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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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18 JULY 1986

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

DNEPROPETROVSK OBLAST CHIEF ON ECONOMIC INNOVATION

Kiev POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 3, Feb 86 (signed to press 28 Jan 86) pp 20-25

[Article by V. Boyko, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "Affirming the Spirit of Innovation and Creativity"]

[Text] The period of preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress will go down in the history of the Leninist party and our people as a time of great ideas and responsible decisions. The events occurring in social-political life today have lasting significance for the future as well. The drafts of the new edition of the Party Program, the CPSU Charter with its proposed changes, and the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development in the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Up to the Year 2000, which were approved by the October (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and submitted for nationwide discussion, are opening up new historic horizons before the Soviet people. They brilliantly and convincingly set forth the program goals of the party and precisely determine the paths of accelerated progress toward them.

In a report at the 4th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade M. S. Gorbachev said: "The new things which are coming into our life today have stirred the Soviet people, activated their creative powers, and proved time and time again how vast are the reserves and capabilities in the socialist system."

In essence the newly begun 5-year period will become a turning point in all directions of organizational, political, and economic work. For us, an example of a truly innovative approach to the vital problems of social development, and the resolute elimination of everything which has outlived its time and interferes with progress, is the CPSU Central Committee. Its activities are receiving the unanimous approval and fervent support of the working people of the Dnepropetrovsk area. In the oblast party organization, as throughout the entire party, intensive preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress is going on, characterized by a great increase in the labor and political activity of the masses.

An important event in the life of the oblast was the visit of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to Dnepropetrovsk. The advice and recommendations which he expressed during the course of meetings and discussions with working people and in a speech to the metallurgists at the Plant imeni G. I. Petrovskiy formed the basis for the activity of party organizations, and the progress of their implementation was widely discussed at report-and-election meetings and conferences.

The report and election campaign reflected the positive changes which have taken place in the activity of party organizations following the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Outspokenly and self-critically analyzing what has been done to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, communists had an in-depth and comprehensive discussion of practical tasks connected with bringing to life the concept of accelerated social-economic development and working out fundamentally new approaches to intensifying the economy.

The main result of the reports and elections held was the increased responsibility of communists for using the economic and scientific-technical potential of the oblast, the reserves and capacities which exist in every labor collective. Concern for this infused many comments and suggestions made during the discussion of pregress documents of the CPSU Central Committee in party and soviet organs, social organizations, and the mass information media.

Here is just one example. "I think it would be worthwhile," said V. V. Litvinova, worker at the Novomoskovsk pipe plant, in a piece published in the pages of a local newspaper, "For party committees and bureaus of party organizations, in the interests of control, to periodically analyze the participation of communists in implementing scientific-technical progress at their enterprise, thus getting maximum returns from the adoption of technical innovations."

The proposal itself is easily explained. After all, in industrial potential the Dnepropetrovsk area is among the 10 largest industrial regions of the country, yielding more than 11 percent of the total volume of industrial production of the republic. Its key position lays a special responsibility on us. The oblast mines over 40 percent of the iron and approximately three-fourths of the manganese ore of all-union volumes, smelts every sixth ton of cast iron in the country, every seventh ton of steel, and produces every seventh ton of rolled metal and every fourth ton of pipes. Metallurgical, mining, and chemical equipment is manufactured, as well as electric locomotives, freight cars, wheel tractors, beet-harvesting combines, tower cranes, and many other goods intended for industrial-technical use and consumer goods.

All of this obliges the oblast party organization to be on the cutting edge of accelerating social-economic progress, to conduct a constant search for ways of intensifying social production and strengthening organizational and indoctrinational work in labor collectives.

We are used to measuring progress by five-year periods. During the last five-year period the value of the basic production capital of the oblast increased by 26 percent, more than 10 billion rubles of capital outlays were assimilated,

and, moreover, the individual weight of funds for reconstruction and technical reoutfitting increased by a factor of 1.7. The volume of industrial production during this period increased by more than 1 billion rubles, and 87 percent of this increase was obtained by raising labor productivity.

In order to improve the use of fixed capital, resources, and work time, party committees carried out large-scale projects directed at adopting the experience of the Dnepropetrovsk Combine builders in certifying and rationalizing work places. Since the very first steps, this program has been carried out systematically, on a scientific basis. A great role was played by the fact that the experience of the combine builders was approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

A set of measures was implemented for party-political support of carrying out certification, the adoption of which is being coordinated by a specially created commission. In order to develop unified methodologies of carrying out certification, on the initiative of the party obkom the USSR State Committee of Labor created in Dnepropetrovsk a department for certifying and rationalizing work places in industry under the Ukrainian Branch of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Labor.

Currently this work is being carried out by 1,266 enterprises and organizations of all sectors of the oblast economy. Within a 5-year period, more than 7,500 work places were reduced, freeing for other jobs 10,000 workers, approximately 8,000 units of equipment, and 70,000 square meters of production area. The total economic effect exceeded 35 million rubles. The increased role of engineering-technical services and workers' initiative made it possible to go even further--to the certification of brigades, sections, and technological processes, the story of which can be seen currently in a thematic display of the oblast at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

For many collectives it has become obligatory to manufacture only high-quality goods from a certified work place. The obkom bureau has approved the initiative of working people of the production association Dnepropetrovsk Combine Plant imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov, and the following plants: Nikopol Crane-Building Plant, Dnepropetrovsk Pipe-Rolling Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, electro-mechanical, paint and varnish, and leather goods factories, and Urban Dairy No 2, which came out with an appeal to all labor collectives--to join the movement under the slogan "High-Quality Production in Every Certified Work Place!"

The initiative became widespread. It became a necessary condition for drawing up and adopting socialist obligations for the current year and the 12th Five-Year Plan to include in them specific points on increasing the proportion of work places which completely satisfy advanced technical decisions and guarantee the production of high-quality goods only.

All of this is the logical result of work to adopt a comprehensive system of controlling the quality of goods and conserving resources. This is not the first year it is being done. When the country began to adopt in all places the Lvov system of controlling the quality of goods, we decided to substantially expand its framework. Our point of view was this: it is necessary to raise the quality of goods while simultaneously economizing on all types of resources.

Then the Dnepropetrovsk version was born: a comprehensive system of control of the quality of goods and effective use of resources. It has now been adopted at 445 enterprises of the oblast and is producing a perceptible effect --during the 5-year period the economic effect exceeded 630 million rubles. The experience of this work was also approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The center of attention of the oblast party organization is a key political and economic task--acceleration of scientific-technical progress. During the 5-year period 420 sections, shops, and production facilities were comprehensively mechanized and automated, the quantity of industrial robots increased by a factor of 8.3, more than 500,000 inventions and rationalist proposals were adopted, and the number of organizations with computers increased by 39 percent.

Reoutfitting production according to the latest word in technology, intensifying it--this task can only be resolved in collaboration with science. And here much depends on the persistence and striving of party committees, who are called upon to combine the forces of producers and associates of academic institutes and VUZes, especially in the cause of adopting a program goal-oriented approach to resolving urgent problems. It is this which is the goal of the activities of the councils to promote scientific-technical progress which have been created in the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms.

The oblast has accumulated a great deal of experience in implementing regional integrated goal-oriented scientific-technical programs, such as the Ore, Steel, Quality, Harvest, Labor, Construction, and Health Programs, aimed at raising the effectiveness of economic and social development in the Dnepropetrovsk area. In recent years fundamental research has expanded markedly, new advanced technologies, machines, and materials have been created, the time required to recover the costs for new technology has been reduced from 2.7 years to 1.5 years, and the adoption of scientific developments has accelerated. The quality of research has improved, more than twice as many author's certificates were given out as in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the number of patent licenses increased.

The integration of production and agricultural science is being expanded. For example, at the base of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Corn, a completely new system, so far the only one in the country, has been assimilated for the adoption of scientific developments in practice. The number of farms where corn cultivation is carried out under the control of scientists has increased by a factor of 3, while their productivity has increased by 9-13 percent. The great merit of the scientists, along with the results of shock-working labor by farmers, the concerted efforts of their partners in the agro-industrial complex, became the factor which made last year the first year in history when the oblast succeeded in harvesting more than 1 million tons of corn.

Intensification of the agrarian sector of the oblast economic is occurring through land reclamation, whose area increased by more than 30,000 hectares during the 5-year period, accelerated assimilation of intensive technologies, and improved selection work and feed production in livestock breeding.

The work being carried out in these directions is producing perceptible results. Even with four out of five dry years the average annual volume of the gross yield of agriculture increased by 5 percent, while labor productivity rose 11 percent. Five-year plans for the sale of vegetables, meat, eggs, wool, and honey to the state were fulfilled. And the rise in meat deliveries, for example, amounted to 24 percent, or 2 times greater than in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

A creative approach toward problems of intensifying agricultural production is characteristic of the Verkhnedneprovskiy, Nikopolskiy, Novomoskovskiy, and Tsarichanskiy raykoms. For example, Nikopolskiy Rayon has accumulated positive experience of creating a shop structure of control within the framework of the agroindustrial association. In the Novomoskovskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association, intersectorial commissions have acquitted themselves well, capably coordinating the work of all links and subdivisions of the agroindustrial complex.

The oblast party organization considers implementation of active social policies to be an indispensable condition for qualitative transformation of the economy and all aspects of people's lives. During the 11th Five-Year Plan more than 9 million square meters of residential buildings were reconstructed, almost every fifth inhabitant of the oblast improved his residential conditions, and schools, children's institutions, and hospitals were started up.

A great program for the social and cultural restructuring of the countryside was fulfilled. In particular, the total area of new, modern buildings exceeded 2.5 million square meters, which is 2.3 times greater than in the 10th Five-Year Plan, 2,453 kilometers of paved roads were constructed, and 1,453 kilometers of gas lines. This made it possible to reduce the outflow of rural population in all places, provide for increased labor resources on the farms, and reduce the age of cadres of specialists and mass professions.

At the same time, it is necessary for us to say, self-critically, that we did not manage to fulfill everything which was planned for the 5-year period. Targets for the rates of growth of production and labor productivity in industry were not met. Significant lagging in the production of a number of important types of goods was permitted. A great debt to the state is still owed by metallurgists and grain growers, who failed to supply an adequate amount of metal and wheat, for which the oblast has been justly criticized by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The obkom, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations did not ensure that the level of political leadership and economic management in all sections met modern requirements. Even during the period of preparing for the 27th Party Congress we have increased attention to questions of improving work in the selection, indoctrination, and deployment of leadership cadres. These questions occupied a central position at plenums and meetings of the obkom bureau, meetings of the party economic aktiv, at report and election party meetings, and conferences of city and rayon party organizations. This task was set--to raise the responsibility of leadership cadres in all places for the state of affairs in the oblast and in every labor collective.

Above all, high requirements were placed on leadership cadres of party committees, which was greeted with understanding and approval in party organizations of the oblast. Although not all our cadres rose to the level of the new requirements, they restructured their work after critical remarks. In cases where the style of party leadership was not improving, we resolutely moved for replacement. For this reason, and also in order to renovate the leadership, a number of gorkoms and raykoms elected new first secretaries, improving the qualitative composition of the apparatus.

The requirements on primary party organizations and their secretaries were also substantially increased.

For example, recently special concern has been aroused in the obkom by the chronic lagging behind plan targets permitted in the Krivorozhstal Metallurgical Combine. Persistent efforts were made to ensure rhythmic functioning of blast furnace production, in particular Furnace No 9--the aggregate producing the most. But workers did not manage to stabilize the operation of other metallurgical conversions. The absence of the necessary control on the part of the combine party committee and mistakes in cadre matters led to disruption in fulfilling the plan for steel smelting. It was necessary to raise the communists' responsibility for the fate of the giant. This was well understood in the enterprise, and during the period of reports and elections, more energetic comrades with greater initiative were selected as secretaries of party organizations in all steel-smelting shops, the membership of the party committee was reexamined, and its leadership strengthened.

A measure of the responsibility and fighting readiness of party organizations has also been their initiative, creative search, and purposefulness in implementing the decisions taken. These traits of working style have decisive significance for achieving high final results in every sphere of party activity. Take for example an important question such as the adoption of advanced forms of organizing and stimulating labor. Thanks to the initiative of party organizations and the personal example of communist-producers, currently about 80 percent of the workers in oblast industry have switched to brigade forms. They are becoming more and more active in blazing trails for themselves in the countryside as well. But quantitative indicators are not the only point. The main thing is taking a creative and party-minded approach to the application of such forms, making full use of the creative potential residing in them.

Mining enterprises of the oblast worked with great intensity during the last 5-year period. Lagging enterprises included the Central Mining-Enriching Combine. The party organization found a way out of the existing situation not only in providing the production facility with new machines and mechanisms, but, primarily, in the creative use of advanced forms of labor organization. The enterprise created an integrated cost-accounting mining brigade which included excavators, drivers--in all more than 100 workers. The collective was led by the famous miner, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy P. Ye. Gil.

The development and adoption of the optimal organization of work of the brigade made it possible to reduce the duration of the excavation cycle to 21-22 seconds instead of 32 as a norm, and bring the load of the excavator up

to 93 percent per shift. Making maximal use of the possibility of maneuvering existing assets, the brigade fulfilled monthly targets within 24 calendar days, at the same time reducing the prime cost of one unloaded cubic meter of rock by 20 percent compared to the plan. Carrying out stripping in a timely fashion helped the combine set up the necessary rhythm.

Also famous in the republic is the name of the Nikopol house builder Hero of Socialist Labor I. D. Ganchev. The annual output of an electrician in his brigade during the last 5-year period reached 125,000 rubles, which is substantially higher than in other brigades of the sector.

As a result of improved organization of labor, the workers of the Ukraina Kolkhoz in Krinichanskiy Rayon are getting more than 80 quintals of corn per hectare of unirrigated land. The labor productivity there corresponds to the best indicators of European and world farming.

And we have many similar examples of an innovative and creative approach to work. Widely distributing advanced experience, persistently adopting in production the achievements of scientific-technical progress and advanced forms of labor organization--in these we see a reliable factor for raising the economy of the oblast to a new level and increasing its contribution to strengthening the unified economic complex of the country.

Critical analysis of what has been done at report and election party meetings and conferences and deep pondering of the tasks facing the country today have activated the human factor remarkably, promoting further growth of initiative and creativity in working people.

And this is understandable. Our people are always quick to react when the truth is told about the state of affairs, when mistakes and shortcomings are openly named, and also the people who are guilty of them. They are sensitive observers and immediately perceive ostentation and pomposity, which frequently hide a deafness to the most painful issues. They are always prepared to support the true spirit of creativity.

The discussion of pregress documents and the progress of the report and election campaign can be compared to a fresh wind which has renewed people's thinking and feeling, and aroused in them a burst of strength and confidence that everything which is impeding our progress will be decisively thrust aside.

This in its turn creates favorable conditions for improving indoctrinational work. In carrying out such work during the pregress period the oblast party organization has concentrated its efforts on basic directions.

Above all, the task is to inculcate in every person a profound understanding of the processes and changes occurring in our society, the need to qualitatively restructure the life of society, and for personal participation in this process. The following institutions are aimed at resolving this task: the system of Marxist-Leninist education and propaganda lectures, oral and visual campaigns, the press, radio, and television--all the media of ideological and mass-political work.

A second direction is improvement of production relations, renovating them based on radical factors of intensification. Today this is a subject of special concern for local party and trade union organizations and economic leaders. After all, the more rapidly that new economic factors come forward as regulators of relations between people in the process of labor, the more rapidly the corresponding restructuring of their psychology takes place.

Proceeding from this, labor collectives in the oblast are carrying out constant work, in particular, to improve the organization of socialist competition, and the system of moral and material incentivizing. Analysis has shown that the organization of competition, even in leading enterprises, is often too cumbersome and far from always effective. It should be both simple and persuasive, and the competition itself should be an effective instrument for inculcating in working people the qualities which are most necessary to develop society at this moment.

Organizers have been called upon to reorient socialist competition from gross volume indicators toward indicators of intensification--productivity, resource conservation, and quality. The main thing for which we may strive is to ensure that the new system of values enters deeply into the everyday life of collectives, transforming people's consciousness, their morale, psychology, and action.

Yet another direction is the active support of everything new and progressive which is appearing in social life, given birth by the creativity of the masses.

For example, the party obkom, the oblispolkom, the presidium of the oblast trade union council, and the Komsomol obkom bureau have supported the initiative of a number of leading collectives of the oblast which have resolved to work under the slogan "Labor and Social Discipline--the Guarantee of the Collective."

At the present time about 170,000 working people of cities and farms have undertaken corresponding obligations. This makes it possible to deeply develop the collective nature of our society, the self-administration of labor collectives, even as the law concerning them is being reexamined.

The support of everything progressive is combined with a resolute fight to eradicate every sort of vestiges and negative phenomena in the life of society--profiteering, theft, parasitism, alcoholism, and so forth.

The oblast has taken additional measures to strengthen socialist law and order. In a number of places the leadership of organs of internal affairs has been improved, the demands made on their work have been raised, and the Directorate of Public Prosecutions has been strengthened. As a result, crime and violations of social order are being reduced, along with the number of people who commit crimes under the influence of alcohol.

Just as the party demands, communists have headed the fight to confirm a healthy way of life and eliminate drunkenness and alcoholism. Cases in which party members turn away from this work or themselves set out on the path of violations are resolutely condemned and the guilty parties held to strict party responsibility.

Thanks to broadly unfolded explanatory and propaganda work, the oblast has created more than 2,600 primary organizations of a temperance society in which 106,000 people are united. The society's popularity and influence on its surroundings are increasing. For example, while quite recently an alcohol-free wedding was a rarity, today there are dozens of such weddings.

More and more attention is being focused on organizing the leisure time of working people, introducing them to the treasurehouses of literature and art, and regular participation in physical culture and sports. In particular, the oblast has developed and is systematically implementing a program for creating rudimentary sports areas.

In organizing leisure time for working people which is rich in content, a leading role belongs to culture-sports complexes, which have been giving a good account of themselves in Dnepropetrovsk, Pavlograd, Krivoy Rog, and a number of other places.

The celebration of holidays in cities and villages, honoring of workers' dynasties, sports competitions, the development of amateur arts activities and circles of technical creativity, young people's clubs for various interests--all of this is having a positive effect on the moral climate and people's lifestyle.

These are a few aspects of the restructuring of organizational and ideological-indoctrinational work by communists of the oblast during the period of preparing for the 27th Party Congress. We understand very well that this is only a beginning, that much still remains to be done to increase the influence of party organizations in all spheres of life.

This is how the issue has been stated by communists discussing and determining their tasks at report and election meetings and conferences. Less bustling about and paper shuffling and more vital work with people, more study, responsibility, discipline, and order--this, in general, is the main sense of the proposals which they made.

Party members and all working people of the Dnepropetrovsk area are deeply conscious of the fact that the pledge of the successful fulfillment of the party's plans is high--quality organization, personal responsibility, and concern from every individual for enhancing the power of the motherland. With these thoughts, which have materialized in shock-working, selfless labor, they go forward to meet the 27th CPSU Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR PRESIDIUUM ORDERS CREATION OF MORE SUBSIDIARY FARMS IN 1986

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 22 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

/BELTA report: "In the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet"/

/Text/ A meeting of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet was held under the chairmanship of G.S. Tarazevich. The meeting considered the question of the work of the executive committee of the Bobruysk city soviet of people's deputies on the further development of subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and establishments.

It was noted that 38 subsidiary farms were created in city enterprises, organizations and establishments, which were allotted 2,578 hectares of usable land. Last year 434 tons of meat and 880 tons of milk were produced, which is more than the 1984 level. The greatest success in subsidiary farm development is found at the Bobruysk Tire Production Association and the Bobruysk Tanning Combine.

At the same time, the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet noted that the ispolkom /executive committee/ of the Bobruysk city soviet is managing the development of subsidiary farms poorly. Their creation is not provided for in every enterprise and organization numbering more than 500 persons. Not even one farm functions on cooperative principles. In organized subsidiary farms, there is no fulfillment of the requirement concerning the necessity for assuring a firm feed base so that the production of cattle-breeding products is based on independent use of their own fodder. Many of the farms are small, and they do not have land parcels.

The executive committee of the Mogilevskiy Oblast soviet of people's deputies is not directing the activities of rayon soviets and agricultural organs at rendering subsidiary farms appropriate assistance in improving farming, increasing the productivity of cattle-breeding, and introducing technical, agrochemical, and zooveterinary services.

The BSSR ministries of light industry, vehicle transport, local industry, and the lumber and woodworking industries are providing little practical assistance to Bobruysk jurisdiction enterprises in creating subsidiary farms and developing their material-technical base.

The Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet has directed the ispolkom of the Bobruysk city soviet of people's deputies to complete the creation in 1986 of subsidiary farms in every enterprise and organization that has a work force of more than 500 persons, to create a cooperative organization of material-monetary and labor resources at several enterprises and organizations for the creation of subsidiary farms, and to implement additional measures for strengthening their material-technical base. It directed the ispolkom to consider systematically the questions of developing and improving the production-management activity of subsidiary farms at sessions of the soviets, meetings of the executive committees, and permanent commissions, and to increase the level of organizational work as well as monitoring the implementation of decisions and the decisions of higher party and state organs on these questions.

The Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet also considered the question concerning the work of the Osipovichskiy city soviet of people's deputies in implementing the decisions of the party organs and laws about intensifying the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. For the time being, the gorsovet /city soviet/ and its ispolkom have not succeeded in making the fight with this socially dangerous evil a systematic and aggressive one. The efforts of the state organs, public organizations and labor collectives are not coordinated. Proper demands are not placed on the managers of enterprises and organizations and other officials for strict implementation of antialcohol laws.

There are substantial shortcomings in the activity of law enforcement organs. Educational work at the place of residence of citizens is being conducted at a low level.

The Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet has required the city soviet to adopt decisive measures for eliminating existing shortcomings. In conformity with the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On the Implementation of Laws Aimed at Overcoming Drunkenness by the State Organs of Vinnitsa Oblast," the oblast, city of Minsk, rayon, city, village, and rural soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees are instructed to utilize their authority and the force of the law more fully for increasing the effectiveness of the fight against drunkenness, moonshining, violations of regulations on trading in alcoholic beverages, and also other negative phenomena.

The attention of the law enforcement organs of the republic is directed to the necessity for intensifying control and for increasing the demands on organs within their jurisdiction for carrying out work on the prevention of drunkenness and guaranteeing the inevitability of punishment for breaking laws aimed at overcoming this evil.

A number of other questions were considered at the meeting.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LlSSR SUPREME SOVIET ON SHORTCOMINGS IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1986

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed article: "In the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The recently held session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the tasks of the republic's councils of peoples' deputies in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Ringaudas Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the report on this question.

Pyatras Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the session.

It was pointed out that the 31 March 1986 decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium and the documents of the Second Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee were an important stimulus for improving the work of state power bodies during the present stage. During the implementation of the program that has been planned by the party for the 12th Five-Year Plan and for the longer range, the attention of the councils must be concentrated on solving the most urgent social and economic development questions. The main task in all areas of the national economy is to make maximum use of existing potentials and resources; strengthen discipline, organization and order; eradicate mismanagement; and achieve the necessary effect.

Not bad results were achieved in industry, agriculture and the service area during the last five-year plan and also during the first quarter of the new one; however, there are still quite a few flaws and shortfalls in the production area and in social life. The rates of increase in public labor productivity are decreasing, and the contacts of scientific institutions with production plants are still providing appreciable results infrequently. There are many shortcomings in the introduction of proposals by inventors and rationalizers.

This situation does not correspond to the policy of intensifying the national economy and to the plans that were approved in the documents of the congress for accelerating the modernization of production and for relying on the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Local councils, executive committees, permanent commissions and deputy groups must display more initiative

in this work sector. The commitment of production funds, the decrease of manual labor, the economic expenditure of all resources, the progressive forms for organizing work and paying for it, discipline, and order depend to no small degree on their activity.

Enormous importance in solving our country's strategic plans is being attached to the problem of improving quality. However, a fundamental improvement has still not been achieved in this area. Based on their technical level and quality, more than half of the certified machines, equipment and consumer goods in the republic's enterprises are still inferior to domestic and world models. Enterprises in the local, food and meat and dairy industries -- as well as enterprises belonging to Litpotrebsoyuz-- often violate standard requirements. Many types of products from light industry enterprises are not in demand because of low quality, insufficient variety of items and poor ties with trade organizations.

It is necessary to strengthen attention toward questions concerning the improvement of quality in all links, beginning with the collective where they are still frequently lenient toward poor workers. This causes losses for the state. Local councils and their bodies must monitor the organization of production better and demand the thorough use of production intensification factors. The actions of state authorities at all levels must follow the principle that the requirement for quality in an item is a norm that has been strengthened by law. The percentage of items in the highest quality category must reach 48 percent of all products subject to certification in 1986. This task was outlined in the State Plan for Economic and Social Development that was adopted by the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Material resources and equipment are not being used everywhere in a thrifty manner. It is planned to obtain more than 60 percent of the increase in the most important material resources through savings during the current five-year plan. This is also an important task for the councils. They must exercise all of the rights, which have been given to them, in order to make effective use of resources both in production and in every day life-- in cities, rayons and provinces. It is especially important to save fuel and electrical and thermal energy. In this matter, the bodies of people's power are far from everywhere fulfilling their duties well. It is necessary to improve the protection of public property.

Agriculture has suffered large losses for various reasons. Here, they are still not sufficiently concerned about the effective use of the land. Despite the fact that the profitability of agricultural production has risen during recent years since the beginning of the realization of the Food Program, the republic still has quite a few farms which suffer losses in individual branches. The rayon councils should pay special attention to this and improve the situation quickly.

The councils of people's deputies have been called upon to pay maximum attention to social matters.

We have not managed to avoid shortcomings and derelictions in the care of housing areas and communal structures. Annually, the number of buildings needing repairs increases in the republic and all of the capital investments allotted for the construction of water mains are not being used. The housing assets of the Ministry of Consumer Services, Ministry of Communications, the department of the peat industry and the department of the railroad are being especially neglected. City, rayon and settlement councils must also be more concerned about repairing buildings and caring for them. It is also necessary to intensify the monitoring actions of the councils when assigning housing since there are quite a few cases of abuse in this area.

It is necessary to pay attention to the development of the service area. It is especially important to strengthen the business ties between industrial enterprises and trade organizations and to study and satisfy demand better. The councils and their executive committees must exercise all of their authority, seeing to it that the production of goods, which are in demand, is increased in the industrial enterprises operating in the city or in the rayon, that specialized shops and sections are established, and that production wastes, local raw materials, the labor of home-workers, and auxiliary trades on farms are used more widely in the production of these goods. During the present five-year plan, it is necessary to improve consumer services radically. The councils and their executive committees should pay more attention to the care of the cultural and sports bases of the various departments and to their use. It is necessary to find opportunities for outfitting new halls and sports complexes and to improve the organization of leisure time. This is extremely urgent in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, for cultural rest and a healthy way of life, and in the task of preventing crimes -- especially among youth. It is necessary to provide more appreciable support to health care institutions and to the preventive and medical work that is performed by them.

