers, inclined to "adjust" the plans and the results achieved, this is not to their liking, as they say...

A great deal is being said about ASU's in scientific, production and other collectives, but the conditions for their practical activity leave much to be desired. For example, in implementing the comprehensive special-purpose program for bookkeeping mechanization in sovkhoses and kolkhoses in the 1976-1980 period, which was developed by the Scientific Research Institute of Economics and

Planning of the National Economy of the LiSSR Gosplan, great hopes were placed on its results, although they had not been justified by either the republic or rayon computer centers of the Central Statistical Administration.

The republic has no coordinating methodological organ for ASU's which would provide for a unified system of data processing and use. The LiSSR Gosplan is nominally responsible for this, although the problems which disturb the sectorial computer centers and ASU departments are being resolved too slowly.

One more of the most important problems of mechanization should be noted: the extent of economy when tasks are resolved with the aid of a computer. Insufficiently experienced specialists are determined to mechanize everything and by every means without considering the labor inputs. For this reason, the preparation of machine carriers and check sum outputs [control totals] sometimes costs more than performing this work by the usual method with the aid of small keyboard computers.

As an example, let us take the problem of mechanizing bookkeeping in agriculture which has been entrusted to rayon computer centers and stations of the Central Statistical Administration. For the service mentioned, republic kolkhozes and sovkhoses pay more than 2 million rubles annually, but they are not receiving the gains expected.

Now, when farms themselves may acquire keyboard computers, and many have them already, it is doubtful that mechanization of accounting with the aid of an electronic computer is expedient. Is it profitable for farms to carry raw documents for dozens of kilometers when the data important for them can be multiplied or added up on the spot? For example, the managers of farms in Skuodas-skiy Rayon are combining dispatch services with bookkeeping. After the dispatch service collects the data, accounting employees routinely process the information. With such work organization the farms do not assign additional employees, do not squander considerable sums, and even the computer centers themselves are spared additional concerns, especially when they don't have enough computer equipment, paper and other materials.

Introduction of third-generation computers also involves specific difficulties: there are not enough skilled project planners, programmers and employees to service and repair the machines. Naturally we are not opposed to the new equipment; the capacity of just one third-generation computer is equal to the capacity of 27 second-generation computers. However, something else is well-known: the first-, second-, and part of the third-generation computers are not being produced now, but they are still being used, nevertheless, and there are not enough spare parts for them. For this reason, users of the machines are incurring large financial losses.

Irregular processing of data from the standpoint of time is a handicap to efficient utilization of the computer. An "assault" usually begins at the end of the month, quarter and year, but at other times there is little work or the machines are standing idle. In 1980 alone, 12,300 machine-hours were lost in the republic because capacity was not fully utilized. This constitutes 17.9 percent

of all the idle times. Because of technical failures, 40,300 machine-hours were lost, which amounts to 58.8 percent of the idle time; idle time for other reasons was 16,000 machine-hours, or 23.3 percent. Computers were being inefficiently operated in 1983 as well. During this period the number of downtimes increased up to 80,400 machine-hours; as a result, financial loss amounted to 8 million rubles. In 1983, computer idle times for technical reasons increased by 3,400 machine-hours compared with 1982. Computers in a unified system were operated without results in 1983 in the following organizations: the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the Ministry of Procurement, the Kaunas Statistical Administration and many other departments.

Small computer centers are not capable of independently solving all the problems put to them. The majority of them cannot either transmit or receive data on communications channels, do not have accommodations adapted for them, and cannot staff their subunits and provide them with specialists who know how to operate a third-generation computer. Departmental barriers also interfere at times.

