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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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3 OCTOBER 1986

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KOMSOMOL RESOLUTION ON AMENDMENTS TO STATUTES

PM141605 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 86 p 1

/Unattributed report: "At the Komsomol Central Committee. Your Contribution to the Statutes"

/Text/ The Bureau of the Komsomol Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the Preparation of Draft Amendments to the Komsomol Statutes."

Mention is made of the fact that the period since the 19th Komsomol Congress has been full of major sociopolitical events. The most important of them has been the 27th Communist Party Congress, which provided a scientifically grounded description of the present stage of communist building and defined innovatory, large-scale tasks to accelerate the country's economic and social development.

The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, the 27th congress' resolution on this question, the new edition of the Program, and the amendments to the CPSU Statutes defined the Komsomol's place and role in our society's political system and in the implementation of the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development; it is emphasized that the Komsomol is the sociopolitical organization of Soviet youth, the Communist Party's militant reserve and reliable assistant. The decisions of the 27th Congress, the party's policy documents, and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Boosting Its Role in Young People's Communist Education" require the amendment of individual provisions of the Komsomol Statutes to bring them into line with present-day conditions.

In light of this, it has been decided to elaborate draft amendments to the Komsomol Statutes during the period of preparation for the 20th Komsomol Congress. A Komsomol Central Committee commission to prepare draft amendments to the Komsomol Statutes has been approved.

The Komsomol Central Committee Bureau requests that Komsomol organizations, Komsomol members, young boys and girls, party and Komsomol veterans, youth mentors, and party and Komsomol workers and activists voice their proposals on amendments to the Komsomol Statutes.

The editorial offices of central and local Komsomol and Pioneer newspapers and magazines and of radio and television programs for young people are instructed: to open special rubrics devoted to the preparation of draft amendments to the Komsomol Statutes; to mount in their publications and broadcasts a serious discussion on raising Komsomol members' responsibility for their membership of the Lenin Komsomol and for the fulfillment of their regulation rights and duties; and to give periodic coverage to the most constructive and sensible proposals.

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CSO: 1800/592

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR PARTY BURO CRITICIZES USE OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Belorussian CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The Belorussian CP Central Committee Buro [BCP], at a regular session, considered the additional measures proposed by BSSR Council of Ministers for further developing the electrification of the republic's national economy in the 12th Five-Year Plan. In the course of the discussion it was noted that Belglavenergo [BSSR Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification], Gosagroprom [State Agroindustry], BSSR Minvodkhov [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources], Glavpolesyevodstroy, and the Soviet agencies in the outlying areas have been working insufficiently to expand the application of electric energy in agriculture, and to increase the reliability of the supplying of electricity to projects in that branch. On certain farms the energy equipment and electric units are maintained and operated unsatisfactorily, and there is a lack of the proper accounting and monitoring of the expenditure of electrical and thermal energy.

The decision that has been adopted stipulates the broader application of electrical energy in agricultural production and in the sphere of cultural and everyday services for the rural population. It poses the task, within the five-year plan, of doubling the amount of electricity provided to the branch, and of increasing by a factor of at least 1.4 times, in terms of an individual rural inhabitant, the consumption of electrical energy to meet communal and everyday needs. For these purposes it is planned to build new electrical transmission lines, transformer substations, and other projects for the electrification of the rural areas, and to remodel the existing ones, and to carry out a number of scientific-research and construction planning-and-design projects that guarantee the increase in the reliability of the supplying of electricity to enterprises in the agroindustrial complex.

BSSR People's Control Committee has been given the responsibility of establishing strict monitoring over the fulfillment of the assignments for construction, repair, and remodeling of projects to guarantee the providing of energy to the republic's agriculture, and over the observance of all economy measures to assure the saving of electrical and thermal energy by rural consumers.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee Buro has discussed the question of organizing the course of retraining of the republic's party, Soviet, and ideological cadres in 1986-1990. In conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the improvement of the party-political education of the administrative cadres, the republic's refresher courses for party and Soviet workers have been transformed into the department of refresher courses for party, Soviet, and ideological cadres at the Minsk Higher Party School, and the permanent refresher courses for party and Soviet workers, attached to the party's oblast committees, have been transformed into the refresher courses for party, Soviet, and ideological cadres, of the BCP oblast committees. A "nomenklatura" [list of jobs subject to party approval] has been approved for the administrative workers for undergoing retraining at the FPK [Qualification Improvement Department] of Minsk VPSH [Minsk Higher Party School]. The information submitted by the departments of the Central Committee -- the department's curriculum, instructor staff, and list of party committees, executive committees of Soviets of People's Deputies, enterprises, organizations, and institutions on the basis of which the training will be carried out -- have been approved.

The director's office at Minsk VPSH has been given the responsibility of guaranteeing the high ideological-theoretical and methodological level of the classes at the FPK, and to organize regular work with the instructor cadres.

A decree of the BCP Central Committee and the BSSR Council of Ministers that is aimed at the further improvement of the training of the republic's young people for military service has been adopted. The BCP oblast, city, and rayon committees, the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies, the trade-union and Komsomol agencies, and the appropriate ministries and departments have been instructed to carry out additional measures to raise the level of the preinduction training of young men and their physical training, to intensify military-patriotic and international indoctrination, and to improve preventive and therapeutic work with young people. The implementation of the planned measures has as its goal the preparation for the USSR Armed Forces of young replacements who are capable of executing in a worthy manner their civic duty of defending the socialist Motherland and the peaceful labor of Soviet citizens.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee Buro discussed certain other questions of party-organizational and ideological work and the republic's economic and social development, and adopted the appropriate decisions with regard to them.

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CSO: 1800/572

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR CP CC DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS IN LOCAL PARTY WORK

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Lithuanian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Lithuanian CP Central Committee discussed the question of work with ideological cadres in the Kaunas city party organization in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress"]

In the adopted resolution, it is noted that the party's gorkom and raykoms and the city's primary party organizations have been carrying out concrete work to improve the selection, placement, and education of ideological cadres and have been directing their efforts toward the implementation of the socioeconomic and political tasks advanced by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the decisions of the party's 27th Congress. The labor collectives are carrying out enormous work in propagandizing and explaining the decisions of the congress, the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee Address to the Workers of the Soviet Union. The ideological cadres are guaranteeing the closer coordination of ideological-education work with the resolution of the specific economic and social tasks.

The staff of the workers in the gorkom and raykom apparatus and of the leaders of a number of ideological institutions and the aktiv has been restructured and improved. The system of political and vocational training of ideological cadres is being improved, and more attention is being paid to improving the ideological-political and professional skills of the cadres and to assuring that they have mastered the scientific principles and leading practice of ideological activity.

At the same time the Lithuanian CP Central Committee notes that the work of the Kaunas gorkom and the party's raykoms with ideological cadres does not conform to the requirements of the 27th Congress or the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The ideological workers are not yet completely aware of the crucial nature of the times, and few steps are being taken to organize the work in a new way, to carry out a deeper analysis of the ideological situation, or to achieve a higher rate of results in political-educational work. The ideological activity is poorly directed toward promoting the

achievement of dynamic rates of development in the economy, high indicators for the effectiveness of production, or changes in social activity.

At the Promsvyaz experimental plant, the Statibininkas experimental machine plant, the meat-processing plant, the Kaunas station of the Baltic Railroad, motor transport enterprise No. 4, the Kaunas TETs [heat and electric power station], and many other collectives, one can see the manifestation of inertia in the resolution of the vitally important problems, and attempts to hide behind the so-called "objective" reasons, as well as an obsolete approach to the work under the new conditions. Their party organizations and the ideological activists are not yet completely aware of the acuity of the moment in time that we are experiencing, have not dealt properly with people, and have failed to help them to define their place and role in the process of restructuring of production and social life.

All this has had an effect upon the growth rates for the volumes of production and labor productivity, and for improving the quality of output, the indicators of which in the city are lower than those for the republic as a whole, and also upon the lack of proper organizational spirit and order in many labor collectives.

The party's gorkom and raykoms and the primary party organizations have been doing little to direct the ideological cadres toward an active struggle against many undesirable situations -- violations of labor and social discipline, drunkenness and alcoholism, thefts of socialist property, speculation, bribery, and the acquisition of nonlabor income. Insufficient attention is being directed to questions of strengthening the family and the education of children. There has been no reduction in the number of divorces, and crime has been increasing among juveniles. The work of reducing the adherence to religious ceremonies has been of little efficacy, and there have been undesirable situations in individual secondary schools and PTU [vocational-technical schools].

In the practical life of many party organizations, there has been a failure to overcome the "we are taking measures" approach to organizing political-education work, and there is a discrepancy between word and deed. There have been instances when the ideological cadres themselves have failed to serve as an example on the job and in their everyday life. Over a period of five years, party punishments for drunkenness, immoral behavior, and the poor fulfillment of direct duties have been imposed on 182 workers, and 82 persons have been removed from the ranks of the CPSU.

The workers on the party committees rarely visit the labor collectives, are overloaded with paperwork, analyze the state of affairs only superficially, and exert little influence on the development in cadres of the new approach to the resolution of economic, social, and educational tasks. Not all the workers in the apparatus of the party committees, especially the industrial departments, the gorispolkom and the rayispolkoms, or all the managers of the collectives have been involved in ideological-educational activity.

The journalists' collectives have been reorganizing their work slowly. The degree of publicity and effectiveness is still low in the KAUNO TIESA newspaper and in the large-circulation press.

The party's gorkom does not pay sufficient attention to the reinforcement of the party organizations in the creative collectives, to increasing their influence upon the content of the stage-production work or the repertoires, or to raising the ideological-political level of the creative cadres.

Substantial shortcomings have been allowed to occur in the selection and education of the managerial cadres at higher educational institutions, technikums, and general-educational schools. The level of scientific-pedagogical proficiency among the cadres of social-science instructors is still insufficiently high. As a result of the poor work with the reserve, only slightly more than 30 percent of the teachers were assigned from among its makeup during the past two years as directors of schools and vocational-technical schools.

The activity of the cultural-educational, tourist, and sports organizations does not correspond to the new requirements. The cultural and sports centers are being used ineffectively and they insufficiently provide for the mass recreation and meaningful free time of the population, especially young people.

The activity of the party's gorkom and raykoms lacks a clear-cut system for selecting, assigning, and educating ideological cadres. Their formation is being carried out in an unpurposeful manner, without any prospects for the future. One can observe a tendency toward the aging of the journalistic cadres, teachers, and social-science instructors at the institutions of higher learning. There is an insufficient reserve of ideological cadres for promotion. Their political, on-the-job, and moral qualities are analyzed superficially, no study is made of their practical activity, and the raising of their theoretical-ideological and proficiency level is not monitored.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee has required the party's Kaunas gorkom (first secretary R. Rimaitis) and the party's raykoms (first secretaries E. Mayauskene, A. Rashkevichyus, and A. Guyga) to eliminate the shortcomings that have been noted, to analyze thoroughly the qualitative makeup of all categories of ideological cadres and activists, to determine their competency and their ability to carry out the tasks posed by the party's 27th Congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum in the area of reorganizing the ideological activity, and to study the real shifts that are occurring in their practical work under the effect of the congress decisions.

The party's gorkom and raykoms are obliged to develop a comprehensive system for selecting, assigning, and educating the ideological cadres and activists in the party committees, primary party organizations, and ideological institutions, in order to assure that all sectors of the city's ideological front will have politically mature workers with initiative, who have the necessary theoretical and professional training and who know how to strive for concrete results.

It is necessary to guarantee the thorough assimilation by all ideological cadres of the materials pertaining to the 27th CPSU Congress, the June 1986 Central Committee Plenum, and the other documents of the CPSU Central Committees, Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's present-day policy, the scientific principles of party propaganda and ideological-educational work, and of the work as a whole, so that they can use the congress principles and conclusions in their practical work.

The party's gorkom and raykoms and the primary party organizations must observe strictly the Leninist principles of selecting and assigning ideological cadres on the basis of their on-the-job, political, and moral qualities, must combine experienced and young workers, and must take into consideration the representation of all nationalities and of women. No workers should be promoted without a preliminary study of their suitability for the specific assignment. A system of certifying permanent ideological cadres must be put into practice.

The party's gorkom and raykoms must form a real reserve of ideological cadres and must guarantee the purposeful work with that reserve, and must involve those cadres in the preparation of questions for the plenums, buros, and meetings, and for the generalization of the work experience of the party organizations and ideological institutions. More attention must be devoted to the selection and training of the instructors in the ideological departments of the party committees and the deputy secretaries of party organizations for ideological-educational work, and there must be constant monitoring of the formation of the agitation and propaganda activists in the production, scientific, educational, and other collectives, as well as at people's place of residence, and the attempt must be made to assure their stability and effective work.

It is necessary to guarantee the interaction between the ideological and organizational departments of the party's gorkom and raykoms in the work of selecting, assigning, and educating the ideological cadres.

The party's gorkom and raykoms are obliged to use more effectively for training and retraining ideological cadres the Academy of Social Sciences, under the CPSU Central Committee; the Leningrad and Vilnius VPSH [higher party schools]; as well as the Kaunas Branch of the University of Marxism-Leninism, of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; the ideological activist schools; scientific-practice and methodology conferences; seminars; and instructional meetings; and to increase the rate of results in their work. It is necessary to introduce into practice a system of probationary work for ideological cadres in the departments of the party's gorkom and raykoms.

It is necessary to increase the role of the informing and instructing of various categories of ideological cadres as an important factor for making the ideological-education work responsive to vitally important issues, for intensifying its close relationship with the resolution of specific economic and social tasks, and to guarantee the participation of the administrators of party, Soviet, and economic agencies in that work.

The party's gorkom and raykoms must carry out measures to increase the effectiveness of the work performed by the collectives in the mass information media, especially the editorial office of KAUNO TIESA, and must work constantly to increase the competency, combativeness, and professional skills of the journalistic cadres and their adherence to party principles.

It is also necessary to increase the exactness toward the pedagogical cadres in the system of education, vocational-technical training, and the institutions of higher learning, and to increase the role and combativeness of the primary party organizations at the educational institutions in preventing undesirable situations.

It is necessary to carry out work constantly with the artistic intellectuals in order to inculcate in them an adherence to ideological principles, to intensify the exactingness toward the cultural agencies and departments of the creative unions and their party organizations for the resolution of ideological-creative problems and the involvement of artists in dynamic artistic-political activity, and also to develop literary-artistic criticism.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee has required the party's gorkom and raykoms to take steps to improve the work style of the ideological departments and the primary party organizations, and to strive for a situation in which the ideological cadres are aware of the need to reorganize their activity and want to, and are able to, work in the new way. It is necessary to wage a decisive struggle against such shortcomings as the tendency to use last-minute crash programs, the separation between propaganda and life, elements of pedantry and contemplativeness, paper-pushing, the "gross" approach to oral propaganda and agitation, and "committee-itis."

It is necessary to increase the educational role of the primary party organizations and to strive energetically for the affirmation in each of them of high party exactingness and reciprocal exactingness, and an increase in the vanguard role of communists in the practical implementation of the congress decisions. The center of the ideological-educational work should be shifted to the shop party organizations and party groups, more practical assistance should be given to them, and there must be an intensification of the ideological influence upon the decisive sectors of production, especially in the brigades.

The party's gorkom and raykoms and the primary party organizations are obliged to deepen the content and improve the forms and methods of propaganda and agitation, and to guarantee their close relationship with the resolution of the following tasks advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress and by the 19th LiCP Congress:

-- promote the acceleration of the city's socioeconomic development on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical progress; the dissemination of advanced experience; the development of socialist competition; and the carrying out of daily monitoring of the fulfillment of the assignments, the implementation of the social program, and the development of criticism and self-criticism. Reinforce the tie that scientific institutions and

institutions of higher learning have with the party organizations of production collectives;

-- increase the rate of activity of the institutions of culture and art and the physical-culture organizations in providing communist education in forming a rich spiritual world for people, and confirming a healthy way of life;

-- promote the further democratization of life, and the deepening of self-government. Carry out ideological-education work in close relationship with the involvement of the workers in active social life. Guarantee the publicity of the activity of the administrative agencies, and the broad informing of the public about the actual state of affairs;

-- in every labor collective, guarantee the thorough understanding by the workers of the great importance of the period that we are experiencing, its critical nature, and their own place and role in the process of restructuring. Promote by all ideological means the increased participation of the human factor in resolving the tasks that have been posed by the party;

-- take effective steps to intensify the ideological-political, labor, and moral education, guarantee aggressive actions in unmasking ideological subversion, in the struggle against manifestations of a hostile, nationalistic, and clerical ideology, against harmful customs and traditions, and various kinds of rumors and conjectures. Guarantee active propagandizing of the ideas of the friendship of nations and socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, and intensify the atheistic education of the population.

The party's gorkom and raykoms and the primary party organizations must develop in the ideological cadres the necessary work habits for assuring constant and close communication with people, and for taking account of their wants and moods, and the sociopolitical experience of various groups of the population, and the ability to think analytically and to act decisively and uncompromisingly wherever communist convictions and party principles collide sharply with real life, with views, moods, and actions that are profoundly alien to our society.

The party's gorkom and raykoms, and the gorispolkom and rayispolkoms are obliged to be concerned constantly about the reinforcement and development of the material-technical base of propaganda and agitation, culture and art, physical culture and sport, and public education.

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CSO: 1800/553

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN BURO REPRIMANDS MINISTER, EXPELS MEMBERS FROM CPSU

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jul 86 p 1

[Unsigned Article: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro summed up the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR for the first half of the year and defined the tasks of the republic party organization in mobilizing the labor collectives for unconditional accomplishment of the 1986 targets, in light of the strategic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was noted that industry had overfulfilled the plans for manufacture and sale of products and labor productivity and had fulfilled the output targets for production of the majority of the most important types of goods. The plan for sale to the state of the main animal husbandry products was fulfilled. Plan targets were achieved for the most important indices of the development of transport of all types (except rail) and communications. The construction ministries and departments overfulfilled plan targets for the total volume of contract work.

At the same time, it was emphasized that a number of republic ministries and departments, union subordinate associations and enterprises and their primary party organizations are slow to restructure their work to provide accelerated and comprehensive development of their industries and unconditional fulfillment of established plans and targets.

The Republic's Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] and Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] and a number of associations and enterprises lagged behind greatly in fulfilling sales plans. The plan for shipment of goods on rail transport and the semi-annual plan for placing fixed capital into operation have not been fulfilled. The growth rate of industrial production declined compared to the results after five months. Capital investment limits have not been completely assimilated. The retail commodity circulation plan has not been fulfilled.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro outlined specific measures to eliminate existing shortcomings and omissions in economic and cultural construction, and required party, soviet, economic, trade union and komsomol

organs in the republic to direct all the efforts of the labor collectives toward successful fulfillment of the plan targets and socialist commitments made by the republic for 1986.