In accordance with the demands of the times, it is necessary to improve the work forms of the councils also. These must always be tied to economic and social questions and contribute to their solution. The party's program documents require the ever wider implementation of democratic principles in the activity of the councils and the expansion of socialist self-management. That is why it is necessary to see to it that as many questions as possible are discussed in work collectives so that the population can be involved in management on a broader basis. Councils at all levels are obliged to collaborate closely with trade unions, the Komsomol, people's control bodies, and other public organizations. It is necessary to see to it that the executive bodies report systematically in the councils and that the responsibility of the deputies for the fulfillment of the voters' instructions is also raised. Each council must give a highly principled evaluation to all those who evade or delay the realization of the deputies' comments and proposals. In turn, it is necessary to continuously inform the population about adopted decisions and implementation results.

A decision of the Supreme Soviet Presidium was adopted on the question discussed and a work plan for 1986-1990 to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress was also

approved. The presidium analyzed how the 29 August 1984 decree of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium entitled "On the Activity of the Linkmyanskiy District Council of People's Deputies in Ignalinskiy Rayon To Coordinate the Efforts of Farms in Solving Questions Concerning the Social Development of the Village" was being fulfilled.

It was pointed out that the level of the economic and social development of the Atzhalinas and Viltis kolkhozes, which are located on the district's territory, has significantly improved. The executive committee of the district council and the management boards of the farms exercised strict control over the fact that the resources, which are allocated for social and cultural needs, are used in a planned manner.

For its social and economic achievements during 1985, the Linkmyanskiy District Council of People's deputies was recognized as the winner in the socialist competition among the rayon's districts. The Viltis Kolkhoz was awarded the temporary Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee for its results in fulfilling the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the production and sale of agricultural products to the state.

The district council, however, has still not managed to solve all of the problems connected with the social development of the village. A detailed plan for the Antalksne settlement has still not been completed, a pond in the Linkmyanis settlement has not been cleaned, and the public is still poorly involved in the struggle against violations of law and order and crimes.

A plan for the publication of literature during 1986-1990, which is required for the work of the councils, was also approved during the session; and questions concerning awards and other matters were also discussed.

8802
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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GROSSU ON INTENSIFYING PRODUCTION IN MOLDAVIA

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 2 May 86 p 2

[Moldavian Press Agency (ATEM) report: "From Positions of High Exactingness: From an Address by the First Secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, S.K. Grossu"]

[Text] Questions of intensifying production and of basically improving product quality were at the center of attention of the participants in an open party meeting of personnel at the Tiraspol Elektromash plant. The secretary of the plant's party committee, V. A. Beresnev, presented a report entitled: "On the Work Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party and the Tasks of the Party Organization in Carrying out their Decisions".

In the report and in speeches, primary attention was given to measures for utmost acceleration of scientific and technical progress at the enterprise, for elimination of shortcomings and for utilization of reserves.

The first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, S. K. Grossu, addressed the meeting.

The participants in the meeting approved the plan of organizational and political measures of the plant's primary party organization aimed at carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia.

In our republic, as in the entire country, widespread organizational and political work has gotten underway to implement the plans and tasks of the new, 12th Five-Year Plan. This work must become a firm foundation for further intensifying production on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress and must create the starting basis for subsequent more rapid forward movement along the entire front of economic and social development by Soviet

society.

As was noted at the 27th Party Congress, rates of economic growth depend to a decisive degree upon machine building. It holds the most important, the key role in bringing about a scientific and technical revolution. Particularly this sector, to which Elektromash also belongs, is called upon, at dynamic rates, to assimilate and begin production of fundamentally new technology and industrial automation equipment upon which progress in the other sectors of the national economy depends. In this connection, at your enterprise, it is planned to increase production 1.4-fold by 1990, including an almost 1.5-fold increase in the production of transformers and an 1.8-fold increase in the production of generators with a capacity greater than 100 kw. Labor productivity is due to increase by more than 40 percent, while the relative share of high-quality products is to be increased to 63 percent.

Every possibility exists to successfully carry out these tasks. The 5,000 people employed at the plant have accumulated work experience under new management conditions and have created a fairly good basis for closed-cycle production: from development to the manufacture of finished products. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan production volume grew by more than one-third and deliveries for export increased 1.6-fold. Many types of electrical machinery earned a good reputation within the country and on the world market. Production was begun of electric motors for which no foreign counterparts exist. A good deal has also been done in sphere of personnel social development.

Along with this, with increasing frequency, the enterprise has been a subject of serious criticism. This criticism resounded also at the last plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, where the necessity of improving management of production was pointed out to the plant's director, I.M. Dobrovolskiy. Unfortunately, the party committee and the management of the plant have not succeeded in ensuring that every worker and every brigade is working with high efficiency and is making maximum use of existing possibilities and reserves for intensifying production.

Electromash has already been working for three years under the new management conditions. But the collective failed to meet the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan. During this period, efficiency, returns on investment, and rates of product replacement declined and a tendency toward a worsening of product quality was noted. Basic changes are not noticeable, even now. Thus, based on the results of the first quarter, the plan was not fulfilled with regard to deliveries, for production of consumer goods and for raising product quality.

One of the main reasons for this is the fact that plant management failed to evaluate in a timely and necessary way changes in the objective conditions of developing production, to take necessary measures to accelerate its intensification and, what is particularly important, to display persistence in carrying out effective measures designed to radically change the state of affairs.

Comrades speaking earlier have correctly stressed that the plans set by the 27th CPSU Congress can be fulfilled only by discarding the baggage of old preconceptions, by carrying out a reorganization in all spheres, and by putting an end to the psychology of complacency, self-satisfaction and putting in time. The time has come to understand that we have no way to go, other than purposeful movement using our full effort and with the full responsibility of every person for his assigned job. This should be directly supervised, in its daily work, by the party committee, by all communists.

The importance of the problem of accelerating scientific and technical progress is now clear to everybody. But at Electromash it is being solved extremely slowly. Thus, the relative share of advanced equipment here comes to barely more than eight percent and this has increased only by a total of 1.2 percent in comparison with 1980. More than 43 percent of existing machinery and equipment is more than 10 years old. This, first of all, is a result of miscalculations in technical policy. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, for example, capital investments of more than 13 million rubles were used for production purposes. But most of this was utilized for the solution of a large number of small technical problems and for the introduction of ordinary innovations. The inventory of machine tools with numerical control was increased only in several units and problems of introducing robots, manipulators, and flexible automatic production processes are being solved only timidly.

The machine shift coefficient at the plant is not increasing and the machine load coefficient is only 0.71. As a whole, available capacity is being only 86 percent utilized. Due to insufficient organization of labor and a low level of executive discipline, machinery downtime is extensive. At the same time, as previously, the proportion of manual labor remains high.

The conclusion suggests itself that management personnel are thinking along old-fashioned lines and remain devoted to extensive methods of developing production. The party committee must increase the demands it makes of them for intelligent implementation of technical policy, for renewal of all equipment, for its modernization, the introduction of the most advanced technology. At the same time, it must be remembered that we are talking not simply about the necessity of improving technical and economic indicators, but about radical reform, about basic shifts in production.

One of the most important problems is increasing product quality. At Elektromash this is a rather serious problem. The quality of electric motors is not improving, but rather is decreasing from year to year: This year, the Seal of Quality has been withdrawn from two types of this equipment and at the present time only 29.2 percent of production falls in the high-quality category. The amount of defective products and the quantity of products rejected for shipment

are also large.

The reasons for this are a low level of production organization and weak technological and executive discipline, unsatisfactory work by the design bureau, insufficient demands made of personnel, and crash production. The role of the OTK is depreciated.

The quality of production, its technical level, mirrors the work maturity of the engineering services, of management personnel, of the entire collective. Basic improvement of these indicators is one of the collective's priority tasks.

For the word "acceleration" to become a real process, each person must work at his own job with inspiration and at full efficiency. Under these conditions, questions of strengthening discipline, order and organization acquire special significance. Much is being done in this direction within the collective of the plant. But there is no clear system in the work of its party and social organizations or management and, as formerly, needed sharpness and consistency are lacking in the struggle against lost working time, absenteeism and drunkenness.

Great concern is produced by the fact that violators also include those who are called upon to maintain order -- shop chiefs and their deputies, engineers, foremen, brigade chiefs. Unfortunately, there are also communists among them. This is evidence that a formalistic approach is being taken at the plant in response to the party's demand for greater labor discipline and for the eradication of drunkenness, and also to the struggle for honesty and irreproachability of party members. Work to introduce order and discipline must make bolder and more active use of the Law on Labor Collectives and must wipe out all manifestations of formalism and of a superficial approach to educating people.

Discipline is not only strict administrative control to see that every person is at his place of work "from" and "to". It is also necessary to consider what kind of workload he has and whether necessary conditions have been created for him to work at full capacity. In many shops, personal service facilities either are lacking the most basic equipment or do not exist at all. Workers express dissatisfaction with the dining room and the quality of the food it prepares, particularly on second shifts. We also cannot consider it normal that, last year, more than 33,000 working days were lost because of sickness. This equates to a shutdown of the entire plant for a week.

More energetic activity on the part of management is also required in the solution of such vitally important problems as housing, sport and cultural construction and the development of everyday services. Indeed, constant concern about this is an unavoidable condition for successful solution of production problems. Attention was pointed to this in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Basic Directions for Accelerating the Solution of Housing Problems in the Country".

The present stage -- a stage of the qualitative transformation of society -- demands of the party and of each of its organizations, new efforts, principled evaluation of their own activities, a businesslike approach, and selflessness. Today, each party organization must work actively to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, must live in an atmosphere of renewal of the forms and methods its work, and must not accept empty talk and political blather as a substitute for this atmosphere. The center of gravity of this work must be transferred to the shops and their sections and to the brigades where the fate of plan fulfillment is directly decided and where the working man receives his training.

Unfortunately the activity of shop party organizations and party groups is still not sufficiently active at the plant. Some of them are permitting violation of statutory schedules for holding meetings, are ineffectively monitoring the work of the administration, and are little concerned about raising the vanguard role and activeness of communists and about their training. Shop party organizations and groups must be strengthened by better assignment of communists to them and by bringing production leaders into the party.

Reorganization and ensuring that a businesslike work style exists in all units and at all levels depend to a decisive degree on personnel. And it is precisely in their selection, assignment and training that many large and small omissions are concealed at the plant. Far too little attention is being given to such categories as foremen and brigade chiefs. Work with the reserve is being carried out without a view to the future. Circumstances insistently dictate a need, carefully and taking account of new requirements, to personally analyze the personnel structure. It is necessary to decisively get rid of those who talk about reorganization, but do so only for show.

In a word, the plant's party organization must actively improve the style and methods of its activity and must do everything necessary to ensure an indissoluble connection between words and deeds and that the atmosphere in all units is truly businesslike, innovative, and full of initiative.

Today, S.K. Grossu said in conclusion, there is no more important task than to ensure that every enterprise and organization fulfills state plans and assignments. Herein lies the essence of the party's specific demands of labor collectives and of party, government and management organs.

13032
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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAKS ON WORK OF LISSR KOMSOMOL

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Apr 86 pp 1-3

["Abridged version" of speech by P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 16th plenum of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee: "Energy and Quest of Young People--Toward Fulfillment of Party Tasks"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Today, you will discuss a very important question --on the tasks of the republic Komsomol organization ensuing from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. I hope that the discussion at this plenum will be conducted in a businesslike manner, openly, with Komsomol ardor, and without keeping quiet about the weak aspects in your work. Such realistic, fundamental, and self-critical atmosphere must be everywhere, during solution of any question. Such are the dictates of the time now. All of us are directed at this by the decisions of the 27th party congress and by the positions and conclusions contained in the political report of the CPSU Central Committee, which was delivered at the congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party congress has clearly and precisely defined the program goals of the party and its contemporary political and economic strategy.

It has responded to fundamental questions, which were posed by life before the party, and has armed every communist, every Soviet man with a clear vision of the forthcoming great tasks.

The congress has not only fully supported the conception of socioeconomic acceleration, which was advanced by the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, but has also defined the means, ways, and measures for solving this strategic task.

The congress has set a high moral, spiritual mood for vigorous activity of the party, for the life of our entire state.

Workers of Soviet Lithuania, like all Soviet people, warmly approve and unanimously support the truly historic decisions of this party forum. The decisions of the congress must now be fulfilled, fulfilled without delay and in an innovative manner by displaying persistence and consistency and the ability to efficiently utilize our state's entire powerful potential.

Here the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee to a great extent also counts on the Komsomol and the young people of the republic as a whole.

The new wording of the CPSU program, which was unanimously adopted at the party congress, stresses: "The CPSU rightfully regards the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League--the multimillion sociopolitical organization which unites the leading part of Soviet youth--as its active assistant and reliable reserve. The party will continue to raise the role of the Komsomol in rearing the rising replacement, in improving work of the Pioneer Organization, and in practical solving of tasks aimed at accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country."

For the first time in the entire history of the Komsomol, the party in its program document defines its status as a sociopolitical organization. Not only the objectively developed role of the All-Union Komsomol in the political system of Soviet society is set in this formulation, but it also gives the most important fundamental reference point of the Komsomol and contains the program precept of the young Leninist league's activity. For the Komsomol to be a sociopolitical organization means to propagate more actively and to pursue the policy of the party in the masses of young people, it means to be a purposeful political organizer of the young generation and a political fighter for the party cause and for strengthening communist ideals. Party organs and primary party organizations must provide effective assistance to the Komsomol. But in so doing it should not be allowed that the exacting trust in Komsomol organizations is replaced with excessive regulation and guardianship. It is necessary to assist the Komsomol, but not to substitute it, to work together with the Komsomol, but not for it.

The Komsomol organization of Lithuania--a militant detachment of the All-Union Komsomol--tries to keep pace with the time. It is gratifying that according to the results of the review of Komsomol organizations' work in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress, the Komsomol of Lithuania was awarded the red banner of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. Allow me to sincerely congratulate you and in your person all Komsomol members of the republic on this honorary award.

You have accumulated many forms and methods of work in stirring up young people in production. More than 360,000 young production workers of the republic participated in the competition for the right to sign the report of the Leninist Komsomol to the 27th CPSU Congress alone. Sixty thousand of them fulfilled their 11th 5-Year Plan tasks ahead of schedule. During the past 5 years, student detachments fulfilled work valued at more than R86 million. Many representatives of the republic are working productively at all-union shock construction projects. The forms and methods of ideological-political and organizational work of Komsomol committees have been improved.

In a word, you have successes. They are appreciable. But, unfortunately, you also have many unsolved problems.

First of all, you still have not attained the situation when every young production worker, all the more every Komsomol member, is actively participating in socialist competition and constantly raising labor activity.

Many new patriotic initiatives are now being put forward in primary Komsomol organizations. They make it possible to work even more productively, to raise quality, to uncover reserves, and to use various resources more efficiently. It is necessary to encourage such initiative in every way possible and to support it not only in words but with concrete deeds. However, unfortunately, there are still such primary Komsomol organizations in which new initiatives are quickly forgotten. Thus, Komsomol members of the trawling fleet base of the Lithuanian Fish Industry Production Association have put forward about 10 initiatives during the past 5-year plan. Each of them individually is a valuable idea which makes it possible to solve some or other tasks successfully. But many of them quickly faded away. This happened, first of all, because some proposals were put forward too hastily, without taking real possibilities into consideration. The Komsomol committee of the base has not reinforced them with ideological means, proper organization of socialist competition, and material and technical support. The party organization of the base also was not concerned about this.

The enthusiasm of young people must be encouraged. Those guilty of idle talk, when initiatives are put forward only for the sake of a good-looking report, should be punished.

The party congress has decided to carry out reorganization of the national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress. Important tasks must also be solved here by scientific and engineering-technical youths and young innovators and inventors. However, the economic effect from introducing innovations and inventions, which were submitted by young people during the 11th 5-Year Plan, has declined. Some Komsomol committees mistakenly believe that stirring up scientific and technical activity of young people is not included in the sphere of Komsomol work. This, first of all, applies to the Kapsukas City Committee and the Varenskiy, Ignalinskiy, and Ionavskiy rayon committees of the Komsomol. Young scientists of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences and scientific and research institutes must work with greater efficiency. Komsomol organizations also should not stand aloof from questions of more effective utilization of the scientific potential of VUZ's and of strengthening the links of VUZ science with production. Today, every Komsomol city and rayon committee must have a specific program for mass involvement of young men and girls in scientific and technical activity and increase its influence on strengthening its material and technical base. The Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee must also devote constant attention to these questions.

An important role is allotted to Komsomol-youth collectives. Personality becomes stronger in a detachment of persons of one's own age and a man learns to value public interests and to work conscientiously, qualitatively, and in a businesslike manner. The 16th plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, which discussed tasks with regard to improving party guidance of the Komsomol, has sharply criticized those who have neglected development of the Komsomol-youth collectives movement. This has yielded certain results. The number of such collectives in the republic has increased to 4,000. But this is not a limit. There are still many labor collectives where there are no Komsomol-youth brigades at all. There are half as many Komsomol-youth collectives than on the average in the republic in Vilniuskiy, Vilkavishskiy, and Ukmergskiy rayons. Not a single collective of this kind in

Kupishkskiy and Shilalskiy rayons has yet switched to progressive labor organization forms and only one each in Telshyayskiy and Shakyayskiy rayon has done so. Some Komsomol brigades are acting in a formalistic manner without using their advantages. This situation has developed, first of all, because Komsomol committees have not been displaying sufficient boldness and persistence. They must not knuckle under to those economic supervisors who display interest in Komsomol affairs only in words, it is necessary to turn resolutely to party committees with regard to such questions.

The Komsomol can and must do much for the fulfillment of the Food Program. Our countryside is now getting younger. During the past 2 years, the number of working youths in the rural area has increased by 9.7 percent. Primary Komsomol organizations, which operate in the countryside, are growing and getting stronger. They can and must participate more actively not only in solving production tasks but also in the socialist transformation of the countryside and in improving conditions of labor, daily life, and rest of young farmers.

A task of particular importance is the retention of young people in agricultural production and professional orientation of agricultural school students. It is necessary to stir up and improve this work considerably. It is necessary to strengthen the links of farms with rural general education and vocational and technical schools. Primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and farm supervisors must solve these tasks more energetically and actively.

A few years ago, applicants for admission to a university of the Pabyarzhskaya Secondary School in Vilniuskiy Rayon came forward with a good initiative--all of them selected the profession of a farmer. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee supported the initiative and recommended that it be disseminated. The care for this matter was assumed by you, members of the Komsomol. The beginning was not bad. Results were noticeable where efforts of the Komsomol and interested organizations were united in establishing proper conditions for work and there was considerate attitude toward young men and girls who supported the initiative. Purposeful work in this direction is being conducted by the Komsomol committees of Vilniuskiy, Shilutskiy, Raseynskiy, and some other rayons. But the Komsomol organizations of Kelmeskiy, Trakayskiy, Utenskiy, and some other rayons were unable to organize proper assistance and support for the lads, who decided to select agricultural professions. In 1985, only 8-11 percent of graduates of general educational schools here remained to work on their home farms or entered agricultural educational institution. Only every 10th person who works in the countryside in Anikshchyayskiy, Vilkavishskiy, Lazdiyskiy, and Prenayskiy rayons is a young man.

Of course, it would be unfair to accuse the Komsomol alone in this, but neither can it be justified entirely. There are shortcomings in the work of the system of the Ministry of Education, in general in all interested sides. This is not a simple matter, it requires individual approach, skill, and patience. Formalism and indifference are impermissible here. And completely intolerable are the facts when some farm supervisors do not show interest in the job placement of applicants for admission to a university. Not only raykoms and party organizations of farms, but Komsomol committees as well must most resolutely rebuff such

occurrences. This matter must be organized in such a manner so that these questions would be solved absolutely everywhere with direct participation of Komsomol committees. Rural primary Komsomol organizations must solve with greater persistence the problems of job placement, labor organization, and the daily life and rest of young people who come to work in agriculture.

An important role must also belong to Komsomol organizations in strengthening labor discipline. Today, we cannot but take into consideration those new requirements which are presented by modern equipment and technology and the growing interconnection between individual sectors of the national economy. The loss of 1 work minute ends in great material and moral expenditures. Unfortunately, more than 3,500 young production workers in the republic were dismissed from work for violation of labor discipline last year alone. Komsomol committees must place a reliable barrier against all sort of shirkers, persons continually changing jobs, and slipshod workers.

The 27th CPSU Congress has also called upon all Soviet people to strengthen in every possible way the spiritual bases of the Soviet way of life.

Great tasks in improving ideological and educational work are also facing the Komsomol. You have to convey to the consciousness of every Komsomol member, young man, and girl the distinctive features of the present stage of Soviet society's development, thoroughly arm them with the knowledge of the mainline directions of the contemporary policy of the CPSU, engross them in the prospect of creative work, and show them what truly boundless possibilities are at the disposal of the Soviet system for meeting the growing material and spiritual requirements of the Soviet people and cultivating an all-round and harmoniously developed person. This can be achieved only when main attention is devoted to individual work as the most important form of education. When all links of ideological and political education of the young generation --secondary and higher educational institutions, political study groups and seminars, lecture propaganda, and all forms and means of propaganda and mass political work--will form a single whole.

Moreover, it also should never be forgotten that the world outlook of young people is formed in an atmosphere of a bitter ideological struggle between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism. Covering themselves with a mask of young people's friends, the bourgeois ideologists are trying to weaken the revolutionary enthusiasm of young people and their class consciousness and to oppose young people to the older generation. The struggle against bourgeois ideology must be of an offensive nature. It should have no place for compromise or indifference.

An important task of the Komsomol is to establish firmly in the consciousness of our young people the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in our motherland, and determination to defend the achievements of socialism. Much experience has already been accumulated in this work. But it still can be improved by devoting particular attention to quality and effectiveness.

Komsomol organizations must also mold scientific and materialistic world outlook more actively. Religious prejudices are in general alien to our young

people. However, some young people still come under the influence of churchmen. These concern-causing facts show that some pedagogical collectives and party and Komsomol organizations still care little about the atheistic training of young people. Therefore, it is necessary to raise the responsibility of communists and Komsomol members everywhere for atheistic training of young people, to strengthen individual work with those who came under the influence of religion, and to draw them into active public activities. At the same time, it is necessary to introduce more actively our Soviet ceremonies into the life of young people.

In comprehensive educational work it is necessary to strive more actively so that ideological-political and labor tempering of young people is organically linked with moral upbringing. But, unfortunately, still being manifested among an individual part of young men and girls are features of parasitic smugness, increased interest in goods, individualism, indifference, and imitation of Western "fashionable" trends in the youth environment. Komsomol organizations must wage a resolute and uncompromising struggle against these negative phenomena. It is important that material wealth does not hold sway over man, does not reduce him to a slave of goods, and does not impoverish spiritual life, inasmuch as spiritual wealth of an individual alone is of genuine vital importance, it alone is boundless. Komsomol organizations are required to assist a young men in self-education, in determining attitude toward life, in selecting a profession, in spiritual development, and in forming intelligent needs.

All shortcomings in educational work are also manifested in an ugly form such as crime and drunkenness in the youth environment. It should be noted that Komsomol committees have strengthened preventive work and began to hold All-Union Komsomol members who have tolerated facts of drunkenness more strictly accountable. Nevertheless, the fact that there are still quite a lot of young people, including Komsomol members, who commit crimes, speaks of serious errors in the moral upbringing of young men and girls. The situation is particularly unfavorable in Vilnius City and in Ionavskiy, Kedaynskiy, and Shvenchenskiy rayons. This situation cannot be tolerated.

In this connection I would also like to touch upon the problem of young people's leisure. At the present time, rest soirees for young people are not being conducted at all at some houses of culture in the republic. It cannot be regarded as normal that houses of culture, clubs, and sport halls of enterprises are being used poorly in organizing leisure. Some houses of culture in Varenskiy, Vilkaivishkiy, and Kelmeskiy rayons were not even heated this winter. As a result of narrow-minded departmental reasons, quite a few sport halls are locked up and are therefore deserted in the evenings. The Komsomol Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture, and the State Committee of Physical Culture and Sports of the Lithuanian SSR and party, soviet, and trade union organizations must urgently correct this situation.

Great tasks are also set today before the youth press. It is gratifying that your KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA has efficiently reorganized its work and has taken up complex questions which are new in many respects. But other youth publications in the republic are still marking their time. The press must be more

analytical and civic-minded now, there should be no fear of sharpness in the way a problem is put and of criticism of shortcomings. This will be of benefit to all.

The reasons that the effectiveness of educational efforts of the republic's Komsomol is still not high enough also lie in the forms and methods of activity of Komsomol organs. Some city and rayon committees of the Komsomol are still reorganizing their work slowly. They continue to work unimaginatively without taking the changed conditions into account. Creation of documents, excessive submission to rules, sham efficiency, and fascination with large-scale campaigns still make themselves felt in the work of Komsomol organizations. All of this is to the detriment of active organizational and educational work directly where young people work, study, live, and rest.

The Komsomol organization of the republic was justly criticized for all of this at the recently held second plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. You should make serious conclusions from this. You may not continue working in the old way.

You must adopt efficient, urgent, and more decisive measures in interleague work with regard to reorganization of the style, forms, and methods of Komsomol life in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It is necessary to strengthen individual work, develop criticism and self-criticism, and raise organization and discipline in the Komsomol ranks and the sense of responsibility of young men and girls for belonging to the Leninist Komsomol.

You are young. The future destiny of our great motherland is in your hands. So you should already begin now to work, create, and think in a Leninist, a statesmen-like manner.

Tomorrow, the entire country will participate in an all-union Leninist subbotnik. Allow me to express a hope that young people of Lithuania, working hand in hand with their elders, will also show an example of Stakhanovite work.

I wish you successes, comrades!

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CSO: 1800/371

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO REACTS STRONGLY TO FOOD POISONING INCIDENTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Mar 86 p 3

[Article: "When Responsibility Is in Short Supply"; passages in all capital letters are printed in boldface in original]

[Text] As already reported in the press, THE GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BURO HAS DISCUSSED THE QUESTION OF THE INCIDENTS OF FOOD POISONING WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THIS REPUBLIC DURING FEBRUARY OF THE CURRENT YEAR. Naturally, these emergencies disturbed the public.

But what actually did occur? How could this have happened?