Under the conditions which have taken shape in the republic it is expedient to establish SELF-SUPPORTING COMPUTER CENTERS FOR COLLECTIVE USE. Several independent computer centers may be consolidated and intersectorial centers established already. For example, the computer centers of the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, and the Mezhhkolkhozstroy association should be combined. A large computer center may be established on the basis of existing computer centers in the LiSSR Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification, the LiSSR State Committee for Gas Supply, and the Ministry of Municipal Services. We should also consider a single computer center for the Ministry of Trade and the LiSSR Union of Consumer Societies. Machine calculating stations, control rooms and services for scientific organization of labor, as well as subunits engaged in preparing standards, document duplication and other operations could be included as part of such computer centers. Large centers on the scale of not only a ministry but an entire sector of the national economy could resolve themselves the problems of spare parts, personnel training and other matters. With centralization of the operations mentioned, it would be easier to manage production and the quality of operations performed would be improved. For example, in a large computer center, the machines would function more reliably when a brigade of repairmen is established. When specialists in project planning, programming and other functions are combined in large subunits, let us say, their labor productivity would increase.

Scientific methods councils established in the republic's large cities would be able to provide much valuable advice on the use of the "smart" machines.

Why is the efficiency of the computers being used in construction still low? Feliksas Zhemaytis, director of the computer center of the Ministry of Rural Construction and candidate of technical sciences, answers this question:

"Construction workers themselves are still little interested in computers, and the erroneous view prevails that in construction, as well as in industry, solely the project planners and programmers of computer centers should be concerned with machine data processing. Although many tasks have been worked out in recent years, experienced workers are not utilizing them sufficiently, since the project planner-programmer at the computer center, by not understanding the specific nature of the technology of construction production, is not able to prepare the data needed for the construction worker. What is the solution? It is clear that we cannot make construction workers out of mathematicians. For this reason, the construction workers themselves should learn to use the computer."

"Planning, programming and introducing an ASU is a complex problem," explains Vitautas Plunge, chief of the computer center of the Scientific Research Institute of Economy in Agriculture and candidate of economic sciences. "Different specialists take part in solving it. All these persons may be grouped as follows: the employees of the management apparatus who use the computer center services, and the computer center personnel. For this reason, it is very important for representatives of these two groups to have the opportunity to increase their skill. Then they will be better able to understand each other. On the other hand, the methodology of establishing an ASU should be reexamined. ASU's now are established for the mechanization and recordkeeping of planning, inspection, analysis, and so forth. It is apparent that establishment of ASU's should be directed to another course in order to mechanize the work of the bookkeeper, supply worker, planner and specialist in the management apparatus and a technical base must be created so that the working specialist has all the conditions for using the computer. Then the need for an intermediary between the computer and production and management specialists would disappear, and the rapid rise in the number of computer center workers would cease as well. We should strive to achieve this by more widely utilizing computer lines, organizing computer centers for collective use, by using computer combinations, and by developing remote-controlled data processing."

Provision of the computer with operating materials must in fact be improved. At present, 10 percent of the requirements for printout paper, 30 percent of the requirements for magnetic tape, and 50 percent of the magnetic disk packs [pakety] are being met.

A computer center operates efficiently only if the minimum computer operating time is utilized to complete tasks. In my view, the computer should have the capacity which enables it to perform all computations during the time of maximum workload. And the better a computer center operates, the less inputs are required to perform operations.

The problems of increasing the efficiency of computer use touched upon by Al'binas Chyurli, director of the "Sistema" computer data center of production management of the Ministry of Construction, are quite valid:

"Until now there hasn't been proper intercommunication among computer centers, institutes of planning, and construction organizations. Institutes, by reducing the labor inputs to develop the projects, have introduced complex and

enlarged quotations which make it possible to reduce the volume of an estimate to one-half or one-third as much, and sometimes even more. Construction workers and computer center employees who want to determine how many materials, how much manpower and machinery, and how many other resources will be required, must make computations all over again, which requires a great deal of work, which increases in volume each year. For this reason, planning institutes have to perform all the operations mentioned, adhering to a strictly defined procedure agreed upon among departments, and prepare for machine processing in the proper manner so that computer centers are able to decode the estimates proposed without special complications and determine the resources required for construction workers. It is to be hoped that in the future we will be able to obtain an estimate on magnetic carriers. The computer center will thereby be released from additional work and construction workers will pay less to the computer centers.