Having discussed the question of the results of fulfillment of contractual obligations for product deliveries in the first half of 1986, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro noted that work in this area still does not meet the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on increasing the responsibility of leaders, party organizations and labor collectives of associations, enterprises and organizations for solving this important economic task. Party committees and economic, soviet and trade union organs were ordered to intensify mass organizational work to fulfill unconditionally the contractual commitments by every association and enterprise, and to make a principled assessment of every violation of the conditions of contracts and jobs.

The Central Committee Buro approved a plan of measures for the development of ferrous metallurgy enterprises in the Georgian SSR during the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Having examined the question of gross violations and thefts of socialist property committed in state purchases and processing of wild fruits, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro acknowledged the unsatisfactory work of rayon party committees and of the first secretaries of certain rayons: Akhmetskiy -- Z. G. Manizhashvili; Kvarelskiy -- I. I. Molashvili; Marneulskiy -- K. S. Mamedov; Dmanisskiy -- former secretary E. A. Beridze; Dushetskiy -- former secretary G. Sh. Kereselidze and former secretary N. A. Odishvili; Sagaredzhoyskiy -- M. A. Mezvrishvili and Khashurskiy -- I. G. Dzhikurashvili in ensuring party leadership and control over the activity of state procurement organizations and processing enterprises.

For weak leadership and unsatisfactory control over the procurement and processing of wild fruits, and for gross errors in the selection and assignment of cadres, which led to the theft of especially great amounts of state funds and to the production of adulterated juices in departmental organizations and enterprises, CPSU member T. K. Dzhabadari, former minister of the Georgian SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, received a strict reprimand with an entry in his registration card.

For poor control and gross violations in the procurement of wild fruits in departmental procurement organizations, T. S. Urushadze, chairman of the republic Gruzselkhozzagotovka Association, was removed from the ranks of the CPSU and released from the position he occupied.

For slackening in the struggle against negative phenomena, failing to take measures to prevent violations which occurred in departmental processing enterprises, and gross violations in the selection and assignment of cadres, D. G. Kekenadze, former chief of the Georgian Gruzkonservprom Industrial Association, was removed from the ranks of the CPSU.

CPSU member N. A. Kebabze, former first deputy minister of the Georgian SSR Fruit and Vegetable Industry, which is responsible for the Gruzselkhozzagotovka Association, received a strict reprimand with an entry in his registration card.

The work of the Tsekavshiri Administration for managing and controlling the activity of processing enterprises was acknowledged to be unsatisfactory. It was reported that K. N. Shavishvili, office chief, received a strict party reprimand for unsatisfactory work to combat similar violations.

For unsatisfactory management of the work of local Gosbank departments for controlling the sale of procured sweetbriar and allocation of monies for its procurement based on incorrectly prepared documents, the chief of the Georgian Republic Office of USSR Gosbank, CPSU member V. A. Pateishvili received a strict reprimand with an entry in his registration card.

For weak leadership of the branch and for lack of control, which led to abuses in processing enterprises, CPSU member D. S. Zambakhidze, first deputy chairman of the Tsekavshiri Office was strictly reprimanded.

The question of party responsibility on the part of Yu. A. Kortav, deputy manager of the Georgian republic office of USSR Gosbank; G. A. Budumyan, former deputy minister of the Fruits and Vegetables Ministry, Georgian SSR; S. N. Kartoziy, former chairman of the republic agrarian-industrial trade association; A. N. Nizharadze, director of the Scientific Research Institute for the Food Industry; G. A. Yoseliani, chief of the Gruzkoopishcheprom Administration and R. G. Abashidze, director of the Liloysk Fruit and Vegetable Combine, will be examined in the appropriate primary party organizations.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro gave a principled assessment of the gross error made by the editors of LITERATURNAYA GRUZIYA, who published an ideologically fallacious and artistically weak novel by L. Chelidze, "Tam, na Otdalenny Planete..." [There, on a Remote Planet], which displays a conciliatory attitude toward social ills and buries in oblivion the internationalist traditions of Soviet literature.

The Central Committee Buro reprimanded CPSU member T. D. Buachidze, editor-in-chief of LITERATURNAYA GRUZIYA, with an entry in his registrations card, and considered correct the decision made by the secretariat of the Georgian Writers' Union to remove him from his position.

CPSU member G. V. Kharaidze, the deputy chief editor of the journal, received a strict reprimand with an entry in his registration card for nonfulfillment of duties and violations of labor discipline.

Ye. I. Brailovskaya, secretary of the journal party organization, was reprimanded for impermissible passivity in solving artistic and production issues. Measures were outlined to strengthen the editorial collegium of the journal and to restructure its work fundamentally.

Decisions were also made at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro session on other aspects of the economic and socio-political life of the republic.

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CSO: 1830/629

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USMANKHODZHAYEV SCORES REPUBLIC'S ECONOMY, URGES DISCIPLINE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jul 86 p 1-3

[Article: "Steadfastly Follow the Reform Policy"]

On 3 July, a meeting of the republic party aktiv took place in Tashkent. Participants in the meeting included: leading republic party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and people's control officials; first and second secretaries of party obkoms; first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms; the chairman of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR; chairmen of oblispolkoms; workers in science, culture and the mass media; leaders and secretaries of primary party organizations at enterprises and in associations; and front-rank production workers.

I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary, Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered the report "Results of the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Fulfilling Its Decisions."

The following took part in the discussions: T. A. Alimov, first secretary, Tashkent Obkom; D. S. Yadgarov, chairman, Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers; A. F. Klepikov, first secretary, Syrdarya Obkom; I. Kh. Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman, UzSSR Council of Ministers; chairman, UzSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; N. V. Kovalenko, welder, Navoiyskiy Machinery Repair Plant; Kh. Alimova, chairman, Uzbek Trade Union Council; V. A. Smeyeyushchev; K. M. Baybabayeva, dyeing-finishing inspector, Namangan Silk Production Association; G. G. Isayev, UzSSR construction materials industry minister; and R. Z. Khusainov, general director, "Tekhnolog" Science-Production Association.

The meeting adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

Members and candidate members of the Buro of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee took part in the meeting.

V. I. Bessarabov, sector chief, Party Organization Work Department, CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the meeting.

Results of the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Its Fulfillment. The Report by Comrade I. B. Usmankhodzhayev.

Comrades!

The 16 June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee at which the report was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary, CPSU Central Committee, summed up the initial results of the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress line of accelerating the economic, scientific-technical and social development of Soviet society, and which thoroughly and comprehensively analyzed the course of the reforms.

"After the 27th CPSU Congress," M. S. Gorbachev emphasized in his report, "Soviet society became active in all spheres--political, economic, and intellectual." Socioeconomic development received a powerful dynamic charge. The atmosphere of demandingness and truthfulness that existed at the congress has been more and more affirmed in the life and activity of party, Soviet and economic organs and of social organizations and work collectives. It exerts a beneficial influence on all practical activities.

The plenum defined the role and place of the 12th Five-Year Plan in the implementation of the party's economic strategy. In view of the fact that the new five-year plan must become the principal basis and the guarantee of all our acceleration and all our reforms, for the first time practically the entire increase in national income and the increased output of industry and other branches are slated to come almost exclusively from higher labor productivity. Measures are planned for increasing the effectiveness of the agro-industrial complex, capital construction and all other branches.

Substantial measures for improving the people's well-being are planned. This is a new evidence of the fact that there is no task higher for the party than the fulfillment of the social development of the social development program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The 12th Five-Year Plan calls for increasing the working people's average monthly wage and real incomes and for augmenting the social consumption funds.

The active peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet state finds the broad support of all progressive mankind. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee adopted a decree on the results of the conference of the Political Advisory Committee of Warsaw Treaty Member Nations, which took place in Budapest on 10-11 1986, and approved the activity of the Soviet delegation.

The materials of the plenum and the Appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to the Working People of the Soviet Union were warmly approved by blue-collar workers, kolkhoz workers, and the folk intelligentsia.

As noted at the plenum, much will now depend on organization and order at the local level, i. e., on us. The unequivocal task is to provide available

resources, means and manpower in order to accelerate progress dramatically, using the entire arsenal of organizational and political pressures in the decisive directions.

What do the initial results of our republic party organization's activity in the time that has elapsed since the 27th Congress indicate? There is no single answer to this question.

On the one hand, there have unquestionably been changes in people's attitudes toward their work. There is an appreciably higher sense of responsibility, organization and discipline in many sectors. It was largely as a result of this factor that the republic's industrial output volume from the beginning of the year rose by 7.6 percent--almost two times higher than the plan--and labor productivity rose by 5.6 percent. Economic production indicators are also improving. Industrial production costs, for example, dropped by more than 1.5 percent. More production capacities, housing, and sociocultural facilities were commissioned compared with last year. Despite the cold, unstable weather, the republic's rural workers successfully coped with their pledges for the procurement of silk cocoons.

On the other hand, we must once again speak of numerous sectors with lag and serious shortcomings and of some sectors that are outright failures. This is the beginning of the year, 84 enterprises failed to meet their sales plan; 210 failed to meet their labor productivity plan; and approximately 250 failed to meet their contractual obligations and sustained a shortfall of over 90 million rubles in various products. The number of lagging enterprises is particularly large in Samarkand and Kashka-Darya oblasts, in the city of Andizhan, in the Kasanskiy Rayon, and in the ministries of light and local industry.

In the second quarter, there was a considerable reduction in the volume of construction and installation work and in the utilization of capital investments. As yet, appreciable reforms are not seen in agricultural production. The republic did not fulfill its milk purchase plan in the first half of the year. Our 2.5 percent shortfall in the plan graphically attests to a lack of discipline and an irresponsible attitude toward the assigned task on the part of many managers, including executives of Gosagroprom [State Agro-industrial Committee] and party committee officials. It is not this kind of work that we are urged to do by the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Many comrades to this very day cannot understand that the reforms require the personal example first and foremost of every communist and especially of leaders, that they demand self-sacrifice if you like. Half-heartedness cannot be tolerated in our work. We are fully aware of the fact that the republic is in debt to the nation. This fact was described in very definite terms at our 21st Party Congress. The CPSU Central Committee correctly confronts us with the task of bringing our vast labor resources into play, of supplying our population with our own livestock products, and of raising the level of utilization of the republic's economic potential.

In the Buro of the Central Committee, we examined indicators of the Five-Year Plan for the development of Uzbekistan in 1986-1990. For all the plan's intensiveness, it does not entirely resolve many problems. It does not

achieve the desired level of production of certain products in the agricultural branch, the construction of social, cultural and service facilities, and the proportional development of certain branches of industry, especially the food processing industry. In order to convert the republic's national economy to the intensive path of development, we will have to work very intensively. We must increase national income by 5.7 billion rubles compared with 2.9 billion rubles during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The volume of industrial production must grow by at least 28 percent and agricultural production--by 16 percent. We must carry out a broad program for the technical retooling of the existing production potential. We must utilize 38 billion rubles in capital investments, i. e., 12 percent more than in the last five-year plan, of which one-third will be for nonproductive construction, for the construction of housing, and for the development of the cultural and service sphere.

Under these conditions, it is entirely inadmissible that some executives, instead of organizing the work, make enviable efforts to adopt a less intensive plan. Unfortunately, this is the stand that is also taken by some obkom first secretaries such as Comrade Dzhabbarov (Bukhara Obkom); Comrade Mamarasulov (Surkhan-Darya Obkom); Comrade Umarov (Dzhizak Obkom); and Comrade Turapov (Kashka-Darya Obkom). The plans should be realistic, but is Comrade Turapov defending realistic positions when he demands such a volume of raw cotton production that is supported by a yield lower than 25 quintals per hectare. One asks what will become in such a case with the return on the capital investments in the development of agriculture in Kashka-Darya Oblast? And the total of these investments is considerable--over two billion rubles in the last 10 years.

The comrades enumerated above and I were participants in the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and we should be the most ardent implementers and organizers of its ideas and principles. We will not be afraid of our plans only if we truly reform the style of our work, which we thus far talk about a great deal but accomplish little in practice. Indeed, let us take, for example, the work style of the same Samarkand Obkom. It is not changing as yet. Life continues to move according to prompting or dictation. Everything is decided and seen only when various representatives and inspectors visit the oblast. This is how it was with the cotton seedlings. This is how it is with the care of the seedlings, with the use of irrigation water and fertilizer. Comrade Umarov, obkom secretary in charge of industry, has not yet concerned himself with raising the responsibility of cadres for their assigned task in his sector. Oblast industry failed to meet its half-year plan for commodity production. Over one-fourth of the enterprises systematically failed to fulfill their delivery plan and many do not meet their labor productivity plan. It is not by chance that a picture of unconcern and tranquility was revealed in the activity of the Samarkandskiy Party Raykom, which was discussed at a recent sitting of the Buro of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee which discussed questions pertaining to the leadership of the local Soviets. Up until now, this rayon lacked the manpower and resources to expand housing construction but was able to find unlimited resources to erect a religious building on the site of the "secret burial place." In the last two years, this rayon made 500 decisions that are primarily of a declarative, nonspecific nature. This raykom is far removed

from practical affairs. It is not particularly interested in activities, cadres, or end results. Comrade M. Sherkulov, raykom first secretary, did not even deign to address the raysovet [rayon soviet] session that discussed tasks pertaining to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The Central Committee Buro removed him from his post, but the question arises: why were the new party demands not adopted for the guidance of the given raykom, why did they not even reach it? It is appropriate to note that the party obkom considers this very rayon committee to be one of the best in the oblast. It is obviously appropriate to ask the Samarkand Obkom how long this state of inertia, passivity and complacency will remain? The obkom and Comrade R. S. Ashuraliyev, its first secretary, were subjected to very severe criticism at an oblast party conference for the unsatisfactory state of organizational work with cadres, with primary party organizations, and with raykoms and gorkoms. But the final conclusions have not been drawn.

Certain other leaders deserve the same evaluation. We intend to speak of this very precisely and candidly today in full accordance with the high demands that are made on us by the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. We cannot and must not be reconciled to bad work any longer. The referenc is primarily to the radical reform of our thinking and all our actions. For the sake of justice, I would say that this must begin with us, the secretaries of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee. This applies to everyone sitting in this hall who is responsible for the fate of these plans and for the republic's well-being. It is not an easy matter to overcome inertia in the work style, to resist the temptation to hide one's own shortcomings behind the palisade of pretensions and ambitions vis a vis others. Reform and acceleration are now the realities of the space we now live in. This is a difficult and demanding space. Every leader must realize that the demands of the party and of time are addressed to everyone both generally and individually. It is irresponsible to be strict only toward others and not to make higher demands on oneself. Responsibility, comrades, presupposes first and foremost the adoption of obligations by oneself. Many leaders in their practical activities must cease making references to errors and shortcomings in the past. Criticism of yesterday is necessary, but it is necessary only when it is oriented toward the present and the future. Otherwise, it will be harmful, like all demagoguery. In a word, our present style, I speak candidly, needs to be sanitized in a manner of speaking.

While there is unquestionably something good in our existing plans for improvement, in the majority of directions we must dramatically surpass the status quo and attain qualitatively new frontiers.

We must first of all overcome the adverse trend of the last five-year plan, in which the rate of industrial modernization declined to one-half of the level of 1980 and last year comprised a mere seven percent.

Out of approximately 1500 industrial enterprises in the republic, approximately 900 are urgently in need of reconstruction and technical retooling. The number of such enterprises is especially high in machine building, at mineral fertilizer and furniture enterprises, at enterprises in light and local industry, as well as in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. One-fourth of the production equipment at the Fergana Oil Refinery, for

example, is over 20 years old, while the same is true of 70 percent of the equipment at the Altyarykskiy Oil Refinery. Nevertheless, only two percent of the productive fixed capital at these refineries was modernized during the last five-year plan.

At the same time, even under the 12th Five-Year Plan, many ministries and departments are allotting a considerable volume of capital investment in new construction while the share they allot for reconstruction and technical retooling continues to be extremely low. Thus, at ferrous metallurgy enterprises, it is only 18 percent; at agricultural machine building enterprises--25; in the Ministry of the Furniture Industry--18 percent; and in the Ministry of Grain Products--19 percent.

There can be only one party evaluation for this: comrades Kurbanov, Kuybakarov and Dudin are not drawing the proper conclusions from the directives of the 27th Congress and the June Plenum of the party's Central Committee, and are ignoring key demands. We cannot and will not be reconciled to this. Already in the current year, these leaders have the obligation to decisively strive for reform in their approach to the technical renovation of production and must find additional reserves for its acceleration. The Central Committee promises to monitor this directive strictly and consistently.

Unfortunately, many other leaders of enterprises and organizations, ministries and departments are clearly not in step with the present scientific and technological revolution and, under the guise of reconstruction, are installing yesterday's machinery, thereby perpetuating technical backwardness for many years and decades to come.

Here is a typical example. Construction of a new production building at the Bukhara Footwear Factory is nearing completion. More than a million rubles have been spent, but old equipment designed for the production of kersey boots, an unmarketable product that is produced in sufficient quantity by old production, has been installed. The design of a new shop in a sewing association in the same place includes new equipment costing about three million rubles for the production of winter clothing. However, the enterprise's plan is based primarily on a summer product mix. The result is that before one stage of the reconstruction is complete, another stage has to be begun. A similar situation exists in the Sergeliyskoye Furniture Association, where expensive equipment for producing facing materials for furniture is not used owing to a lack of coordination in the production chain. This is what the unconcern and ignorance of enterprise managers--comrades N. V. Prokhorov, N. T. Galiyeva and Ya. M. Kravchenko--cost the state. I would think that the appropriate party committees will get to the bottom of things in the given instance.

All officials today must concern themselves with seeing to it that the selection of the directions of modernization of fixed capital be most feasible and that it promote the acceleration strategy in fact. Means devised by enterprises for the development of production and the credit system must be used more widely to this end. Total credit extended throughout the republic amounts to 5.5 billion rubles a year. However, it is used primarily for

current economic needs and to cover losses and miscalculations resulting from mismanagement. More than three percent of this sum--approximately 150 million rubles--are used for reconstruction. The Uzbekistan office of Gosbank (Comrade Sh. Ya. Yakubov), the Uzbekistan office of Stroybank (Comrade T. S. Azimov), and the Ministry of Finance (Comrade A. A. Krikorov) should draw the necessary conclusions from the directives of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stating that the financial and credit system must become a powerful lever in the implementation of the party's economic policy.

We must at the same time resolutely rid ourselves of relatively unproductive, obsolete equipment and try, as the Leningraders are doing, to use new machinery intensively, in two and three shifts and to increase the shift coefficient of its operation. Today, even such leading republic enterprises as the "Tashkent Tractor Plant" Production Association and the Aviation Production Association imeni Chkalov, use program-controlled equipment, machining centers, automatic lines, and adaptive production modules only 1.5 shifts.