...The combined wail of sirens, sounded by ambulances racing headlong to the village of Salibauri, Khelvachurskiy Rayon on 21 February, on the next day resounded alarmingly in Tbilisi itself. One and the same misfortune had occurred: dozens of persons, the majority of whom were children, had been stricken with acute food poisoning. And although these populated points are hundreds of kilometers distant from each other, the primary cause of both occurrences, which, fortunately, ended without any fatalities, was the same.

Criminal cases have been instituted, and an investigation is being conducted. However, the cause can already be named today. The food poisoning in Tbilisi occurred due to pies produced by Pastry Bakery No 3 of the Tbilkhleb Association, pies which contained a staphylococcal infection. And the poisoning of pupils at the Salibauri Secondary School was caused by chewing gum produced by the Tbilkonditer Association.

Was this just a random accident? It is well known that nobody is ensured against random accidents. But there are apparent accidents which are based on a well-established chain of irresponsibility, negligence, and a lack of professional honor.

Study of the causes of these occurrences against a background of several outstanding incidents has revealed blatant violations of sanitary norms and regulations at both enterprises. What kind of observance of such norms and regulations can be spoken about if the roof is leaking in the working areas of Bakery No 3, if plaster and facing tiles have been strewn about, internal

drainage lines have not been insulated, etc.? There have been gross violations of the expiration dates for the sale of highly perishable products; their packages lack the expiration dates, and this was so, for example, in the case of the chewing gum which was shipped to the Khelvachurskiy Rayon.

Any crime--and it is difficult to categorize what happened any other way--has its own component parts. Most frequently these comprise a shortage of responsibility and conscientiousness, moreover, not merely of one but of many persons. Yes, in this case, at first glance there was no malicious intention. But, really, is not a closed circle of responsibility, a general conspiracy of silence when confronted with a lack of order, a lack of monitoring controls put into practice, does this not constitute an intention in itself, one which, if not today nor tomorrow, but in the final analysis, will inevitably lead to a lamentable result? IT IS PRECISELY THIS INTER-CONNECTION BETWEEN THE CAUSES GIVING RISE TO THE EMERGENCIES IN TBILISI AND SALIBAURI WHICH WAS EMPHASIZED AT THE RECENT SESSION OF THE CP OF GEORGIA CENTRAL COMMITTEE BURO; THE LATTER PROVIDED A PRINCIPLED PARTY EVALUATION OF EVERYTHING THAT HAD OCCURRED AND SEVERELY PUNISHED THOSE PERSONS GUILTY OF IT.

The plaster which had crumbled and the windows which were broken at the bakery--thus allowing in dust and moisture--constitute a direct result of a lack of principles on the part of the management and sanitary workers. No, nobody requires that the latter become repair-workers or take brooms in hand. But just let persons appear who have been entrusted with the right to exercise sanitary monitoring controls, high standards, halting production and thereby placing the plan fulfillment in danger, and the pastry bakers would instantly find the forces and means to put things in the proper order.

But what kind of principles can we talk about if the medical inspection of employees at many food enterprises is conducted merely on a pro forma basis, if numerous instances of extortion and bribery are to be observed? At this very same Bakery No. 3 they had long forgotten what a medical inspection is, whereas during the course of just the last check-up staphylococcal infection was discovered in several persons at one time! Should we be surprised at such a coolly indifferent attitude toward their service duties by the health-service workers of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon if we take into consideration the fact that the appropriate stamp in the personal sanitary booklet can be provided without any procedures merely for five rubles per head, to be handed over in batches by the foreman, L. Maskhuliya ...to the chairman of the Rayon Commission on Medical Certification, A. Petriashvili, who has now been charged with criminal responsibility. But the matter does not merely consist of this.

SCARCELY ANY OTHER PROFESSION IN OUR SOCIETY HAS BEEN SURROUNDED WITH SUCH AN AURA OF RESPECT AS HAS THE WORK OF THE PHYSICIAN. FOR A LONG TIME IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF PEOPLE THE ACTIVITY OF HEALING OR OF PREVENTING DISEASE HAS BEEN COMBINED WITH THE IDEA OF SPOTLESS MORAL PURITY ON THE PART OF THE MEDICAL MAN. IT IS PRECISELY FOR THIS REASON THAT THE HIGHEST PROFESSIONAL AND MORAL DEMANDS HAVE BEEN IMPOSED UPON HIM. AND NOTHING CAN EXPLAIN OR JUSTIFY THE SILENCE OF HIS COLLEAGUES WHEN CONFRONTED WITH THE HARDLY

LEGITIMATE EXTORTION BY PETRIASHVILI. NOBODY SOUNDED THE ALARM, STRIVING INSTEAD TO REMAIN ON THE SIDELINES. BUT, OF COURSE, SILENCE IN SUCH A CASE AND IN OTHERS LIKE IT IS A SIGN OF ACQUIESCENCE WITH THE PRACTICE, BASED ON "GOING ALONG," A CRIMINAL ATTITUDE TOWARD ONE'S DUTY, A SIGN OF EQUALITY WITH THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW HOW OR DO NOT WANT TO LIVE HONORABLY.

Crime is impossible where the group is unified not by a circle of mutual responsibility but rather by a single labor impulse, a striving to work better. And has not the tacit agreement to take bribes from the producers themselves become a favorable soil for the medical men who are impure in their souls and their hands because their own affairs are far from irreproachable? The facts testify that at the Tbilkhleb and Tbilkonditer Associations not only were there gross violations of the sanitary-hygienic regulations, but not even socialist property has been properly safeguarded, and serious abuses are rife.

AT THIS SAME BAKERY NO. 3 A SHORTAGE OF MATERIAL VALUABLES AMOUNTING TO 2,000 RUBLES WAS DISCOVERED AND SURPLUSES OF RAW MATERIALS AND FINISHED PRODUCTS TOTALING 1.5 TIMES THAT AMOUNT. ON THE CHEWING-GUM PRODUCTION LINE OF THE CHIEF ENTERPRISE OF THE TBILKONDITER ASSOCIATION A SHORTAGE OF ORANGE OIL WAS DISCOVERED AMOUNTING TO ABOUT 2,500 RUBLES WORTH AS WELL AS AN UNREGISTERED FOOD DYE, THE USE OF WHICH IS NOT PROVIDED FOR AT ALL IN MAKING THIS PRODUCT.

Orderliness and order, as is known, both have the same root. The former has become a charter requirement for every Communist, while the latter has become a requirement for the methods and operating style of every group and every manager. Now functioning more and more as an indicator of orderliness are his personal qualities--his competence and ability to work with others, his democratism and accessibility, his connection with the masses and his capacity for self-criticism. And one more thing--his unconditional preference for public interests over private ones.

The reverse occurred with T. Chkoniya, this republic's deputy minister of health. He did not heed the lesson illustrated by the example of his immediate predecessor in this position, a person who was dismissed for operational disorganization. The sanitary service headed up by T. Chkoniya had already long ago become the talk of the town: so many shortcomings and so much corruption had piled up here that they should have been corrected and sorted out without delay and forthwith, not wasting any time. But where to get hold of him if many weeks were devoted to his personal affairs--and rarely carrying out the work of three cities' ispolkoms at the same time, Kiev, Tomsk, and Tbilisi, while changing his living quarters six times, as a result of which T. Chkoniya's family congregated in a five-room apartment with a floor space of more than 100 square meters? The moral aspect of this action by a Communist, one who is a deputy minister, does not correspond to the ethical norms of conduct by a party member, who is also a state official. By occupying such a spacious apartment, considerably exceeding the needs of his family, T. Chkoniya exhibited a lack of modesty which was not long in evoking negative public repercussions. The emergencies mentioned above would hardly have occurred if the wasted time and energy had been spent on

improving the activity of the sub-departmental system and in combatting the shortcomings in it.

CERTAINLY EVERY PERSON HAS THE RIGHT TO ARRANGE HIS PERSONAL AFFAIRS. BUT ONLY THE MOST URGENT MATTERS AND NOT TO THE DETRIMENT OF STATE MATTERS NOR PUBLIC INTERESTS, THE REPUTATION OF A MANAGER AND A COMMUNIST.

Be afraid of coolly indifferent persons, proclaims a well-known piece of wisdom. But when such indifference becomes characteristic of the Ministry of Health's leading officials, then it is a betrayal. Trouble occurred. Children suffered. It would seem that when the leading officials of the Ministry of Health found out about this, they should not have stayed in their offices but should have analyzed what had happened on the spot, to be convinced that all the necessary measures had been taken, and to calm people down by the very fact of their own presence. But neither the minister, G. Lezhava, nor his deputies--G. Kerashvili and T. Chkoniya--performed their service duties; they did not stir from the spot. They probably would not have behaved that way if the accident had happened to those close to them...

THE HISTORY OF THE DISEASE SUFFERED BY THE LEADING SUB-DIVISIONS OF THIS REPUBLIC'S MINISTRY OF HEALTH--ITS PREVENTATIVE-TREATMENT AND SANITARY SERVICES--COUNTS NOT ONLY YEARS AND AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF SYMPTOMS. IT IS ALSO LINED WITH NUMEROUS PRESCRIPTIONS AND PROMISES. PROMISES TO CORRECT THEIR WORK, TO RESTRUCTURE THE STYLE OF ACTIVITY AND THOUGHT, AND THE VERY ATTITUDE TO THE MATTERS ENTRUSTED TO THEM. ALAS, THESE PROMISES HAVE NOT BEEN CARRIED OUT. THE APPROPRIATE CONCLUSIONS WERE NOT DRAWN FROM THE FREQUENT CRITICISM WHICH RESOUNDED FROM THE LEADING PARTY AND SOVIET ORGANS AS WELL AS FROM THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Any discrepancy between what is said and what is done, the 27th CPSU Congress has emphasized, inflicts damage to the main thing--the authority of party policy--and cannot be tolerated in any form. All the more intolerable against the background of the crisis which is taking place today in the lives, labor, and consciousness of people are inertia and a lack of principles. The fresh wind of changes must penetrate everywhere, asserting the atmosphere of high standards and extensive publicity, of monitoring controls and creative work.

There is not nor can there be any justification for what happened in the village of Salibauri and in Tbilisi. There is not nor can there be any pardon for those who connived at turning the chain of abuses, indifference, and negligence into a service crime.

It is precisely for this reason that the CP of Georgia Central Committee, having severely reprimanded G. G. Lezhava, the minister of health, and having made an entry in his record card, charged him with personal responsibility for unsatisfactorily providing medical and sanitary-epidemiological monitoring controls in the sphere of producing food products. It is precisely, therefore, for failing to ensure the necessary operating level of the service headed up by him, for "going along" with the very gross violations and shortcomings existing here, that T. D. Chkoniya, the deputy minister, has been expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and dismissed from his post.

Nor can we reconcile ourselves to the fact that, because of a slackening of controls and strict standards, the medical certification of workers at food enterprises is conducted in merely a pro forma manner; there are instances of extortion, blackmail, and the acceptance of bribes. The Buro of the CP of Georgia Central Committee strictly charged G. V. Kerashvili, a deputy minister of health, with permitting such negative phenomena to occur, and it has reprimanded him with an entry made in his record card. And, although he deserved a more severe punishment, since he has only recently started working in this post, he has been granted the opportunity to institute order by himself in the service under his direction.

It should be noted here that for analogous errors and shortcomings in his work, for slackening controls on and exacting standards for those subordinate to him, first of all, the chief physicians of the rayons, the Tbilisi Party Gorkom has delivered a severe reprimand to G. G. Abesadze, chief of the physician of the Tbilisi Sanitary and Epidemiological Station and a member of the CPSU, has been dismissed from his post and reprimanded with regard to the party line. Because of his illness, the question of the responsibility of V. A. Diakanishvili, deputy chief of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom Health Administration and a member of the CPSU, will be considered at a later date.

One thing is evident, however, and it is the main thing, namely, that all these emergencies and the subsequent punishments could have been avoided if, as was emphasized at the buro, everyone regarded the matters entrusted to him with a full measure of responsibility and principles. This likewise pertains to the leading officials of all the local party, soviet, and economic organs, who rarely visit the facilities for dining, trade, everyday services, and health-care institutions, who manifest insufficient motivation in personally monitoring the state of affairs in those spheres on which depend the consistent implementation of the party's social policy.

The activities of Tbilisi's party and soviet organs were given a principled evaluation. Slackening of work was noted with regard to directing the spheres of health care, trade, and the food industry on the part of the party gorkom and raykom, as well as the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Councils of People's Deputies.

Particular demands are made on the capital city of the republic--Tbilisi. Here there must be an exemplary order everywhere and in everything. It is precisely for this reason that the CP of Georgia Central Committee has focused its attention and provided a principled evaluation of the work done by the Tbilisi Party Gorkom (G. D. Gabuniya, first secretary, N. V. Gurgenidze and K. V. Kapanadze, secretaries), as well as that of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom (Z. Sh. Meskhishvili, chairman, and N. A. Zhvaniya, deputy chairman), pointing out the slackening of work done by the party committees and the soviet organs with regard to ensuring the proper sanitary condition of this republic's capital, along with that of facilities for the food industry, trade, and public dining. Analogous demands have been made on the Adzhar Party Obkom (V. R. Papunidze, first secretary), and the Council of Ministers of this autonomous republic (Yu. G. Ungiadze, chairman).

The CP of Georgia Central Committee has demanded that the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms adopt energetic measures with regard to instituting strict state procedures at facilities for producing and selling food products, the observance of sanitary-hygienic norms, technological discipline, and improving the activities of medical institutions. It has assigned the task of examining these questions at the buro sessions of party committees and at the ispolkoms of Councils of People's Deputies, to assign responsibilities to those leading officials who have failed to draw conclusions from the demands of the party and who have not taken exhaustive and effective measures to rectify the situation.

Particular demands must be made on the economic managers in the matter of organizing departmental monitoring controls on the observance of sanitary-hygienic and technological norms at enterprises of the food industry, to ensure strict discipline and order, as well as the prevention of thefts and other abuses. It was precisely for omissions and serious shortcomings in this matter, for underestimating the importance of solving the above-mentioned problems, that the Buro of the CP of Georgia Central Committee delivered a reprimand with an entry in the record card of Sh. A. Lukhutashvili, GeSSR deputy minister for bakery products and a member of the CPSU.

In conjunction with the leading officials of this republic's Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agro-Industry], L. L. Zakaidze, the minister of bakery products, must step up demands made on managers of the sub-departmental enterprises of the pastry industry for the status of the fight against thefts, violation of technical and sanitary norms, extortion, along with the improper placement of personnel, in order to ensure the output of high-quality products.

Furthermore, the GeSSR Gosagroprom--G. A. Mgeladze, first deputy chairman, and N. D. Rukhadze, chief of the Main Administration for Food Industry, have been assigned the task of discussing the question of the responsibilities of managers, specialists, and other workers who have allowed in the Tbilkonditer Association a pro forma kind of attitude toward medical certification, unsanitary conditions, and violations of technological discipline, all of which have entailed the release of low-quality products into the trade network.

No less responsibility has been assigned to the GeSSR Ministry of Trade in the matter of restructuring the work of its structural sub-divisions, creating a precise system of monitoring controls which would ensure setting up roadblocks to prevent low-quality food products from reaching the store counters.

Particular attention must be paid to strengthening the role and the responsibility of the Main Administration for State Inspection of the Quality of Consumer Goods and Trade, where we must achieve a radical restructuring, operational efficiency, and precise coordination of the efforts of the appropriate services with regard to instituting the necessary order.

In order to solve these problems, we must involve on an active basis the subdivisions of people's control and administrative organs. In this connection, the CP of Georgia Central Committee has assigned N. A. Sadzhaya, chairman of the GeSSR Committee on People's Control, V. A. Razmadze, this republic's procurator, and Sh. V. Gorgodze, the minister of internal affairs to the task of adopting effective measures to strengthen monitoring controls on the observance of legality at facilities engaged in producing and selling food items, on the timely discovery and interception of instances of theft of socialist property, releasing products which are not up to standards, eliminating the causes and conditions which lead to the making of low-quality products.

It is completely understandable that the strictest standards of responsibility should be attached to the workers in the field of health care. The sanitary service is a piercing state eye. It has been granted large powers and called upon to vigilantly safeguard the people's health, the interests of society. Therefore, such strict demands to be made on medical personnel are legitimate and in accordance with principle.

Nor will the producers of poor products and the perpetrators of abuses escape from their responsibilities. The investigation is ongoing, and the law will have its say.

Among the principal tasks of its social policy the party considers it a matter of primary importance to safeguard and strengthen the health of the Soviet people.

The 27th CPSU Congress has once again convincingly affirmed that there is no higher purpose than the people's well-being. Improvement of the economic mechanism has been directed at attaining this goal, along with intensifying the activity of the economy's enormous reserves. And indifference and staleness must not be erected as barriers on the path of change. They now join the ranks of serious official misdemeanors, punishment for which is inevitable. This applies to everyone, regardless of position or rank.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH MVD HOLDS PARTY AKTIV, CC SECOND SECRETARY ATTENDS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 p 1

[KazTAG article: "Stronger Enforcement of Law and Order"]

[Text] A Party aktiv staff meeting of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs was held in Alma-Ata on May 24 at which the tasks of communists to strengthen the enforcement of order and socialist law in the republic were discussed in the light of the decisions taken by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakh CP.

Second Secretary of the Kazakh CP O. S. Miroshkhin presented a report on this question.

The report and speeches noted that a complex of measures designed to halt infringements of the law has been worked out and is being implemented through the joint efforts of Party organizations, the Soviets of People's Deputies, and law enforcement organs. This has resulted in fewer serious criminal offenses and violations of civil order on the streets.

However, while recognizing that some positive results were produced by those measures, the participants of the aktiv meeting emphasized that the work being undertaken by the republic's organs of internal affairs still does not fully satisfy the requirements laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakh CP. Steps are not being sufficiently taken to convince every Soviet person firmly that his peace and inviolability are guaranteed and that not a single law offender will escape the punishment he deserves.

Goals for the radical reorganization of operations have been established for all services of the Ministry with respect to activating the struggle against criminality, embezzlement of socialist property, unearned income, theft, hooliganism, drunkenness, parasitism as well as operations concerned with traffic safety, fire protection for national economy facilities, and the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of raising the level of responsibility on the part of the political organs, Party organizations, and all communists with respect to implementing the tasks placed before them, and particularly with respect to the selection, assignment, and

training of staff and the strengthening of work discipline. It is necessary to incorporate advanced experience more actively, to expand professional skills constantly, to engage in thorough criticism and self-criticism in the collectives, and to assure that deeds match words.

Specific ways and methods were outlined for overcoming shortcomings and omissions, and for improving the style and forms of Party-political and ideological indoctrination. Out-of-town work assignments should be made more efficient, needless paper work, red tape, and bureaucratism should be eradicated, and civil applications should be objectively and efficiently processed.

The meeting directed the Party organizations and all personnel of the republic's internal affairs ministry to make maximum use of reserves and opportunities for the further strengthening of socialist law, organization, and order in all the life spheres of Soviet citizens, and to increase their own contribution to an acceleration of the country's social and economic development.

The meeting was addressed by Kazakh SSR Minister of Internal Affairs G. N. Knyazev.

Participating in the work of the aktiv meeting were responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee A. S. Shapovalov and Chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Kazakh CP Central Committee V. I. Yefimov.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KIRGHIZ CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY CRITICIZED BY STANDING COMMISSION

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Feb 86 p 2

[KirTAG report: "In the Standing Commissions of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] On 3 February a meeting of the Standing Commission on Construction and the Building Materials Industry of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz SSR was held under the chairmanship of Deputy V.P. Plakhikh. The problems of organizing work within the Ministry of Construction of the Kirghiz SSR on developing and improving the internal production base, introducing scientific and technical achievements, and perfecting the organization of building production were considered.

An account by the Minister of Construction of the Kirghiz SSR, N. Isanov, and a report by the director of the Commission for Training of Deputies, A.M. Nezhurin, as well as reports by the chairmen of Gosplan, Gosstroy and Gossnab of the Kirghiz SSR, and other ministries and departments of the republic on these problems were heard.

During the course of the discussion, it was observed that in the work of the Ministry of Construction and of the enterprises under its jurisdiction considerable shortcomings in planning, control and organization of construction production, the production base, and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements are neglected, with the result that the objectives of the Five-Year Plan and yearly plans for the volume of contract work, growth in labor productivity and the initiation of projects have not been met.

The ministry does not take the necessary measures for the technical retooling of construction industry enterprises and the renewal of basic funds, does not maintain necessary production growth, and slowly assimilates progressive structures and components, especially items for making a plant fully operational. Their low quality requires supplementary labor expenditures, overexpenditure of material resources, and a great loss of work time. Construction-assembly organizations are poorly equipped for high-production technology and specialized autotransport.

Serious deficiencies in engineering production training are neglected and a balance of basic material resources and mechanisms is not always maintained.

The deputies noted especially that the Republic Ministry of Construction fails year after year to fulfill the plans for introducing scientific and technical achievements and improving the technical level of production. Often, ineffective targets are included in the plan. Progressive technology and work forms which reduce expenditures for manual labor and improve its productivity are not widely enough introduced, while the brigade contract system is not effective in many organizations. Insufficient consideration is given to problems of securing construction personnel and creating appropriate and living conditions for them.

The commission concluded that these serious deficiencies were caused by the fact that the staff of the Ministry of Construction of the Kirghiz SSR does not engage systematically in calculating the production capacities of construction organizations, in analyzing their utilization and in determining prospects for development of internal production-technical resources and growth of construction potential in connection with the problems of the social-economic development of the republic.

The commission made detailed recommendations to the Ministry of Construction of the Kirghiz SSR directed for overcoming existing deficiencies and meeting the targets of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The commission recommended to Gosplan and Gosstroy of the Kirghiz SSR that they tighten control over the activity of this ministry for the over-all development of the internal production base, ensure improvement in planning and analysis of utilization of production capacities, and contribute comprehensively to growth in the republic's construction potential.

It was recommended that Gossnab of the Kirghiz SSR adopt measures to modernize methods of over-all construction supply and to tighten control over utilization of material-technical resources in construction.

Deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,
V.A. Makarenko, took part in the work of the Standing Commission.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

CONTENTS OF KIRGHIZ JOURNAL ON PARTY ACTIVITIES

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 5 Feb 86 p 2

[KirTAG report: "Propagandist and Agitator of Kirgizstan]

[Text] The second issue of the journal PROPAGANDIST AND AGITATOR OF KIRGIZSTAN, which includes information on the plenum of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee from 13 December 1985, has come out. The resolution of the plenum "On the Implementation of the Amendments and Supplements to the Agenda of the 28th Congress of the Kirghiz Communist Party and a report on the second session of the 11th convocation of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet are being published.

The lead article in the journal is titled "Our plans--and How We Can Fulfill Them."

An article by a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Professor K. Karakeyev, "The Growth of the Spiritual Culture of the Soviet People," is printed under the rubric "For the Discussion by Communists and the Entire Nation."

E. Mamkulov's "The Very Best--Into the Party's Ranks" is devoted to the activity of the Kirghiz Communist Party in improving the quality of the composition of the republic's party organizations.

There are also articles by docent M. Tereshko and senior instructor G. Volter of the Kirghiz Institute of Art--"Setting Reasonable Requirements: An Important Aspect of Educational Work--and by the secretary of the Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon party committee S. Nikulin--"The Agitator: A Mobilizing Force."

A chronicle of ideological work, information on the Argentine Republic, and other materials are included.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

CONFUSION IN PRESS OVER RIGHT TO CRITICIZE

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, April 86 p 60

[Article by A. Masyagin, a CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department consultant, in the column "The Reader Asks": "Is It Possible To Criticize Party Raykom Departments in a Rayon Newspaper?"]

[Text] One day, we, the editorial employees, discussed whether it was possible to criticize CPSU raykom departments in the rayon newspaper.

From my point of view, it is possible and necessary. My colleagues, however, think that it is impossible because the newspaper is a press organ of the raykom.

This is so but, you see, the raykom is one matter and its departments are quite another. It seems that it is impossible to put an equals sign here. Why do we at times seriously criticize the departments of the rayon council's ispolkom despite the fact that the newspaper is also an organ of the rayon's Council of People's Deputies?

It seems to me that the arguments of my opponents are not quite logical. Perhaps, however, I am incorrect?

Atyashevo Settlement,
Mordovian ASSR.

Yu. Ilin.
VPERED rayon newspaper editorial board.

A. Masyagin, a CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department consultant, replies.

Of course, the newspaper does not have a right to criticize the party raykom, its bureau and secretaries since-- in the final analysis -- it has been called upon to express the highly principled position and point of view of the party committee as a whole. From this, however, it does not follow that the newspaper cannot criticize shortcomings and derelictions in the practical work of individual subunits and workers on the raykom staff which is only the operational body of the party committee. To think otherwise would mean to identify the machinery with the party committee itself. This is fundamentally incorrect.

In revealing flaws and derelictions in the operation of this or that department or of its manager and instructors, the newspaper is essentially helping the party committee and its buro to improve the work of the staff and its style. It seems that if the raykom is really interested in this, it will always stand beside the newspaper and support its highly principled and fair critical articles and react to them in the necessary way. This will always be only for the good of the cause.

Of course, it is worthwhile for the directors of editorial boards in certain very complicated cases to seek in advance the advice of raykom buro secretaries and members regarding the essence of the problem, which has arisen, before publishing this or that piece of critical material in order to avoid mistakes and undesirable distortions. This should be in the order of things; it should be regarded as a usual and normal phenomenon.

I would like to emphasize that criticism in a newspaper is an absolute necessity. We need it today like we need air. Without business-like and highly principled criticism it is impossible to resolve successfully the tasks that are facing us in all areas of life, to eliminate existing shortcomings, and to improve all of our work in accordance with modern requirements. In this respect, the party raykom and its press organs must act as one and mutually support each other.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

POLITICAL, SOCIAL ASPECTS OF VIDEO TECHNOLOGY

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 86 pp 44-46

[Article by Vsevolod Vilchek, candidate of art criticism: "The Pluses and Minuses of Cassette Television"]

[Text] The hero of my story is still very young, and although few people doubt that he is destined to play an extremely outstanding role in our life, no one knows precisely what role. There is little reliable knowledge about him. His birth certificate was issued in Moscow in 1967, then the new-born disappears from sight for a long time, he takes his first steps in the United States, gathers strength in Japan, subdues and charms two dozen countries, many times in the baggage compartments of airliners crosses the border of the USSR, repeatedly, alas, he finds himself under arrest, and finally he receives a Soviet passport with registration in Voronezh.

I have to disappoint amateur detectives. First of all, the passport is not a false one, but a real one, true--a technical certificate. But, you see, our hero is not a person, but a container with electronic filling: A video tape attachment for television, in more simple terms--a video. Secondly, and this is the main thing, the topic of our article is not video per se, but its newspaper biography--our journalistic creativity. And if video--this is a novelty--is a miracle, the history of publications about video, unfortunately, is trite.