Another problem has not been solved: until now all the operations performed by the computer center for the customer (the builder) have been included in the limits of management expenses. But the latter are being severely restricted and are being decreased from year to year. Everything would be fine if we did not have to allocate the same amount from the same management expenditures to the same ministry again to maintain the computer center. Consequently, if we wish to involve the computer in management, we have to have a double limit to management expenditures. For this reason I propose that the work of computer centers and planning institutes and all construction departments should be coordinated by the State Committee for Construction Affairs so that builders can pay only for the services of the computer centers of other departments from the funds assigned for management expenses and so that the work of the computer center is more efficient. In that case, the committee would eliminate all the shortcomings more rapidly.

In the absence of estimate encoding instructions, each institute now prepares estimates in its own way, but the processing of each million items of data on construction and installation operations rises in price by 300 to 400 rubles. Financial losses over a year are reaching 90,000 to 100,000 rubles.

* * *

The views of specialists in various fields on the problem under discussion could be listed at length. But they may be characterized briefly as follows: in order to build a bridge, a kindergarten or a garden house, a good proprietor first orders the appropriate plan. But there is no approved general plan in the republic for establishing a complex automated control system. For this reason, it is not surprising that each ministry and department develops an ASU the way it needs it.

These and other reasons for the low efficiency of ASU's are forcing us to resolve in a centralized procedure the interdepartmental problems which have single methodological requirements. Unfortunately, each ministry is solving them independently at present.

It is sufficient to look at the mix of the resources of material and technical supply at the level of the Gosplan and different ministries, departments and enterprises. Often they are prepared in such a way that it is impossible to shift from one grouping to another. In this case we cannot have recourse to a computer center for assistance.

The many economic, technical and organizational problems cannot be resolved efficiently through isolated efforts by individual departments or exclusively through the system of sectorial or territorial administration. In the near future, it will be necessary to conduct extensive work not only in the republic but throughout the country to work out practical recommendations to improve the activity of the automatic control systems.

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IMPORTANCE OF LITHUANIAN, OTHER REPUBLIC ENCYCLOPEDIAS VIEWED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 11, Nov 84 (signed to press 11 Nov 84) pp 31-34

[Article by I. Zinkus, chief editor, Main Editorial Staff for Encyclopedias:
"The Lithuanian Socialist General Encyclopedia"]

[Text] The 12th and final volume of the general Litovskaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya [Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia] (LSE) has been published. Lithuania has become the eighth Soviet republic to publish (1976-1984) a national general socialist encyclopedia in the vernacular. The following encyclopedias of this type have been published thus far: in the Ukraine, 1959-65; in Belorussia, 1970-75; in Estonia, 1968-76; in Uzbekistan and Moldavia, 1970-80; in Kazakhstan, 1972-80; and in the Kirghiz SSR, 1976-80. The following national general encyclopedias are being published at this time: in Armenia and the Turkmen SSR (since 1974), in Georgia (since 1975), in the Ukraine (second edition since 1977), in Azerbaijan (since 1978) and in Latvia (since 1981). Second editions of general encyclopedias are being prepared in Estonia and Belorussia.

Development of the national encyclopedias of the Soviet republics is a major cultural achievement by the peoples of the USSR, an event of immense All-Union importance which clearly demonstrates the blossoming of our country's science and multinational socialist culture. In addition, it is one more manifestation of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, of socialist internationalism, and of the policy of friendship among peoples.

General encyclopedias are a very complex form of encyclopedic literature. It is impossible to produce a modern general encyclopedia without the active assistance of the scientific community, without the efforts of many scientists, cultural workers and skilled editors, without the historical and cultural development of the people who are publishing their own encyclopedia, without study of national cultural values, without works which summarize the most important scientific fields rendered in the language of the encyclopedia being published, without a developed national terminology which is suitable for the printing resources, and without a community which is aware of the need for such an encyclopedia. Thus, it is absolutely valid to consider publication of a general encyclopedia an indicator of a definite cultural level.