All executives must be alarmed over the fact that our republic five-year plan does not as yet contain measures to overcome the downward trend of the output-capital ratio. The calculations of the ratio assume that productive fixed capital will increase by 34 and the gross social product by 24 percent.

This cannot be permitted to happen. After all one percent of the output-capital ratio on the scale of the entire republic is approximately 500 millions of rubles of finished output. Hence, the special efforts of party, soviet and economic organs are required to correct matters. One of the principal reserves for doing so is the conversion of the greatest possible number of enterprises and organizations to two- and three-shift operation. This concerns a large number of enterprises in which single-shift operation is not in any way justified by the objective circumstances. Thus, 50 out of the 122 enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry operate in a single shift. The shift coefficient for the branch as a whole is 1.25. What is more, equipment is not fully utilized even during a single shift at many enterprises such as, for example, the Bukhara Textile Combine and the Andizhan Cotton Combine. The republic's large-panel housebuilding facilities are used to only 61 percent of capacity.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are reconciled to this situation and do not make sufficiently high demands on cadres. Some officials are remiss in addressing this problem. Uzbek SSR Gosbank and Comrade Sh. Ya. Yakubov, its manager, on the basis of formal considerations and departmental ambitions, are blocking the conversion of silk-winding factories to two-shift operation and are refusing to pay for such conversion. The republic has accumulated many dry cocoons which branch enterprises are unable to process. Is it really necessary to remind Comrade Yakubov that he is a communist and that he bears personal responsibility for the state of affairs in the sector entrusted to him?

It must not be forgotten that this question is closely related to the problem of labor resources. You know that our work in this direction has been subjected to stern, just criticism and has been declared unsatisfactory. We

can no longer tolerate a situation where a considerable number of the able-bodied population, including the male population, is not involved in socially useful labor at a time when enterprises and building sites are experiencing a shortage of working hands.

Calculations show that labor resources will grow considerably during the 12th Five-Year Plan and that the size of the unemployed population will also grow by the year 1990. Only about 600,000 able-bodied persons are slated to be drawn into social production on a planned basis. We cannot agree with such calculations. The experience of the town of Margilan shows that with an attentive, energetic approach, it is possible to draw hundreds of additional people into production. A number of the town's enterprises are now operating in three shifts, which has had a positive impact on the output-capital ratio.

Merely as a result of the organization of a third shift, the "Atlas" Association now employs an additional 400 persons and has an annual output valued at 70 million rubles. This experience must be rapidly disseminated and utilized by all party, soviet and economic organs.

However, this initiative is not being studied and is not being disseminated even within a single oblast. The CP Central Committee recently heard the report of the Kokand Gorkom on the guidance offered by party organizations in the training of blue-collar cadres. Here, both the gorkom and Comrade Musabekov, as the saying goes, pay no heed. They wait to be exhorted and urged. We simply cannot tolerate such a work style any more.

A special commission headed by Comrade G. Kh. Kadyrov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, was appointed to take charge of all work pertaining to the utilization of labor resources. But the desired results have not been forthcoming as yet. As time goes by, there is much noise and literally everyone is overwhelmed with sittings and protocols. Such work does not satisfy us. It is essential that second and third shifts be organized at enterprises in literally the next few weeks so that there would be fewer empty workplaces, and finally, so that the implementation of the indicated program would be practicable and palpable in all directions. This is the sole orientation toward this question today! Comrade A. S. Ikramov, secretary of the Central Committee, must also show more persistence in converting enterprises to operation in two and three shifts.

Our future progress is in large measure determined by attitudes toward product quality and all work in this regard. High-quality products can often be produced without special expenditures by a conscientious attitude toward the work, by raising the vanguard role of communists, by strengthening labor and production discipline, and by carrying out organizational and technical measures.

Reforms regarding these very questions are required practically everywhere today on the part of party organizations and economic managers. Judge for yourselves. Thirty-eight percent of our furniture production is defective. In a single quarter, 11,000 pairs of footwear, or one pair out of three, were rejected, downgraded, and returned to the manufacturing enterprise along with 466,000 rubles' worth of sewn goods. There is no proper quality management at

the Bukhara and Andizhan footwear factories or in the Khorezm and Bukhara sewing associations. Ask the secretaries of these gorkoms--comrades I. Salimov, T. Khatamov and R. Sultanov--whether they know about this. Of course, they both know and see. But they have grown accustomed to this and it does not even occur to them that there are ways of improving the work. And we are once again faced with a callous, settled style. We would ask you comrades not to wait for the "drivers," but to break this shell, to wake up and act!

The sloth and indifference of managers are a costly pleasure. For example, the "Uzbekkhlopkomash" Association has been producing the same sorters without modification for 14 years and has been manufacturing obsolete fans for 19 years. Recently, 100 percent of the cotton-cleaning machines submitted [for quality control] in this association were rejected. Comrade Tursunov, the manager of that enterprise, should carry away from this aktiv the idea of exerting his party responsibility, if any such responsibility still remains, more strongly. It is specifically this responsibility and party spirit that is called for by the recently published decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for Dramatically Improving Product Quality."

This year, many enterprises--especially machine building enterprises--are opting for quality control by agencies outside their department, by state acceptance agencies. Enterprise managers and party organizations must make maximum preparation for this change and must not entertain the illusion that higher agencies will make it possible for them not to submit flawed output. There will be no indulgences whatsoever for slipshod workers. The Central Committee will take an uncompromising stand on this issue. In order not to be faced with shutting down production or with the exclusion of part of the output with all the attendant consequences, we must even now prepare technology, documentation, basic, auxiliary and testing equipment for operation under the new conditions according to a well-conceived organizational-technical plan.

Special attention should be devoted to the human factor. We must in clear technical and economic language explain to each engineer, technician and blue-collar worker the consequences of their flawed work. The task is to achieve in the next half-year that which possibly has not been achieved in years. There is no other way. This is the demand of the acceleration strategy and objective conditions for economic development.

Central Committee departments, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and the Uzbek Republic Administration of Gosstandart [State Committee for Standards] are confronted with the important task of screening honest, highly principled and highly qualified specialists who will fulfill the party's directive regarding the radical improvement of product quality to head state [quality control] acceptance agencies.

We are very concerned about machine building in all these respects today. The CPSU Central Committee sets special tasks for machine building because many of the pluses and minuses of technical progress are found in this branch. And this is truly the case. The Glavmashkhlopkovodstvo Association, the GSKB [special state design office] for cotton-farming machinery, the "Tashselmash"

Plant, and the Central Asian Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture are primarily to blame for the fact that the republic's cotton farmers today do not have a highly effective cotton harvesting machine.

A special word should be said about the work of the GSKB that is headed by communist P. M. Mirza-Akhmedov. The innovative spirit has been absent there for a long time. More than 60 percent of the machines developed by the GSKB and put into production do not correspond to the modern level. On the other hand, this leader spares no effort to place obstacles in the way of everything new.

It was recently decided to organize an interbranch scientific-technical center for the development of a highly effective cotton-harvesting machine. According to plan, the center was made up of organizations belonging to the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building and the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee]. Aleksey Danilovich Glushchenko, academician, UzSSR Academy of Sciences, was appointed director of the center; general designer of cotton-harvesting; and deputy chief of the glavmashkhlopkovodstvo Association. While it is still too early to speak of results, it is known that this progressive approach has been tested in other republics.

It should be noted that it was necessary to overcome conservatism and inertia in the process of establishing the center. There were forces in the person of comrades Safarov and Mirza-Akhmedov, who did their utmost to oppose innovation and who put a spoke in the wheels as the saying goes. All the possible vices relating to work style--localistic tendencies, ambition, and self-admiration--were also evident here. Is this not why things are not going well for us in a number of instances? Preparations have already been under way 4 years at an excavator plant for the production of a new excavator which will obviously be significantly lower than the level of world standards.

We place great hope in a new motor plant that will produce 100-horse power engines. But we must lamentably note that the first phase of the plant has already been put into operation but there are no actual engines, and that the component parts are shipped in from the city of Minsk. Comrade Buriyev, plant director, has applied an old approach to a new venture and the results are not yet evident just as they are not evident at the Tashkent Tractor Plant, which is attempting to develop adaptive technology for the family of 80-100-120-150-horse power tractors.

These examples show that we must take additional measures to bring about the radical reform of the machine building complex. There is need for a new approach to the solution of problems confronting machine building. We must first of all get rid of the firmly entrenched idea in the minds of many that it is impossible to reach the highest levels. Officials of associations, enterprises, departments, design offices, institutes, and science-production associations must concentrate their efforts on the scientific, systems analysis of world achievements, must identify the basic trends, and must set specific goals for themselves.

We place great hope in the council for the promotion of scientific-technical progress under the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the principal task of which is to eliminate bottlenecks to the more complete utilization of the existing technical-production potential and the economical expenditure of raw materials and supplies.

The conservation problem merits special discussion. Its importance grows together with the increasing scale of production. Think of these figures, comrades. Every year, the republic's economy consumes 1.7 million tons of rolled metal, more than 5 million tons of cement, 3.1 cubic meters of lumber (computed in terms of round timber), and 1.6 million tons of gasoline. Such an enormous quantity of materials must be delivered to the republic and to each consumer.

The conservation of just one percent of all rolled metal is the equivalent of the annual consumption of rolled metal by "Uzbekselmash," which could be used to produce another 8000 seeders and 4000 pile-cleaners. At the same time, almost 20 percent of the metal used by the machine builders themselves ends up as waste numbering approximately 80,000 tons. Similar examples could be cited in the case of cement, lumber, electric power, fuel, and agricultural products. Therefore the problem of reducing material-intensiveness and of conserving resources is very acute and timely. We must devote our utmost attention to this problem every day.

The effectiveness of the work of scientific institutions and science-production associations acquires special urgency in this regard. It must be immediately admitted that they clearly do not devote sufficient attention to the leading directions of scientific-technical progress, and especially to machine building, electronics and automation. The majority of our scientists are primarily interested in historical excursions, orientalia, and the remote past. However only a little over 1000 of the 32,000 scientific workers (four percent of the total number) are concerned with modern scientific-technical progress and especially machine building and materials technology.

The leadership of the "Cybernetics" Science-Production Association of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, present a flagrant example of irresponsibility and a lack of scientific conscientiousness. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, only 60 inventor's certificates were awarded to the association's 2700 staff members and only two of these were incorporated in production. On the other hand, during the years the science-production association has been in existence, its coworkers have defended 628 candidate dissertations, including more than 200 during the last five-year plan. In order to create the appearance that all was well, economic effectiveness was overstated by 21 million rubles. The actual benefit per ruble of cost was 66 kopecks rather than four rubles as claimed in the reports.

Since the association was unable to master sophisticated technology for the development of automated systems, it began pushing simplistic, obsolete designs. For example, the calculation of truck transport (theme supervisor: Comrade T. A. Kadyrov, doctor of sciences), which was presented as having been introduced with an economic effect of 51,000 rubles, was rejected by UzSSR Gosplan as obviously imperfect. Attempts to create an automated control

system for cleaning cotton (theme supervisor: Comrade Z. M. Salikhov) were unsuccessful.

Today we are entitled to ask Comrade V. K. Kabulov, general director and Comrade U. Kudratov, party committee secretary, how it came to pass that they turned a key direction of scientific-technical progress into a sinecure? Comrade P. K. Khabibullayev, president of our Academy of Sciences, must reorganize his work. Let us speak candidly: We have thus far only looked at one of his subdivisions and we advise him to establish strict party, state order in all subdivisions, to increase the demands and responsibility for the return on scientific research. We will always support true science to the utmost but we will bar the door once and for all to those who try to make it a sinecure.

When we discuss problems relating to intensification, we should note that much depends on the precise functioning of the infrastructure--transport and communications. In the past, we have more than once noted that lag in these sectors seriously impeded the development of production and created difficulties in the social and service sphere. The five-year plan outlines a large program of work in this direction.

Party organizations and the leadership of the Central Asian Railroad are doing the right thing when they actively introduce the experience of Belorussian railroaders. As a result, this year they have released 9000 persons for employment in other work and have saved five million rubles in the wage fund. At the same time, they have improved the basic production indicators. Labor productivity has grown by 11.5 percent.

Nevertheless, reserves are being poorly used in a number of organizations. Since the beginning of the year, the shortfall in the quota of the Ministry of Automotive Transport has been 12 million tons of freight, the number of empty runs has increased, the productivity of rolling stock has declined, and serious disruptions are seen in the organization of passenger transport. It is once again necessary to remind Comrade B. T. Turnik that shortcomings in the observance of flight safety rules in the Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration are being eliminated at a slow rate. Obviously, service personnel have not drawn the proper lessons from events in the recent past, are continuing to violate rules governing the loading of aircraft, and the level of air traffic control has been lowered. The situation here, as in the organization of communications, must be decisively corrected.

An important role in the acceleration of socioeconomic development belongs to capital construction. Production affairs and the improvement of housing, cultural, and service conditions depend in large measure on the state of affairs in this area.

As already stated, significantly more capital will be invested under the 12th Five-Year Plan in construction than in the preceding 5 years. Our responsibility for the effective utilization and assimilation of these enormous sums also grows accordingly. Nevertheless, the state of affairs in capital construction continues to be very strained. The evaluation made of

this branch at the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is especially typical of our republic.

As before, there is no strict state procedure in the planning, distribution and oversight over the expenditure of capital investments. It is sufficient to say that already in the current year, the plan for construction and installation work was revised five times and as a result was increased by 115 million rubles or by three percent compared with the initial plan. The point is not so much that the plan is modified (this is a natural process) as that the proper oversight over these modifications is lacking. As a result, there is a violation of the distribution of the load between construction ministries and departments and there is no maneuvering of resources. This activity should be monitored by Comrade I. A. Karimov, chairman of Gosplan; Comrade Sh. Khaydarov, chairman of the republic Gosstroy, and the heads of construction ministries and departments. Insufficient attention to planning and lacks of personal oversight by Comrade T. S. Azimov, administrator of Uzbek Stroybank, lead to serious disruptions.

In a word, we are entirely dissatisfied with the present work of the republic's construction shop. To express it in party terms, we still continue to expect a return from the heads of the main construction subdivisions--Comrade A. G. Manannikov, Comrade K. P. Dudin, and Comrade B. S. Khamidov--and as yet we are not seeing this return. All we are receiving to date are endless explanations and various reasons.

At the same time, we are totally unable to put an end to the vicious practice of scattering capital investments over numerous construction projects. In 1986, more than 1100 projects carried over from last year were mothballed and 171 million rubles were tied up in unfinished construction. Even a whole hour would not be long enough to enumerate everyone who is to blame for this. It seems to me that the time has come for Comrade K. Kh. Makhamadaliyev, deputy chairman, Council of Ministers, to take matters firmly in hand. Why has the order of the Central Committee to audit construction projects with the aim of mothballing those that cannot be completed on schedule not been carried out? After all, it is for this very reason that the address program of construction projects for 1987 and subsequent years and the program of contract work to be performed by the direct labor method have not been formulated to date. Nor has the comprehensive program for the development of the capacities of contractor organizations and for increasing labor productivity in UzSSR construction in 1986-1990 been formulated. Therefore, we have no construction conveyer and this is why we are faced with all the costs.

Comrade Makhamadaliyev is also responsible for the improvement of planning estimates. Is normal construction possible when 30 percent of the existing designs are obsolete and do not conform to modern requirements? Immediate expert assistance is also required in this area. As you see, here, too, the party must give certain leaders the very lowest marks.

The construction of housing, cultural and service facilities is a problem that merits special discussion. In order to meet the target set by the 27th Congress--to provide a separate apartment or house for every family by the year 2000, we will have to commission 220 million square meters of housing in

the course of three five-year plans, i. e., 2.5 times more than in the last 15 years.

Unfortunately, the leaders of many republic agencies, oblasts, cities, and rayons still have strong feelings of dependency and they can conceive of no change whatsoever on these issues except for state capital investments and centralized funds. Since the beginning of the year, not a single oblast has fulfilled housing cooperative plans. The Bukhara Oblast under the leadership of Comrade N. Narzullayev proposes the termination of cooperative housing construction altogether. We ask the party obkom (Comrade I. Dzhabbarov) to look into this matter promptly.

Individual construction is carried on at the level of only 2-3 percent of the planned volume in Andizhan and Navoi oblasts and 10-20 percent of the planned volume in Dzhizak and Syr-darya oblasts. Commentary, as the saying goes, is superfluous. We only need warn comrades N. Narzullayev, D. Khasanov, I. K. Buriyev, A. Khabibullayev and I. Kuchkarov that they bear personal party responsibility for all this. The Central Committee will not tolerate such a policy and will take extreme measures. The Soviets must take this sector under their strict control. They are primarily responsible for satisfying the population's urgent needs. They have sufficient rights and potential to do so.

Comrades! The five-year plan calls for the accelerated development of the republic's agro-industrial sector. High growth rates in this area are dictated above all by the Food Program, by the need for the more complete satisfaction of the population's need for foodstuffs and industry's need for raw materials. Capital investments in the branch are increasing and measures are scheduled to strengthen its material-technical base. Priority will be given to the development of enterprises engaged in the processing, storing, and sale of agricultural products.

In order to bring about a sharp rise in agricultural production, we must not only completely carry out all the above but must also find additional reserves as well. The present year--the first year after the 27th Party Congress and the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan--is particularly important in this regard. We are all being seriously tested for our political and professional maturity and we must pass this test without any manner of indulgence or references to the past. It must be candidly stated that in view of the previous violations and machinations in agriculture, the CPSU Central Committee has been very patient with us in the last 2 years. But its patience is not without limits. And today we must answer in our actions for the concern shown by the party and the government, for the vast sums that the state is investing in the republic's agro-industrial complex.

We are talking first and foremost about cotton farming--the main branch in the republic's economy, and its contribution to the country's economic complex. We must increase our average annual gross harvest of raw cotton and increase the production and delivery of fiber to 1,830,000 tons. This requires a further increase in the cotton yield and improvements in the system of procurement and payment for raw cotton depending on the quantity and quality of the final product.

In order to reach the indicators set for 1990, the republic will have to produce an average of 29 quintals of cotton per hectare or increase cotton production by two quintals compared with the 1985 level. This is a realistic goal that is within the reach of all oblasts, rayons, and farms.

Positive trends have been noted in the cotton complex in recent years. Notwithstanding the decline in the gross harvest of raw cotton, the production of cotton fiber in 1985 was 1,680,000 or 100,000 tons more than the preceding season. However, it cannot be considered normal when the warehouses of cotton [processing] plants [khlopkozavody] have accumulated over 30,000 tons of unrealized fiber due to the fact that it is of the wrong type and grade.