In 1972, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA carried an article "Cassette Television Is Knocking at the Door". The article talked about the splendid possibilities which are opened up by electronics, which combines the advantages of TV and cinema, and told about future video libraries, in which it will be possible to take any film, concert recording or recording of a theater performance and educational program like a book in the library. The merits of cassette cinema--in comparison with the ordinary movie theater and even with television--were presented quite clearly. The strength of program television lies in its ability to connect many millions of people at once, this very second, with the events of the present time. But why a multi-million audience for an educational film, which is addressed only to several thousand specialists? Why the effectiveness of TV for Homer? And at the same time, who, if not TV, will bring both opera and ballet, as well as a film about the preparation of food mixes where even feature films, except the biggest "box office successes", do not go?

Only cassette television--the video tape recorder--can perform this role better than program television. The specialists in the sphere of television technology,

who were asked by the newspaper for their comments, also understood this. "The necessity has become imminent," they declared. And they gave the assurance: "Scientific research organizations and enterprises have been involved in the solution of this task." The production of cassette video tape recorders "is planned to be developed in the near future."

Years went by. Production did not get underway. The idea hung in the air. It is possible that it proved to be unrealistic and premature. Of course, industry was unable "to develop in the near future" the mass output of cassette video tape recorders. But we should have and could have persistently prepared ourselves for this, if we had not lost perspective, if we had succeeded not only not lingering over getting carried away ("Another fine present to the spectators-- a movie theater with 1,200 seats!"), but also in anticipating the processes developing in culture and in life.

Meanwhile the picture developed as follows. In the villages, settlements, and small towns, the movie theaters and clubs did not stand comparison with television and went into decline. In the large cities, two forms of cultural-aesthetic intercourse developed. The utmost narrow--on the television screen and the utmost broad--in the movie theater and the theater. But between these poles, a semi-desert developed, with rare oases, in which amateur performances, interest-oriented clubs, and discotheques for the young show up. More often the spiritual thirst in this semi-desert is satisfied by a surrogate of intercourse--by drinking and drinking companionship.

Many of us, of course, have written about the shortage of forms and possibilities of human intercourse, spiritual and mental. But no one remembered the video in this connection, no one was interested in the question: Where is it, the promised? Since 1972 and almost for a decade this subject disappears: Nobody disturbs industry, reminds about "the immediate future." Meanwhile, in the United States and in a number of other countries, where the first specimen of video equipment appeared at approximately the same time as in our country, and not infrequently much later, a veritable video boom is beginning. In 1972 the United States begins, but only begins, with the mass output of video: The first 1,000 units are sold. After 5 years, their number reaches a quarter of a million, and after 5 more years, it exceeds 5 million, and after 2 more years--more than 10 million.

Video is becoming a mass and extremely noticeable phenomenon. And our colleagues, who write about foreign culture, of course, do not notice it. In the pages of the newspapers, a second series of publications about video is getting underway. Already the titles of some articles give a clear understanding of its content: "Video-Madness", "Video-Mafia", "Murderer in the Name of Video", etc.

The journalists have noticed with a vigilant eye that the lack of control of the selection and the intimacy of viewing works on video have opened up the way to new waves of sadism and pornography. They have given us a fascinating account about the black market in cassettes, about how the members of the Mafia and video-pirates succeed almost on the airplane in copying a new film onto a cassette and putting it up for sale in circumvention of the law. To read about the fights of the sharks of official and underground business would, it cannot

be denied, would be interesting. But having been carried away by descriptions of the decadent ways and criminal excesses, the colleagues, unfortunately, forgot that in every culture there are two cultures and that already for that reason they should show us not only the grimaces of bourgeois culture, but also thoroughly analyze the experience of the mass dissemination of video.

And, you see, there would be something at which to look closely, besides pornography. For example, to notice and report in good time that video takes root more rapidly far away from the cultural centers (Curious: How the problem of technical services, the renting of cassettes, is solved there?). Also interesting is the fact that video--in spite of the individualism of the bourgeoisie--has become a means not of dissociation, but of contact. The democratic strata of the population prefer collective forms of video use. Young people are uniting in groups, in clubs: So as to obtain or to rent video equipment and cassettes for less money. Videotheques are springing up everywhere and in a multitude of variants (not as renting centers, but as hybrids of all sorts of the small cafe, movie theater and club).

Finally, it is very important that the development of video has created better possibilities not only for commercial cinema: It has become more difficult to ignore the interests of spectators wanting to see the films of Eisenstein, Dovzhenko, Vertov, and the contemporary masters of socialist art. Had we understood this a bit earlier, the readiness of the video-businessmen to purchase Soviet films would not have come as such a surprise (pleasant, but certainly sudden).

But in the denunciatory, sarcastic semi-detective articles about video, there just was no analysis. For this reason it was not this or that use and direction of development of video, or the concrete content of the repertoire of video libraries which began to appear as something depraved and harmful, as a kind of embodiment of the bourgeois spirit and as an ideology and morality foreign to us, but video as such, as a form of the social reality of culture. The articles about the new phenomenon were done as if in accordance with some kind of stereotype pattern erased in the mind. They wrote in such a manner and called forth such associations that one sometimes wanted to turn the page and see: Is there not on the reverse side something about "the pseudo-science of the obscurantists" or putrid chewing gum? But on the reverse side there were already completely different articles, destroying the stereotype of the unthinking negative perception of foreign experience.

But stereotypes lead a tenacious life. And they are especially corrosive precisely there, where special preciseness and keenness of the social analysis of facts are required, where it is more difficult to separate the good from the bad and, therefore, the temptation to replace analysis with the customary stamp is stronger. However, the lack of being analytical in the approach to foreign experience--this is already not all ideological vigilance, but merely the reverse side of being uncritical. This was also shown by the further development of the subject of video.

At the end of the 1970's, the producers of electronic equipment realized: The time of the extensive development of TV has come to an end, henceforth only the replacement of old televisions for more modern ones is necessary, and it is

necessary, therefore, to search for a prospect--to master the output of video. Here it became clear that the problem of the introduction of video into our life, which the press had forgotten, had thus not been worked out by anyone--neither on the technical nor on the sociological plane. It was necessary to purchase the technology, but you cannot buy the sociological data abroad. Do Soviet people have an interest in video, what are our social requirements, how is production to be oriented?

The workers of the Ministry of Electronics Industry turned to the sociologists for assistance: Conduct a survey of the audience, find out about interests and opinions. The sociologists promised to help, but they explained how difficult this is. Who, they said, is to be surveyed, and how--if the majority of the potential audience knows about video only that this is the usual madness of bourgeois society? It would be most reasonable, the sociologists thought, to organize a discussion of the prospects of videofication in the press. You see, already quite a few video tape recorders have been introduced in the country, they are freely sold on commission. . . . More reasonable, but at the same time impossible. A part of the owners of video equipment does not want to take part in the discussion, because the subject is compromised and covered with slippery labels. The other part, only the investigators ask to answer, because the expose articles about video were read by this public as the most tempting advertising, as a notification of the possibilities that must be utilized a little more quickly: To organize, as long as the Ministry of Electronics Industry and the State Committee for Cinematography have not bestirred themselves, the re-recording of contraband cassettes, their sale and underground rental. (A striking figure of one of the representatives of this public was created in E. Ryazanov's film "Railway Station for Two". Incidentally, we shall say, running ahead of the events, that by the time the State Committee for Cinematography and the Ministry of Electronics Industry put out the first dozens of cassettes, in Riga alone, it was reported in October of the past year in IZVESTIYA, 415 video films of dubious or undoubtedly disgusting content were confiscated from underground smart dealers).

In 1984, when the production of domestic video tape recorders had already developed, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA printed an article by V. Kichin entitled "Video: From Madness to Reason", having thereby made an attempt to dispel prejudices, to overcome the fear of video, and to change the abnormal situation where a phenomenon exists, but everyone pretends as if it did not exist. "Now one thing is clear," he said in the article, "the social role which is in prospect for video to play in our life, as experience shows, is enormous, comparable with the invasion of cinematography or television in the world." But this alone was clear even in 1972; in 1984 something larger was already necessary: Well-thought-out and approved conceptions of the development of video, serious discussions and research. True, during 1983-1984 the sociologists conducted two or three investigations. But both the journalists and the sociologists were late: Practice had already embarked upon the path of expensive tests and inevitable mistakes. And the next, third series of publications on video did not go under the splendid slogan "Toward Reason!", but under the column "From the Court Room".

Everything is logical: If the phenomenon develops in semi-darkness, outside the light of publicity, or is presented in a distorted manner, it acquires

abnormal features and unhealthy forms--the original becomes similar to the portrait.

Here--in free narration--are the reflections of one defendant. Video equipment was freely sold in commission shops, but now (1985 has already gone) is also being sold in firm-operated stores. And what do you see? Cassettes are expensive: 60-75 rubles. What is more, who buys, for that kind of money, films which everyone has seen several times? The smart dealers have arranged for a relatively cheap rental, and they offer at times not only low-standard shows, but also outstanding films, about which the critics have written so much and the lucky ones who were at the film festivals or other viewings have said so much that one wants to see them oneself.

These discussions were reproduced in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. A practical response to the speech of a female Komsomol member was the opening of cassette rental centers--video stores in Moscow and 11 other cities of our country.

Reason, finally, has triumphed? We shall not be hasty in arriving at conclusions. The beginning of the following series of publications was the answer to the opening of the first video stores. I would like to call it, as the new column in NEDELYA, "Videotheque", and still better--"From Madness to Reason", but call it more correctly otherwise: "From Videophobia to Videoeuphoria". Here is a most characteristic sample.

"The apprehensions of some sceptics," VIDEOTEKA reported triumphantly, "that video will lead to the general enthusiasm for hits and entertaining films, are refuted already by the first days of the work of the video stores: In the mass they take good, serious cinema."

There is no denying the truth: They took neither horror films nor pornofilms. But with the same justification the critic could write that Adam demonstrated irreproachable taste when he married Eve. The real trends became clear with the expansion of the stock of recordings and the circle of customers of the video libraries. The first video store leader was the film "Cruel Romance", then first place went to the picture "I Came and I Say", and from it to "Angelique". In the sociological questionnaire with the question: "What recordings would you like to receive?"--two-thirds of the replies fall to the share of entertainment programs.

No, the critics did not close their eyes to these alarming symptoms, as was written in NEDELYA and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. But the facts entered into consciousness like blanks into a shop equipped with "DiP" [Surpass and Overtake] all-round craftsmen that have had their day. Before analysis and reflection, the stereotype already had succeeded in operating: We lingered with video--consequently we must catch up somewhat quicker. Decisively increase production in order for video to reach more quickly from Moscow to the most outlying districts. To decisively expand the stock of recordings in order for it to satisfy all tastes--from the southern mountains to the northern seas. Criticism, equipped with intellectual "DiP", boldly "tore a strip off" the officials responsible for the production of cassettes: Have not too many entertainment films begun to circulate, not too few serious, complex films that are calculated for the demanding taste and for the agonizing labor of the soul?

Criticism is, of course, a blessing. But it also takes place in such a way that even sharp and bold criticism does not reveal, but only conceals the problem, takes away and diverts public attention from it. The critics got angry about the fact that reality did not disprove "the sceptics" and did not confirm that "in the mass they take good, serious cinema." I, too, am far from being inclined to assert that the formation of the stock of video recordings (there are now about 400 of them) is being conducted with sufficient energy and far-sightedness. But is this where the basic difficulty lies?

Culture and art cannot develop independently of "the social order" of the audience, i. e., in our case, of demands by the owners of video equipment. Moreover, the order of this new audience must be carried out still more promptly than the demand of movie and television viewers. The owners of video, who are not satisfied with the repertoire of the video stores, are looking for something a bit more high-class and turn to other repertoire sources. The output of cassettes and the work of video libraries will be determined by the principle of a reasonable compromise in the circumstances that have taken shape.

But what audience of video? This, for the time being, no one know. The visitors of video stores, in contrast to movie and television viewers, most reluctantly give in to the solicitations of sociologists. The only thing which the first reconnaissance research has shown is the fact that the video audience includes disproportionately many representatives of the so-called modest professions: Goods managers, hotel administrators, automobile service workers, etc. However, it is not this which is important. In Moscow, for example--according to the most cautious calculations, there are now several thousand videos. The video stores serve approximately a thousand people. The press is discussing what is being offered to the customers of video stores, what they select. But with what do the remaining thousands satisfy themselves? Are we not deceiving ourselves with the illusion that these invisible thousands are not storming the video stores only because they still do not have, as was written in NEDELYA, the fine film about military youth "The Night is Short"?

The expansion of the spectrum of our cinematographic impressions is an inevitable, natural and healthy process. However, in those forms in which the development of video began, it is pregnant with too great ideological and aesthetic costs. Thus, is it necessary to create difficulties for oneself in order to then persistently overcome them? Is it not time, before the evil spirits are let out of the cassettes, having renounced the stereotypes, to think a little?

Rushing from extreme to extreme, we somehow did not notice that we have precisely borrowed the foreign experience, only not its best, not its democratic features: We went along the path of the commercial and spontaneous development of video, which is oriented toward the individual consumer. Is this path promising? Does it lead to the achievement of the goals set in the CPSU Program: The fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the people and the confirmation of the principle of social justice in our life?

According to the control figures contained in the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods and the Service Sphere for the Years 1986-2000, by the end of the five-year plan 60,000 video tape recorders a year will be

produced, and 120,000 by the end of the century. Let us suppose that even more than the planned number will be produced (and purchased) and that three-fourths of the Voronezh units will not, as at present, become unserviceable at once. Given such condition, by the end of the five-year plan, we will have approximately 300,000 videos, and by the end of the century--approximately 2 million.

Will such a quantity satisfy the social requirements?

According to a survey conducted by the sociologists of the Scientific Research Institute of Cinematographic Art, already today more than 10 percent of the owners of television receivers wish and are ready to acquire video tape recorders, i. e., more than 6 million people. This means that the tail of the imaginary line, which has already formed in the firm-operated stores with the rather cold neon name "Elektronika" [Electronics] or the dear to our heart "Beriozka", disappears somewhere in the third millennium. Instead of the fuller satisfaction of the reasonable demands of Soviet people, we will create still another demand that is not being realized, still another notorious deficit.

The phenomenon under discussion looks equally dismal from a sociological vantage point. Video is not a consumer item, but a means for the acquisition, the relative redistribution, of the blessings of culture. I do not want to offend either the champions of automobile service or inquisitive goods managers, or the magician--barbers--you see, they, too, do not clip coupons, their spiritual interests should be respected in the same degree as the interests of physicians, plant workers and engineers, teachers, construction workers, journalists and other ordinary mortals, of whom there are disproportionately few today among the customers of video stores. Of course, with time there will be a few more of them. But all the same: The redistribution of the blessings of culture will take place in favor of the strata of the population which even in this way will be done out of their fair share of them. In particular in favor of the inhabitants of the large cultural centers, where it is more simple to arrange for the maintenance of equipment and the rental of cassettes. If the production is oriented toward commercial, and not social goals, one cannot expect anything else.

It is sufficiently clear that such development of video cinema will only increase, in any case, will preserve, the difference in the possibilities of the introduction of the riches of culture between the different regions and social groups. The existence of such differences is one of the obstacles on the path to social justice and, incidentally, one of the reasons for the undesirable migration processes. In other words, when the producers of video equipment and cassettes will calculate very modest profits, the workers of other ministries and departments, especially of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, will incur extremely significant losses.

I am not dramatizing the situation. Video will not yet soon become a socially significant and appreciable feature distinguishing the way of life of some strata of the population from others. But is it necessary to wait when this will happen? Is it not better, having made a thorough analysis of the picture that has developed, at once to find more effective forms of the development of the new show? You see, from several thousand individual videos, the benefit

will not be much: Having quickly wound up the entire possible repertoire, they will turn into prestigious and expensive toys.

But those same few hundred thousand video tape recorders can become a great culturally creative force if the individual consumer is asked to wait a five-year plan or two, and video is used primarily as a public and collective means, as a technical base for the creation of "a middle" between TV and the movie theater, a chamber form of spiritual, cultural and aesthetic intercourse.

Experience of that kind exists, for example, in Bulgaria, where many video clubs are operating successfully, and it exists in other countries. The video club, the video discotheque, the video class, the video sitting-room, the video tavern--in the emptiest rural tea-room, in the improved urban basement, in the school and in the vocational-technical school, in the house management office and the watch wagon and living quarters at the drill site--as a cost accounting institution selling tickets for the evening, or a club which has a constant membership of visitors paying membership dues--in any capacity and everywhere, where every evening a dozen and more people are found who want to spend time together, watch the cassette that was ordered with the recording of a film, theater performance, or concert, discuss what was seen over a cup of tea--and associate with one another.

Moreover, the process of videofication must be developed not from the centers to the outlying districts, but simultaneously everywhere, but best of all--from the outlying districts to the centers. The pronouncement of M. S. Gorbachev to the effect that we should not modernize obsolete technologies, but replace them with in principle new ones, it seems to me, is fully relevant also to the material base of culture. In the future, the construction of "centers of culture" will be undertaken most actively in villages, settlements, and small towns. This construction needs to be oriented at once toward the utilization of the advantages of video technology. Otherwise, instead of semi-barrack small movie houses and clubs, expensive palaces will appear, glittering with glass and metal, but obsolete before their birth.

The creation of many thousands of video clubs, of course, is attended by no small difficulties. But these are the kinds of difficulties which can be overcome and which it makes sense to overcome: "Club" video will improve our daily life, alleviate the shortage of forms of intercourse, serve the equalization of the cultural possibilities of the various regions of the country and socio-demographic groups. "Club" video will make possible the better utilization of the artistic and intellectual riches of culture, which "are not within the limits" of either the movie or TV: From films that are not box office hits and other "unpopular" masterpieces to narrowly-specialized educational programs.

Yes, we have fallen behind with video. In the United States there are now 23 attachments for every 100 televisions, i. e., about 17 million video tape recorders. We have fallen behind, but is it necessary to surpass? Video, all told, is only a technology, which equally increases the possibility of both good and evil. For this very reason, 17 million attachments are not necessarily better than 200,000 to 300,000 if we can soberly analyze the pluses and minuses of world experience and subordinate the magic of video to our collectivist traditions and the special features of our way of life.

I foresee that some reader will think: Well now, the author began with how stereotypes prevent us from thinking, but he ended with an appeal to remember our collectivist traditions. You see, that is also a stereotype. . . .

Of course. Psychology in general confirms that thinking without cliches, stereotyped patterns, commonplaces, and stereotypes, is as impossible an undertaking as speech without ready-made words that have been heard since childhood. You cannot manage without stereotypes: They help with thinking. Provided that they do not replace it.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

UKRAINIAN OBKOM CHIEF ON CONGRESS PROPAGANDA DRIVE

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 8, Apr 86 (signed to press 8 Apr 86) pp 60-65

[Article by B. Goncharenko, first secretary of the Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "The Propagation of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The range and novelty of the decisions taken at the 27th CPSU Congress inspire the workers of the oblast to the intensification of the struggle to increase the efficiency and quality of work in every enterprise, in the kol-khoz, in the sovkhoz, and in every workplace. Perceiving them as a personal and vital affair, the workers and kolkhoz farmers, the specialists and the creative intelligentsia are striving to contribute all their knowledge, experience and professional skill to their work and public activity. And this contribution will be the more significant the more actively and persistently the party organizations, communists, and the entire ideological aktiv convey to every person the essence and spirit of the decisions taken by the congress and organize their thorough study so as to turn, through this work, the energy of the plans and the creative and novel approach of the party to the urgent tasks that has been called forth, into the energy of concrete actions.

Preparation for the propagation of the decisions of the congress in the oblast began in good time--during the period of the discussion of the pre-congress documents. This made it possible during the days of the 27th CPSU Congress and immediately after its conclusion to extensively develop the explanation of the historic materials and documents adopted by it.

First of all, the best propaganda forces of the oblast party organization were sent to the labor collectives: Agitators and political information officers, lecturers and speakers of the party committees, propagandists, instructors and veterans of the party. More than 200 lecture bureaus and film lecture bureaus were created in the oblast for the propagation and elucidation of the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, the Program and Statute of the party, the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the Country for the 12th Five-Year Plan and for the Period to the Year 2000, and other congress documents. Appropriate work is being conducted in 510 consultation centers and 266 political clubs. Information and propaganda groups have been sent to cities and rayons.

In accordance with the directives of the Central Committee of the party, the work in regard to the elucidation of the congress documents is attended by the explanation of the tasks with respect to the acceleration of the socio-economic development of the oblast, the intensification of the economy, the further strengthening of discipline and order, by the creation of favorable conditions for highly-productive labor, and by every conceivable strengthening of the moral foundations of the socialist way of life.

A special role in the propagation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress belongs to its delegates. Great interest in any audience is called forth by the lively and emotional accounts of the unforgettable days of the forum of communists of Nina Fedorovna Goncharova, brigade leader of the poultry-raising brigade of the Novoaydarskaya Poultry Factory and member of the party obkom bureau, Hero of Socialist Labor Viktor Andreyevich Kovalenko, brigade leader of the shaft sinkers of the Mine imeni XIX sezd KPSS of the Voroshilovgradugol [Stakhanov Mine Const] Production Association, Viktor Prokhorovich Mishin, the first secretary of the Antratsitovskiy Party Gorkom, and Hero of Socialist Labor Konstantin Grigoryevich Petrov, senior inspector of the Stakhanovshakhtostroy [not further identified]. They closely coordinate their presentations with the present-day tasks of the toilers of those collectives which they encounter and direct them toward Stakhanovite shock work.

The entire system of party and Komsomol studies and the economic education of the workers is subordinated to the study of the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee and other documents and materials of the congress. Its work is structured in accordance with the directives of the 27th Congress of the party and the special features of the period of reorganization and renovation which the country is experiencing. In the city of Kommunarsk, for example, the delegates to the congress and the members of the party gorkom bureau conducted the first studies.

The studies "My Contribution to the 12th Five-Year Plan" have called forth great interest among the workers in the collectives. Here concrete suggestions were made in regard to the improvement of production organization, existing shortcomings were disclosed, and sharp criticism aimed at the culprits responsible for them was heard. Many listeners, brigade and shift collectives took upon themselves increased socialist obligations. Thus, L. I. Darma, delegate to the 27th Congress of the party and knitter of the Voroshilovgrad Knitting Mill, gave her word to fulfill 10 annual tasks in the current five-year plan. The members of the brigade of face workers, headed by G. I. Motsak, a delegate to the congress, from the Mine imeni Kosmonavty of the Rovenkiantratsit [Rovenki Anthracite] Production Association, decided to extract 530,000 tons of coal from one face during the current year.

Today, in studies in the system of economic education, the subject of discussion is ways of turning to the intensification of production, measures to improve the quality of products and to observe a regime of economy. Interesting forms of such work are being used, in particular, in the Voroshilovgradteplovoz [Voroshilovgrad Diesel Locomotive] Production Association, the Severodonetsk Azot Production Association imeni Leninskiy Komsomol, and the Kommunarsk Metallurgical Combine. Here the defense of socialist obligations by workers, foremen, engineering and technical workers, brigade, section, shift and shop collectives

and public control over the course of their fulfillment have been put into practice. All of this is conducive to the increase of the validity and tautness of the obligations and the improvement of the technical and economic work indicators.

The contribution to the increase of the production of food products through the better use of local possibilities is also set forth in increased socialist obligations of many labor collectives. In the light of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the party obkom developed active organizational and political work in regard to the search for additional resources for the output of food products.

Under the guidance of the party organizations and with the broad participation of the trade union aktiv, leading production workers and specialists, measures have been worked out in the associations and enterprises of the agroindustrial complex and trade in regard to a significant increase of the output of food products in the 12th Five-Year Plan, the expansion of their assortment, and the improvement of their quality. The party obkom bureau and the ispolkom of the Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies have reviewed and approved the proposals of the collectives in regard to the volumes of food production output during the years 1986-1990. Tasks by industries, for every city and rayon, have been confirmed, measures of organizational and party maintenance and control over the course of the realization of the accepted decision have been set forth.

The essence of the outlined measures consists in seeing to the realization of extensive technical reequipment, the reconstruction of food enterprises, shops and sections, the improvement of the use of production capacities, the reduction of losses of fruit and vegetable production, and the securing of more thorough processing of meat, dairy and other agricultural raw material. The labor collectives are conducting all of this work, making use, first of all, of their own forces and possibilities, local raw materials, and the assistance of the industrial enterprises of the oblast.

I will name only some limits that have been fixed for the 12th Five-Year Plan. Plans call for an increase of the output of food products in the food industry of the oblast agro-industrial complex by 33 percent, of meat and dairy products --by 22 percent, and of canned goods--by 42 percent. The output of food products will increase by 125 million rubles, and the expenditures for the expansion and reconstruction of production will pay for themselves in the course of 2-3 years. You see, the increase will be obtained through an increase of labor productivity.

At the same time, we understand very well that the reserves and possibilities for the further increase of production of food products in the oblast are far from having been fully taken into account. There are also quite a few problems whose solution will make it possible to conduct the business of intensification in a better way. The party aktiv, in meeting with people and labor collectives and holding discussions with them, with all thoughtfulness takes into account the suggestions, advice and opinions of the workers and their critical remarks.

To help the propagandists and students in the system of political and economic education, the House of Political Education of the party obkom developed and

thematic exhibition "On the Course of the Acceleration of Socio-Economic Development and the Strengthening of Peace" and prepared recommendations as to methods.

But an analysis of the work that has been done showed not only the positive. In some party organizations, the study of the congress materials in the system of political education is limited only to collective forms. Not taken into account is the fact that the study of these materials on the basis of individual plans is no less important and necessary. It was necessary to require the the party committees to devote greater attention in the organization of political study and economic education to independent work of communists on the congress documents.

An important place in the elucidation of the congress materials, above all in the labor collectives, is allotted to lecture propaganda. The party committees and primary party organizations have taken its planning, quality, and thematic direction of the speeches of the lecturers under their control.

Special attention is being devoted to the elucidation of the questions that constitute the core of the economic policy of the party during the present stage, such as the improvement of the economic mechanism, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the study and introduction of advanced production experience.

Lectures on the goal-oriented scientific-technical programs "Labor", "Material-Intensiveness", "Energy Complex", and "Agro-Complex" have received wide dissemination. On the more urgent problems, a cycle of lectures has been organized and lecture and film lecture bureaus have been created. At the same time, leading workers and production innovators rarely speak on this subject. But the dissemination of their experience would help to eliminate more quickly shortcomings in the solution of such questions as the certification of workplaces and the rational use of modern equipment and technology.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations are achieving the improvement and strengthening of effective means and forms of communication with the masses, which make it possible to study public opinion more thoroughly and to react quickly and effectively to new problems and phenomena of life. The unified political days, for example, have again confirmed their effectiveness. With great activeness on the part of the workers, a unified political day, devoted to the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, was held in the oblast. In it participated 820,000 workers, before whom more than 15,000 party, soviet, Komsomol workers, and economic managers appeared. The delegates to the congress took a most active part in the conduct of this political day.