General encyclopedias reflect the striving to accumulate and systematize the most important knowledge of the past and present of man's world. However, they vary a great deal. One of the factors shaping this diversity is the different, often diametrically opposite, ideological orientation of encyclopedias. The effect of it is manifested in the selection of material, in the principles of its presentation, and in the interpretation of the events being described. A Marxist-Leninist ideological orientation assumes particular significance in interpreting the basic problems in the life of a society. Modern reactionary bourgeois ideology carries encyclopedic ideological misinformation. The scientific foundation of socialist encyclopedias, which increases the power of their information and arms them with the truth, has been directed against it.

Ideological misinformation may be open or directed under the cover of bourgeois objectivity. We also find misinformation in the "Litovskaya entsiklopediya" [The Lithuanian Encyclopedia] (LE), published in Kaunas from 1933 to 1942. It was eclectic, and reactionary clerics as well as progressive scientific and cultural figures of those years, persons who held antifascist views, took part in its publication.

The first large socialist general encyclopedia in the world, which authentically reflects the historic achievements of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the struggle by the workers and the peoples of the entire world for a bright future, was published by our country. This is the "Bol'shaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya" [The Great Soviet Encyclopedia] (BSE). The first edition of it was published from 1926 to 1947, the second edition from 1950 to 1958, and the third edition from 1969 to 1976. The latest edition appeared in our country in the largest printing in the world--625,000 copies. Publication of it in English and Greek is being completed abroad at this time. The BSE is the predecessor of all Soviet general national encyclopedias. Its publishers are generously sharing the experience accumulated and are providing fraternal assistance to the republic editorial staffs of general Soviet encyclopedias. This assistance and the close mutual collaboration of all Soviet encyclopedias and their links with the encyclopedias of other socialist countries have contributed to a large extent to the successful development of general national republic Soviet encyclopedias.

General encyclopedias and even their individual editions differ in size. The first edition of the BSE consisted of 65 volumes. Each volume contained about 75 publishing pages; the second edition consisted of 54 volumes with approximately 130 pages in each volume, and the third edition consists of 31 volumes with about 140 pages in each volume. The first edition of the BSE contained 65,000 articles, and the second and third editions each contain 100,000 articles.

The Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia contains 480 printed pages, with 72,000 articles, 17,500 of which are biographical. The edition has been published in full-color offset with many illustrations. It contains more than 20,000 illustrations, 47 percent of which are in color, and about 800 maps. The average article length, taking the space allotted under illustrations into account, is 1,025 printed characters, or 760 printed characters without the illustrations.

The longest articles in the encyclopedia are "The Soviet Union" and "The Lithuanian SSR" and 24.4 percent of all articles are biographical. About 54 percent of the encyclopedia is devoted to social sciences, and about 46 percent to the exact, technical and natural sciences. The LSE is not inferior to the current socialist encyclopedias of Poland and the GDR in the number of articles published. The encyclopedia has been published in a printing of 75,000 copies, but this has not completely satisfied reader demand.

A great deal of assistance was provided to us in the preparation and publication of "The Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia" by institutes of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences, certain other scientific research institutes, the Institute of Party History, Vilnius University imeni V. Kapsukas, the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute imeni A. Sneckus, the Vilnius Construction Engineering Institute, the Kaunas Medical Institute, and creative unions. We are sincerely grateful to all the scientific institutions, educational institutions and creative unions and their managers, collectives and individual specialists which have given us active support without sparing their labor and time to produce the encyclopedia. We are indebted to employees of the Printing House imeni Karolis (Pozhela) and the mapping works, which did an excellent job with the printing and cartography. Much assistance was provided to the editorial staff by the LiSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and leading party and soviet organizations in the republic.

In marking the completion of the general encyclopedia's publication, we have to remind you of the staff employees of the Main Editorial Staff for Encyclopedias, especially those who had the basic workload in preparing the LSE. These include Chief Editor Bronyus Kurkulis, Val'demaras Kvetkauskas, Antanas Trakimas and many others.

A basic characteristic of the LSE involves the interpretation of national subject matter. The LSE reflects more extensively than other general encyclopedias the economic, political and cultural life of the Lithuanian SSR, the history of the Lithuanian people, their revolutionary movement, struggle for the victory of socialism and building of communism, and their ties to the people of the USSR and other countries. Coverage of certain subjects in the LSE has been influenced primarily by their importance for Lithuania.