Serious reproach here must be leveled against Comrade Mirakhmedov, director, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Selection and Seed-Growing imeni G. S. Zaytsev; Comrade Imamaliyev, director, All-Union "Soyuzkhlopok" Science-Production Association; Comrade Abdulayev, director, Institute of Experimental Plant Biology; and Comrade Akmalkhanov, chairman, Central Asian Department of VASKhNIL, who have for decades given the appearance of extremely energetic activity while the needed variety of cotton plants did not and do not now exist. Who needs this kind of scientific barrenness? It seems appropriate to assign Comrade V. A. Antonov, secretary of the Central Committee personal responsibility for analyzing all this and for bringing clarity to this question while drawing the appropriate conclusions.

In the cotton-cleaning branch, the problem is to bring the procurement network closer to the place of production so that every farm would as a rule have its own procurement point with drying and cleaning equipment. Today, only 170 out of 1400 farms have such points at their disposal. This fact notwithstanding, the 12th Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of only 15 points. It is obviously necessary to revise the plans. At the same time, we should intensify the construction of cotton storage space, step up the search for ways and methods of determining the grade and yield of fiber and utilize scientific research findings on improving the technology for accepting, storing and processing raw cotton.

All these problems must be resolved immediately, today. All organizational, political and economic work must be subordinate to the principal task: the production of a high cotton harvest in the first year of the new five-year plan. The point-blank question is: to be or not to be? The extraordinary lack of moisture, the unstable weather and the adverse temperature range [nedostatochnyy nabor temperatur] create additional difficulties but they are also part of our test. If we fail to pass this test, this will be first and foremost an evaluation of our inadequacy.

Today, 30 percent of the cotton fields are lagging in their development by approximately up to 15 days compared with last year. Cotton plant sparseness is seen in many fields and the development of cotton plants is very uneven. Therefore, lag must be overcome through proper, differentiated care of the fields and through the timely, quality performance of agro-technical measures. We must increase the responsibility of farm managers and specialists for the

rational use of mineral and organic fertilizers, for every liter of irrigation water, and for the effective control of cotton plant pests and diseases.

We have numerous examples where kolkhozes and sovkhoses obtain high yields by skillfully using their reserves and potential and by properly organizing their work force. Approval is merited, for example, by the practice of Tashkent and Khorezm cotton farmers who have done much to increase the productivity of the fields through the mass application of local fertilizers.

However, in a number of places, there are gross violations of agrotechnics and the level of agriculture is low. The coefficient of utilization of irrigation moisture under the conditions of the present lack of moisture remains extremely low throughout the republic in general and especially in Kara-Kalpakiya and in Bukhara, Kashka-darya and Navoi oblasts. In Bukhara Oblast 7000 sprinklers were installed instead of 14,000. In Navoi Oblast there are 3000 persons at work instead of the 7000 that are needed; in Dzhizak Oblast, the corresponding figures are 11,000 and 7000. The result is flooding, and in some places, the discharge of water into the collector network. The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized once again that the broad use of intensive technologies is the way to bring fields and farms to a high level of productivity. The republic Gosagroprom issued an order indicating the areas in which farm crops were to be cultivated using the new technologies and identifying the base farms. But things have not gone beyond the talking and paper stage as yet. This method is not being used at all in cotton farming. Intensive technologies are used in the cultivation of only 4500 hectares of vegetables and 400 hectares of potatoes. Matters are still worse in animal husbandry. Only one farm in Fergana Oblast has been converted to the flowline-shop technology of milk production, while in Navoi Oblast this technology is not being introduced at all. Is there no one in our republic who can be assigned responsibility for this work? It is appropriate to put this question to Comrade I. Kh. Dzhurabekov and Comrade V. A. Antonov, a secretary of the Central Committee.

Another question. Why do we still tolerate the low return on irrigated land and the poor use of machinery, mineral fertilizers and production capacities? How can it be explained, for example, that the output-capital ratio in Fergana and Namanagan oblasts is 25-30 percent lower than in Khorezm and Samarkand oblasts? Or why does a kilogram of mineral fertilizer in Kashka-Darya and Syr-Darya oblasts produce a smaller yield than in Andizhan and Surkhan-Darya oblasts?

We must warn the leaders of these oblasts that they must revise their egalitarian approach to the distribution of funds and material-technical resources. Funds must first and foremost be sent where they will be put to the best use and will produce the greatest return.

Today, the maturity of the political and economic approach to the implementation of the food program is examined through the prism of specific activities in animal husbandry and its key link--feed production.

Mismanagement and waste are characteristic of the present activity of the leaders of the Surkhan-Darya, Kashka-Darya and Samarkand oblasts and the Kara-

Kalpak ASSR where the number of head of livestock is being reduced and where the number of calves per 100 cows has declined. Work to bring order to farms is extremely unsatisfactory. Many livestock farms are in need of reconstruction, lack artificial insemination facilities, decontamination centers, feed shops, and kitchens; have not mechanized the basic labor-intensive processes; and have not created elementary conditions for the workers. Nevertheless, work is conducted at an intolerably slow pace and measures to prepare livestock for winter are not carried out.

In the five-year plan and in everyday work there must be a new approach to the problem of strengthening the branch's material-technical base everywhere. The orientation toward large, costly complexes made of metal and concrete has not proven justified. During the 11th Five-Year Plan alone, 772 million rubles were spent on the construction of livestock (including poultry) facilities. However the proper return has not been realized. The time has come to put an end to such a practice in using capital investments. The republic's climate is such as to permit the construction of livestock buildings from lightweight local materials. This will make it possible to economize construction funds and to use some of them to provide farms with machinery and to create the proper working conditions for animal husbandrymen.

Many of the shortcomings in the development of the branch are the result of deficiencies in the effort to reproduce the herd and the low level of breeding work. Our farms primarily rely on the shipment of young breeding stock from other republics and do not devote attention to the development of a highly productive young herd from their own potential.

Under the 11th Five-Year Plan, the republic had more than 230,000 head of breeding calves shipped in at a cost of 274 million rubles; its own cows gave birth to 996,000 calves. However, owing to the above-norm expenditure of the cow-breeding herd, the number of cows during the five-year plan increased by only 15,600 head. What happened to the rest of the herd? A true party evaluation has not as yet been made of this fact, and this is primarily an omission on the part of the Central Committee which we must correct in the near future. Here is an example that is worthy of the party's attention. In the last five years, for example, Dzhizak Oblast received 26,000 pedigreed calves and produced 42,000 calves of its own but the number of cows, compared with 1981, declined by 1200 head instead of increasing. During this time, 2426 cows were slaughtered, 8174 were turned in for meat [sdano na myaso] and more than 600 head died of murrain. You, Comrade Umarov, either find out the reason behind such mismanagement of the public wealth yourself or the Central Committee's Buro will be forced to do so.

Fodder is a question that merits special discussion. The leaders of a number of oblasts continue to swim with the current and do not devote attention to internal reserves. Recently, the CPSU Central Committee held a special discussion of the unsatisfactory organization of fodder procurement in the republic. It was noted in particular that only 25-35 quintals of fodder units per irrigated hectare are obtained in Dzhizak and Navoi oblasts and in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR. The yield of silage corn in Surkhan-Darya Oblast has dropped to almost half that level. The pressing method is used in the procurement of a little more than 30 percent of the republic's fodder. The

availability of storage facilities satisfies only half of our need with respect to silage; hay--14 percent; root crops--1 percent. On many farms, the cutting of lucerne is drawn out for no good reason, irrigation and top dressing are not applied at the proper time as a result of which the yield of the first cutting in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and Dzhizak Oblast is only 20-22 quintals. Not enough attention is devoted to the second sowing of fodder crops. Many areas that are free after the harvest of early vegetables and grain cereal crops are not used for sowing silage corn.

In a word, comrades, we talk a great deal about farms, about fodder and about pastures, we make decisions, but no one bears real responsibility for this. Here, we must self-critically admit that there is evidence of the undemanding style of the Central Committee, its Buro and Secretariat. We are holding a very frank discussion today and we candidly declare that this does not paint a good picture of us. At the present time, we are trying to get to the bottom of all these disorders and we are starting with the cadres. Think of it, comrades, a large number of persons without special education are working as chief livestock technicians and chief veterinarians. Forty percent of the livestock farm managers have no training in theory. Many livestock farm managers know nothing about animal husbandry. This is the source of all our misfortunes.

Through our common efforts, we must all decisively eliminate a sense of dependency, all attempts to lower plan targets, and all requests for additional allocations of fodder. The state simply does not have this potential. We ourselves must work better for us.

The supplying of the population with fruit and vegetables remains an urgent question. The republic produces 4.7 million tons of fruit and vegetables and supplies 3.2 million tons to the state. Even though kolkhozes and sovkhoses are permitted to sell up to 30 percent of the planned volume of potatoes, fruit and vegetables in the market, there has not as yet been any improvement.

Party obkoms and oblispolkoms permit a tolerant attitude toward the needs of the working people. For example, over 80,000 tons of vegetables were procured in Surkhan-Darya Oblast while only 15 tons were sold in the Termez City market on 1 June. The situation is similar in other oblasts. As a result, according to the data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, on 25 May the prices on cabbage in Tashkent were 2 times higher than in Belgorod; the price of table beets in Tashkent was 1.5 times higher than in Omsk and Tomsk; while carrots in the markets of the town of Nukus sold for the same prices as in the cities of Tobolsk and Novokuznetsk.

One reason for this situation is mismanagement in the use of raw materials, large losses, the poor organization of trade, and the lack of storage facilities. The canning industry produces a very small quantity of compotes, jams, canned fruits and vegetables for children, and does not fulfill its plans. The per capita production of jams and preserves is a mere 300 grams a year. The requirement for cherry-plum, cherry, mazzard cherry, plum, pear and mulberry juice is not satisfied and the production of stuffed eggplant and squash has not been organized.

How can it be explained, for example, that the volume of production of dried fruit is slated to increase by only 3000 tons compared with 1985 when the drying of grapes in connection with the reduction in wine production alone can increase raisin production several fold.

Much of the output of orchards, gardens and vineyards is lost due to shortcomings in harvesting, spoilage during storage and processing, at the same time that the republic has fruit and vegetables shipped in from Belorussia, the Ukraine, the Baltic Republics, Armenia and Azerbaijan and even has cherry juice shipped in from Bulgaria. In 1985 alone, republic cooperatives had more than 3.5 million standard cans of compote, preserves, cucumber pickles, tomatoes and other canned fruit and vegetables shipped in from other regions at a cost of more than 650,000 rubles. And after all, if the desire were there, all this could be produced from local raw materials at our own enterprises which are in the charge of Comrade A. Makhmudov, the head of Uzbekbrlyash. But it is evidently also necessary to bring special pressures to bear. In 5 months of the current year, the shortfall in deliveries by Gosagroprom enterprises to trade was 22 million standard cans of fruit and vegetables, including three million standard cans of fruit juices and the Council of Ministers, which for many years has not paid attention to the development of the processing industry, also deserves another rebuke here. We hope that this will be its last reminder.

A special word about orchards. There is obviously a definite bias here: In the overall structure of plantings, seed-bearing trees, for the most part, apple trees, occupy more than 70 percent and pit-bearing plants occupy less than one-fourth. And yet only 10-15 years ago, the ratio was completely different: half- and -half. Of course, apples and pears can be more easily harvested and stored than apricots and peaches. However the former can be grown almost everywhere in the nation while the latter can only be grown under our unique climatic conditions. We must not choose the easy road. We must do what is in the interest of the working people, of all the people.

Comrade M. M. Mirzayev, director, Science-Production Association imeni R. R. Shreder, has the obligation of carrying out the general line in orchard cultivation. He must not only concern himself with the production of plant stock but must also develop the scientific principles of orchard cultivation, must substantiate its structure, but he also does not do that.

We continue to place great hopes in Comrade P. Yu. Yusupov, forestry minister, for improving the supply of fruits and nuts to the population, but here, too, we have been disappointed. In 5 years, only 280 tons of nuts or 1.6 quintals per hectare have been sold.

Very rarely can zra, barberry and other spices be found in city cooperative stores. For this reason, these products are sold by the teaspoon for exorbitant prices. The comrades whom we have named in the report today should realize that this is a stern warning to them.

A few words must be said about the food branches of industry that are extremely slow in addressing the problem of expanding and improving the product mix, of producing products with fruit additives, of producing

concentrated juices and other types of products. There will have to be a great amount of work on the reconstruction and technical retooling of enterprises here and on introducing progressive technologies and knowhow. The structure of capital investments and their use in various directions should be worked out with due regard to these demands.

As you see, comrades, we have many reserves and unutilized possibilities for carrying out the Food Program. And we must put them in motion immediately, this very year. The paramount task is to dramatically expand the network of kolkhoz and sovkhoz stores in the markets, to organize strict oversight over the mix and quality of products sold, to increase the number of fruit-vegetable-potato storage facilities, and to use both budget allocations and farm funding in their construction. Obkoms, oblispolkoms, and Gosagroprom agencies must concern themselves with these questions in the party spirit and must persistently and enterprisingly seek new solutions and approaches. The party, the government and the working people are expecting practical action from us and not assurances and empty promises. We do not and cannot have any excuses.

The 12th Five-Year Plan is a five-year plan with a dynamic social policy, with a full social program. The draft plan indicates large-scale measures pertaining to urban and rural housing and improvements, the growth of real income and trade, consumer services, culture, public and higher education reform, health care, and social security.

We have already discussed some of these problems while others will be discussed in detail at a soon-to-be-held plenum of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee on ideological questions.

We refer primarily to the further strengthening of discipline and order and to the strict observance of the principles of social justice. The underassessment of the human factor, the approach to social education as a short-term problem, flirting with religion and especially with Islam, and the drawing of various patriarchal customs into our life under the guise of folk customs have led to the deformation of many moral principles and have instilled in some of the population a consumerist, private ownership mentality and the desire to take all they can from society.

Unearned income has become a serious problem in the republic. Tens and hundreds of thousands of people are clearly living beyond their means and are not working anywhere. There are frequent violations of the kolkhoz model charter and of Soviet legislation in determining the size of household plots and the number of livestock that can be maintained on citizens' subsidiary farms. Suffice it to say that private household plots presently exceed the established norms by more than 20,000 hectares of land and this with the especially high land rent under the conditions of irrigation agriculture. The Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and Comrade A. U. Salimov personally should have their say in this regard. The role of the local Soviets must be raised here. Notwithstanding the strictest measures, there has been no reduction in the number of crimes, especially crimes associated with theft, bribes and all types of machinations. Here is a very recent example. Not long ago, the militia apprehended the Mirzакhanov brothers who

had been engaging in large-scale currency operations. Approximately 2000 dollars, about 3000 marks, almost 17,000 francs and much other currency in pounds sterling, crowns and lire were taken from them. At the time they were apprehended, one of them even swallowed a fifty-dollar bill. As it turned out, they continuously carried out their machinations in hotels and even drove foreign tourists around the republic in their own Volga. The question arises: How were they able to conceal their crimes and cover up their machinations at work? It was established that one of the brothers did not work at all while the other was listed as an engineer in the previously mentioned "Cybernetics" Science-Production Association.

The increasing incidence of theft, robbery and embezzlement of late is a major cause for concern. Many criminal proceedings were instituted last year against black marketeers of agricultural products and more than 500 tons of fruit and vegetables were confiscated from black marketeers.

The decree of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the Struggle Against Unearned Income took effect on 1 July. Party, Soviet, and law enforcement agencies are called upon not only to invoke stiffer measures against persons who are parasitizing our society but also to step up educational, organizational and preventive work. This applies in full measure to the fight against drunkenness. The first steps on this road do not reassure us. We must continue to increase our efforts, make higher demands on violators, and develop the network of sobriety societies more widely.

Let us now take up another point. There was a recent check on the state of public health care in the republic. The check revealed not only shortcomings but also cases of inattention, extortion, violations of medical ethics, black marketeering in drugs, and other crimes on an unprecedented scale. The republic Central Committee and Council of Ministers have issued numerous decrees on health care issues in recent years. However, many of their directives are not carried out. Comrade S. U. Sultanova, deputy chairman, Council of Ministers, and Comrade R. H. Abdullayeva, Central Committee secretary, are not overseeing this work to a sufficient degree. We must all be alarmed by the recent IZVESTIYA publication about the sowing of narcotic plants in the republic. These and other facts and phenomena show that we must continue to intensify the struggle against various kinds of antisocial manifestations and step up the efforts of party, Soviet and state agencies and social organizations in establishing a healthy atmosphere in the republic.

All this requires the decisive reexamination and renovation of the style and methods of party leadership and improvements in organizational and political work.

"We have entered such a stage in post-congress activity," Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated in his report at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "where we must demonstrate the ability to reorganize and build, to find new forms and methods."

Of late, certain elements of the new have been manifested in the activity of party committees and organizations.

The examination of the militancy [boyevitost] of primary party organizations in a number of places has inspired a certain increase in the activity of lower level party links. Reports by communist-managers are now heard more frequently at meetings. But nonetheless, in Lenin's words, we have as yet "...not thought things out, not understood, not felt, have grasped things in haste, have not tested, have not been confirmed and reinforced by experience." Life urgently demands that we more boldly overcome inertness, stagnation, our dedication to old, obsolete forms and methods of work. But not all party committee officials, not all economic managers, and not the entire elected aktiv are fully aware of the need for dramatic change.

Following the example of the CPSU Central Committee, we recently studied the course of the reform in the light of the demands of the 27th Party Congress in all obkoms, in a number of gorkoms, raykoms, and in many party organizations.

The party committees still have not overcome their penchant for speechifying, for organizing and for paperwork. The Tashkent Gorkom was subjected to just criticism for all these shortcomings in the report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. This criticism also applies in full measure to other republic party committees. Thus the Kashka-Darya, Kara-Kalpak, Surkhan-Darya and Navoi obkoms send unconscionably large numbers of documents to party organizations and request hundreds of kinds of different information instead of actually overseeing the fulfillment of their decisions.

We still encounter the underevaluation of criticism and self-criticism. For example, the Dzhizak Gorkom has still not conceptualized critical comments and proposals made in the course of reports and elections in primary party organizations.

Some party committees have taken the inappropriate position of outside observers vis a vis primary party organizations. Let us say that an examination of liveliness is being held at the Mikond Plant and that not everything is going smoothly in this new effort. But the party gorkom confines its assistance in this effort merely to declaring that the party organization's work is unsatisfactory. None of the party committee secretaries and officials visits the plant or helps to put matters right.