The party organizations are also striving to utilize more fully such active forms of agitation and propaganda work as the discussion of urgent questions of the domestic and international life of the country, Days of the Open Letter, and information conferences. They are being successfully held, for example, in Voroshilovgrad, Stakhanov, and Slavyanoserbskiy Rayon.

Scholars, teachers in VUZ's and tekhnikums, and school teachers are involved in the propagation and elucidation of the decisions and documents of the

congress. As part of the agitation and propaganda groups, they appear with lecture cycles directly in the labor collectives. Thus, the teachers of the department of political economy of the Voroshilovgrad Agricultural Institute organized a cycle of lectures on the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress in animal husbandry complexes and in tractor brigades of Markovskiy and Starobelskiy rayons. In the dormitories of the Leninskiy Rayon of the oblast center, "round table" meetings are held in an interesting manner with the teachers of the department of social sciences of the pedagogical and medical institutes.

In the propagation of the congress materials, active use is being made of the possibilities of contract links between the VUZ's and enterprises in regard to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Interesting and pithy in this direction is the work of the party committee, the rector's office, the organization of the Znaniye Society, the departments of the economic and technical disciplines of the Kommunar'sk Mining and Metallurgical Institute and the Voroshilovgrad Machine Building Institute. Scientists regularly hold science days and frequently make presentations in shops, laboratories, and mines of the oblast.

The party committees strive to organize their activity so as not to leave out of their purview a single category of the population or a single collective. We are devoting special attention to the audience of young people, above all the students of schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums, and VUZ's. In organizing the propagation and elucidation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, we are making active use of scientific-technical conferences, essay and paper contests, political discussions and clubs of international friendship, political hours, socio-political practice, meetings with veterans and delegates to party congresses, and Leninist political lessons. Curricula and programs have been appropriately corrected.

Komsomol committees, soviet and trade union organs, and economic managers are most keenly participating in the propagation and elucidation of the congress documents. Especially active is their activity in the organization of the Days of the Open Letter, citizens assemblies, and workers' and Komsomol meetings. All-round assistance is extended on the part of the party committees to explanatory work in party organizations with few members and in labor collectives of the service and trade sphere. Skilled lecturers and speakers are sent here.

At the same time, the analysis of the work that has been done shows that some categories of the population sometimes remain outside our field of vision. We are talking, above all, about the inhabitants of remote villages, a part of the pensioners, and housewives. Of course, they have the opportunity to listen to the radio, watch television, and read the newspapers, but not everyone has developed a daily need for this, and not all of them are able to understand and assess these or those events correctly and thoroughly. To help them in this-- that is the task we are now setting for ourselves.

Visual agitation occupies a place of no small importance in acquainting workers with the congress documents. Here one can single out three basic directions: The first is the broad propagation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress;

the second is their concretization as applied to the tasks of a given enterprise or institution; the third is operational agitation and appeal for practical actions directly at the workplace.

Convincing, concrete, and easy to understand is the visual agitation in the Severodonetsk Azot Production Association. The subject of its special attention is economy and thrift. And the fact that during the past year the collective worked 14.5 days and nights on economized energy resources is the considerable merit of those who contribute a great deal of work to the organization of effective and aggressive visual agitation at the enterprise.

Unfortunately, by far not at all enterprises are the questions of economy and thrift approached as creatively and in as businesslike a manner. During the past year, 63 enterprises of the oblast expended 236 million kilowatt hours of electricity too much. In many enterprises, timber is used wastefully. Every year thousands of cubic meters of waste are hauled to the dumps, although a significant part of these waste materials can be used for household needs. Such relatively waste-free technologies as precision forging and casting, forming, and powder metallurgy are being still slowly introduced in machine building enterprises. All of these questions are obligatory subjects for discussion during meetings of the aktiv of the oblast party organization with labor collectives.

Socio-political lectures on the subject "The Plans of the Party Are the Plans of the People", public opinion platforms "The Course of the CPSU--Toward the Acceleration of the Socio-Economic Development of the Country", thematic weeks "The Word of the Party--Into the Masses", and thematic film evenings "A Word About the Party" enjoy great success among the workers. Party, soviet, and economic leaders, leading workers and production innovators, party and labor veterans, and congress delegates speak at such measures.

The institutions of culture and art and the creative organizations of the oblast also make their contribution to the elucidation of the decisions of the congress. In clubs and palaces of culture, the thematic evenings "From Congress to Congress" and "Our Collective in the 12th Five-Year Plan" have achieved great popularity. They make extensive use of colorful and emotional forms of stage acts. They help to represent the dimensions and grandeur of the tasks set by the party, the prospects for the development of this or that city, rayon, enterprise, kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

Interesting work is being conducted, for example, in the oblast library for young people. Thus, at one of the sessions of the political club "Prometey" that was created here, a press conference on the subject "The Soviet Union--the Bulwark of Peace and Socialism" was held for the students of the city. Its participants declared unanimously: In the present international situation, which has become seriously aggravated through the fault of the imperialist circles, the voice of young people in support of the peaceful policy of our party and state, and the Declaration of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, is especially important. You see, the young people of today will live in the new millennium, and they bear a significant share of the responsibility for what this millennium will be like.

In accordance with the demands of the congress, the workers of the oblast philharmonic, the music and drama theater, and the creative unions of the oblast are also examining their activity. The meetings of writers and artists with workers in the cities of Krasnodon, Sverdlovsk, Rovenki, Krasnyy Luch, Stakhanov, and Bryanka, and in Stanichno-Luganskiy, Perevalskiy and other rayons, called forth great satisfaction. A great discussion took place about the debt which people engaged in creative work owe to the people and about the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress for literature and art.

The cultural and sports complexes of the oblast are reorganizing their work in the light of the decisions of the congress. The Second All-Union Festival of Folk Creativity, dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, will serve to increase their role in the development of amateur art and drama activities and the enrichment of the spiritual life of the workers. In our oblast it has already begun.

The 27th Congress of our party underscored the responsibility of the mass media and propaganda organs, the increase of their role in our time, which is full of dynamism and changes. In response to such high assessment, the collectives of the editorial boards of newspapers and the committee for television and radio broadcasting of the oblast have increased their demands in regard to the quality and effectiveness of their work. Today the main themes of their statements concern the strategy of acceleration, the reshaping of the thinking of cadres--from worker to director, the confirmation of norms of communist morality and principles of social justice.

The questions of the improvement of the style of work of party committees and primary party organizations and the increase in the vanguard role of communists in the solution of concrete production and social tasks determine the content of such new columns of oblast, city and rayon newspapers as "Party Life: A Reorganization Is Underway", "Ideological Work: Unity of Word and Deed", "Communists of Our Time", "To Economize Means to Multiply", "In Control--the Course of Reconstruction", and a number of others. Together with the oblast council of trade unions, the journalists are conducting a review of the introduction of inventions and rationalization proposals into production. They are also consistently implementing control over the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and projects designed for socio-cultural purposes.

The workers of the mass media and propaganda organs are changing their approaches in the illumination of the course of socialist competition: The center of attention is being transferred from intermediate to final results, from quantitative indicators--to efficiency and quality. A critical discussion of ways to increase the quality of production being turned out by the industrial enterprises of the oblast, which is being conducted in the pages of the newspapers, deserves attention.

With the broadcast of a meeting of miners of the Molodogvardeyskaya Mine of the Krasnodonugol Production Association with Hero of Socialist Labor A. Ya. Kolesnikov, a delegate to the highest forum of the communists of the country and brigade leader of the breakage face workers, the oblast television began the cycle of broadcasts "The Ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress--Into the Masses".

Such an undertaking of the television journalists as the broadcast "Topical

Dialogue" has also recommended itself well. In one of them, there was a sharp and severe discussion about the quality of consumer goods being turned out by oblast enterprises. The questions of the workers, which they could submit well in advance, as well as by telephone during the broadcast, were answered by responsible officials of the oblispolkom, the oblast planning commission, and other oblast organizations and enterprises.

The propagation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which is being supported by the daily organizational and educational work of the party organizations, is conducive to the increase of creative activity by the workers, the intensification of socialist competition, and the development of patriotic undertakings. In the production collectives of the oblast, broad support is given to the initiative of the Leningrad workers--to continue the shock labor effort in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress to the end of 1986. Characteristic of the work of the labor collectives is the fact that the aspiration to work with an advance of the schedules for the fulfillment of the plan tasks and socialist obligations is gaining an increasingly strong foothold.

During the first quarter of the current year, industrial production valued at more than 70 million rubles was realized in addition to the plan. The miners are stabilizing their work: They exceeded the planned coal extraction by 359,000 tons. Also significant is the contribution of the metallurgists--they produced 40,000 tons of cast iron, 32,000 tons of steel, and 18,000 tons of ferrous metal rolled stock above the task. The toilers of the village prepared themselves thoroughly for the spring campaign.

In his speech during the closing of the 27th CPSU Congress, comrade M. S. Gorbachev said: ". . . acceleration and radical reorganizations in all spheres of our life are not merely a slogan, but a policy which the party will follow firmly and steadily." The communists and all the workers of Voroshilovgrad Oblast confirm their support of this course with the increase of responsibility for the entrusted enterprise, with the aspiration of everywhere organizing the work in accordance with modern requirements and securing the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of the starting year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

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RELIGION

METROPOLITAN FILARET ON JUBILEE OF GREEK-RUSSIAN UNIFICATION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 p 3

[Article by Filaret, metropolitan of Kiev and Galicia and patriarch exarch of the Ukraine: "Together With All the People"]

[Text] Today, Lvov has become the center for the church's celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Lvov cathedral in which the reunion of the Greek Catholics with the Russian Orthodox Church and the abolishing of the Brest union, which had been forcibly imposed on the Ukrainians and Belorussians in 1596, occurred. Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galicia, patriarch exarch of the Ukraine, talks about the importance of this event.

A protracted process of struggle, during which favorable conditions were prepared and opportunities matured for the return of the Greek Catholics to the faith of their fathers and ancestors -- to the bosom of the Russian Orthodox Church -- preceded the final abolition of the Brest union. The reunification of the half-brothers and coreligionists became possible only after the victorious end of the war against fascist Germany. The former Greek Catholics have been united in faith and spirit with the Russian Orthodox Church since that time. Together with all Soviet people -- believers and non-religious -- they have lived for more than 40 years under conditions of peace thanks to the peaceloving policy of our socialist state.

Living in a century of radical social changes and in an age of expanding and deepening fraternal relations between Christian churches and international religious organizations, we are trying to unite our efforts to serve humanity, prevent a nuclear catastrophe and preserve peace on earth. Our celebration was not directed against any church. It was a manifestation of the internal unity of the Russian Orthodox Church which lives united in its desires with all Soviet people. The message of the Most Holy Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All the Russias to the participants in the jubilee celebration mentioned this.

The participation of representatives from landed orthodox and other churches and religious associations in our church celebration inspired us very much.

Today, we are not engaged only in intra-church matters. The participants in our celebration revealed and demonstrated their patriotic feelings. They touched upon vitally important problems of today in their reports, numerous presentations and resulting documents. Unanimous support for the consistent peaceloving policy of the Soviet government, which is aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe; banning of the militarization of space; and achieving general and complete disarmament, resounded in them. Just as all Soviet people, the participants in the celebration greeted with deep satisfaction the decision of the Soviet leadership about continuing further the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

Our jubilee meeting and divine services in Lvov and Pochayevskiy Monastery were conducted in the spirit of that religious freedom which is characteristic of our entire country.

The participants in the celebration declared that -- together with all the children of the Russian Orthodox Church and with all believers in our country -- they would henceforth zealously place their knowledge, experience and strength at the service of our homeland for the further all-round progress of our Soviet society. They will do everything that depends on them in order to contribute in every way possible to implementing the peaceloving policy of our state, which is aimed at strengthening peace and justice in relations between all peoples, delivering humanity from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and saving the sacred gift of life.

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CULTURE

CRITICISM OF PLAY BECOMES CRIMINAL OFFENSE FOR CRITIC

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 15 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by S. Surovtsev: "Charges Brought Against Critic."]

[Text] A patron went to the theater and was dissatisfied with what he saw. It happens. He decided to write to the newspaper about the bad performance. There is also nothing particularly unusual in this. However, this was just the beginning of something I doubt a single "old-timer (on any editorial board) remembers." This is the account of the "victim", Sergei Vitalevich Surovtsev, indoctrinator in a dormitory at Agricultural Vocational and Technical Academy No. 33 in Belgorod.

At the beginning of December I communicated my disappointment with the work of the Belgorod puppet theater to the editorial board of the oblast youth newspaper "LENINSKAYA SMENA" As a patron, aren't I allowed to criticize the theater? This is what came of it.

About ten days ago some people came to our apartment in the evening. My wife and I were not home, so a neighbor began to inquire who they were and where they were from, but they did not say. They only asked whether I had been to the puppet theater with my son. Then later, after my wife had already put the children to bed, these same people returned and began questioning my wife about whether I had gone to the puppet theater with my son on December 2. I should add that they did not introduce themselves, nor did they say what they wanted. Moreover, they tried their utmost to question my son, who is not yet four, about everything. But my wife would not let them wake him up.

That evening I had gone to see a film at the "Rodina" Cinema. I was with others on a cultural outing.

Suddenly, in the middle of the film, the ticket collector called me out of the auditorium. When I came out into the cinema foyer, I was surrounded by a group of people, four women who said that they were from the puppet theater and a man (short, wearing glasses) who turned out to be Maslov, the deputy chief of the oblast administration of culture. They immediately began asking me if I had been at the puppet theater on December 2.

"Yes, of course I was," I answered. "What of it?"

At this point they all began speaking at once. It very much resembled an interrogation. What color were the curtains in the puppet theater? How many people were in the auditorium? Where did they tear the tickets? What happened during the performance? Did I leave the auditorium and how many times? Which door did I use? Where was I sitting? What puppets performed? My head reeled. It was all very unexpected. After each of my answers these people glanced at each other and exchanged knowing smiles.

Finally, one of the women said (she was apparently the theater director) that I was not at the performance and that I had insulted their worthy collective. She began to threaten that she would go to the Party committee of our academy the next day and suggest that a person like me should not hold the position of indoctrinator. Another woman said that I would be indicted under an article of the Criminal Code.

I would imagine that this spectacle in the cinema foyer was of great interest to an onlooker. Here are cultural employees for you! I answered laconically and in monosyllables. I was extremely irritated by the whole situation. And to top it all they showed me the letter I had sent to the editorial board. I do not understand why my complaint should be investigated by those I had complained about.

All in all I was embroiled in a petty mess. Another pair of attacks like this on me and my family and I will greatly regret that our town has a puppet theater.

Editor's note. Our staff correspondent, E. Yefremov, verified this letter. As improbable as it may seem, this is what actually happened. The deputy chief of the oblast administration of culture, A. Maslov, did in fact react this way to a patron's letter which the editorial board of the oblast youth newspaper forwarded to him for appropriate action. I. Ivanchikhin, the director of the theater about which S. Surovtsev complained, took it upon himself to go to his home in person and question the writer of the letter.

The management of the puppet theater suspected that the letter was inspired by one of the actors with whom they had argued and that the author of the complaint was fictitious or a straw man. So they organized their own investigation. What? How dare they?

Moreover, a statement was sent to the Oktyabryskiy rayon court in Belgorod from the theater's employees requesting that criminal proceedings be brought against S. Surovtsev for slandering the theater's collective.

Anything is possible when individuals and organizations react to criticism. But the Belgorod "talent" and their protectors somehow completely lost their sense of perspective by taking revenge on their disaffected "admirers."

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SOCIAL ISSUES

BOOKS ON SOCIAL, ETHNIC ASPECTS OF NATIONALITY POLICY

Sociological Survey of Kazakh Collectives

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSR; SERIYA 1--PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA (REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL) in Russian No 4, 1985 pp 136-138

/Review by A.F. Tsyркun of book "Internatsionalizm Mnogonatsionalnogo Kollektiva" /Internationalism of the Multinational Collective/ by M.M. Suzhikov, A.I. Lukpanov, K.A. Solovyeva, and others; Editor in Chief M.S. Aksenov; Academy of Sciences KazSSR. Institute of Philosophy and Law. Alma Ata: Nauka, 1984, 144 pages/

/Text/ The book consists of a foreword and four chapters: "Nature of the Multinational Collective," "Peculiarities of Interpersonal Relations in the Process of Joint Work," "Collectivism and Internationalism--the Major Features of the Multinational Collective," and "Interpersonal Spiritual Intercourse in a Multinational Collective." It is compiled from materials of specific sociological research conducted in multinational collectives of enterprises in Kazakhstan.

It is noted that at the end of the 1970's the distribution of industrial Kazakh workers in the Kazakh SSR constituted 13-15 percent. Of the entire city population of the republic, the Kazakh distribution comes to 17.1 percent (1979). The Kazakh distribution fluctuates from 72.4 percent in the oil refining industry to 4.8 percent in the sphere of machine building and metal processing. It is necessary to raise this distribution as a whole. The fact that 52.3 percent of the Kazakhs speak the Russian language fluently (p 83) will make this task easier.

Of those polled in international collectives, 45 percent of the persons do not consider their national affiliation overriding for themselves; 43.1 percent consider it important; 11.9 percent did not respond. Of those questioned, 89.9 percent have friends from among representatives of other nationalities; 7.7 percent do not; 2.7 percent did not respond. Circumstances that bring people closer together are diverse: joint work and training bring 59.5 percent of those polled closer together; community of interests and mutual assistance, 30.5 percent; respect for national traditions and customs, 22.3 percent; mutual respect and personal sympathy, 30 percent; neighborhood, 21.5 percent; community of religion 0.6 percent; other motives, 7.3 percent; no response, 3.4 percent (p 89). Of those polled, 74.5 percent look favorably on the multinational collective; 8.4 percent think that it is difficult to work in an international

collective; 17.5 percent expressed no opinion, (p 90). For 90 percent of those polled, belonging to another nationality is not an obstacle to establishing personal friendships, and only 9.9 percent do not have a clearcut favorable predisposition to interethnic contacts (p 92). The favorable predisposition is greater, the greater the general level of development of intracollective attitudes and of the sociopsychological climate.

To the question about reasons for conflicts, the answers were: there were no conflicts, 51 percent; owing to national differences, 6.6 percent; for other reasons, 39.7 percent; not responding, 4.6 percent (p 70).

The authors came to the conclusion that "the opinion is not justified that the more multinational the staffs of work collectives are, the greater is the internationalism of their members" (p 68). The relationship here is not always simple. Personal associations in multinational collectives can intensify national feelings in individuals who are not prepared for interethnic contacts, but this is a temporary phenomenon under conditions of socialism, and it is secondary by comparison with the growing relationships of internationalism and friendship. Heightening international solidarity and perfecting mutual relations between representatives of different nationalities is one of the important tasks of social planning in multinational work collectives.

On the whole, such a collective is a major factor in the internationalization of personal existence and consciousness; joint labor activity and community of goals and interests bring together and unify representatives of different nationalities, and they form a consistently international consciousness, although this process has its complexities and certain contradictions.

Bromley on Ethnic Study of Nationalities

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSR: SERIYA 1--PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA (REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL) in Russian No 4, 1985, pp 138-140

/Review by A.F. Tsyrukun of book by Yu.V. Bromley, "K Izucheniyu Natsionalnykh Protssessov Sotsialisticheskogo Obshchestva v Kontekste Ethnicheskoy Istorii"
/On the Study of National Processes of Socialist Society in the Context of Ethnic History/, ISTORIYA SSR, Moscow, 1984, No 6, pp 40-56/

/Text/ A systems approach is necessary to the analysis of nationality phenomena. The phenomena are not only multifaceted in a structural sense, encompassing in one or another degree all basic spheres of the daily activity of people and their interrelationships, but they are multitiered and hierarchical. Today it is important to concentrate one's attention on their personal standard and on the national and ethnic aspect of the tasks of forming the new man.

The contradiction between the intensifying internationalization of our society and the increase in ethnic consciousness requires a thorough examination. This contradiction is nonantagonistic in principle, and the growth of national consciousness, as a rule, combines harmoniously with popular Soviet consciousness. But in some instances, it leads to an overemphasis of the national and to ethnic narrowmindedness. "It is quite often necessary to search for the source of the

indicated phenomena in certain shortcomings of development of modern society, and at the same time to a significant extent in factors that relate to the sphere of social consciousness" (p 42). The reasons for ethnic narrowmindedness are different at different strata. These are a narrow mental outlook, insufficient knowledge of the past and present of other peoples, and the transference to ethnic basis of some sort of unrealized expectations in specific vital situations, most frequently associated with work career, and close multinational contacts where psychological unpreparedness for them is still encountered under conditions of new multinational cities, building sites and others. Accordingly, the ways of overcoming them are also different: education and enlightenment and an optimal cadre and cultural policy.

The author insists on the necessity for studying the strictly ethnic aspects in the life of society. This will make it possible "to penetrate more deeply into the essence of ethnosocial, including nationality, processes" (p 45), in particular by way of disclosing the highly persistent cultural-everyday specific features of people's lives. By ethnic is meant the national-specific character which manifests itself first and foremost in the language, the everyday cultural way of life, including ceremonies, verbal creativity, standards of behavior peculiarities of psychic makeup and corresponding self-awareness.

Ethnic phenomena are associated in the closest way with socioeconomic phenomena, forming an ethnosocial community (tribe, nationality, nation). The definitive role in them belongs to the socioeconomic base, and also to the sociopolitical factor closely connected with it. The ethnic is broader than the national in a phased scheme; it arose earlier and will disappear later than nations and nationalities. The ethnic is even more lasting than class character. In the prospect of the emergence of classless nations, their gradual transformation from ethnosocial to strictly ethnic communities can be expected. Therefore, in studying the outlook for national processes, research on changes in the strictly ethnic sphere takes on special significance and, first and foremost, changes in the processes of interethnic integration.

Today the ethnic factors, which are shifting more and more from the material to the spiritual sphere, and evolving qualitatively, at the same time demonstrate a significant stability. An increase in the importance of the international factor does not exclude an increase of the specific in certain degrees. The Leninist thesis that "differentiation" of mankind in the sense of riches and diversity of spiritual life will increase millions of times (Footnote 1) (Lenin, V.I. "Glavnyy trud nemetskogo oportunistizma o voyne" /The Main Work of German Opportunism on War/, Complete Collected Works, Vol 266, p 281) in the future, will be realized, in the opinion of the author, on the personal level first of all. The processes of internationalization open up before the individual the possibility of varied combinations of transformed elements of an ethnic heritage within the framework of a culture common to all mankind.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CITIZENS' BACKLASH TO ALCOHOL ABUSE MEASURES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by V. Yegorov, Editorial Board, under the rubric "Grounds for Thought":
"They have Included..."]

[Text] Maykop resident Galina Semenovna Samoylova decided to treat guests to chakhokhbili. Anyone who had tasted this dish knows how delicious it is, particularly if it is prepared according to Georgian national cooking recipes. She was able to buy chicken and vegetables without particular effort, but there turned out to be a snag with acquisition of one necessary ingredient without which chakhokhbili is not chakhokhbili.

When Galina Semenovna came for the sought after product to a store and after waiting for her turn in line was about to take money out of her purse to pay for the purchase, a militiaman, who stood near the counter, politely saluted her: "Please show your documents!" She did not have any documents attesting to her identity. "I am sorry," the guardian of order explained in a friendly but inflexible manner, "this product is released only upon presentation of a passport. And do not beg, I am carrying out instructions..."

Galina Semenovna did not hurry to the kitchen table after coming home but sat at the desk and wrote the following perplexing lines to the editorial office: "The following innovation was introduced in our city: to purchase dry wine or champagne a person must present his passport to a militia worker, who records the data in a log and persistently ascertains for a long time for what purpose the bottle is being purchased. If I will cook chakhokhbili twice a month (the recipe for this dish calls for dry wine, which is reflected in the cookbook), then I run the risk of being placed on record at the narcological health center. Such a prospect, of course, does not suit me, but I also do not want to give up a favorite dish. I do not know if I am right, but it seems to me that the 'registration' undertaken here has nothing in common with a genuine struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, but only offends people."

What can be said regarding this? People are really sensitive nowadays. Vitaliy Pavlovich Volkov, chief power engineering specialist of the Veselovskiy Ore Mine in Donetsk Oblast, is also genuinely offended. On 26 February, at the end of the 5 pm shift, workers of the enterprise, including Vitaliy Pavlovich, took their seats in buses to go home in Druzhkovka City, which is 25 km away.

The buses did not move even after 5, 10 minutes went by, but then a militiaman appeared at each door. Next a group of people headed by the deputy chairman of the gorispolkom entered the bus and demanded that everyone breathe in a special glass "for the purpose of discovering persons who are in a drunken state."

The chief power engineering specialist should have breathed, he would not have been any the worse for it, but he wanted to find out on what basis this check is being conducted, to put it mildly, by using such an original method.

"I am a propagandist myself," Vitaliy Pavlovich writes, "and have studied the documents with regard to the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism very well. I take full responsibility in stating that they do not contain even a hint that methods, which degrade human dignity, may be used in organizing this struggle. I realize that drinkers must be brought to light at work and be punished in the most severest manner possible, but everyone to the last man cannot be insulted by suspicion! What happened with us? Welder N. Sidorin was removed from the bus for drawing up a report because his appearance looked suspicious for some reason to those who were conducting the check, but he is a teetotaler and does not even drink beer. The error was discovered immediately after a medical examination, but the man was publicly insulted. By the way, for the amusement of those who really misused alcohol..."

"In a word, when I expressed my opinion with regard to what was happening, I was accused of an attempt to foil an important measure and was promised that a report will be sent to the gorkom. But I believe as I did before that such 'measures,' which reek of campaign tactics and zealous management from far off, do more harm than good. Regardless of whatever good intentions guiding those who checked us, in essence they have only discredited important and necessary work by their actions."

Unfortunately, the unattractive verb "to discredit" is being mentioned fairly often lately in letters devoted to problems of struggle for a sober way of life. It is also mentioned in a letter from Aleksandr Yakovlevich Lelekov, a party member with 30 years length of service. After reporting that the management of the Smolensk Oblast of the Gosbank has announced total mobilization of its workers into a voluntary society of struggle for sobriety, Aleksandr Yakovlevich concludes: "The indiscriminate forcing into this society discredits the essence of voluntariness itself. With such an approach to this matter the supervisors are not concerned about having more teetotalers, but only about having a higher 'percentage of inclusion' than the neighbor's and having a figure in perfect order. Therefore, even agitation is conducted in the following manner: 'Hand over R2 each, and if on a holiday, or on a birthday, or in welcoming a friend, or for any other "valid" reason you have a drink, then do not be embarrassed, we will not condemn you.' To say the least, I regard such interpreting of the essence of the struggle for sobriety as profanation. I believe that it would be more honest not to be a member of the society, than to be one but to sin on the sly against oneself and others."