The LSE is the second general-purpose Lithuanian Soviet encyclopedia. Its predecessor, the regional "Malaya litovskaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya" [The Small Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia] (MLSE), was published in three volumes from 1966 to 1971. The universality of regional encyclopedias is limited. Such an encyclopedia provides an account of the natural features, economy, history, culture and people of this region exclusively. The region described in the MLSE is Lithuania and its people. The average size of each volume is more than 180 publishing pages. The encyclopedia contains 18,900 articles, 8,000 of which are biographical.

Publication of the regional encyclopedia facilitated preparation of the general Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia and helped to avoid an excess of regional material. A similar excess has been noted at times in the general encyclopedias of

those republics which do not have their own regional encyclopedias. From the viewpoint of specific national requirements they are justified, although upsetting the proportions in presenting general and regional materials also leads to undesirable consequences. When a general encyclopedia has an excess of regional material, the interpretation of events of world or union significance are compressed and the perception of the international unity of historical and cultural values is impaired.

Our conception is that the general encyclopedia is primarily a window to the world for each people. Its purpose is to familiarize readers with life in the country and states of the socialist community and of peoples of the entire world, and with their history and achievements in science and culture, and, of course, assigning the proper place among them for the most important achievements of their people as well. Guided by this principle, we have strived to ensure that our general encyclopedia accurately reflects the place held by Lithuania, the Lithuanian people and Lithuanian culture in the Soviet Union and the world, without depreciating or exaggerating them. On the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology, we have strived to reveal the relationship and meaning of the most important facts of life in Lithuania and of Lithuanians in the context of the political, economic and cultural history of the Soviet Union, the states of the socialist community, and the peoples of the entire world.

The most important part of the material published in the MLSE that relates exclusively to Lithuania [lituanisticheskiy material] has been published in the LSE, but it has been significantly enriched by important new articles that relate exclusively to Lithuania. Quite a few such articles may be cited. According to rough data, separate articles in the LSE about Lithuania, its culture and people constitute about 11-13 percent of all articles, and about 18 percent of the general articles have sections relating exclusively to Lithuania. The encyclopedia contains 4,300 articles relating exclusively to Lithuania and 800 biographical articles keyed to Lithuania. They constitute a little more than 25 percent of all the articles of this type published in it.

The encyclopedists of Soviet Lithuania and all their assistants have completed an exceptionally important work. New work lies ahead for us in preparing encyclopedic editions. A critical attitude toward what has been done, identification of the shortcomings which have appeared in the editions, and an effort to avoid repeating them in the future will contribute to the success of our future work. This work has already been begun. Before long a supplemental volume of the LSE will be published which will reflect many of the important advancements which were not recorded in the LSE for one reason or another (basically because time does not stand still). The first volume of the second edition of the regional Lithuanian encyclopedia should be published in 1985. It is important that the new edition also be substantially supplemented by the store of knowledge related exclusively to Lithuania. Other important encyclopedic editions also await their turn. We hope that the scientific community and others assisting the editorial staff will provide assistance to us in preparing and publishing them in the future as well.

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KASSR TRADE MINISTRY BOARD MEETS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 12 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word KazTAG report on the 11 January expanded session of the KaSSR Ministry of Trade board which discussed the further improvement of supplying the population with foodstuffs and industrial products, public and household goods, and increasing the volume of trade turnover. In his report, the KaSSR trade minister, N.D. Tantsyura, stated that last year over a half billion more rubles worth of goods were sold than in the preceding year, and that trade turnover had increased by 4 percent. However, in a number of oblasts there are shortcomings in the distribution and use of goods. It was noted that the retail trade network and the public catering enterprise network need further development. It is necessary to implement more widely the progressive technology of supply, the industrialization of public catering, and to increase the volume of trade in goods on commission and credit sales. Particular attention was directed at preventing disruptions in the sales of available goods, to improving customer services and to perfecting trade ties with industry.

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