Primary party organizations still show little initiative, are not demanding of the cadres unless pressured to do so, and do little to exercise their right of overseeing administrative activity. We have established approximately 16,000 commissions for monitoring the work of the administration and the apparatus. Nevertheless, the party committees in practically all oblasts are not working with them, their activity is not discussed at sittings of collegial organs, training for the aktiv is not organized, and as a result most commissions exist merely on paper. What is more, in a number of enterprises, organizations and farms, as, for example, at the cotton-cleaning plant in the Payarykskiy Rayon and on the "Uzbekistan" Kolkhoz in the Turakurganskiy Rayon, the commission for monitoring the introduction of new machinery and the work of technical services are headed by chief engineers, i. e., by the persons directly responsible for these sectors. Can they monitor their own activity?

The problem of improving the structure of party organizations and of assigning communists to the decisive sectors of production remains acute. There are no shop party organizations and party groups in roughly one-third of the brigades and other low-level labor collectives. It is all the more important to analyze the situation in that we are on the threshold of a report-election campaign--the first in party organizations since the 27th CPSU Congress.

The republic is making a steadfast, consistent effort to improve the screening and education of cadres. There has been extensive replacement of cadres in party, Soviet, and state organs and the makeup of secretaries in primary party organizations has been strengthened. But these are only the first, largely forced measures. We still have not eliminated irresponsibility, insincerity, one-person decisions, and empty promises. Many officials avoid direct, candid discussions, the basic formulation of the issues, and frequently say not what they think but what they must in order to please higher ups. Some cadres have altogether forgotten how to have their own opinion and await instructions from above on every question. And all this happens because the style of dictatorship, ostentation and peremptoriness has been affirmed in the work of party committees. Here is an example of the leadership of Comrade B. N. Rasulov, first secretary of the Izbaskanskiy Raykom. Under his leadership, there is no basic reform of the activity of the rayon party organization, inertness and rigidity of form continue, and there is a lack of a self-critical toward their work. There are breaches of collegiality in the resolution of questions involving cadres, there are elements of rudeness and willful decision-making. Raykom officials and Comrade Rasulov personally rarely visit primary party organizations and rarely meet with communists and with the working people. Nor is proper attention devoted to working with letters and declarations from citizens.

The raykom has an inherently paper style of work. In 1985, the party raykom discussed 180 questions, including many economic questions, more than in 1984. Twice as many documents were sent to primary party organizations.

We must get rid of such cadres and develop the initiative of those newly promoted to positions of leadership, create for them an atmosphere of comradely demandingness and constant oversight from both above and below in order to exclude the slightest deviations from the Regulations of the CPSU and the norms of party morality. We must more boldly promote front-rank workers, collective farmers, women and youth to executive positions. We must also continue to develop collegiality in the work, businesslike criticism, and public disclosure.

In the process of breaking sharply with that which is obsolete and of affirming new approaches in economics, management and organization, ideological workers are confronted with complex problems. They must free themselves from formalism and stereotypes earlier and more resolutely than others. They must find the way to the main force in acceleration--man and help him to find his place in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the congress, to reform internally, and to renounce harmful survivals in his thinking, especially religious survivals.

The materials of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and its Appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to the working people of the Soviet Union must be at the center of all ideological work today. The party's appeal must be brought to the minds and hearts of people by all propaganda and agitation means and must inspire the working people to perform effective, high-quality shock work. A special role in this belongs to the mass media, from which we are entitled to expect greater energy in propagandizing the new and in the fight against that which is obsolete and impedes our forward progress.

In a word, comrades, a large, difficult, intensive effort lies ahead of us. Today, you and I are analyzing the draft plan submitted by the republic Council of Ministers for socioeconomic development in 1986-1990 in the light of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Upon being approved by our aktiv, it will be submitted tomorrow for the consideration of the session of the Supreme Soviet.

At the same time, the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee has prepared a long-range plan for fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. In large measure, it will be more intensive and will be oriented not only toward state funding and resources, but also toward our own, internal reserves, toward the strengthening of discipline and organization, toward the intensification of the human factor. Therefore, when the decisions of the June Plenum is discussed by obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations, primary attention must be devoted to the measures that will make it possible not only to fulfill but also to surpass the assigned targets.

We realize that a special role in the reform and in the organization of businesslike, initiative-filled work to fulfill the decisions of the 27th Congress and the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee belongs to executive organs--buros of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and first secretaries personally. Breadth of political outlook, depth of understanding of the tasks, organizational abilities, high responsibility, criticism and self-criticism in evaluations, true party-mindedness--these are the things that are primarily demanded of all of us today. This applies in full measure to the Secretariat and Buro of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Trade Union Council, the central committee of the Komsomol, and all republic agencies.

Allow me in your name to assure the Central Committee of the party that the republic party organization and its entire aktiv will steadfastly follow the course of the reform and will firmly and consistently implement the decisions of the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of our party's 27th Congress.

5013

CSO: 1830/615

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KaSSR JUSTICE MINISTER ADDRESSES KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Kazakh SSR Minister of Justice Deputy D. Dospolov: "Fourth Session, Eleventh Convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet: On Amending the Kazakh SSR Law on National Education and Other Legislative Acts of the Kazakh SSR in Connection with the Basic Directions of the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School"]

[Excerpts] Respected comrade deputies!

The party and state are implementing major measures to improve the training and indoctrination of the young and their comprehensive preparation for life and for labor. One such measure is the reform of the general educational and vocational school, approved by the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Before we can implement measures directed at consistently upgrading the quality of the education and indoctrination of students, fundamentally improving labor training and the vocational orientation of schoolchildren, training qualified workers in vocational-technical schools and shaping high moral qualities, a love for the motherland and readiness to defend it in the young, we must bring existing legislation into correspondence with the Basic Directions of the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School, with regard for the provisions in the new edition of the CPSU Program.

In this connection on 27 November 1985 the Fourth Session, Eleventh Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet approved the new edition of the Basic Principles of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on National Education and made the necessary amendments and additions in some legislative acts of the USSR.

Our purpose now is to bring republic legislation into correspondence with these acts.

Two draft laws are being submitted for your consideration: on amending the Kazakh SSR Law on National Education, and some republic legislative acts associated with it.

The draft of the law's new edition defines more specifically the goals and tasks of national education in the Kazakh SSR today, and it emphasizes the highly important significance of upgrading the quality of training and indoctrination, of shaping a communist philosophy and a correct understanding of the foreign and international policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state, of fundamentally improving preparation of the young generation for labor, of gradually introducing universal vocational education in the country, of providing qualified laborers and specialists to all areas of communist construction, and of constantly improving their occupational skills.

One of the fundamental principles of the Soviet system of national education is declared to be vocational education for the young.

In order that we could get consistently closer to satisfying this principle, plans have been made for developing and improving vocational education in the vocational-technical schools, and for providing labor training on a polytechnical basis in conjunction with mastering a particular occupation in secondary special and higher educational institutions as well as in secondary schools of general education.

Article 8 of the draft emphasizes that central organs of the Kazakh SSR's state administration for national education--the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education and the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education--must pursue a unified state policy in the area of national education and in the area of preparing qualified workers and specialists for the national economy.

The role and responsibility of the soviets of peoples deputies have risen significantly (Article 9 of the draft). They have been given important functions associated with supporting universal secondary education and the transition to universal vocational education for the young, with managing the training and educational institutions subordinated to them and with providing help in selecting and placing educators.

The draft law contains a new article explaining the tasks of science concerned with national education, interaction of science and practice and introduction of the accomplishments of science, technology and culture into the work of educational institutions.

Norms which assign a special role to labor collectives in national education, in training outside the classroom, in noneducational work and in creating conditions promoting reinforcement of the family and improvement of child rearing were reflected in Article 14 of the draft.

The draft establishes that throughout all of the territory of the Kazakh SSR, there will be unity in the principles of organizing the process of training and indoctrination, and basic unity of the content and level of general secondary education with regard for national features of the Kazakh SSR's population; that there will be unified requirements on preparation of qualified workers and specialists. Article 23 of the draft legally establishes the right of students in schools of general education to study

their native language or the language of another people of the USSR. Parents or guardians have the right to select a school teaching the appropriate language as they desire. In educational institutions where courses are taught in languages other than Russian, the necessary conditions are to be created for studying--in addition to the native language--Russian, which was voluntarily accepted by the Soviet people as the means of international communication.

The secondary school of general education is now to be an 11-year school, with children beginning their education when 6 years old. A unified type of vocational-technical educational institution is foreseen--the secondary vocational-technical school.

Intensive development of scientific-technical progress has brought on the need for considering new tasks in the draft associated with helping students master modern computer technology, developing their economic thinking and providing them with a deep, firm knowledge of production, as is spelled out in Article 27 of the draft.

In order to promote fundamental improvement of labor education and the vocational orientation of schoolchildren by combining school work with productive labor, the draft law includes a special norm (Article 28) which establishes the general principles and foresees the conditions for labor education in the school, which is to include systematic participation of schoolchildren in socially useful, productive labor. This norm also defines the basic forms of organizing the labor of schoolchildren and establishes that a sponsoring enterprise or organization is to be assigned to each school.

The draft law also retains some of the republic's existing norms--ones which are not in conflict with the new edition of the Basic Principles of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on National Education. The articles in question are: 31, which resolves the issues of bussing students in rural areas; 32--on the fund for universal education; 37--on schools of special secondary general education for person working in the national economy and possessing physical disabilities; 41--on awarding honor certificates to students in schools of general education, and some others.

The section of the law devoted to extracurricular education (articles 65, 66 and 67 of the draft) was supplemented significantly. This section foresees measures for creating and developing a network of widely accessible extracurricular institutions.

The new edition of the law establishes, as a standard, the constitutional provision that all forms of education are to be free, and the provisions concerned with the rights and responsibilities of secondary and higher school students. Article 69 of the draft law states that the most important duty and responsibility of all secondary and higher school students is to be worthy citizens of the socialist motherland, to know and observe the USSR Constitution and the Constitution of the Kazakh SSR, to respect the symbols of the Soviet state, to successively develop communist convictions and the ability to defend them, to be faithful to the revolutionary, labor and

combat traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, to nurture within one's self a sense of comradeship and collectivism and to participate actively in social life.

Educators, whose labor is noble and honorable, play a special role in communist indoctrination of the growing generation. This principle was reflected in the new edition of the law on national education.

The new edition of the law emphasizes specially that citizens must show concern for raising children, they must prepare them for socially useful labor, and they must rear them as worthy members of socialist society.

The draft introduces some specific provisions concerned with preschool education and the functions of children's preschool institutions.

Such are the most important additions and amendments proposed for introduction into the Kazakh SSR law on national education. Inasmuch as they pertain to the most important aspects of the organization and activities of vocational schools and schools of general education and affect many articles of this law, approval of the Kazakh SSR law on national education in its new edition is proposed.

The new edition on the law on national education will make it necessary to amend and supplement other republic legislative acts. Introducing additional guarantees on protecting the health of students and raising the responsibility of public health organs and institutions for organizing therapeutic and preventive care and public health work with them is proposed. Supplementing Article 37 of the Kazakh SSR Housing Code with a norm stating that teachers and other educators in schools of general education and vocational-technical schools have the right to housing on priority is proposed.

11004

CSO: 1830/661

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK OFFICIALS DISCUSS UPGRADING REPUBLIC HEALTH CARE

LD071011 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1210 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] A conference held at the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party discussed tasks for further improving health care for the population and intensifying party leadership of the republic's health care organs and institutions in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Taking part in the conference were senior officials of the republic's communist party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the republic's State Planning Committee, ministries and departments; secretaries of party obkoms; deputy chairmen of oblast executive committees; leading officials of oblast health care departments, higher educational establishments and research institutes; and medical staff.

The conference stressed that consolidating public health and increasing the continuation of every individual's active life are of primary importance. The decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum posed big tasks for radically improving the state of affairs in this important domain. It was noted that many of the republic's party committees and local Soviet organs have not been paying proper attention to the work of the health establishments, nor have they been concerned about using their prestige and influence to ensure a restructuring in the thinking and psychology used in organizing the style and methods of the activity of medical staff.

At the conference strong criticism was directed against the republic's Health Ministry and its local organs. In particular, it was noted that in addition to the need to upgrade medical services there must be a considerable rise in hygiene education work and propaganda for a sober and healthy way of life as well as activity to join in the atheist upbringing of the people.

The conference discussed the need to create a good material and technical basis for health care. At present many treatment and preventive institutions, especially in the countryside, are located in adapted premises. Experts believe that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz should have health centres, including a rural treatment center, a primary health care and midwifery point, a pharmacy, an infant-feeding center and a kindergarten. The experience in creating such centers must be spread everywhere.

It was noted at the conference that the leading officials of various ministries and departments do not consider the construction of health care projects of prime importance, and do not provide them with the necessary manpower and material resources. The Tashkent Main Construction Administration is the worst in lagging behind in health care. Local party and Soviet organs are not accepting such a situation. There was also a profound analysis of the state of staffing policy in the area of health care. It was noted that primary party organizations had poor involvement in the selection, allocation and education of staff, and were slow to eliminate all negative phenomena.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference. Comrade Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the work of the conference.

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CSO: 1830/718

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

OGONEK'S CHIEF EDITOR INTERVIEWED

PM031523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent V. Treskov interview with V. Korotich, chief editor of OGONEK magazine: "What Our Magazine Will Become"; date and place unspecified]

[Text] The writer and journalist Vitaliy Korotich is well known in our country and abroad. He has now been appointed chief editor of OGONEK magazine. IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Treskov asked V. Korotich:

[Treskov] Vitaliy Alekseyevich, you must clearly recognize that recently OGONEK has failed to meet its readers' demands and tastes. Yet OGONEK was once a sort of real 'home fire' in many families. How do you intend to rectify matters?

[Korotich] First and foremost we must bring the readers' favorite writers back to the magazine. For instance, we are preparing to publish works by Rytkheu, Yevtushenko, Rozhdestvenskiy, and Konetskiy.

Second, the magazine will extensively publish readers' letters and topical extracts on family, leisure, and legal subjects. There will be a children's page and efficient on-the-spot reporting will be introduced. In our view, readers will find it interesting to follow our magazine's sponsorship of the construction of eye clinics, which is being carried out under the leadership of S. Fedorov, the well-known ophthalmologist.

Third, we are introducing new rubrics exclusive to OGONEK, so to speak. One of them, for instance, will be about read and unread books. It will be a kind of probe into why some books are read over and over, while others gather dust in the bookshops.

We will devote great attention to layout. The magazine's external appearance will be changed.

[Treskov] What effect is your new job having on your own creativity; will your editorial duties hamper your literary work?

[Korotich] What can I say? Yes. I may have to switch my energies to editing for a time. But that is also a creative process.

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CSO: 1800/597

RELIGION

NEW BOOK: SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON RELIGION IN LATVIA

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 5 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by E. Mekhtiyev, candidate of philosophical sciences, under rubric "On Atheistic Topics": "To Know In Order to Know How"]

[Text] Every new book on scientific atheism is called upon to arm the propagandist of atheism with new factors and knowledge in the struggle against religious prejudices, to arouse the indifferent reader from his deep slumber, and to help the person who is wavering to get rid of his torturous inner conflicts... Briefly, that book must make its contribution to the historic transition from religion to atheism.

That requirement also pertains entirely to research which has been published in a limited printing run and which is seemingly addressed only to a narrow circle of specialists. They receive multifaceted practical application only indirectly, by way of those same specialists who are continuing the theoretical search, the propagandists who bear in their living word the valuable ideas and conclusions of scientific research.

The qualities, without a doubt, are present in the work of A. Podmazov which is devoted to an analysis of certain vitally important problems in overcoming religiosity (Podmazov, A. A., "Sovremennaya religioznost: osobennosti, dinamika, krizisnyye yavleniya" [Modern Religiosity: Peculiarities, Dynamics, Crisis Phenomena], Riga, Zinatnye, 1985, 162 pp.). The author's conclusions are based on a solid base of concrete sociological research. In Daugavpilsskiy, Yekabpilsskiy, Liyepayskiy, Bauskiy, and Balvskiy rayons, more than 10,000 persons were surveyed in accordance with a single program.

The choice of the research zone was not random. The rayons mentioned have a concentration of all the religious denominations that are represented on the territory of Latvia. The geography of the surveys makes it possible to gain essential information about the present-day state of religiosity in the republic. It must also be kept in mind that the level of religiosity on the territory of the republic is distributed unevenly: from 10 percent of the population in the northwestern and northern rayons to 40 percent in certain southeastern rayons.

Explaining such a noticeable variation in the levels of religiosity, the author isolates a series of objective and subjective factors that are linked with the peculiarities of the historical development of individual regions, and with the dissimilar effect that the various denominations have had upon the population. Thus, despite the overall reduction in the number of believers, the departure of Catholics from religion has been occurring at slower rates. This is explained (in addition to a number of objective reasons) by the high degree of centralized control by the Catholic church, which makes it possible for the church, by means of papal messages, "to respond promptly to the changes occurring in world, to react quickly to them, and to reorganize their ideology and activity as applicable to the new conditions."

The analysis of crisis phenomena in Protestantism, Catholicism, the Orthodox church, and Old Belief enabled the author to conclude that "the lowering of the level and degree of religiosity is of a stable and all-encompassing nature, and manifests itself in all the sociodemographic groups of the population, in all denominations, but, under the effect of a series of reasons, expresses itself in dissimilar indicators."

The process of deepening of the crisis is most clearly expressed in the Lutheran church, and it has encompassed the Orthodox church and Old Belief somewhat more weakly, and Catholicism even less. According to data provided in the monograph, 56 Lutheran, 25 Orthodox, and 7 Old Believer congregations broke up and ceased to exist in Latvia during 1964-1984.

A. Podmazov's book provides our propagandists and lecturers with numerous facts that reflect the dynamics, level, and degree of religiosity among the population and the peculiarities of the crisis in all the basic denominations that are in existence in Latvia. In essence, it creates a confessional map of the surveyed oblasts in the republic, and therefore it can be used as a scientific reference aid. The interested reader will find a large number of tables that have been prepared from materials pertaining to sociological research projects, which reveal the dynamics and level of religiosity depending upon the labor, age and sex, and educational characteristics of the persons surveyed.

Take, for example, the dependence of the religiosity level upon age. In Yekabpilsskiy Rayon, as the monograph shows, the older the age group, the greater the share of the believers (gradually increasing from 6.3 percent in the 18-29-year group to 59.4 percent for persons 60 years of age or older). Behind these figures one can easily see shining through the very complicated problem of religious reproduction.

As is well known, the system of atheistic indoctrination, by forming a scientific-materialistic view of the world, sharply reduced the volume of religious reproduction. Does this mean that its complete curtailment in the young generation guarantees the final disappearance of religiosity? Here it is difficult to agree with the author, who apparently is inclined to give an affirmative answer, because one still encounters instances when young people who are nonbelievers or are indifferent, upon reaching middle age or advanced years, sometimes turn to religion. In the overall mass of believers, their

share is not great, and the author himself cites an accurate figure 2.1 - 3.4 percent.