An exceptionally similar situation is being described by Yuriy Lapshev from Penza. A primary organization of the society of struggle for sobriety was formed at the enterprise where he works. In response to workers' questions, its supervisors have officially announced: "One can drink 100 grams when necessary(?!)."

"But I think," the author believes, "that once you join the ranks of teetotalers, it means that you are assuming a sort of a pledge: not to take even a drop of vodka or other alcoholic beverages into your mouth. I am not a drinking man myself, but I do not want to join the society for the time being. But it was suggested to me that I may be punished according to the party policy. The question is: What for? Because I don't drink? This is strange logic. It seems to me that by my sober way of life I am already agitating for healthy life, then why am I literally dragged into the sobriety society against my will? Apparently, only for the sake of accounting and sham efficiency and in order to report: 'There is a 100-percent inclusion!' Formalism in such a delicate matter, which, perhaps, requires an individual approach will not lead to anything good. It is even easy to get embarrassed here."

M. Nasyrov, chairman of a primary organization of the All-Union Voluntary Society of Struggle for Sobriety at an institution in Semipalatinsk, revealed precisely such an embarrassment to the editorial office. "We had the following incident," he relates. "Our worker, who had joined the sobriety society in December 1985, ended up in a medical sobering-up station in February this year. At a general meeting we have expelled him from our ranks in accordance with the society's rules. However, this decision was regarded as wrong at a fairly high level. What is our mistake? Perhaps, we were too hasty?.."

Yes, you were too hasty. However, most likely, not in expelling but in accepting. It is precisely haste and uncontrollable administrative zeal, which surmount reason, that may, perhaps, explain the ridiculous incidents described by readers. In summing up their views, we derive the following moral lesson:

The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is not a brief, noisy campaign, but a complex, difficult, and painstaking matter, which on the one hand requires irreconcilability toward carriers of this evil and violators of the law, and on the other hand a respectful attitude toward individual and inadmissibility of any kind of abridgement of citizens' rights and dignity. In a word, common sense and a realistic approach are needed here as perhaps nowhere else.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

KIEV COURT PASSES HARSH SENTENCES FOR ALCOHOL ABUSE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by N. Bernik and N. Luk'yanchuk, Kiev Oblast, under the rubric "The All-Union Spot-Check 'For Efficient Labor and Healthy Life'": "The Meeting Decided"]

[Text] The hall of the house of culture now rustled in a sympathetic whisper, now burst into laughter, now became utterly quite, and now burst into applause again. A trial was in progress. A trial of drunkenness and of those who contribute to it...

A meeting of citizens was held in Kozhanka Settlement of Fastovskiy Rayon. It analyzed the results of a struggle against drunkenness and violation of labor discipline in the period since 1 June 1985 and the tasks aimed at transforming the settlement into a populated place of high standard, efficient labor, exemplary order, and sober life. Such events are now not uncommon in the republic. However, this meeting was somewhat unusual.

It began with an assizes of the Fastovskiy Rayon People's Court. Nadezhda Fedotovna and Nikolay Romanovich Tereshchenko, a married couple, sat on a low dais, which was hastily put together. They are elderly people, he is a worker at the Kozhanka Sugar Refinery and she is a housewife. What did this married couple commit and for what are they being made answerable before the court and people from the same settlement? For distillation of homemade spirits. Nikolay Romanovich has organized uninterrupted production of the destructive potion, and Nadezhda Fedotovna, who had displayed enviable enterprise, sold the lucrative production.

Can one talk in this case about the defendants' lack of legal information, naivete, and ignorance? This is in our time, when a nationwide struggle is underway against this insidious and merciless evil--drunkenness. Moreover, it is not the first time that Nadezhda Fedotovna sits on the uncomfortable bench. In July of last year, she was fined R300 by a decision of the Fastovskiy People's Court. N. Tereshchenko must have enjoyed the worthless commerce quite a lot if even after this she did not come to her senses. She hoped that everything will blow over and counted on everything being as it was before after all talking was over. She miscalculated. Now she must be answerable.

Her own despicable trade has obviously corrupted N. Tereshchenko. It appears that even here in court, before the eyes of people from the same settlement she

does not feel any pangs of conscience. She behaves in a defiant manner, responds to the questions of the judge and the public prosecutor in an insolent manner, and allows herself, even now from the dock, to insult witnesses in an indecent manner. Is it possible that this is because once in a while in the looks of those present she can see involuntary sympathy?

We are strange people after all. This woman accustomed people from the same settlement to hard drinking for years, in essence she sold trouble, how many tears have been shed through her fault, and how many damnations have been directed at her. But on seeing her in the dock, they became sorry for her. Yes, indeed, she can be felt sorry for because of her age, her children--a mother is a mother after all. But can a chronic dealer in homemade spirits be felt sorry for in her person? It is for the sake of personal gain that N. Tereshchenko destroyed other families and orphaned someone else's children. Her husband is also like her.

Z. A. Galushchenko, chairman of the executive committee of the Kozhanka Settlement Soviet of People's Deputies, expressed this well in the court:

"Everyone must be held answerable for the evil caused to people. It is no secret to us that half of all drunkards who live in Zubari Village today, particularly drunkards among women, are victims of the Tereshchenko couple. Home spirits distillation equipment was taken away from them and destroyed more than once, but they fell back into their old ways again. Extreme measures were not adopted against Nadezhda Fedotovna. There was pity for her as a mother. But did she feel sorry for you?" Zoya Andreyevna addressed the women. "Did she feel sorry for your children? She only wanted to lay her hands on your money."

There is no secret of the fact that vodka is evil. It is also no secret that quite a lot of alcoholics have appeared. One can even give specific figures. But this does not yield a desired effect. Somehow these cold figures are not being absorbed and go right past our attention. But when statistics, based on the tragedies of specific people, were cited at the meeting and the trouble that faces our home appeared before those present in its entire naked reality, the people in the hall were stunned. There was no laughter at the appearance of N. F. Pilyuta, who came to the meeting with parts of homemade spirits distillation equipment and was caught precisely that day while making raw vodka. The hall was quiet.

The second row in the hall was also quiet. More than 30 people were sitting there. Exhausted, prematurely aged faces, and frightened looks spoke eloquently of why all of them were brought together. Nina Borisovna Nikolayeva, a farm worker of the Kozhanka Sugar Combine's Sofiyevskiy department, was also sitting there. It was sad to look at this 33-year old woman, who looked faded and tired as a result of constant binges and drinking sprees. She tortures herself and her children--13-year old Natasha and 10-year old Sasha. She not only does not bring them up, but prevents them from studying. Is she the only one?

Alcoholics and drunkards not only destroy themselves, they disturb the life of others. This cruel social evil must be combatted by the whole world persis-

tently and uncompromisingly. But how do the things stand now? In addressing the meeting and describing positive results, P. V. Kiyan, chief of the Political Department of the Kiev Oblispolkom's Internal Affairs Administration, nevertheless, stressed that about 60 percent of incidents of hooliganism still happen under the influence of alcohol. Can we reconcile ourselves to such a situation?

Many participants in the meeting suggested developing collective responsibility of brigades and shifts for inadmissibility of drunkenness at work and in daily life and pointed out that it is necessary to use mass cultural and athletic-sanitary measures on a broader scale. Z. A. Galushchenko's proposal to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in stores of villages, which form a part of the Kozhanka Settlement Soviet, was welcomed with stormy ovation by the hall. Everyone voted for this proposal.

The meeting adopted a decision: the most persistent drunkards such as G. Tokarev, N. Nikolayeva, G. Dubina, O. Solomenny, V. Gushcha, and S. Chernyak will be sent for forced treatment. By a verdict of the people's court N. Tereshchenko was deprived of freedom for 3 years with confiscation of all property belonging to her. The sentence for N. Tereshchenko was set at 1.5 years of corrective labor at place of work with 20 percent of wages to be withheld for the state and confiscation of all property belonging to him.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEKISTAN INTRODUCES COMPULSORY ALCOHOL TREATMENT CENTERS

Tashkent SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO UZBEKISTANA No 4, Apr 86 (signed to press 20 Mar 86) pp 60-61

[Article by G. Kharabara, deputy chief medical officer for the organizational and methodological work of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Health clinical psychiatric hospital: "If We Undertake It Together"]

[Text] The health care of the Soviet people is related to a number of important state tasks. The urgency of questions connected with the prevention of drunkenness and alcoholism has noticeably increased during the present stage. This is primarily connected with the growth in the number of people who are suffering from this evil. In Uzbekistan alone, the number of those ill with chronic alcoholism and admitted to drug-treatment establishments has significantly grown during the past 15 years.

This has caused the need to expand the network of specialized medical establishments. The number of specialized drug-treatment dispensaries has grown in the republic. The number of doctors specializing in drug treatment has grown tenfold.

Qualitative changes in providing drug-treatment help to the population have also occurred in the republic during recent years: The forms and methods for discovering, registering and treating people, who abuse alcohol, are changing.

Anyone, who requests it, can receive drug-treatment help from us without a hitch. Whereas formerly those needing in-patient drug treatment could be treated only in a specialized establishment in their oblast, at the present time this help is not limited territorially and help can be provided by any drug-treatment institution irregardless of the place where the person requesting it lives.

The Ministry of Health has provided for a form of anonymous treatment of alcoholics in specialized offices existing in the drug-treatment dispensaries. A total of eight of these offices are operating at the present time.

It is planned to organize self-supporting drug-treatment offices in all oblasts during the current year to provide preventive help in the anonymous treatment

of persons who abuse alcohol and suffer from alcoholism. One of these offices has been established in Tashkent at a self-supporting polyclinic.

This form of providing medical care insures the complete secrecy of the treatment. A patient in the anonymous office need not reveal data about himself and can receive a full-value course of anti-alcohol and other (as indicated) treatment without any documents.

Many problems have arisen when resolving questions concerning the treatment of people ill with chronic alcoholism who have attendant illnesses, especially tuberculosis, which prevents sending them to the treatment and work dispensaries within the MVD system. At the present time, a drug-treatment department has been established in Samarkand Oblast for the compulsory treatment of these sick people. According to the type of treatment and work dispensaries, this is insured by guarding them with internal affairs organs. Such dispensaries will also be established in other oblasts in the republic.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Health and its local bodies are reorganizing the activity of all doctors in the general medical network, especially district therapists and pediatricists, shop doctors and doctors in juvenile offices and maternity consultation clinics, to carry out measures to prevent drunkenness and alcoholism, conduct anti-alcohol propaganda, form a sober way of life, detect earlier people who use alcoholic beverages, and send them to drug-treatment institutions for active observation and treatment. Additions have been made to the statute on the activity of doctor specialists in the sections on combatting drunkenness and alcoholism.

Coupled with this, the condition of drug treatment help still remains unsatisfactory in several oblasts, especially in the village. The Ministry of Health tasks for organizing inter-rayon drug-treatment dispensaries in the rural areas of Kashka-Darya, Namangan, Samarkand, Fergana, and Surkhan-Darya oblasts are not being fulfilled because of the absence of a material technical base. Self-supporting drug-treatment offices for providing preventive medical help and anonymous treatment have not been organized in Andizhan, Kashka-Darya, Namangan, Samarkand, and Tashkent oblasts despite the fact that an order has been given here to organize them. Questions concerning the organization of oblast drug-treatment dispensaries in Tashkent and Navoi oblasts have still not been resolved for the very same reason. Approximately 90 percent of the drug-treatment offices in the rural rayons do not have separate premises for conducting conventional reflex therapeutics. In connection with the absence of premises, there is no opportunity to equip offices with modern diagnostic equipment. It is necessary to point out that because of the poor suitability of the buildings allocated for the drug-treatment institutions and because of their smallness and congestion, the discussions of the medical personnel with drug addicts and their relatives have little effect and the trust and frankness of the patients are lost. This leads to a lowering of the level of diagnostics and the quality of treating the sick people.

The directors of industrial enterprises, in which drug-treatment departments have been established, often demonstrate insufficient attention toward these

institutions. For example, the following was ascertained in the Yangiyerskiy Drainage Pipe Plant. The directors of the enterprise were not interested in the work of the drug-treatment department and did not consider it necessary to pay attention to this work and allocate resources. The department itself is located in small unsuitable premises. Conditions have not been created for the sick people, there is no cloak-room, and work clothing is located in chambers. The heating system often does not work and home-made electric heaters have been placed in the chambers. The linens of the sick people have not been changed for a long time because of intermittent washing. The drug-treatment departments have no sewerage or showers. The doctor is often compelled to release the sick people to wash at home. This sometimes leads to a stoppage in the treatment. There is nowhere for the sick people to spend their leisure. This also makes treatment more difficult.

Conditions have not been created for the medical personnel. The driver, who services the department, has not been paid for five months. Eight doctors have already taken turns in this department since 1976.

In accordance with the existing statute, drug addicts must be involved in work at subordinate enterprises with a 40 percent deduction from their pay for the health care organs. Unfortunately, the directors of the drug-treatment institutions often manage to conclude standard contracts with the industrial enterprise directors with great difficulty. Even when the contract is signed, they do not always manage to achieve efficiency in its use.

The administrations of many enterprises consider it burdensome upon themselves to take steps to provide sick people with motor transport, food and qualified personnel, without understanding the enormous importance of this important task.

Along with this, I would like to point out that definite positive experience in business-like cooperation between industrial enterprises and the drug-treatment institutions has been acquired in the republic. For example, the drug-treatment departments in the Tashkent Aviation Production Association imeni Chkalov and in the Irmash Plant (city of Andizhan) have provided a good economic effect for a number of years. Sick people, who are suffering from chronic alcoholism, undergo treatment without a break from production and are being cured and becoming full-value citizens of our country.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

REASONS FOR GROWING NUMBER OF IDLE YOUTHS PROBED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by V. Komov, IZVESTIYA special correspondent, Lipetsk: "Attention Toward Youth"]

[Text] More than 350 students were dismissed from the Lipetsk Polytechnical Institute during the last school year. Essentially, this represented an entire class. The fact is very alarming and the oblast council's ispolkom could not let it pass.

During an ispolkom meeting, a representative of the VUZ tried to convince them that what had happened was not typical of the institute and that a great deal of indoctrinational work is performed here with the students. The deputies, however, came to a different conclusion when they had analyzed the state of affairs.

In letters and during meetings with the deputies, the voters expressed concern that the number of teen-agers, who do not work and do not study, has grown in the oblast and that there are quite a few professional and technical school pupils and students among law breakers. It was also no secret that parasite and consumer attitudes are strong in a portion of the youth and that the range of spiritual interest is a narrow one.

The ispolkom and permanent commissions of the council created a working group to study the reasons for these phenomena and to prepare a proposal for measures to improve the indoctrination of youth and to maintain a healthy way of life. M. Kuznetsova, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and a kolkhoz brigade leader; R. Ledova, oblast council deputy and crane operator; A. Kondakova, oblast council deputy and a milkmaid; P. Gugin, city council deputy and metalworker; I. Ryzhkova, a teacher; V. Gostev, an electrician; and others joined the working group.

It was ascertained, for example, that indoctrinational work is conducted in many schools and VUZ in the oblast center as they say -- from bell to bell. After classes the youth are left to their own resources. Difficult teen-agers are not very eagerly accepted into the various circles and sports sections. The lists of bad families (these lists also exist in each preventive inspection council and in the juvenile affairs inspection offices) often serve only as a

bookkeeping measure and not for working with teen-agers. There is quite a bit of formalism in the activity of the juvenile affairs commission of the Lipetsk gorispolkom. Things are no better in other cities -- Yelets, Gryazi and Chaplygin.

Cases of the purest indifference by individual farm directors toward young specialists are also being cited in the ispolkom. Here are several of them. The Chekalin brothers from Usmanskiy Rayon received the specialty of tractor operators-machinists, but they were not sent to work in their trade. N. Chaykina, a graduate of a professional and technical school from Yeletskiy Rayon and having an electrician's diploma, was assigned as a -- veterinary hospital attendant.

Unfortunately, these cases -- and they are not isolated ones -- were not given the necessary evaluation in a timely fashion. Little attention was paid to the useful experiences from working with youth. The example of the collectives in the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine and the Svobodnyy Sokol Plant, where the family and school cooperation councils operate actively; tutoring is well organized; and the youth's leisure is organized in a wise and interesting manner, was not exploited.

Several local councils have tried to keep aloof from solving youth problems. For example, questions concerning the ideological and moral indoctrination of youth have not been examined for two-three years in the Pravoberezhniy and Sovetskiy rayons of the city of Lipetsk.

Because of the serious shortcomings in the organization of indoctrinational work in the schools, the oblast council ispolkom dismissed V. Bayrachniy, the deputy manager of the oblast public education department, from his position and sternly warned administration directors: V. Potatov-- public catering; V. Gurov-- culture; and V. Valuykin-- deputy chief of the professional and technical education administration. Yu. Zheleznov, the polytechnical institute rector, was singled out for the poor indoctrinational work among the students.

The ispolkom's decision was discussed in work collectives, educational institutions, meetings with parents, and rural gatherings. Attention toward the work of technical and sports circles, youth cafes and discotheques was strengthened. The Dialog discussion club was organized for senior classmen. Along with the Komsomol obkom, the ispolkom is resolving the question of constructing a youth housing complex.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

YOUTH GANGS BATTLE ON STREETS OF DZERZHINSK CITY

Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 16, 23 May 86 p 16-17

[Article by Georgiy Dolgov and Natalya Meremkulova , Dzerzhinsk, Gorkiy Oblast:
"Evening in Dzershinsk City"]

[Text] The discothèque at the Chemistry Workers' Palace of Culture closed about 9 o'clock in the evening. The dancers were leaving to go on their way. It was then that Kuritsin, Lebedev, Zigareva, and Trusova went up to the palace. They stood around at the door. Some one said there was a fight, but the militia broke it up. The young people from the palace crowded around. A militia car was standing at the entrance. One of the last to leave the dance hall was Sukhov who then joined his four friends. Together they went down Lenin Prospect. Still in the square at the palace, Sukhov noticed some fellows and said: "Now they'll run." And that's the way it turned out. They didn't make it to building No. 56. The group of teenagers who live on Pravda Street caught up to them. They had sticks in their hands.

Kuritsin was the first to get it. A blow to the shoulder with a stick and a fist to his face. Zigareva was struck several times. Lebedev was beaten. Sukhov jumped onto the roadway and made a run for it. Sticks were thrown at him and he was hit in the face. He received several more blows to the head, and then Sukhov fell. While down on the ground he was kicked, beaten with sticks, and hit with a rock on the head and stomach. Then the attackers ran off. Sukhov remained lying on the road. A bus stopped nearby, then came a militia car. A "First Aid" ambulance brought him to a hospital. The diagnosis prepared by the physicians ran this way: "Open multiple fracture of the cranium with brain contusion and injury and subdural hemorrhage." A poor diagnosis. Even people far removed from medicine understand that much.

And nothing more unusual happened that day in the city. A usual fight, a usual evening.

Perhaps this event would not have warranted much attention were it not for one circumstance. Just about a year ago there was an article in LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA entitled "What Is Happening in Dzerzhinsk?" The article discussed the interminable, senseless, and cruel teenager fights that have been taking place in the city. One should admit that the

newspaper article did not go unnoticed. It provoked animated responses from readers and personnel from various institutions and organizations that are directly concerned with the way teenagers spend their time, their upbringing, and their behavior in the streets.

Deputy Chairman of the Gorkiy Oblispolkom V. A. Karpochev informed the editors of the newspaper that through a decision of the Dzerzhinsk Gorispolkom and a directive of the oblispolkom Administration of Internal Affairs, the oblast administration of vocational-technical education, and the national education department of the oblispolkom, supplemental measures have been outlined for the prevention of crime among teenagers, juveniles, and young people in Dzerzhinsk.

Procurator of Gorkiy Oblast and Grade 3 Justice Counselor G. N. Fedorychev has also informed the editors about measures that are being taken by the Procurator's office. In particular, he wrote: "Comprehensive measures have been worked out and are being implemented for the purpose of preventing youth group fights in the city of Dzerzhinsk, for providing leisure time activities, and for intensifying crime prevention work."

A series of measures designed to intensify crime prevention among juvenile delinquents and young people in Dzerzhinsk was also worked out by organs of the Internal Affairs Administration. The editors was informed about this by Chief of the Internal Affairs Administration of the Gorkiy Oblispolkom V. K. Pankin.

The facts that were presented in the article "What Is Happening in Dzerzhinsk?" were verified on the spot by associates of the USSR MVD. The editors were informed about this by Deputy Chief of the Main Administration for Criminal Investigation of the USSR MVD N. P. Khromov. On its part, the Ministry also outlined measures which were to have facilitated an improvement and normalization of the situation that had evolved in the city.

A detailed response to the article was sent by Secretary of the Komsomol Gorkiy Obkom G. Suvorov. As one might expect, the Komsomol outlined more measures than everyone else. The enumeration of those measures almost took up an entire type-written page. One should add that all of the responses, without exception, also reported the various punishments suffered by the guilty responsible persons (LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA, Nos. 34, 37, 1985).

The self-critical, responsible, and constructive responses received by the editors from the official organizations and institutions made a serious impression. It seemed that the newspaper's article brought powerful forces to life and that the result of the measures implemented in the city would finally put things in order.

Unfortunately, it seems that there was an apparent gap between the deeds outlined on paper in the offices of responsible officials and the actual specific work that was being done on the streets of Dzerzhinsk. Both processes have been evolving by their own rules without making any kind of mutual contact. Papers filled with substantial content, numbers, and reports continued to live out their life, and the city streets continued to live in their own way, filled with fear, alarm, and tears.

Sukhov was beaten up last fall when all of the outlined measures were conceptually fully implemented. And if this were the only incidence, perhaps there really wouldn't be any point to bring up the subject. One cannot achieve ideal success in the space of a few months. Well, perhaps not complete success, but even some kind of result should be possible and probable.

Here, everything depends on the one's view of the situation. The art of compiling reports apparently consists of the ability to select the situation. If one wishes, one can characterize the present-day situation in the following manner: "There have been no murders among the teenagers in the last few months. There have been a few fights that are merely consequences of some minor omissions that are being presently remedied." And all of this conforms to reality. There have in fact been no murders. And the fights are consequences of minor oversights. But it would be more correct to say that the fights are a consequence of the fact that there has not been any kind of active work undertaken among the teenagers, and that none is being undertaken now.

In any event, this is demonstrated by the facts. And not the facts on paper, but simply the street and courtyard facts, as they might be conveniently termed. Here are just a few of them. In October of last year a group of teenagers, without any pretext or reason, beat up fellow teenagers Lobov and Dolmatov simply because they happen to live on Mayakovskiy Street.

In November, another group beat up the teenager Kolov for the same reason: He didn't live on that street. In the same autumn, a certain Vadim Kazakov, born in 1969, together with his friend Dmitriy Pichugin, while considerably inebriated, attempted to rob the teenager Ogurtsov before the very eyes of the passengers on a bus. The worker Grachev intervened and brought the robbers to the militia, although he caught quite a bit from them himself.

Incidentally, there is one item in this business that requires special attention. The indictment against Kazakov and Pichugin was heard at the Palace of Culture in the settlement of Reshetikha where the accused lived in an open court session. Invited to the hearing were students of GPTU (Gorkiy Vocational-Technical School)-33 and School No 42 where the defendants were students. Also in attendance were many inhabitants of the settlement.

"And how shameful it was to open the hearing one hour and twenty minutes late," writes People's Judge Nikolayeva in a separate decision, "because the militia, as usual, were late in delivering the arrested persons." That day this was the only hearing in Dzerzhinsk and it was surely possible to take the organization of an assizes session more seriously.

"Unfortunately," the People's Judge writes further, "the staff of the Dzerzhinsk Internal Affairs Administration has developed the bad practice of disregarding the court's need to have the arrested persons presented on time. Consequently each hearing is delayed. One could cite many such examples, but let us limit ourselves to one other. The case of Krivdin et al was heard on December 25 1985 at the SPGTU-33. Pupils from several schools were present at the hearing. The session was scheduled for 2:00 p.m. but the defendants were not brought in until 3:00 p.m."

There is obviously no point to comment upon this separate decision. One need only recall that the conduct of open assizes sessions was also one of the outlined measures. They nevertheless were held, and reprimands were probably issued for them. But the effect of such sessions was significantly reduced by the "efforts" of the personnel at the Dzerzhinsk Internal Affairs Administration.

By the way, the benefits from the other measures, in a similar fashion, were about of the same value. It is difficult to say where and how they were undertaken. It is much simpler to talk about the fights that were taking place with undiminished fervor. In December the teenager Chudin was beaten up at a bus stop by the drunkards Appolonov and Chlenov. In January of this year there was another teenager fight in the settlement of Sverdlov. Unfortunately, one could go on for some time with similar examples. There are many of them. And these are merely the ones who were seen by the militia, detained, and convicted for the crime committed. But we cannot be sure that the participants of all the fights were punished. In any case, their numbers are probably more than those indicated in the reports of assizes sessions that are kept in the archival files today. And all of those fights occurred, as one can so easily observe, at the very same time that, judging from the letters previously received by the editors, specific measures were being implemented to prevent crime among juveniles and young people.

Moreover, there have been recent qualitative changes in the nature of the teenager fights in Dzerzhinsk. Whereas previously we had occasion to talk about the involvement of boys only, today we have the serious problem of the active and direct participation of girls in those fights as well. The wave of cruelty has now also taken over the weaker human sex, as it was once called. One can talk about weakness only in the sense that the girls have not been able to withstand the element of violence that reigns on the city streets and into which they have been drawn. Incidentally, without justifying this, one can somehow understand how this happened. If one is forced to live in this kind of atmosphere year after year, and nothing in it changes and no one wishes to do anything about it, then one must adapt to it. There is no choice. It is another matter that the process of

adapting to the environment in the teenager years is not always a positive one. It can also become a negative development.

A sextet of girls, quite young, sixteen years of age, were walking along the city one evening. They unexpectedly met their friend P. They led her behind a building of a music school and beat her. Moreover, they beat her tauntingly. They forced her to kneel and utter words that were profane for P. When she tried to get up from the ground, she was hit in the face and kicked. They spat at her and threw pieces of apple at her. The teenager K. was treated in approximately the same way by another group of "nice" girls. Only they went farther. They not only beat her, but robbed her as well. Her gold-filled earrings were taken right on the site of the beating, and later they appeared at her home and took her trousers, skirt, sweater...

One could also go on with more of these examples. Only, one doesn't want to. So, it is quite clear that no significant changes for the better took place in Dzerzhinsk during the past year. There was even somewhat of a deterioration. Girls have taken part in infringements of the law. One cannot be sure that this process will not go further and spread, like a cancerous tumor, to yet another social group of inhabitants.