The number of reasons for this turning toward religion, taken in the concreteness of each individual situation, is rather large, but on the whole they can be subdivided into the two groups that have been isolated in the monograph: the influence of unfavorable circumstances in life and the influence exerting by the believers in their midst. The full elimination of the first of these influences under socialism is achieved in proportion to the rise in the material and spiritual prosperity of all members of society, and it is to this that the acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development is aimed. But the elimination of the second group of reasons is largely a matter of atheistic indoctrination.

The overcoming of religious vestiges and prejudices requires the continuity and consistency of atheistic education, because if a person's consciousness is not freed of all religious prejudices, the existence of even a small dose of them is sufficient, whenever the appropriate circumstances occur together, to revive the previously squelched delusions. The detailed analysis of the specifics of the religious consciousness and behavior of the believers, as undertaken by the author, indicates the viability of the religious prejudices which are a "fertile soil" for the reproduction of religions. This process is served by the evolution of religious ideology, psychology, and the cult, an evolution in the course of which, as A. Podmazov remarks, some dogmas, ideas, and rituals disappear, others are transformed, and still others are modernized. Thus, in the cult practice of the Catholic church in the late 1960's and early 1970's "certain prayers were partially shortened, there was a reduction in the number of genuflections and bowings by the priest, and a slight decrease in obeisance." These are evidence of the attempts to adapt to the new phenomena in social practice and to the rise in people's self-awareness.

The resolution of the problem of the reproduction of religion, as A. Podmazov justly emphasizes, depends upon the degree of purposefulness with which atheistic education is carried out. And here it is necessary first of all to get a clear idea of its goal. Criticism of religious dogmas and ideas is only the beginning. It has been called upon to rid the consciousness of the believers of their religious prejudices. But there still remains a kind of "vacuum." And that vacuum must be filled by positive scientific-atheistic convictions. True atheism is not indifference to everything that is linked with religion, but, rather, is firm ideological conviction that rests upon a scientific view of the world.

5075
CSO: 1800/566

CULTURE

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA INTERVIEWS JOURNAL EDITORS

[Editorial report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 July 1986 carries on page 2 a feature under the rubric "Our Interviews," with the following introductory remarks:

"Much was said from the platform of the Eighth USSR Writers' Congress about the work of literary-artistic journals. Today we begin a series of interviews by our correspondents with the chief editors of journals."

The feature consists of two interviews by unnamed correspondents, each of 1,400 words. The first, with Mikhail Alekseyev, chief editor of MOSKVA, is headed "Make Way for Talents!" Alekseyev gives his views on the writers' congress, expressing the opinion that it should have been split up into plenary sessions and genre commissions, but "should take place all in one hall," since the content of the speeches is more important than the quantity. He outlines the history of the journal MOSKVA, pointing out that the items which have remained in people's memory are those which it published "with difficulty, in a struggle against those who are overcautious." Today everyone can see how important these pieces were, but then, do you think it was easy for us?" Alekseyev concludes by outlining the journal's current plans for publishing works by Soviet and foreign writers.

The second interview, with Andrey Dementyev, chief editor of YUNOST, is headed "The Desire for the Quest." Dementyev discusses the problems of young people trying to have their works published and to find their own voice in literature. He describes the magnitude of the task of selecting a few works for publication from among the "more than 3,000 manuscripts" which the journal receives every year, and discusses the role of criticism and its shortcomings. He names some promising young writers, and notes the journal's plans to revise its policies in the light of the writers' congress, although, he points out: "A radical restructuring cannot be done in a day and must not be done formally. It is necessary to revise only what is behind the times, what is covered with the mold of conservatism." In conclusion, in answer to a question about the lessons which he, as a poet and as YUNOST's editor, learned from the congress, he says:

"On the eve of the congress a group of writers had a meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Mikhail Sergeyevich told us then that we must learn to live in conditions of

democracy. And all the days that we held our sessions in the Kremlin palace, I did not forget those words. As some of the speeches at the congress and the reaction from the auditorium showed us, this learning process is not easy for us. Nonetheless the congress demonstrated the writers' desire to revise their attitude both to creative work and to themselves.

"Criticism, self-criticism, and openness, M.S. Gorbachev said at the meeting with writers, are necessary to our society's development and movement. Here literature, first and foremost, must have a weighty say. Also, the congress ardently discussed burning ecological problems. But there is another important problem--the conservation of the moral environment. Because the moral environment is the atmosphere of mutual understanding, mutual respect and good will, and writers' fraternity which is so necessary to us all."

/9716

CSO: 1800/589

CULTURE

VOZNESENSKIY GIVES BENEFIT, VISITS CHERNOBYL VICTIMS IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview with Andrey Voznesenskiy by correspondent Inna Fridkina: "The Aim of Creativity Is to Give of Oneself; date and place not given]

[Text] In the large auditorium of the Georgian State Philharmonic, the well-known Soviet poet Andrey Voznesenskiy gave a poetry reading. A ZARYA VOSTOKA correspondent met with our guest and conducted an interview with him.

[Question] Andrey Andreyevich, you are not here in Georgia for the first time. With what thoughts and feelings have you come this time, with what colors would you shade your present trip?

[Answer] I always travel to Georgia gladly, knowing that hospitable, kind, and always cordial people are waiting for me.

Sadly, I have just seen something new that made my heart constrict. You, no doubt, can guess what I'm talking about. This is the disaster in Chernobyl. This is what the country is living with right now and this is what I am living with. I have visited outside the city and seen the kids from the Ukraine. They are resting in Georgia; for them remarkable conditions have been created and they are surrounded by kindness and concern. The disaster which occurred in our country has revealed people's brightest, innermost secret, and most open feelings. I have been told here that in Georgia along the train's entire route from the Ukraine, the kids were met at every station by women who gave them presents and offered them shelter.

At my evening of poetry reading, all the proceeds of which will go to help Chernobyl, I read new poems written in Moscow under the impression of this event.

The readiness of the Georgian people to lend a hand to the unfortunate is an inborn trait. In this past few days I have once more seen and felt the vividness of sincere feelings.

Besides, a trip to Georgia always means new colors, meetings with my favorite, old friends--Irakliy Abashidze, Grigol Abashidze, Chabua Amirzdzhibi, Rezo Amshukeli, Dzhangug Charkviani...I came to the poetry reading at the invitation of the Georgia Writers' Union, they got me a room in the "Iveriya," and I have also stayed with a friend, in Zuraba Tseretli's studio, which he graciously put at my disposal. And once again there was a sense of hospitality, warmth, and love."

[Question] In opening the reading of your work, the chairman of the Georgia Writers' Union Georgiy Tsitsishvili reminded the audience that a small amount of Georgian blood flows in your veins. You first told about this in one of your poems published a while ago in the journal LITERATURNAYA GRUZIYA. Tell our readers, please, in more detail about your geneology.

[Answer] This drop of blood is certainly very small. It turns out that my great-great-great-grandfather on my father's side was from Georgia. I discovered this fact accidentally, in the ancient Russian city of Murom where the boy had been brought long ago. They placed him in a monastery, then he finished a religious seminary and received a new name, Andrey Polisadov.

This was in 1834. Then he became a priest, married a Russian woman, and subsequently became the Murom archimandrite.

More than once I visited Murom. I found his grave and many materials connected with the name of Andrey Polisadov. Then came the poem on this theme. Now Georgian television is intending to shoot a film about this fact, very likely not without my participation.

Though this may sound banal, but nevertheless it is impossible not to remember that all the best representatives of Russian poetry in one way or another were connected with Georgia, from Pasternak to Bela Akhmadulina, and many, many others. And it's not at all important what kind of blood they have; the main thing is that this is a great, genuine friendship among our people which has been tested for centuries.

And I am glad that at my reading the best Georgian writers and poets appeared and spoke about the inexhaustible source of inspiration which serves our love and brotherhood, and the further flowering of the culture of Georgia and Russia, and about how this friendship helps writers to see the best aspects of life in our republics. But if someone takes upon himself the responsibility of speaking, non-objectively let's say, about the republic and about its people, as the writer V. Astafyev recently did in public, then let this remain on his conscience.

[Question] You travel a lot around the country and frequently go abroad. What do these trips do for you?

[Answer] Just a few days ago I returned from the U.S. For a month in America I gave poetry readings in various cities. This is very difficult working requiring the utmost giving of oneself and an enormous strain. At the start of these readings, an American actor or poet appears and reads translations of my poems in his native language. Then I myself read the poems: here the main thing is not to slow down the tempo or to lose the rhythm. And notes and questions I answer myself--my knowledge of the language helps. The same sort of readings were held in Italy, France...I am glad that these meetings help others to get to know better not only Russian poets, but also our country. On such trips you're not looking for tourist attractions, but for people and their fates.

[Question] And they, of course, generate new lines of verse?

[Answer] Only a few days ago I finished a new poem--the longest on which I had worked for a long time. It reflects on the fate of our country, on that crucial moment which our society is living through today. In addition, I am turning into one of the Moscow publishing houses a new book of selected poems; it will have examples of both poems and prose. The director M. Zakharov and the composer A. Rybnikov have proposed some interesting work--a new rock opera based on the long poem "Sukharev's Tower"...

[Question] They say that you yourself didn't look for poetry, that it found you?"

[Answer] I pray to God that it won't lose me.

[Question] What trait in an artist do you single out, what do you consider the aim of creativity?

[Answer] For an artist what is most important is a new, fresh view. If he has it, then he is a genuine master, and if not, then an artist is reborn as a craftsman. In general all this can be expressed very succinctly, speaking in the words of Boris Pasternak: 'The aim of creativity is to give of oneself.' What can be better or more finely put?!

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CULTURE

USSR FILM UNION BODY DEBATES TASKS IN 'NEW SPIRIT'

PM101645 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 2 Aug 86 p 5

[V. Ivanova and F. Agamaliyev article: "Cinema: Aspects of the Future. Reportage from the Enlarged Secretariat of the USSR Cinematography Workers Union Board"]

[Excerpts] It is just over 2 months since the Fifth USSR Cinematography Workers Congress. The initial results of the activity of the newly constituted Secretariat of the USSR Cinematography Workers Union and the tasks facing the masters of cinematography in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum decisions were discussed at an enlarged session of the Union Board's Secretariat, with leaders of republic cinematography unions and of city sections of the USSR Cinematography Workers Union, masters of cinematography, critics, production organizers, and journalists taking part in its work.

The session was opened by E. Klimov, first secretary of the Union Board. In the brief period since our congress, he said, we have "plowed up" a deep layer of cinematographic life with the entire variety of its complex problems. The union attaches great importance to the question of lofty and precise criteria in the evaluation of cinematographic works, hence the strict exactingness toward the journals SOVETSKIY EKTRAN and ISKUSSTVO KINO. Restructuring is needed in training the next generation of cinematography workers. A commission has been set up; it will put forward specific recommendations regarding the reorganization of the training process. For the purposes of enriching the subject plan for movie production with interesting scripts and attracting the most talented directors, the union has proposed to the USSR State Committee for Cinematography [Goskino] a joint review of the plan from this viewpoint.

Elem Klimov also mentioned the problems of making children's and adolescents' movies and of documentary and popular science cinematography--there is much here that awaits salutary changes. A fundamental restructuring of the entire system of film leasing is needed.

A special commission has been set and is working actively in dealing with the fate of movies which, at various times and for various reasons, failed to reach the audiences.

"It will be done" and "it has now been done"--the time gap between these two terms must henceforth be reduced to a minimum. Such is the immutable demand of the gathering pace of the time.

But in order to realize this simple truth in any sphere of our life, including cinematography, a quite profound reorientation of thinking is needed at times. Meanwhile, there are a good many people in cinematography who have gotten accustomed to living and find it comfortable to live in the old way. But the majority of cinematography workers are clearly aware that the mighty spiritual potential of the screen cannot be set free without restructuring.

It is time to lay down new regulations for the artistic councils at movie studios--it is an open secret that today their "activity" is often fictional and that they have almost no influence at all on the creative process. A studio must be set up under the union to develop projects and plans for future movies.

In all our undertakings, E. Klimov stressed, we want to rely on the understanding, support, and cooperation of the USSR Goskino, because only together will we be able to raise our work to a qualitatively new level.

Cinematography in its worst forms has long been marring the taste of audiences. All of us must influence viewers' perception, and this can be achieved primarily by good and varied movies. Much cleansing work has to be done in cinematography.

I would like, E. Klimov said, to recall M.S. Gorbachev's words from his report to the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum:

"...It is particularly necessary to appreciate people with an innovative spirit. Especially in view of the fact that we are calling on everyone to act instead of waiting. It is impossible not to perceive that someone with initiative often runs into contradictions with obsolete instructions which do not accord with the new tasks. Everything must be done to ensure that people who are seeking, creative people, do not find themselves in a difficult situation and do not end up failing. This is no abstract deliberation."

G. Chukhrai spoke about the restructuring in cinematography. The criticism of cinematography which was launched recently, he said, is neither accidental nor designed by ill-wishers. This situation in cinematography developed a long time ago and, unfortunately, as M. Romm remarked way back in the past, not only is cinematography not moving forward, it is not even moving backward--otherwise we would have reached again the stage of "Chapayev" and "The Battleship Potemkin." It is obvious that some negative principle has been built into the very system of moviemaking--a principle not conducive to the promotion of talented works.

Today it has become clear, however, that matters cannot be set right by isolated "fragments" or experiments at individual studios, in other words by piecemeal, makeshift measures.

So far we can speak only about plans for a future model of cinematography which could successfully utilize the experience of the Experimental Studio which existed in the past and managed to combine in its work the factors of lofty art and audience understanding. As a state organ, the Goskino must undertake the functions of a strategic and guiding organization which will define the trends of our work for years and even decades to come.

V. Tolstyykh developed the thoughts about the need for restructuring in cinematography. It is evident that the Goskino bears full responsibility for the production and leasing of movies, but today it is also evident to everyone that it will be unable to achieve anything without help from the cinematographic community, in other words without help from our union. The Goskino Screenplay Department [redaktura] complains at the flood of scripts--how many of them, they say, can be read? But by the time the scripts get there, they have already been read, not once but dozens of times, and the Goskino's task is quite different: the strategic definition of what kind of scripts are needed today, what kind of movies are needed by society and the people today.

Restructuring--a very popular word, but what hard work it entails, B. Metelnikov said. We need to introduce in cinematography a system of economic levers which force everyone to work with the same motivation and push mediocrity and sluggishness out of the system, and meanwhile we are ashamed of everyone except cinematography itself.

It is an important task for us members of the Leningrad Movie Studio, I. Kheyfits (Leningrad) said, to produce the full-length experimental film which we have been asked to do, and we believe that this must be entrusted to a young movie maker who must be helped by the entire studio. The second question, and an even more complex one, is the conduct of an experiment at studios. Studios in general, and ours in particular, are too accustomed to being led and are far from keen on independence; the union secretariat must help us here.

B. Golovnya reported on the work of the Membership Commission, and A. Plakhov spoke about some aspects of the fate of so-called "difficult movies."

Much needs to be changed in the existing system of film leasing, and studios must be given more independence in solving creative and production questions--these ideas ran through the statements by Kh. Narliyev (Turkmenistan), A. Gerasimov, V. Motyl, and F. Khitruk (Moscow), A. Aliyev (Azerbaijan), and A. Kabulov (Uzbekistan).

Independence is the future of our cinematography, E. Shengelaya (Georgia) said. It must be also said, however, that it gives rise to protest locally and in particular at "Gruziyafilm," because independence presupposes lofty responsibility while many would like to continue living in the old way. E. Shengelaya also touched upon the complex question of the quality rating of films, which is the Goskino's prerogative. We in our union, he said, believe that there is no need for quality rating. Developing this idea, G. Daneliya spoke about frequent situations when the artistic director and

cameramen have done excellent work on a film which is based on a bad script and is poorly produced, the film is then assigned a low quality rating, and the result is that everyone suffers. Why not revive the past practice when the question of the makers' further remuneration was determined by the movie's success or failure on the leasing circuit.

A. Batalov spoke about a number of problems concerning mutual relations between studios and actors, while O. Uralov stressed the need for contractual principles in studios' work with creative cadres. Under the present conditions of work, especially at the Central Studio for Documentary Movies, producers who are far from being the most talented can demand and receive merely because they are on the studio staff.

Our cinematography must be imbued with the spirit of quest and creative daring, Ye. Grigoryev said. Touching on the problems of cinematographic scriptwriting, he stressed that broader use must be made of the potential of the Central Screenplay Studio to attract interesting authors to cinematography.

We must, we are willing, and we are ready to work together with the union, N. Sizov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Goskino, said. These are not just words: Innovations which are specific and are aimed at improving the state of affairs have already been introduced. One of the most important is the fact that we have succeeded in coordinating the question of script "write-offs" [otsev] with the Ministry of Finance. Essentially, studios will be able to "write off" up to 50 percent of scripts purchased by them, thus giving them an opportunity for broad and interesting creative maneuvers and enabling them to run a risk without being afraid that a script which does not get into production will remain a burden on the collective.

To work together, energetically, and with utmost responsibility for the fate of our screen art--these were the fundamental ideas which echoed at the first postcongress enlarged secretariat of the union. It is obvious that not all problems were touched on and that not everyone displayed a sufficiently specific approach in deliberations or maturity of views. On the whole, however, the conversation was useful, meaningful, and in many respects fundamentally new in spirit.

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CSO: 1800/588

CULTURE

WORK OF CINEMATROGRAPHY CONGRESS REVIEWED

PM311309 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Great Tasks of Cinematography Workers"]

[Text] The sharply critical discussion which unfolded at the Fifth USSR Cinematography Workers Congress, as if in continuation of the serious conversation which was launched by the press, revealed particularly vividly the troubles prevailing in our cinematography. The masters of the screen spoke ardently and with civic principledness about cinematography's inadequate participation in the struggle waged by the party and the people to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and for qualitative improvements in all aspects of society's life, including the spheres of culture and art. It was also noted that there is a continuous stream of movies of depressingly poor quality which offer nothing to the viewers' minds and hearts. The causes were also named: Instances of stagnation in the creative process, inadequacies in the economic system and moviemaking, and obsolete methods and style of leadership by the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the USSR Cinematography Workers Union.

Spotlighting that which has to be abandoned in order to move forward is only the beginning of restructuring. Tasks of great complexity face the new Cinematography Workers Union Board and its Secretariat. One of the most important among them is to restore the trust of the broad cinematographic community in the union. To turn it again into an environment where a cinematography worker, be he established or a beginner, would find understanding and support for his creative designs provided they hold the promise of proper artistic results. What should be taken into account here are neither past services, nor references to a subject's importance, nor considerations of friendship--as had happened on occasions--but the interests of art, an art that is truthful and honest, imbued with the spirit of principledness and adherence to party principles, inspired by the ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress, an art whose purpose is to enrich man spiritually, to help him gain deeper knowledge of his own self and of the world, and to strengthen his civic awareness and patriotism. In other words, we are talking about establishing a truly creative atmosphere in the union.