One would think that there are several reasons underlying the events taking place in Dzerzhinsk. The principal cause is the purely formal, uninterested attitude shown to the problem of teenagers in the city. It is apparent that something is probably being done within the framework of official instructions and directives, but not much more. Besides, in a number of cases the execution of duties also leaves much to be desired.

At the beginning of this year the Dzerzhinsk Municipal People's Court sentenced M. B. Kavinov and F. F. Andronov to three years of imprisonment for beating up a group of juveniles. This incident which, alas, has become an everyday event in the city, would not have warranted any particular attention were it not for one circumstance. Kavinov was released from the site of his incarceration just two weeks before the commission of the crime. Andronov arrived from a special school somewhat earlier. It would seem that the militia personnel should have paid more attention to such fellows. This did not happen. The only action taken was limited to formal discussions. Andronov tramped around, drank, and the militia talked to him. After these conversations, he got drunk with Kavinov and went to the Rodina cinema theater. There they beat up fellows who didn't even have 20 kopecks on them, after which they took off again for the settlement. What can one say here about the effectiveness of preventive measures?

One gets the impression that this very concept is interpreted in Dzerzhinsk in a somewhat unique manner. In an article which appeared at the end of last year in a city newspaper, Chief of the city's Internal Affairs Administration G. N. Khrushchev described how militia associates succeeded in preventing a fight between pupils of two schools. After getting the alarm, they quickly arrived at the site of the occurrence, snatched away

the sticks and rocks which had already been raised over the pupils' heads. It turned out that this an example of crime prevention. Perhaps this is so, for once a fight did not take place. On the other hand, it has always been considered that the most effective means of preventing crime is to eliminate its underlying cause. But G. N. Khrushchev says nothing about causes.

But the causes are still there. As before, there are still mutually hostile groups of youngsters in the city. Is this perhaps not yet known to the militia, the Komsomol gorkom, the city Soviet of People's Deputies, and the education and vocational-technical education authorities? In that case we can help the personnel of those institutions by naming the groups and pointing out the places where they get together and where one can talk to the members of those groups:

"Novopravdins"-- This group consists of fellows residing on Pravda Street. Incidentally, they were the ones who beat up Sukhov.

"Kolkhozniks" -- This is name taken by those who live in Building No. 49 on Lenin Prospect. It is a large multi-apartment building and it is called the "kolkhoz" in the city. Hence the group's name. The group hangs out in the building's two archways and at the haberdashery shop.

"Wrestlers" -- Fellows from Mayakovskiy and Butlerov streets. Many of them are taking judo lessons, from which fact their name is derived. Their place of assembly is the bakery on Mayakovskiy Street and the glass packaging receiving point on Butlerov Street.

"Octobrists" -- Juveniles from Oktyabrskaya Street. They hang out at the dairy store.

"Pigeon-Hawks" -- They live on Chemists Prospect and gather at a pigeon loft built in one of the courtyards.

There is still another group called "Mendeleevka", and another "Tereshkova", etc. One could continue this list for some time. The identification of these groups and their "stationing" areas is not that complicated. Only a minimum of effort is required. The desire to do so, true enough, is essential.

In continuing this conversation, it would probably be worthwhile to say something about the groups of youngsters themselves. Perhaps information from a newspaper will reach more quickly those associates of the organizations and institutions who, because of their official duties, must not only have that information available, but must make active use of it in their work. So, this is the story. The groups are not at all spontaneous gatherings of youngsters. They have an internal structure. They are divided into three age groups: The "middlings", aged 17 - 18 years, the "minors", aged 16 - 17 years, and the "microminors", aged 15 - 16 years. The groups have their own rules and procedures. The older ones command the

younger ones. Offenses are severely punishable. The principal instrument of administration and maintenance of discipline is the fist.

The groups have their own leaders and instigators. These usually are the boys who are the strongest, most brutal, and most cunning. To become acquainted with them also does not present much difficulty. They are people who are well known on their block and on their street. It is another matter that it is not always convenient to communicate with them. For example, Aleksey Aladin played a notable role in one of the groups. However, it was really difficult to undertake any kind of educational measures for him. His daddy, Viktor Petrovich, worked as First Deputy Chief of the Dzerzhinsk Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, and apparently was actively implementing the measures that had been outlined for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In any case, the reference which he presented to the court, where for some reason he was legally representing his own son who had already reached his majority, described Aleksey as a honorable person. This may be so, but that's not the point.

Aleksey Aladin had been indicted of instigating and organizing a fight during which the teenager Sukhov was severely beaten. An investigation whose findings were confirmed by the testimony of many witnesses established that prior to the opening of the disothèque, Aladin and his friend Ustin gathered in the boys' lavatory and beat up boys from their own group while coercing them to take a more active part in the gang fights. And Aladin, for example, himself admitted that he hit Stepanov in the face because he wasn't fighting well, and that he hit Konkin because the latter ostensibly said that it was time to quit collecting funeral money. Then Aladin named several other teenagers whom he coerced to fight by force of fist.

This very fact should alarm the staff of the appropriate authorities of Dzerzhinsk. It tells a lot. First of all, it indicates that the clashes between the hostile groups do not occur spontaneously and not from case to case, but rather those clashes are the goal and purpose of their existence. And the spirit of violence and brutality that reigns in the juvenile groups that is inculcated by their leaders must also be a cause for alarm. After all, Aladin and Ustin did not appear out of thin air per se. They merely acted in accordance with the "law and order" that had been established among the youngsters. Here are the probably causes of juvenile delinquency that must be liquidated.

Attempts are being made to get rid of those causes, only in a somewhat peculiar manner. As if there had been no incitement to violence and that Aladin, the junior was innocent of such action. The victims at the hearing which was being held by the People's Court of the Avtozavodskiy Rayon of Gorkiy, rejected their previous testimony. Then there appeared a complaint which was written by some unknown person, but which was signed by all anyway. The complaint stated that their testimony was submitted under pressure of the investigator who beat them and frightened them in all kinds of ways. And now Aleksey Aladin himself declares that he hit Stepanov in

the lavatory because he was behaving badly at the discothèque. And that he hit Konkin because he refused to give funeral money for their mutual friend Izmaylov. True, Izmaylov drowned in the summer, but the case occurred in the fall. What kind of funeral was there... But that is incidental. And in general, as Aladin writes, "I am not an advocate of conflict because I was educated since my childhood by my father and the school." In general, he tried to prevent the fight all evening, but it started in spite of his efforts. And he was taken to the militia. No one recalls anything about Sukhov. He has been crippled -- well, all right. Focused at the center of attention is Aladin, Jr. and his role in the organization of the fight. True, the Avtozavodskiy Rayon court made a concise statement on this point after having qualified the changed testimony of the victims as an attempt to shield the accused. And the court did pass a sentence. But the troubles have not subsided...

All of this strange. Perhaps the amount of energy spent on this case and on the establishment of genuine order in Dzerzhinsk would not be necessary for the elimination of the consequences of the disorder still reigning there. It exists and has remained. In spite of all the outlined measures. Neither the internal affairs organs could cope with the malicious hooliganism among the juveniles and young people, nor could the Komsomol nor the city Soviet of People's Deputies. Probably much could be done by the labor collectives if parents would take more responsibility for the upbringing and behavior of their children. It is somehow an absurd situation. If a person makes a component of a machine poorly, he is punished for it and is forced to correct the defect. But if he brings his own child up poorly, no one is bothered by it, as if it were a personal matter for each person. Is it so that character, world outlook, and habits cannot be corrected, like a defective part. And this is not at all a personal matter. Today's youngsters are the future of Dzerzhinsk. What kind of future will that be, if it stems from the present-day city? What will become of these youngsters for whom cruelty has become normal behavior?

Our country is now undergoing a complex and crucial period of reconstruction. We are struggling to establish order in industry, in the families, in the streets and squares of our cities. This process has not yet affected Dzerzhinsk in a genuine manner. Here much is proceeding without change.

6289

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REGIONAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA ON PROBLEMS OF BLACK SEA ECOLOGY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 p 6

[Interview with corresponding member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Yuvenaliy Petrovich Zaytsev by V. Loshak under the "IZVESTIYA Interview" rubric: "Together We Will Help the Sea"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The Black Sea. Most of us, when it comes to mind, think of sensational beaches, sun-warmed sand, the whisper of the surf...The sea seems tranquil only to the uninitiated. In fact, it too knows suffering -- from inattention, carelessness and disrespect for its laws. The greater the number of people who sail its waters, relax on its shores and work in enterprises on its coast, the more complex the problems of the sea become.

What sort of problems are these? How should all those who work on the sea and relax on its shore contribute to their solution? We talked about this with department director of the Biology of Southern Seas Institute and corresponding member of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences Yuvenaliy Petrovich Zaytsev.

[Zaytsev] The specific characteristics of the Black Sea's geographical circumstances have given birth to a rather complicated situation in recent years. Look at the map. The water basin of our sea is located hundreds, even thousands of kilometers from its shores. From near Munich and Smolensk, from the mountains of Slovakia and Turkey, rivers and streams transport thousands of different substances to the Black Sea. A large portion of these are organic substances.

As is known, for approximately each 0.4 square meters of dry land area, there is, worldwide, a square meter of water. And one meter of our water surface alone collects "tribute" from five meters of the earth's surface. And what a surface! The valleys of the Dnestr, the Danube and the Dnepr -- all of which are areas of active agriculture.

The situation is complicated by the fact that everything which arrives at the Black Sea is mixed at the 200-meter surface stratum. There is almost no

exchange with the world oceans: the Bosphorus is too narrow.

[IZVESTIYA] Even someone who has not been to the Black Sea for several years is able to notice the increased number of jellyfish near the shore and also that, not infrequently, the water turns now brown, now bright green.

[Zaytsev] Among hydrobiologists the notion of the ecological "good old days" is now popular. And so they were, about 20 years ago. Then, for instance, three million plankton cells could be counted in a liter of Black Sea water; now there are 200-300 million, while biomass in a ton of water has grown from 50 grams to 500-800. This is an excellent food base for jellyfish. There are now approximately 50 million tons of jellyfish in the Black Sea, while there used to be not more than a million. Concerning florescence changes in the water, these relate to active flourishing of algae.

[IZVESTIYA] At the Black Sea in the summertime, I have had occasion to see how a fish suddenly begins to fling itself onto the shore. In the morning, the surf line is strewn with bullheads and gloss; even flounder are encountered. The impression is that the fish, having come close to the shore, have nothing to breathe.

[Zaytsev] Moreover, if you paid attention, you noticed that the water had an unusual odor of some sort. Around there they say: "The hydrogen sulfide has arrived". All this is a consequence of the sea being oversaturated with algae. Settling on the bottom, they begin to decompose and, in the process of oxidizing, require large quantities of oxygen. It is precisely at such times that the inhabitants of the sea do not have enough oxygen. Because of this, in the northwest part of the Black Sea, there are almost no crabs left and more than half the shrimp and flounder are gone.

[IZVESTIYA] So, with time, the Black Sea could lose its significance for the fishing industry altogether!

[Zaytsev] There are several coastal nations involved and the mistakes of some of them have an effect on the shorelines of all the others. Thus, for instance, the Black Sea mackerel, whose breeding grounds are to be found in the Sea of Marmara, have disappeared from the Printsev Islands.

I don't think it does much good to simply be dejected about what has happened. We need to find a solution! There has been a lot of talk about mariculture in recent years. Up until now however, this talk has been mainly about the investment of funds in this. We have conducted an experiment which involved broad participation by both scientific and production workers: two academic institutes, representatives of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin (VASKhNIL), fish breeders and two fishing enterprises took part in setting up a mussel farm. Mussels are the sanitation workers of the sea and, for them, an increase in algae content and the like becomes a banquet. It is necessary only that the molluscs grow in the same water layer where all this is in abundance. The first tons of paste have been manufactured from these mussels and the demand among poultry, livestock and game raisers has been enormous. The technology which we are developing will make it possible to produce a harvest of 500 tons per hectare of mussel plantation.

[IZVESTIYA] So, in this way, the interests of the economy and of ecology close ranks. The more the mussels, the better the food base and the cleaner the water.

[Zaytsev] Absolutely. A hectare of mussel plantation can clean up more than 5 cubic kilometers of sea water. For purposes of comparison, this is equal to two-thirds of the flow of the Dnestr.

[IZVESTIYA] Well, in light of these extravagant figures and problems, it would seem that the modest numbers using the shore for recreation cannot substantially disturb the sea!

[Zaytsev] If taken singly. But at any one time during the summer there are about 16 million organized holiday-makers alone in the Black Sea countries. The completely "peaceful" resort visitor has become a basic factor exerting a negative influence on the beach areas of the sea. And on the Soviet coast these areas are constantly expanding and have now reached a length of not less than a thousand kilometers. Sea life reacts with extreme sensitivity to the appearance of a person in the water. To say nothing about noise, garbage and the collection of souvenirs from the sea.

[IZVESTIYA] I once had occasion to visit the nationally-protected islands in the Danube delta. The sea is returning surprising gifts to man: Hair curlers, plastic bags and containers, sneakers.

[Zaytsev] You know, polyethelene plastics are extraordinarily durable. One summer during an expedition on a scientific research vessel, we counted 850 million pieces and fragments of this material. It is by no means inoffensive. Sheet plastic can become a screen which blocks out the sunlight. Instances are known when plastic sheeting has gotten into and blocked the respiratory channels of whales and dolphins, resulting in the death of these animals.

People can frequently be seen doing their wash right on the beach. They may not be aware that the synthetic products, which make washing so much easier, continue to be fatal to gray mullet and other fish when diluted in sea water.

[IZVESTIYA] These are, of course, individual facts. But they rest upon an extremely serious problem of ecological illiteracy.

[Zaytsev] Unfortunately, now and then, even those who, in the performance of their professional duties should be competent in questions concerning relationships with nature, do not have this knowledge. I will not forget how a local fish inspection office once reported to a superior level that fish were unable to obtain sufficient food as a result of increased hydrogen sulfide. Their superiors immediately telegraphed back: End the underfeeding! Do we not too often try to achieve ecological well-being by issuing directives in cases when an entire complex of measures is necessary?

[IZVESTIYA] Even at the beach, where everyone knows that it is not allowed to swim outside the buoys, to disturb public order, and to litter, apparently nobody knows how we must relate to the sea.

[Zaytsev] It not permitted to turn over stones; it is not permitted to kill jellyfish simply because they get in our way...There are many other very simple rules! Why don't local soviets combine them into a single code and then pass generally obligatory decisions concerning them? And, of course, see that they are carried out.

[IZVESTIYA] The well-being of the Black Sea, as you have already said, is the concern not only of one country. How can we successfully cooperate in this regard?

[Zaytsev] Joint expeditions, the exchange of the results of scientific research with the CEMA member countries, joint biological forecasts. However, the more critical the problems become, the closer the cooperation they demand. One thing is now clear: Nobody will save the sea on his own.

13032

CSO: 1800/338

REGIONAL ISSUES

CITIZENS QUESTION BSSR MINISTER ON CONSUMER GOODS DEFICITS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 pp 1,2

[Article by Yu. Ivanov and I. Seredich: "Consumer Talk: Sovetskaya Belorussia Readers Converse with BSSR Minister of Light Industry Lev Nikolayevich Nagibovich", published under the rubric BRINGING THE PEOPLE JOY.]

[Text] The readers had known about this long-distance meeting for some time. And, it is felt, they were prepared for it. As soon as the hands of the clock approached eleven, three telephones located in one of the editing rooms started to jump.

"Hello, Sovetskaya Belorussia? This is Svetlana Ivanovna Naumovich calling. I would like to speak to the minister of light industry..."

The dialogue began between the readers of our newspaper and Lev Nikolayevich Nagibovich and his assistants -- Deputy Minister Vladimir Afanasyevich Garbarenko and Zinaida Vasilyevna Valekha, Quality and Delivery Department Chief Zinaida Petrovna Nadina, and knitting industry Department Production Chief Yuriy Ivanovich Boldyrev.

"Tell me, why is there no girls' footwear size 20-21 for sale in stores? Maybe because it is out of season? But our family thinks about purchases beforehand. I am thinking specifically about Mogilev factory footwear..."

"Indeed, this is a period between seasons. However, children's summer footwear is already coming off the production lines. It is being made not only by the Mogilev people, but also by Luch."

"Luch has started to produce fairly good children's footwear, but as far as size 20 is concerned..."

"Since you live in Minsk, stop in our product outlet on Kirov Street and fill out an order. When the required size footwear is received, you will be notified."

Editors' Summary: The first question brings up the first problem. Although light industry enterprises have switched over to producing summer footwear, it has not yet reached the customer. Why? This problem requires much thought

by the republic Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Trade.

"Lev Nikolayevich, this is Minsk Motor Vehicle Plant worker Anatoliy Moiseyevich Rylkov. I am of the opinion that sufficient footwear for adults is being produced, but its quality leaves something to be desired. What is keeping you from making footwear in smaller amounts but of better quality?"

"We cannot make less -- there is still a footwear shortage. If we were to follow your first bit of advice, we would create an artificial shortage. But your remarks about quality are pertinent and timely. In the very near future we will start to produce footwear of improved quality. Much has already been done in this regard, and much remains to be done. This is the purpose of the Kachestvo special program developed by the ministry."

"Maybe the situation will change in the future, but for the present we have nothing against buying imported footwear..."

"To gain your trust completely, let me add that this is the purpose of reconstructing Vitebsk factory Krasnyy Oktyabr, where production lines for new and beautiful footwear will be set up. Equipment which meets the requirements of scientific and technical progress has been set up in shops of the Lida Shoe Factory [Lidskaya obuvnaya fabrika]. Its sneakers are already liked by the most demanding customers. The situation will change radically when a tannery is put into operation in Gatovo, near Minsk. I must say that firms which are famous for their products will participate in its erection. Even this year we are replacing 90% of the styles."

"Comrade Minister, you are talking about 'future' possibilities. But let us discuss the present, specifically the Minsk Shoe Factory 'Luch'."

"Concerning this enterprise, both the customers and we had and still have some justifiable complaints about its products. But there are changes for the better. In Luch the decision has been made to improve the consumer qualities of footwear products and enlarge the selection available. Have you seen the athletic footwear for school children? It is comfortable, beautiful and practical. I think that any fashion-conscious woman will like the open shoes to be produced shortly in the association. The same may be said about the high-top shoes without lining for young people, the injection-molded footwear for children..."

"I am glad that you have good intentions. Tell me: Are you bothered by the infamous stress on production volume?"

"Yes, indeed. This problem, Anatoliy Moiseyevich, is under discussion at the highest levels. I believe that a proper decision will be made."

"Pardon me, Lev Nikolayevich, for throwing so many questions at you. I am a political information officer and propagandist in my collective. I often have occasion to discuss product quality with the workers."

He replaced the telephone receiver on the cradle. But another telephone "spoke up". Lev Nikolayevich heard the Mogilev subscriber out and explained:

"The electronic watch and Slava alarm clock are not produced by us and are not repaired by us, Olga Petrovna."

"Then let us talk about clothing," said the nonplused caller. "Our silk fabric combine makes a large variety of materials. However, the quality of some of them, I venture to say, is worthless. Sometimes you make a dress out of a fabric, wash it, and find it unsuitable to wear, due to running colors."

"Your complaints are justified. However, there is hope, in that this year we will start to produce good fabrics. And the colors will be fast..."

Editors' Summary: We became interested in the kinds of new fabrics awaiting customers this year and in ensuing years. We wish to inform the readers that store counters in the near future will display original mixed fabrics consisting of cotton and polyester with water-repellant finish and fabrics of Angora wool with shadow stripe effect. Summer fabrics will include a new light wrinkle-resistant type; woolen fabrics will include one containing deep-pile Angora wool and a velour type.

"This is Raisa Vasilyevna Lebedeva calling from Vitebsk. I work as a printer in the silk fabric combine. I am interested in the problem of reconstruction of textile finishing production."

"There is nothing I can say to bring you joy at the present time, Raisa Vasilyevna. Reconstruction of weaving production is virtually completed in your enterprise. Finishing production is on the list. The ministry is making final plans for volume and time frames. We will let you know later about what will be done and when."

In looking over the record of telephone conversations and reading letters headed "Consumer Talks" received by the editor, we were struck by the fact that many questions were submitted by workers in enterprises which are directly subordinated to the BSSR Ministry of Light Industry. They bring to light serious problems which require detailed study for resolution. For this reason, we decided not to relate the content of the dialogues between the minister and workers of enterprises within his jurisdictional area, limiting ourselves to leaving the reminder that final replies are expected by Mogilev Tannery lathe operator Vasilyy Iosifovich Shakuro, Minsk Worsted Combine worker Viktor Mikhaylovich Marochkin, "Komintern" Gomel Production Sewing Association checker Tatyana Georgiyevna Belokhvostova, Gredno driver K. Tarazevich, and many others.

Ring, ring, ring...

"Minsk, Gomel is on the line."

"All right. Who is speaking?"

"Mariya Iosifovna Kazakova, librarian."

"What is on your mind?"

"A splendid department store has been built in Gomel, but unfortunately, it is not open, due reportedly to shortage of goods."

"I cannot believe that."

"It is easier for you to find out..."

"I will do that for sure; I will have a talk with the minister of trade today."

While preparing the account for publication, we determined the actual cause of delay in opening the department store in Gomel. As explained in the Ministry of Trade, equipment is being readied, personnel problems are being resolved and goods stocked.

On the line with the minister of light industry was Minsk Motor Vehicle Plant worker Ivan Novik.

"I take my shirt off in the evenings and it 'shoots'. When will we use fewer synthetic fabrics?"

"To answer your question, I first want to explain something. Synthetic fabric, or, as you call it, the 'shooting' clothing, is worn by the majority of inhabitants of this planet. Fabrics containing synthetic fibers possess superior consumer qualities: they wrinkle less and are stronger, longer-lasting and more practical. Everybody knows that! It would be irregular not to use them."

"Concerning the products made in our republic, I can say that we are attempting to keep down the quantity of synthetic additions, using them in reasonable limits, so to speak. A number of factories are producing natural fabrics."

Editors' Summary: It goes without saying that it is difficult in this day and age to discontinue the use of synthetics; there is no suitable replacement. At the same time, BSSR Ministry of Light Industry workers should listen to consumer opinion. While producing "shooting" fabrics, it is necessary to be concerned with satisfying the demand for products made of natural fabrics. The editors receive many letters from people complaining about their shortage. The deficit of products made of cotton fabrics is especially felt. This is confirmed by the following question put to the minister by telephone by Mogilev resident Z. Kondratkova.

"As a woman with her share of family concerns, I want to know when there will be a sufficiency of items made of calico, particularly dresses and men's shirts."

"The problem is continually being crossed off the agenda. We do have enough raw materials, I can say, but production capabilities are limited. Calico summer dresses are being made by the Polotsk factory, for example, but unfortunately, in insufficient amounts. New capacities will be put in operation in 1988, and then the commercial network will receive sufficient amounts of calico products."

As if by prearrangement with the previous caller, Tatyana Ivanovna Butkevich, a resident of Vitebsk, continued the conversation.

"We have here the Bogatyr store, which offers size 58 dresses and larger at 158 centimeters in height. You cannot find dresses for a height of 160-170 centimeters."

"We operate on the basis of orders provided by the trade. The problem apparently is not being approached properly in your city. I will task workers of our ministry on this score with the intent of working with the Ministry of Trade to resolve this problem."

"Do not forget colors. At times one is surprised at the lack of taste on the part of artists: the shades are either too pale or too loud. The styles are not entirely suitable, too."

The minister picked up another telephone receiver.

"I have an odd figure", Minsk resident Lyudmila Ivanovna Burkina stated frankly. "Size 56-58. I cannot find anything."

"Where have you tried to buy clothing for yourself?"

"At the Bogatyr, but the goods there are..."

"Have you tried a dressmaking shop?"

"It would have been better if I had not tried! I lost almost my entire leave last year trying to have a dress made in a shop. On top of it all, they ruined it..."

"We will try to help you; we will look at the selection available in the Bogatyr and consider your wishes and suggestions."

On that day the minister and his assistants fielded many questions from "angry" critics -- elderly people.

"I live in the neighborhood of Shevchenko Boulevard. A shoe store is located close by. No matter how many times I try at the store, I cannot buy the

shoes my mother needs. I am looking for soft shoes with a low top and flat full sole. The shoes offered are stiff and difficult to break in."

"You are right; our shoes are stiff. The problem will be solved when the new tannery will be put in operation."

An intercity ring resounded before the minister was able to replace the telephone receiver. On the line was Brest pensioner Mariya Ivanovna Bobrova, who asked the same question: Why is availability of shoes for the elderly so poor? Pensioner Elena Igo'evna Gavrilenko made the same complaint a little later.

Editors' Summary: The minister, his deputies and chiefs of departments participating in the consumer talk cited for the subscribers addresses of stores where orders can be placed for the shoes required, specified the styles to be replaced and provided other information. However, one got the feeling that although many subscribers were seemingly receptive to the explanations offered by the ministry workers, they did not receive the satisfaction they sought. The question remained open: Buying the shoes and clothes they need is not an easy task for the elderly. In the same city -- Minsk -- there are two specialty stores carrying goods for young people and none for people of the older generation. Nor are there any in any other city of the republic. We wrote these lines and the thought struck: Indeed, more should be done for the customer. But is he always right? How many complaints do stores receive from the same elderly people! They say that shoes are stiff, tight, and cannot be broken in. Store workers examine the shoes only to find that they are marked "Yu", which stands for "youth". Of course the cut is not as full and they are not designed for adults. This is something for many people to consider. We gain on the price (shoes for youth are cheaper) but lose in convenience.

Again ringing and ringing.

At times there were conversations taking place on the three lines.

There was some unexpected levity: "Was there no consumer talk?", asked a Minsk resident.

"Why not? We have been answering questions being asked by newspaper subscribers for more than one hour."

"But I am switching the television from channel to channel without seeing you."

"And you will not see him, since the minister is talking to newspaper subscribers, not television viewers..."

"Hello, Lev Nikolayevich! High-top shoes are marked with the code "N". I do not understand how they differ from shoes that are not so marked."

"You are mistaken. Goods marked with the code "N" reflect the current fashion. There is defective merchandise, of course, but cases of its occurrence are rare. If goods are not sold, they are returned to the enterprise. The guilty are punished verbally and materially. For example, the director of the cited Luch association has been deprived of a bonus a number of times. There has been a sharp increase, especially recently, in responsibility and demands made of managers and specialists in enterprises. This is dictated by both the requirements set for the branch by the economic experiment and by the direction determined by the 27th Party Congress."

"Comrade Minister, I have a question. Why not institute the practice of exchanging finished products manufactured by light industry enterprises of our republic for goods made in other regions of the country?"