If the initial steps taken by the new leadership of the USSR Cinematography Workers Union headed by E. Klimov are evaluated from this viewpoint, they

inspire optimism and hope. An honest conversation about work and plans, direct, in a comradely fashion, impartial, and uncompromisingly harsh if need be, is becoming a norm of life in the union. It was in this atmosphere that the work of the journals ISKUSTVO KINO and SOVETSKIY EKRAN was discussed. Constructive proposals were elaborated on those problems of children's, documentary, and popular science cinematography which demand immediate solutions. The union's proposals on giving assistance to talented young people are also distinguished by their specific nature and businesslike approach. In particular, the Union of Cinematography Workers has formulated substantiated proposals concerning the need to include in the subjects plan for movie production in 1987 a number of talented scripts created by young scriptwriters, with the recommendation that the production be entrusted to young directors. All this will, without any doubt, help to enhance the creative union's role in the life of art, which is the goal set by the CPSU Central Committee's political Report to the 27th Party Congress. It was noted at the party congress that the main result of the work of creative unions is measured not by resolutions and sessions but by talented works which are needed by society.

It is important to emphasize that, by organizing its activity in this way, the union is performing its direct functions. The USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the union republic state committees for cinematography, and the movie studios can only gain from heeding the opinion and suggestions of the creative union which unites those who are directly involved in moviemaking and on whom the success or failure of a cinematographic work ultimately depends. Joint actions and an accurately coordinated common work program for the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the Cinematography Workers Union are needed in order to improve the situation in cinematography as quickly as possible.

Much was said at the cinematography workers congress about the need to release production and creative organizations from petty tutelage, to grant them more independence, and to enhance their responsibility for the end result. It was emphasized that the tortuous, bureaucratically protracted, and multistage path from script to screen and the "play it safe" stance by editorial authorities hinder the cause most seriously and frighten talented literary workers away from cinematography. Sharp criticism was leveled against the existing system under which a vast number of cinematography workers at the so-called middle level find it simply disadvantageous to work well and complete a movie quickly, because their earnings depend not on the quality of production but on the number of days taken to shoot the movie. Hitherto there have been no substantial changes in any of this, let alone the numerous other unresolved questions. It is necessary to speed up the solution of pressing questions concerning restructuring in the moviemaking sphere.

The Cinematography Workers Union is striving to render specific assistance to the USSR State Committee for Cinematography. We will cite just one example. During a session of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography Collegium which discussed the subjects plan for 1987, Union Board Secretary V. Chernykh spoke on behalf of the Scriptwriters Section about the section's readiness to set to work immediately on promising scripts brought to light by the "Time,

Forward!" competition so as to prepare them quickly for production. This instance offers an example of fruitful and truly creative relations between the Union of Cinematography Workers and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography.

Only by working hand in hand will it be possible to ensure that the good movies which are needed by the millions will appear on the screens not in the distant future but in the next few months. The people are waiting for them.

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CULTURE

FILM MAKER ARGUES NEED TO 'SPEAK TRUTH'

PM121357 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 86 p 4

[Yu. Geyko "conversation" with Sergey Bodrov, film writer and director, under the heading "Find Your Own Answer"]

[Excerpt] [Geyko] Can you sum up in one phrase what you wish to say to the viewer?

[Bodrov] There is a line by Okudzhava: "The small orchestra of hope under the sway of love...." The cinema is an orchestra which plays for people. What does it play? I am in favor of its always playing melodies of hope. Music conducted by love for man. It is not always possible to convey all this on film. When asked how he saw his books, Faulkner replied that they were all failures, but that some of them were brilliant failures.

[Geyko] Incidentally, it seems as if the sign of a film's quality is its category. A year ago the USSR State Committee for Cinematography sent a government telegram to congratulate the Gorkiy studio on its film "Don't Get Married, Girls" [Ne Khodite, Devki Zamuzh] being placed in the top category. Perhaps a film should not be evaluated by the department that released it but only by the viewers, the press, the public, and film festival awards?

[Bodrov] You are probably right. Although, as is well known, even good films can be a flop when they go on general release. And, excuse me, but have we not read a few eulogistic reviews on weak films, books, and performances? If I am honest, for me the most important thing is the opinion of my comrades whom I respect....

[Geyko] Every year there is a big competition in the acting and directing departments of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography. What would you like to wish the current entrants?

[Bodrov] Kozintsev said that he does not understand anyone who wants to become a director, but that he understands the person who wishes to make a film. Being a director is not a profession, nor is it a means of earning a living. It is an act, an acute need to unburden one's soul. Consequently, a director by vocation rather than just a director by designation is extremely discriminating; he will remain silent for years, barely making ends meet, but he will not make a film that is "not his own."

It is not worth shedding tears over this situation; rather it must be reconsidered: A talented artist has a right--a duty!--to make the kind of film he wants to.

[Geyko] Is there, in your view, any prescription to protect our cinematographer against "grayness"?

[Bodrov] I was once asked at a meeting with viewers: "Why do we have a lot of bad films?" I in turn asked: "And where do you work?" "In a road construction administration," was the answer. "And why do we have so many bad roads?" I asked. "How can there be any comparison?!" You know how many difficulties we have!" the viewer replied, and began heatedly explaining the specifics of his work.

Let us speak frankly: The years of stagnation have not only affected the quality of our roads but also the quality of our films. The more individual and pointed the film, the script, the idea, the more difficult it has been for it to get through the "portcullis" mentality, subjectivism, and voluntarism. Only now, after gathering dust for many years, are these films reaching the screen. Incidentally, there are people who believe that this is a mistake; in their opinion, there is no need to excite public opinion. These are the people who are alarmed by the frank discussion today being conducted by the party and the whole of society and who hope that the matter will go no further than discussion. It is precisely now as never before that artists are needed who can speak profoundly and clearly about our present problems.

In order to get away from grayness we must first of all speak the truth.

[Geyko] If you were appointed the top person in cinema, what is the first thing that you would do?

[Bodrov] I recently asked one of the top people in cinema: "Politburo members go to see the current topical performances, but when will we be able to invite them to our own premiere?" "No one knows what will be topical in 2 years time, when the film reaches the screen," he replied.

And so, I would take on both risk and responsibility.

Because our tomorrow depends on what we do and how we do it today.

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CULTURE

ZAYTSEV REPORT TO THEATER CONFERENCE; LIGACHEV, YAKOVLEV ATTEND

PM150355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of theater workers, theater directors, ministers and chiefs of culture administrations, chiefs of culture sections of union republic Communist Party Central Committee and CPSU kraykoms and obkoms, and representatives of central ministries and departments, the mass media, and public organizations on the question of "The Course of Preparations for the Implementation of the Comprehensive Experiment in Improving the Management and Increasing the Efficiency of Theaters" was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 13 August.

A report was delivered by Ye. V. Zaytsev, USSR deputy minister of culture. Taking part in the discussion were People's Artists of the USSR M.I. Tsarev (chairman of the All-Russian Theater Society Board); G.A. Tovstonogov (Leningrad), O.N. Yefremov (Moscow), G.G. Bulgakova (Novosibirsk), and A. Ya. Syber (Estonia); M.A. Orlik, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; I.I. Antonovich, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Section; V.R. Asatiani, Georgian SSR minister of culture; N.I. Miroshnichenko, chief editor of the almanac SOVREMENNAYA DRAMATURGIYA; and N.V. Garetovskiy, USSR deputy minister of finance.

The report and speeches stressed the importance and necessity of the restructuring of the theatrical process which is to be carried out in 69 of the country's theaters from 1 January 1987 in accordance with CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions. The course of preparation for this work in the theater collectives and questions of leadership on the part of party and Soviet organs were examined.

It was stressed at the conference that the restructuring of theater affairs is aimed at considerably increasing the theater's ideological commitment and skill, ensuring the full utilization of its spiritual potential for the communist education of people and for mobilizing the people to implement the strategy of acceleration and renewal elaborated at the 27th Party Congress. Proposals were submitted on the draft documents elaborated by the USSR Ministry of Culture with a view to improving the ideological and creative activity of theaters and extending the rights and autonomy of leaders of

collectives and their artistic councils. Questions of granting theaters the organizational and financial potential to work directly with playwrights and composers and extending their rights to develop the repertoire and launch new shows were discussed. The speakers approved the stabilization of state subsidies and the enhancement of their social role. The new organizational principles of theaters' activity were also examined.

The conference was addressed by Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee took part in the conference.

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CSO: 1800/587

SOCIAL ISSUES

SOCIAL JUSTICE 'INSTRUMENT' TO 'RENEW SOCIETY'

PM141505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In Accordance with Justice"]

[Text] In what way does our system's social justice manifest itself? Above all in profound social transformations, increasing concern both for material needs and for working people's spiritual development. But no less important is the fact that justice is part of our day-to-day activities and is the rigorous yardstick by which the purity of everyone's thoughts and the truth of his actions is measured.

A person acts in accordance with justice.... Therefore, he lives and works according to his own conscience and the norms and principles established in our society. Its first commandment is honest and conscientious labor for the common good. But do we always keep it? In fact, sometimes we turn a blind eye to the fact that a shoddily built television set is coming off the conveyor belt or quality raw material is being turned into a product no one needs. Often one hears references to "objective" causes: The production equipment is obsolete, there is a shortage of hands, they say. But the experience of the best collectives shows that substantial results can and must be achieved now, without waiting for new equipment to arrive and without complaining about a cadre shortage. Quality is first and foremost a matter of conscience, of attitude, of justice in labor.

You display maximum effort, work according to your ability, as they say, and you receive according to your labor. This is our just socialist principle. But it will not operate of its own accord, automatically. A flexible system of payment and accurate record of everyone's contribution--that is what is needed today. It is necessary to improve labor organization, measurement, and payment, ensuring that honest, conscientious, and high-quality labor is fittingly rewarded. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the increase in wage rates and salaries for workers and employees in production sectors will be effected mainly on the basis of and within the limits of funds earned by the enterprises themselves. Moreover, the task is to directly link enterprises' wage funds to income from the sale of products. In this way the impact of the principle of justice--and this fully accords with the collectivist nature of our system--extends not only to individuals, but to entire collectives. In other words, it is necessary to put a stop to wage-leveling everywhere.

Measures to step up the struggle against unearned income also contribute to unswerving observance of the demands of social justice. Properly blocking all avenues and loopholes of illegal self-enrichment, resolutely eliminating all manifestations of lack of supervision, mismanagement, and wastefulness, and ensuring reliable safekeeping of socialist property--this line meets the interests of all honest people. Much depends here on us, on our civic stance. People who like to get rich at society's expense must be shown universal contempt and it must be made clear to them that they will inevitably be punished for their actions. Wider use must be made in this of the rights and powers granted by the law on Labor Collectives.

An indicator of the justice of our system is the democratism and accessibility of the organs of state power and management and their closeness to people. The Soviet apparatus serves the people and is accountable to the people. This is as it should be. But, unfortunately, it is not always so. Bureaucratic red tape, officious treatment of people, indifference--this is how some people still view the work of the apparatus and justice in tackling particular questions. Of course, not every request can be satisfied immediately. But it is necessary to listen, investigate the problem, and have a heart-to-heart talk with people. This applies in particular to such difficult matters as allocation of housing, fixing pensions, and labor disputes. Here every member of the state institution staff must be up to discharging his responsible mission and must stick rigorously to the demands of socialist justice.

Communists must set an example of sensitivity and attention. It is in party organizations that the spirit of party comradeship should be strengthened and just relationships consolidated between people--principled and exacting and, at the same time, genuinely human relationships which elevate the individual, relationships filled with deep respect of his dignity.

The effectiveness of the principle of social justice is inseparable from openness. Extensive, prompt, and candid information--is this not evidence of trust in people and respect for their intelligence and feelings, their ability to work out what is happening for themselves. The mass media have a considerable part to play in the practical implementation of our society's democratism. The press, television, and radio are called upon to wage an indefatigable battle for justice and to establish its ideas in the social consciousness.

The demand for justice is higher now than ever before. On the party's initiative a great deal of work is getting under way to eradicate various abuses and increasingly broad masses of working people are becoming involved in it. At the same time, this struggle must not be allowed to become a kind of fashion and turn into its antithesis--social demagoguery; healthy criticism must not be allowed to turn into carping and defamation. It is necessary to distinguish clearly people who are sincere supporters of the cause from those who, while advocating "justice," are pursuing their own selfish interests. Some times you find that the person who hollers loudest about shortcomings and "injustice" will not lift a finger to eliminate them and rectify the situation. This is the parasitic approach. Treating social and state concerns as one's own is an important facet of social justice. In our society no other approach will do. Justice ranks with such concepts as "honor," "conscience," and "truth." Reinforced by openness, supervision, criticism, and self-criticism it is today one of the main instruments in the struggle to improve our spiritual atmosphere and renew society.

SOCIAL ISSUES

'POSITION,' NOT 'SPECIFIC PERSON,' MUST BE IN PUBLIC EYE

PM311258 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Jul 86 p 13

[Yuriy Shcehkochikhin article under the rubric "Morality and Law": "Commentary on a Petition for Pardon"]

[Excerpts] It was in the late seventies and early eighties that senior officials from the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and shady individuals of no fixed occupation, famous officials holding high ranks and anonymous dealers stealing funds equal to dozens of official salaries, a deputy minister and a trader who had completed only three grades at school, found themselves in the dock.

Despite the total absence of information (such things happened in our recent history), the "Ocean" affair was known in workers' smoking rooms and in literary salons. Much of what was said was divorced from reality, there was a lot of fantasy and rumor, but everyone at the time shared one single feeling: "At long last..."

The point was not even the specific individuals who had turned from inaccessible chiefs into detainees, subjects of investigation, and defendants, or the value of their confiscated property. It seems to me that the stuffiness of social life in those years simply demanded some fresh air, thunder, lightning, and ozone. The revelation of abuses which had almost become a legitimate norm demanded emergency surgical intervention. And the intervention--expected and desired by all who wanted society's improvement--began.

This story is already forgotten, people no longer recall the "Ocean" affair which was once so notorious, other criminal cases have been and are subjects for conversation, and it appears that there can be no turning back to the past: The struggle for law and order in all spheres of our life has changed from wishful thinking into state policy.

But, analyzing today's mail, we suddenly discover that no matter how many criminal cases are instituted, no matter how many leaders with different ranks--be they chiefs of shops or housing committees, main administration leaders, or ministers--are sent into the dock, no matter what sentences are passed by the court, some of our readers are still not satisfied. You constantly read: "They dismissed him, but he should have been jailed," "They gave him 8 years when he deserved 15," "They gave him 15 years when he should have been put up against a wall and shot."

Today, analyzing recent judicial practice and the mail received by the editorial office in connection with these cases, one gets the impression that not only rayons and cities but even entire republics are competing in how many former leaders are to be sent into the dock. Yes, many of them are rightly there, but others only make up the numbers. Take Moldavia for example, where many kolkhoz chairmen were arrested and sentenced when their only fault was that they had dutifully obeyed directive instructions from superior organs....

Is it not rather too easy: By arresting "station chiefs" who have compromised themselves we try today to make up for the past "endless applause developing into an ovation," for the uncontrolled actions of some and the downright money-grubbing of others, for the bureaucratic management of the economy instead of its competent leadership, for the official deceptions and overreporting this engendered, for the unscalable walls placed across the path of those who dreamed of truth and upheld the truth?

But I am becoming increasingly aware that the point is certainly not the specific person who occupies a specific post. The actual post, the office, and the position must be subject to permanent public monitoring, open to criticism, under the public eye, and unimaginable without publicity. This is the guarantee!

The guarantee is contained in democratic transformations of our society, in the restructuring of the economy's management, and not in the Moloch of repressions which will devour--what a naive hope!--all the bribe takers, plunderers of public funds, and embezzlers. The guarantee is contained in the impossibility of living according to the laws of corporate morality whereby a post and an official position are in themselves an indulgence for immoral misdemeanors and a tacit salary supplement in the form of benefits and privileges beyond the reach of ordinary mortals; the guarantee is not provided by depriving some leaders or others of indulgences and supplementary payments. The guarantee, finally, is contained in the creation of a social atmosphere in which denunciation is considered the most shameful of human vices.

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CSO: 1830/719

SOCIAL ISSUES

FEATURE PROGRAM DETAILS SUSLOV ESPIONAGE CASE

LD202052 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1752 GMT on 18 August broadcasts a 1-hour program entitled "The Fat Man Won't Make Contact" presented by political observer D. Biryukov. The program details the case of Ilya Suslov, formerly scientific editor at NOVOSTI, who was convicted of having sold secrets to the Federal Republic of Germany. According to the program, Suslov's code name was "Fat Man."

At the beginning of the program, Biryukov, who is seen standing outside a building, says: "Here in this building on 16 June 1986 the Military Tribunal of the Moscow Red Banner Military Okrug considered the criminal case against Soviet citizen Ilya Mikhaylovich Suslov, who was accused of betraying his country in the form of espionage. These words were pronounced in the tribunal's courtroom when the results were being drawn up of the huge amount of work done by those to whom is entrusted the preservation of the interests of our motherland and her defense against the encroachments of foreign intelligence services, the workers of the Committee for State Security of the USSR. We shall tell you of this case, of the moral fall of a renegade and the work methods [word indistinct] of western Secret Services. Of course, those who participated in the unmasking of the spy could do this much more interestingly. But they have their own way of working. So they have entrusted it to us, the workers of Central Television."

The program proceeds to detail the Suslov case and contains courtroom footage showing Suslov and other witnesses testifying. This is intercut with sequences showing the locations of Suslov's activities and includes a recreation of the method by which Suslov communicated with his contact, a man identified as Arsene.

Near the end of the program Biryukov, who is seen with two colleagues in a TV minibus, says: "In the process of filming, analyzing the whole path of the treachery of our former colleague--at the television station he was nicknamed Lunakhod--we started to think: Although Suslov was afraid and tormented by the suspicion that he was being followed, he probably hoped that it would all pass, that he would somehow or other get out of it." He continues: "You will remember that we also expected some kind of unusual conditions for filming, thought there would be chases, arrest scenes, and so on. But everything turned out simpler and at the same time more complex and more serious. Our bet on the detective genre did not take place. We did not need weapons or special glasses, compasses, microfilm, or minicameras."