"Our factories maintain liaison with many enterprises of other republics. The Association imeni Krupskaya, for example, buys up to 20 clothing styles annually from other regions; our House of Styles collaborates with style houses of Vilnyus and Riga. Concerning your suggestion relative to exchanging lots of ready-made goods, I must say that this comes under the purview of the Ministry of Trade."

Another caller was on the line.

"This is Gomel Hosiery Knitting Factory imeni 8th March adjustor Vyacheslav Grigoryevich Pozdnyakov. My wife works with me. She is a young specialist. Does this constitute an added benefit relative to obtaining living quarters?"

"We offer many benefits to young specialists. Included are those pertaining to resolving problems of living quarters. I must state that if your wife did not have living quarters at the time of her assignment in Gomel, the factory administration, in conformance with the law, was obligated to provide her with living quarters without regard for the waiting list upon her arrival at the place of her assignment."

"Lev Nikolayevich, tell me if the management of the Republic Computing Center of the ministry acted properly by designating me and other women with children age 8 and younger for agricultural work?"

"I will discuss it with your administration. It is necessary in each and every case to resolve the problem after considering both social and personal interests."

Once more three telephones "cut in" at the same time. The minister made a gesture of helplessness: Which one to answer?

"Pick up 32-24-02", said Zinaida Petrovna Nadina. "We will handle the other ones..."

"Hello, Lev Nikolayevich? Please answer this question: Why are toddler's

play suits so expensive? The prices of some other light industry goods are also high..."

"This question is both for me and for someone else. Well, in the first place, our ministry does not set prices; this is the function of the State Committee for Prices. In the second place, prices are not determined by only the production cost of a particular commodity. A multitude of other factors are taken into account. Certain goods, especially those intended for children and common items, are sold on the basis of pricing below their production cost. At the same time, the price of some types of goods must be set higher than the cost. Our enterprises are making some boots priced at 100 rubles and others at 40 rubles; some suits of clothes sell for 7 to 10 rubles while others go for 220."

A total of 180 minutes was spent in direct conversation between readers of our newspaper and BSSR Minister of Light Industry Lev Nikolayevich Nagibovich and his assistants. All three telephone lines were occupied for 180 minutes. Space limitations do not permit printing all the questions and answers of course. All the more since the consumer talk between the readers and guests of the newspaper took place not only via telephone but also by means of letters. In relating the dialogues to our readers, we pointed out that in cases where telephonic communication would be difficult, readers can write a letter beforehand. They will receive a reply either in writing or in the newspaper.

There was a stack of letters before us. They had all been read by the minister and other responsible workers of the ministry. A reply was prepared for each question. Since certain questions were asked several times both in the letters and by telephone, it remains for us to turn to topics not discussed above.

S. S. Martynova, chemical engineer: "I have read in the newspaper a number of times about the advanced experience of the Orsha Experimental Garment Factory [Orshanskaya eksperimentalnaya shveytnaya]. Using GDR colleagues as an example, here they replace the selection of children's clothing in the amount of 100%, with the enterprise assuming full responsibility for saleability. If a particular clothing lot is not sold out, it is returned to the factory, and the enterprise is obligated to replace the unsold goods with the same amount of popular and more fashionable merchandise. Why is the Orsha factory experience not applied to other light industry enterprises?"

"This is not exactly so. The Orsha experience was assimilated by a number of enterprises, including the Minsk Production Garment Association "Komsomol", the Mozyr Garment Factory and the Brest Garment Factory. We were able to apply it to some groups of women's clothing: raincoats, spring and fall coats of pure wool and part-wool fabrics, dresses made of wool fabrics. A selection of new styles of these items is reviewed quarterly and approved by an artistic and technical committee, after which it is submitted to enterprises for determination of the amount to be produced. Annual replacement of all the above-indicated selection groups amounts to 80-90%."

V. P. Levchuk, lathe operator at the Mogilev Metallurgical Plant: "What

happened to production of men's shirts? Look at our department store. In the shirt department the hangers are empty; if they are not, the items displayed deserve no kinder description than 'consumer goods'. Does the ministry know about the men's shirt 'hunger' in the republic? If so, what does it propose to do?"

"We know about that and have taken action to satisfy the demand more fully. Output of men's shirts will increase by 340 thousand as compared with 1985. In addition, production of high-quality men's shirts has been organized, using a more sophisticated technology. This year 180 thousand shirts will be produced."

V. F. Fedorov, a resident of Luninets: "I have been searching for warm cotton underwear with simple nap. To no avail."

"Indeed, production of men's underwear made of natural fabrics has not been increasing in the last few years. We are making available no more than 100 thousand pieces. This is not enough, of course. Not because we do not want to produce it -- cotton is in short supply. The greater part of what is available is going into production of underwear for children."

"We are making men's underwear out of mixed materials: part cotton and wool, combed cotton and viscose."

M. S. Petrovskaya, a resident of Novopolotsk: "Why do certain styles of women's coats fit so poorly?"

"An interesting question. Here's how I'll answer it. The Factory imeni Volodarskiy and the production garment association produce more than 130 styles of coats of various cuts and sleeve patterns. The 1985-1986 fashion offers somewhat larger sizes in the shoulder area. It was established in the course of study of the problem that many customers select items that do suit their size, and then they are not entirely pleased with the fit.

I want to say that in the collective there are many styles in the classic cut. An important aspect in buying a garment is participation of an experienced salesperson in selecting and showing clothing on the basis of the customer's measurements and age."

V. A. Dyagel, a worker in the Vitebsk Shoe Factory "Krasnyy Oktyabr" and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet: "Some items produced by our factory are not in demand. We are not refusing responsibility for quality of the footwear. But why should we answer for the shortcomings of others? I have in mind the poor raw material supplied by the Minsk Tannery "Bolshevik". Even the products made by the Bobruysk Tanning Combine leave something to be desired. Either the colors promised are not delivered or the materials supplied are obviously defective..."

"Vera Andreyevna, we appreciate your concern. The information you provide is unfortunately factual. But it is not being ignored. We recently meted out severe punishment to the chief engineer, his quality control deputy and

the quality control chief of the Bolshevik association.

"But punishment is not an end in itself. Let me tell you that there are plans to increase production of stretch fabrics, including 'velour' and 'velour' made of split hide. The range of colors will expand considerably, including colors designed specifically for children's footwear.

"It is planned in the 12th Five-Year Plan to effect further growth in production of fabrics having a natural right side and napped fabrics, on the basis of reconstructing existing capacities and putting into operation new capacities of a 'turnkey' tannery under construction by the Kogdo firm (Italy)."

S. S. Perekladov, a participant in the Great Patriotic War: "Tell me why expensive fur collars are sometimes sewn to poorly made coats, thus emphasizing the unattractiveness of the items?"

"Your criticism is justified; this does happen. However, already this year stores will offer women's coats of quality improved on the basis of new fabrics and better linings relative to moisture and warmth, with collars matching the fabric in color. Larger amounts will be produced each year."

A. Gerasimenko, student: "Why are light industry enterprises so slow in mastering production of new products? In foreign countries the items are already going out of fashion, while here they are in short supply."

"I knew that someone would ask this question. Slowness is our problem. The struggle against it will be helped considerably by the economic experiment and by ethical and material incentives instituted recently. Consider the following figures. In the present five-year plan production of items bearing the "N" code will increase by 1.4 times. Speaking of this year, output of items of latest fashion will grow by 3 times, while during the five-year plan it will increase by 10 times.

"In five years production of goods for youth will double, while for the elderly the increase will be 1.5; output of items for athletic use and active leisure will develop at a rapid pace. We are confident that they will compete favorably with the imports."

M. A. Kulsha, a resident of Krupki: "Can you advise me where I can find men's light high-top shoes?"

"High-top shoes without warm lining are made by the Neman Production Shoe Association in Grodno. We market them in various stores in the republic. You can fill out an order for the shoes in specialized commercial outlets in your area. Incidentally, some people are still not aware of this method of serving the populace. Orders for most goods made in the republic which are not in short supply can be placed with retail organizations, which handle such requests as part of their function."

G. Kapustin, labor veteran: "Why are product outlet networks not being developed? It seems to me that the chain 'factory-store-customer' without the

links 'base-warehouse' is more reliable than the present one."

"Yes, this is a serious problem. In the BSSR Ministry of Light Industry system there are presently two product outlets: the Odezhda, selling garments, and the Luch, retailing footwear. It is true that there are 21 product sections. A product outlet of the Vitebsk Shoe Factory, Krasnyy Oktyabr, will open this year.

"The main difficulty is shortage of space. We are counting on receiving help from local organizations. We would like to see these stores set up in every regional center and every large city. This will undoubtedly promote greater responsiveness to consumer demand and help in reorganizing operations which are more in tune with the times."

...One hundred and eighty minutes of the consumer talk had passed. In all this time we, the journalists, did not have an opportunity to join in on the conversations. Lev Nikolayevich Nagibovich was asked many questions, as you may well understand. Let us present only two.

"Lev Nikolayevich, the order of the day is 'reconstruction'. How do you, the minister, interpret this party appeal?"

"I interpret this as a requirement to start with myself. The style, methods and forms of work of the minister are reflected in the actions of the entire managerial system and affect the activity of the entire system, down to the labor collective.

"Reconstruction in my understanding is a struggle against laziness, thinking in stereotypes, and fear of innovation. Reconstruction is a struggle to insure that words do not part with deeds, that each person -- from the minister to the laborer -- turns the energy of his intentions into energy of definite actions.

"The political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress stressed the importance of increasing the independence of enterprises and organizations in the area of consumer goods production. Our mission lies within this activity: to be responsive to the needs of consumers.

"I believe that our work will benefit by the fact that the plans for branch enterprises will take shape on the basis of agreements made with retail organizations, which in turn should be charged with the responsibility of satisfying the actual demands of consumers. This effort would be guided not by production volume, but also by providing sufficient amounts of the required selections of high-grade goods needed by the people.

"I believe that we can attain the stated goals only if everyone accepts full responsibility for his work and considers that not only is his honor at stake, but also that of his collective, branch, republic, and country. People's sense of responsibility can and should be raised by both cultivating their better ethical qualities and maintaining strict control over their work. If someone messes up, he should take the blame. If someone cannot keep up

with the times, he should step aside."

"What qualities do you value most and encourage in managers, specialists and workers?"

"Dedication. Drive. Initiative. Innovation. In a word, everything needed by personnel to work under the new conditions. In this connection, I as the minister am in charge of personnel policy in the branch."

"Thank you, Lev Nikolayevich. And thanks to all who participated in the consumer talk."

P. S. When this article was being prepared for publishing, the BSSR Ministry of Trade informed the editors' office by telephone that a new department store for consumers had opened its doors in Gomel.

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18 July 1986

REGIONAL ISSUES

MAHKAMOV ADDRESSES SESSION EVALUATING TAJIK GOSAGROPROM

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 May 86 p 2

[Article by A. Yermolyev under the rubric "Party Events: the Problems of the Agricultural Industry": "On the Paths of Reorganization"]

[Text] Five months have passed since the creation in our republic of Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agro-Industrial Affairs], which has been called upon to unite together all the units and subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex and to instill a new spirit into their operations. Gosagroprom is made up of the four oblast agro-industrial committees, hundreds of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and mezhkhoses, tens of industrial and service enterprises, scientific research institutes and experimental stations, secondary education institutions and construction organizations.

A large variety of functions has been entrusted to Gosagroprom. Its staff has been called upon to work in a new style, taking into account contemporary requirements. A party meeting of the staff of the republic's Gosagroprom discussed the following questions: how best to organize fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU and 20th Tajikistan CP congresses, to convert great ideas into practical actions, to more rapidly reorganize the work in the spirit of the increased requirements, decisively getting rid of everything antiquated and obsolete, and on this basis, to increase the contribution to the successful fulfillment of the nation's food program.

In the report presented by A. Maksumov, chairman of Gosagroprom, and in the speeches of the communists there was comprehensive analysis of the initial results of the activities of the new administrative staff in the management of the agro-industrial complex. In particular, it was noted that for 4 months the purchases of meat and milk in the republic, in comparison with last year, increased by 6 percent, eggs by 18 percent and wool by 7 percent. In the fields there is on-going, persistent work aimed at obtaining high levels of harvests of cotton and other crops.

Note was taken of some of the reorganization in the operations of the industrial, construction and other enterprises and organizations. But the conversation

at the meeting did not basically concern what has been accomplished at first, but rather how the reorganization is going in the staff and the local organizations, what is impeding working in the new manner, overcoming sluggishness and conservatism, sensibly evaluating the situation and shifting the many thousands of collectives of the Gosagroprom system onto the path of accelerated development.

In talking about this the speaker was obliged to acknowledge that the organizational period in the formation of the central staff has been dragged out to excess and as a result they fell back to the second plan for working out new approaches to solving the urgent problems of the development of the agro-industrial complex and the improvement of the style and methods for managing its subdivisions.

At the same time many of the previous, antiquated methods still persist in the work practices of the new administrative organ. A merely mechanical joining of the sectors into a single complex has occurred, but the primary work still lies ahead. The communists are not satisfied with the activities of the head administrative center.

There are errors in the work of many of the subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex. According to the results of the 4 months 12 enterprises did not fulfill their quotas for the realization of products with regard to obligations for deliveries and 14 were unable to handle the task of increasing labor productivity, resulting in a commodity production shortfall for the state amounting to 2.8 million rubles. There are a lot of shortcomings in the work of the construction organizations. They did not fulfill their task for the development of capital investments and for the construction of social and cultural projects.

Things are not completely smooth in the agrarian sector. In comparison to last year, meat production in the first quarter decreased by 0.7 percent. The plan for purchases of animal produce was not fulfilled by four sovkhoses in the Garmskiy Rayon and two in the Dzhirgatelskiy Rayon, three kolkhoses in Leninabad Oblast and two in Kulyab Oblast. The Ordzhonikidzeabad broiler poultry plant had a large production shortfall. L. Slanova, secretary of the party organization of the Main Administration for Production and Processing of Animal Produce, sees the reason for this in the poor state of feed production.

The figures confirm this. Last year in the republic of the overall quantity purchases of third-rate and unrated materials made up 17 percent of the hay, 45 percent of the silage, half of the dried grass and 68 percent of the vitaminic grass meal. In individual rayons and oblasts these indices are even worse. With such feeds is it really possible to obtain high yields of milk and cattle weight? In connection with this L. Slanova put forth a question about the responsibility of the specialists for the quality of the feed, as well as about the necessity of reviewing the structure of the system for purchases of rough feeds. We are talking about a sharp increase in the production of alfalfa hay and a reduction in the storage of dried grass. On many farms the processing methods for its preparation is being grossly violated, although the plan is being systematically exceeded. At the same time, in the wintertime the farms and complexes need more hay.

There are also other errors in feed production. On many farms there is poor incorporation of the intensive production methods for growing feed crops; there is no expansion of their acreage and they are bashful about introducing the collective contract.

There are many unsolved problems in construction. These were mentioned by S. Dulov, chief of a Main Administration for Capital Construction and Renovation subdivision.

"There is seldom a good word heard in the village about construction workers," he said. "This is not surprising. There are more than enough shortcomings in construction: a notorious extended system--and this means uninstalled equipment, unproductive manual labor, inefficient use of materials and a low level of quality in the projects and the construction process. These shortcomings need to be gotten rid of. This work is being carried out. For each oblast there are general plans being drawn up for capital construction, they are being studied locally and being improved by suggestions. Such organization of the matter will be conducive to the displaying of initiative, to the growth of economic self-dependence and to increasing the responsibility of the workers of all the units of the construction administration for the final result. Primary attention has been given to concentrating capital investments, to re-equipping and to remodeling operating enterprises."

"Several projects are not standing up to criticism. In connection with this, there is a need for faster realization of the special program developed for the 5-year plan and for the period up to the year 2000 for work on the creation and use of a system of automated planning SAPR in the planning and procurement organizations. With its help, planning will be accelerated and the level of quality will be raised, as will the labor productivity of the planners."

A. Sakhibnazarov, chief of the Main Administration for Planning for the Social and Economic Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex, in addressing the meeting, stated: "Gosagroprom is a new administrative organ. Its workers need to maintain constant contact with the various ministries, departments and organizations. However, the set-up for the mutual coordination of its work with these departments has not been properly mastered and as a result we have had to solve many questions which should be handled by Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor], Goskomgaz [State Committee for Gas Supply], Minbyt [Ministry of Consumer Services], the ministries of culture and of communal services, the TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] and Gosbank. They demand this or that information from us, even though they have their own local subdivisions and services. In order to fulfill these errands we are compelled to make inquiries to the rayons and oblasts and they in turn question the farms. Then the whole stream of information flows in the reverse direction. Such a practice diverts the specialists from their basic work and generates a stream of paper-work."

At the meeting the attention of the communists was directed to the necessity for further improvement in the use of irrigated land and the moisture-rich lands. It is necessary to adopt extreme measures in the struggle against soil erosion in the mountainous regions. It is necessary to be more persistent in

substantial changes are being made in management conditions and in organizational and economic methods for the management of the agriculture industry. All this requires changes in the style and methods used for solving the vitally important questions of the development of agricultural production.

However, by far, not all administrators of the administrations, divisions and subdivisions have switched over to the new way. Some are still subjugated to the old methods where, instead of boldly solving the problems, the specialists limited themselves to a statement of the shortcomings and a trivial concern and at times they simply changed the managers of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Unfortunately, even now there are still such specialists arriving locally and they hand out a lot of petty instructions which do not obligate anyone to anything and which the the kolkhoz and sovkhos specialists could do without completely.

The party organization and its committee are to blame for the prolonged psychological reorganization. Indeed, in the central staff of Gosagroprom every third person is a communist. They are precisely the ones who should take upon themselves the basic burden and occupy the principle position and the leading role in the reorganization and education of the personnel, in the cultivation in them of new habits and a new approach to the management of a large and complex economy. But, judging from appearances, even in the organizational and party work there have been no serious improvements. Yet it is necessary to change its style and as quickly as possible. It is necessary to shift from the reorganization of the staff to aggressive actions.

It is especially necessary to revitalize the work of the local party administration organizations. They have been called upon to instill in their own collectives, a spirit of enterprise, of creative boldness, competence and a high degree of responsibility for the allotted work entrusted to them. It is necessary that the administrators and specialists of all the subdivisions carry on a persistent struggle for the efficient use of the production potential.

This year is the beginning of the 12th 5-year plan. Therefore, it is very important to ensure a drastic change in the work of all the subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex and to reach the maximum limits.

K. M. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajikistan CP Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

The meeting was attended by A. Kh. Khalimov, first secretary of the Dushanbe Party Gorkom, and V. V. Vakhidov, chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Tajikistan CP Central Committee.

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continuing the work on improving the economic structure of the enterprises, on achieving a balanced approach to planning, on strengthening the factors which stimulate growth in the production of animal produce and plants in the moisture-rich sections of the republic and the economical use of the lands in the valley regions, on the efficient use of the production capabilities of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex, on improving the book-keeping records and on strengthening the preservation of public property.

The main task of each Gosagroprom administrator and specialist is the persistent incorporation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the shifting of all the units and subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex onto the track of intensive development. Science has a large role in this. In the Gosagroprom system there are six scientific research institutes, two branches, five regional stations and six research bases. The foundation is solid but its output to date has been low. As A. Ergashev, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Scientific Assistance to the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex, noted, at present the scientists are deeply indebted to the workers of the agrarian sector. The situation is aggravated by the unsatisfactory use of the existing scientific potential. The republic's scientists have developed high-yield varieties of grain and feed crops. However, their cultivation in large fields has not been set up.

The meeting indicated that Gosagroprom's collective knows both the weak points the main problems which confront the agro-industrial complex, but a clear idea about how to approach their solution, what tactics to choose today and tomorrow, in order to achieve basic reorganization in the work of all the subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex is not yet possessed by all the administrators and specialists of the main administrations and divisions. And what is more, even planned items are not being put into practice everywhere as prescribed.

Here is one example. Gosagroprom issued an order on introducing industrial production methods in the cultivation of vegetables and melons. The matter had been well thought out, a planting made, but up to now the field brigades have not been allotted the necessary equipment and the processing charts, the wage system and the measures for material incentives have not been worked out. The question has been asked: who is at fault in this matter? Unfortunately, in addressing the meeting, M. Kasimov, chief of the Administration for the Production of Fruits, Vegetables, Grapes and Potatoes, did not give a clear answer to this question. He confined himself to a statement of the shortcomings and did not mention what measures are being or will be undertaken to eliminate them. Such a manner of working and thinking is the way of yesteryear. Today a similar style of management is unacceptable.

In the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Further Improvement of the Economic System of Management in the Nation's Agro-Industrial Complex" there is an outline of the high road for the development of the agro-industrial complex. Its basic principles are the completely self-supporting, profit-making system and the conversion of all the units of the complex, and first of all the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, to the self-repayment and self-financing systems of operation. In connection with this,

REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK HIGHER, MIDDLE EDUCATION MINISTER ON VUZ REQUIREMENTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview by UzTA correspondent with M. S. Salakhitdinov, UzSSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education: "The Institute Invites You, Advises You and Sends You on Your Way: New Regulations for Admission to the VUZ's"; date and place of interview not given; source introduction and questions printed in boldface]

[Text] New rules for admission to the VUZ's are being introduced this year. M. S. Salakhitdinov, UzSSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, responds to questions from an Uzbekistan Telegraph Agency correspondent.

[Question] More than 64,000 persons will be accepted by Uzbekistan's VUZ's this year. But the number of candidates for the "student vacancies" will be much higher, as usual. Who will get the cherished passes?

[Answer] As always, competition will yield the answer. Each applicant will receive an opportunity to disclose fully his own capabilities. And the admissions commission's task is to give them an objective evaluation.

[Question] It is precisely this that is very likely of particular interest to our readers--how will the future engineers, teachers, doctors, agronomists and economists be selected?

[Answer] The list could go on and on. In Uzbekistan's 42 VUZ's there are 210 specialties. And our first task is not only to compare the points collected on the exams, but also to help the applicant find his own calling. This work begins long before the exams--the institutes conduct open houses, invite the schoolchildren into their own faculties and departments and into the laboratories. But we are not talking just about schoolchildren--the need to obtain higher education in a selected specialty also arises among workers, kolkhoz members and industry leaders. The new admission rules being introduced in 1986 make it possible to open up the path to higher education to the most capable and industrious people, those who have established their choice of occupation. For this reason, for the first time, the admission commissions have acquired a new function--occupational orientation.

[Question] Just what does the selection process begin with?

[Answer] With advice. Each applicant will meet with a commission composed of VUZ administrators, faculty members and department heads. People competent in the occupational activity or creative work to which the future student wishes to devote himself will not only make a judgement about the candidate, but will also be able to give him necessary advice. In particular, this might be a recommendation defining more precisely the nature of the education which the new student would obtain in the institute. This would not exclude advising the applicant to think things over and to re-examine himself... Indeed, very frequently a young person, having studied for a year or two, decides that he did not choose the field in which he can most completely prove his worth and be of use to society. This is why the applicant, at the meeting with his future teachers, should base his choice of an occupation on his own interests, inclinations and pursuits.

[Question] Will this dialogue be reflected in the exam list?

[Answer] Certainly. In accordance with the results of the interview the entrant--be he a schoolchild, a worker or a practicing specialist--can be given additional points.

Persons who have proven the correctness of their choice of practical activities are awarded three points. These are, first of all, honored workers of the economic sectors, honored inventors and efficient workers, persons who have been awarded the decorations "Inventor of the USSR" and "Winner of the All-Union Socialist Competition."

It is hardly necessary to show how natural it is for a person who has worked in a factory and displayed a creative vein to strive to supplement practical skills and experience with well-grounded learning. Indeed, this year, for the first time, the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute announced openings for the specialty "Robotics Systems." Naturally it would be good to enlist in this work those who created, readied and assembled the first robots in the republic's factories and design bureaus.

A clear understanding of one's calling and duty is important in all occupations. And we especially want to emphasize this when talking about those who have been entrusted with the health of the people and the education of the younger generation. It is possible to state with a large degree of certainty that the students of the medical technicum or college, having spent no less than 3 years after completion of their studies working in a specialty, and the workers of a junior medical staff with an adequate service period will make good doctors.

It is just as important to open up the path to higher teacher training to people who have proven themselves to be capable educators, genuine organizers and leaders of youth. We would remind you that this year, in accordance with tradition, along with widespread admissions to universities and teachers VUZ's of Uzbekistan, hundreds of boys and girls will go to the institutes of other republics--to prepare for the useful field of Russian language teacher. And many applicants, combining their interests in engineering, agronomy and other occu-

pations with the abilities of an educator will be invited in particular to the engineering and teaching faculties.

A significant advantage--three points--is obtained by people who have finished secondary specialized educational institutes and SPTU's with honors, or who have worked in a given occupation for a specified period.

Two points are given to volunteer reservists and people who have 2 years of practical work experience in a chosen occupation or a related occupation and to those intending to obtain training with a leave of absence from work. This list could go on and on--in the rules there are provisions for a number of circumstances produced by by everyday living...

[Question] It is very likely that it is difficult for a schoolchild to compete with these "privileged people."

[Answer] It is difficult. But possible. Indeed, if a boy or girl actually realizes what his or her calling is and has firmly chosen his or her occupation the the preparation for this is begun in the school. Additional points can be given to schoolchildren who have participated successfully in an olympiad, a review or a contest. Let us return to the example of the robots--I think that a student who had designed a "mechanical helper"--a robot, will attract the special attention of the admission commission that is recruiting the student body for this specialty. Understandably, the boys and girls who have a high athletic ranking have a definite advantage (for admission into the physical culture VUZ's), as have those with the ranking of candidate or master of sports on radio and other technical forms (for entrants into the corresponding technical VUZ's). Finally, the recommendations of the teachers' council of the school, SPTU or technicum and the city or rayon komsomol committee are taken into consideration. And then--up till now we have been talking about additional points. But the "basic points" have to be accumulated, as always, in the exams.

[Question] Have changes been introduced here also?

[Answer] Now it is necessary to take three exams instead of four. For all entrants into the VUZ's there is a Russian language exam (or one in another language in which the teaching is done), including literature--in the form of a composition. The second exam is determined by the nature of the education. In the humanities faculties it is on social science, in the biology, agriculture, medical, veterinary and physical culture faculties it is on biology, and in the remainder it is on mathematics. And, finally, the third exam is determined by the institute in accordance with a specific specialty.

[Question] All that is left is to add up the points...

[Answer] Yes, now there is comparison of the total points accumulated by the applicants, which will yield an objective result. And, as before, medal-winners will be given one exam.

[Conclusion] The new rules, M. S. Salakhitdinov concluded, are a response to the tasks established by the 27th CPSU Congress for raising the quality of the training for specialists of all branches of the national economy.

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