Biryukov says: "We also reflected on how people who are obliged by their service to keep state secrets could blurt them out in passing, without thinking. It is a serious lesson for all those who found themselves in the same orbit as Suslov. This lesson must be remembered, so that when we rejoice over the latest successes of our cosmonauts there should be nothing to darken it."

The final scenes of the program include film of Suslov admitting his guilt and asking for a chance to atone for his "immeasurable blame before our society, our country, our motherland, the state and military interests which I betrayed to the enemy."

Biryukov reminds the audience: "We won't forget the complexity of the situation today. We won't forget vigilance. No, I am not talking about spy mania. We don't want to insult with our suspicions all those who come here from the West. Most of them want good relations with our country. But there are others, too. Those who come with other aims, to find people with weak spots (?and work on them) to drag them into their nets and make them into traitors to their own people. We will remember this."

The final shots of the program show Muscovites enjoying themselves in the parks and the city. The camera focuses on a war memorial with the words "Be Worthy to the Memory of the Fallen."

/12624

CSO: 1830/725

SOCIAL ISSUES

EDITORIAL HITS RSFSR OFFICIALS' REACTION TO CRITICISM

PM311504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Shinkin article under the rubric "Returning to What Was Printed": "And Paper Runs the Show"]

[Summary] On 7 May PRAVDA published an editorial entitled "Discipline of Execution" which criticized RSFSR Light Industry Minister B. Zatelepa for failing to carry out the all-union ministry's instruction to punish an official who had covered up abuses by leaders of Krasnoyarsk's "Zarya" Sewn Goods Production Association. "However, the RSFSR light ministry minister's unscrupulous actions and his attempt to protect a dishonest worker have still not received a party-minded evaluation, as though nothing in particular had happened."

When the ministry party committee eventually responded to our editorial, the letter from its secretary made no mention of our criticism of the minister. The matter was never discussed at a session of the party committee, and the letter reflected only its writer's personal opinion, a desire to shield the minister's actions, and an attempt to conceal an unpleasant truth.

"Here is another characteristic detail. USSR Light Industry Minister V. Klyuyev wrote a memorandum to the RSFSR Council of Ministers reporting the facts of Zatelepa's violation of executive discipline and asking for the question of his personal responsibility to be examined. However, here, too, concrete facts did not have any impact. Ye. Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, also essentially confined herself to a formal written reply to V. Klyuyev."

The CPSU Central Committee June plenun emphasized that party committees must safeguard the honor of the party, not the honor of the uniform. "It is a bad state of affairs if people cling to the conviction that in life it is paper and not action that 'runs the show' and that the law and the party statutes can be circumvented with the help of such paper."

/12232
CSO: 1830/719

SOCIAL ISSUES

LATVIAN LAW AGENCIES CRITICIZED, RESPONSE ISSUED

PM311430 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 July 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 3, under the "After IZVESTIYA Article" rubric, a feature entitled "Punished for Red Tape and Connivance" and consisting of an editorial introduction and two letters.

The editorial introduction, subheaded "'Incident of the 22-Kilometer Point' (Issue No 156)," reads as follows:

"It was under this title that Ye. Vostrukhova published an article. It described violations by officials of Latvian SSR law-enforcement bodies when investigating a road accident involving a fatality. The IZVESTIYA editorial office has received replies from the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the USSR MVD."

The first reply, signed by A. Gorbunov, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, observes that the republic has recently carried out work to improve law enforcement but that "not all shortcomings in the work of the organs of the prosecutor's office, internal affairs, or courts have yet been eliminated. A number of them were correctly reflected in the article 'Incident at the 22-Kilometer Point.'" He adds, however: "A session of the Latvian Central Committee Bureau noted that checks carried out by the USSR Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Internal Affairs revealed certain inaccuracies in the presentation and evaluation of certain facts in the article. In particular, it was not established that there was any bias or breach of legality when fixing Ya. Serbrinsh's terms of imprisonment." Gorbunov lists actions taken against officials found guilty of misdemeanors.

The second reply, signed by A. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs, reads in full as follows:

"The facts presented in the article 'Incident at the 22-Kilometer Point' and additional facts discovered on visiting the scene have been discussed in the Latvian SSR MVD Collegium. A number of staffers and leading workers of the ministry have been strictly disciplined and called strictly to account before the party for serious shortcomings in the selection, placement, and training of cadres, irregularities when drawing up the report on the traffic accident, and red tape in executing the court's sentence on Sebrinsh. It was noted that the following officials named in the article--Rimsha, inspector; Anspok, chief of

the ministry cadre department; Stradin, chief of the Rizhskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department; Vorobyev, deputy chief of the Proletarskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department; and Rinkmanis, deputy chief of the department--have now been dismissed from the internal affairs organs. Pulyak, inspector of the Inspectorate for Corrective Labor and Employment, received a severe reprimand for formalism and red tape. The oversights and mistakes for which Inspector Ansfeld of the State Motor Vehicle Inspection was responsible have been discussed within the department's collective.

"Zlakomanov, chief of the Investigation Administration, Krayev, chief of a department of the State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration, and Nikolayev, chief of the Department of Corrective Labor and Employment, were reprimanded by the republic ministry's party committee for shortcomings in the direction of services under their command. Party proceedings were also taken against other leading ministry staffers.

"The prisoner Sebrinsh has been transferred from Riga to Kirov Oblast to continue his sentence."

/12232

CSO: 1830/719

SOCIAL ISSUES

BETTER FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS NEEDED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by K. Karapetyan, assistant professor, candidate of pedagogical sciences, Yerevan State University: "To Know Languages: Discussion of the Draft of the Reorganization of the Higher and Secondary Special School System"]

[Text] The party's course that is aimed at the qualitative transformation of all spheres of social life in Soviet society also determines new requirements in special training which are advanced by scientific-technical progress. The draft of the Basic Directions for the Reorganization of Higher and Secondary Special Education in the USSR states, "Today's specialist must have thorough Marxist-Leninist training, modern economic thought processes, the practical skills needed for administrative and organizing work, active methods for using electronic-computer technology as applicable to his area of specialization, high overall culture, and the knowledge of a foreign language." In the job of reorganization, a knowledge of languages is viewed as part of specialist training at the modern stage.

For approximately 20 years I have been teaching English, of which 17 years were at Yerevan State University. The foreign language departments are constantly in the center of attention of the director's office and the party committee.

At the same time I would like to share some views in this regard. First of all, one is alarmed by the tendency toward a reduction in the number of hours set aside for the study of a foreign language (in grades 9 and 10, one lesson a week); the foundation of knowledge is laid in school, and a foreign language is no exception. The unjustified tendency to consider this subject to be a discipline of secondary importance is also making its way to the institutions of higher learning. At a number of departments there has been a considerable reduction in the number of hours for studying foreign languages, with those hours being added on to the study of other subjects.

In this regard the draft of the Basic Directions for the Reorganization of Higher and Secondary Special Education advances the requirement concerning the individualization of instruction, the reduction of the groups, and the introduction of additional hours by drawing on the available reserves. In

addition, it is necessary to intensify the requirements with regard to the quality of instruction of foreign languages at the departments that specialize in various areas and to familiarize the future specialists with the modern methodology of foreign language instruction.

It is no secret that the graduates of rural schools sometimes have little knowledge of a foreign language, and at a university of higher learning it is necessary to begin everything from the beginning. Without a doubt, the requirement that is being advanced with regard to the certification of young specialists "upon graduation from an institution of higher learning to present a diplomat attesting to his obtaining of higher education, and, on the basis of the results of the first three years of work at the place of assignment, a certificate attesting to his proficiency as specialist" will considerably improve the state of affairs in the rural schools.

The recommendation has been made to extend the training of teachers with a knowledge of a foreign language for preschool institutions. It is necessary to increase the demands made on foreign language instructors at institutions of higher learning, and their certification not only on the basis of the indicators pertaining to their work in the auditorium, but also their scientific work, and their participation in the production of methodological projects and aids as applicable to their area of specialization.

With the purpose of intensifying the assimilation of a foreign language, it is becoming necessary to make wider use of language labs that are equipped with modern technical means, and to organize the training of specialists who know how to organize most effectively the operation of the language labs.

We must also not lessen the attention to the study of foreign languages by the students in the natural sciences and the physical-engineering departments. It is completely obvious that, under the conditions of scientific-technical progress, a modern specialist must be able independently and efficiently to study and critically evaluate the available scientific literature that is published in foreign languages.

According to the new rules for admission in institutions of higher learning which have been approved by Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education], a foreign language is defined as an entrance examination only in the Romance and German division of a language department or a philosophy department. It would seem that, for a foreign language, it is also necessary to introduce an entrance examination for admission to an Eastern languages department, the Armenian language and literature department, and the Russian language and literature department. Insufficient attention to the study of foreign languages at an institution of higher learning has a pernicious effect, first of all, on the attitude to the study of a foreign language in secondary school.

With the purpose of improving the quality of training and graduating highly qualified specialists with a knowledge of foreign languages, at Yerevan State University it is deemed to be desirable to combine the department of eastern languages and the Romance and German division of the language department into a single foreign languages department with the corresponding specialties.

That would provide the opportunity to resolve more effectively the instructional, scientific, methodological, indoctrinational, and other problems that arise in the teaching process. This point of view, of course, can cause objections as a result of the fact that the republic already has the Institute of Russian and Foreign Languages imeni V. Bryusov. But in this regard I want to cite the posing of the task in the draft of the Basic Directions: "The scientific-pedagogical collectives at the universities must show special concern for training highly qualified teachers for the general-educational and vocational school system." This requirement also pertains completely to the training of foreign language instructors at the universities.

In conclusion I would like to re-emphasize that the intensification of the attention to the study of foreign languages in the institutions of higher learning, the secondary special educational institutions, and in the secondary school system will substantially promote the fundamental improvement of the quality of training highly qualified cadres. As is emphasized in the draft of the Basic Directions for the Reorganization of Higher and Secondary Special Education in the Country, a modern specialist with a broad range of specialization is called upon to become a conductor of the advanced scientific thinking, ideology, and peace-loving policy of our party and state, and the international spirit of our nation. The knowledge of a foreign language has been called upon, to a definite degree, to promote the attainment of that vital task that has been assigned to the higher school system.

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CSO: 1830/684

SOCIAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN MVD COLLEGIUM, PARTY AKTIV ON UNEARNED INCOMES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Unsigned GRUZINFORM article: "Discipline -- Criteria for Restructuring"]

[Text] The strategy of acceleration advanced by the party begins by strengthening discipline and intensifying the struggle against any deviations from the norms of socialist morality and law. Therefore, the restructuring which encompasses various spheres of our life is especially urgent for internal affairs organs. Possessing powerful levers of influence on all processes, they are called upon in every way to help improve the psychological and moral climate, defend state interests, protect the health and honor of the citizens and persistently carry out preventive work.

Restructuring cannot be implemented without a struggle. Today there is no more important business than to stop resolutely the opposition of unconscientious people, bribe-takers and opportunists, to bring order in production, public places, places of residence and, most of all, within our own ranks. This thought was the subject of a joint expanded session of the Collegium and party aktiv of the GSSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs]. Its participants discussed the main results of the professional activity of republic internal affairs organs in the first half of 1986 and the tasks to fulfill the decisions of the 27th Party Congress, the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 3rd plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Sh. V. Gorgodze, GSSR minister of internal affairs, chaired the conference. Leaders of services of the ministry central apparatus, regional republic internal affairs organs and political workers thoroughly and exactly analyzed the first steps on the path of restructuring, disclosed reasons for errors which had been made and defined specific measures to improve the style, forms and methods of work.

D. I. Patiashvili, first secretary, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke before those assembled.

V. G. Bakradze, chief of the administrative organs department, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

INEVITABLE FORCE OF THE LAW

The overall improvement in the operational situation in the republic could be confirmed statistically. However, the increased authority of malicious organs in the eyes of the public is a no less convincing argument. Convincingly confirming the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee policy of rooting out fully phenomena alien to the Soviet way of life, they are solving urgent problems in a more specific and exemplary fashion, and are striving to get to the very roots of crime. Openness is becoming the fundamental principle in this. Frank dialogs between leaders of administrative organs and television viewers, and their articles in the press, received widespread response. And people are sensing in practice the fact that their words do not differ from their deeds.

For example, many residents of Makharadzevskiy Rayon long could not believe in the possibility that local wheeler-dealers and schemers would be revealed. You see, for many years they seemed all-powerful, since they remained unpunished. And the shaken belief in the inevitability of punishment enabled self-seekers and machinators to commit their unsavory deeds fearlessly and corrupt unstable souls, drawing more and more new victims into the quagmire of money-grubbing.

But the strength of the law in its inevitability. Today, when the punishing sword of the law has overtaken inveterate criminals, it is impermissible and intolerable to relax vigilance.

Only active and aggressive actions can raise up society to an uncompromising battle against phenomena antithetical to our life. Here as well militia personnel still have a great number of unused reserves. The more the law enforcement organs succeed in bringing law and order, the more people will support them, trust them and begin to assist them. And such a composition of forces is a guarantee of the reliability of the barrier against all negative manifestations.

This must be firmly explained to everyone. At times there are some, including from among the defenders of order, who try to put obstacles in the path of the irreversible process of restructuring. Not nearly all those with an antithetical psychology have been revealed and disarmed. Some of them have held their breath and are waiting: they live comfortably -- they have stolen enough even for their grandchildren. Others try to disorganize production. The latter make themselves felt especially in the spheres of light and local industry, trade, communal services and in the agro-industrial complex; i.e., in those very sectors where breakdowns in work directly harm the interests of the population. Unfortunately, neither officials nor citizens themselves always appropriately evaluate this. Moreover, there are cases when individual representatives of society, at times even highly authoritative representatives, cover up criminals out of pseudo-humanitarian convictions and attempt to minimize the blame for what they have done. But, you see, this attitude solidifies in the criminals a feeling that anything is permissible and encourages their parasitical way of life.

A SHIELD AGAINST PROFITEERING

The end result of the majority of illegal acts is income not gained through work. Many negative phenomena and crimes, and a private ownership psychology are embodied precisely in this. Understandably, halting the sources of profiteering is not only a matter for the administrative organs. Here financial, banking and other controlling services and economic departments must also have their say. However, the main burden just the same falls on the servants of law and order, who must intensify their prophylactic activity, stop people ahead of time and not allow them to break the letter of the law. And there can be no mercy toward bribe-takers, plunderers of socialist property and other self-interested persons. You see, the priority political task of the internal affairs organs is to root out everything which contradicts the socialist tenor of life and brings economic and moral harm to society.

Unearned income is a very broad concept. It contains the roots of many social ills. It leads to serious social deformations and the degradation of the individual. Close coordination of two main areas in the work of the militia can provide a reliable shield against lovers of profiteering. On the one hand is intensifying the struggle against unearned income within the system of the ministry itself, and on the other hand intensifying the struggle in the economic branches and all spheres of life.

Tears in the barrier against the plunderers of the people's wealth will gape until the leaders of non-departmental security forces end instances in which their workers consort with criminal elements. Therefore, it is necessary to remove from their duty positions resolutely facility security chiefs who have compromised themselves and are not deserving of the people's trust.

The leadership of Gosavtoinspektsiya [State Automobile Inspection] have repeatedly been subject to justified criticism. Alas, fundamental changes here are still not being felt. And this concerns not only the battle against violators of traffic regulations. Practically everything which is stolen from the state and industrial goods and agricultural products intended for speculation are transported via automobiles. State auto transport is used for personal profiteering, and there are many instances of individuals acquiring and using tractors and trucks. And it is difficult to believe that everyone except for the GAI [State Automobile Inspection] workers, special registration departments and area inspectors knows about this.

Recently, the BKhSS [Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation] Service and the investigating apparatus have substantially picked up their activity. It cannot be denied that the number of instances of bribery which have been revealed has increased noticeably. However, the spearpoint of the battle is not always aimed against the main bearers of evil, the organizers of extortion and blackmail themselves. Some elements, for example the Abkhaziya MVD are attracted to disclosure of insignificant violations, and react far less effectively to major ones, when it is precisely disclosure of the biggest dealers which really helps to improve the situation.

The stream of complaints about low quality investigation of criminal matters, especially of road transport accidents is not declining. Everyone is familiar with the "technology" of shielding a guilty person, when at times witnesses, victims, GAI employees, inquiries and investigations are bought off and, correspondingly, case materials are falsified. Frequently it mushrooms into dozens of volumes and truth still remains undetermined.

Direct contacts between the internal affairs organs and the population are accomplished through the area inspector. The battle against parasitism, speculation and other sources of unearned income is its direct duty. However, the area inspector, who should know literally everyone and everything, today is not fulfilling his functions satisfactorily. His role in halting parasitism, prohibited trades and private entrepreneurial activity in circumvention of the law, is insignificant. The defense of public order administration, into whose control the area inspector service is now being transferred, must without commotion take steps to strengthen it and increase its authority among the population.

CAREFUL: PEOPLE'S FATES ARE AT STAKE

The problems of drunkenness and narcotics are closely intertwined with unearned income, for, as a rule, they are based on money dishonorably earned. After the anti-alcohol legislation was approved we succeeded in reducing some types of crime.

Nevertheless it is still not appropriate to talk about the complete rooting out of these social ills. Inadequate control over the implementation of party and government decisions is especially obvious at public dining facilities. There excessive drinking continues, which at times leads to drunken debauchery with tragic consequences, as occurred recently at the Betaniya Restaurant. And this is not surprising if one considers that frequently militia workers themselves become participants in the revelries, especially in local restaurants, shashlik houses and snack bars. But worst of all, not all such instances are disclosed and brought to light.

The MVD Political Administration, Party Committee and Cadre Administration, and local workers must make more severe demands against violators of party and professional discipline. Only by bringing order to our own house can we effectively wage the battle for a sober way of life.

Despite measures which are being taken, the acute narcotics problem is not being reduced. Inertness, first of all, in the criminal investigation apparatus, in the struggle against the sellers and speculators in the deadly poison are having their effect. Necessary contact has not been established with the mass media, komsomol and health organs. There is an urgent task to multiply ten-fold joint efforts in opposing narcotics.

The organizers of thieves and other criminal groups do not disdain any means of involving the unstable element of young people in their nets. These are declassé elements, who consciously place themselves outside of the law, and it

is necessary to deal with them accordingly. Here a significant role is assigned to the battle against recidivist thieves in corrective labor institutions. Initial steps have been made to correct the situation in this system, but this is merely the beginning of a tremendous amount of work to bring order and strengthen socialist legality in places of deprivation of freedom.

The breath of changes is being felt ever more clearly in the activity of the internal affairs organs. But, thus far the restructuring has affected primarily the central ministerial apparatus and has not reached the lower elements and each employee, which in the final analysis determines the overall level and effectiveness of the work of the militia. In connection with this, it is necessary to increase the responsibility of the services for the state of the battle against crime and the level of discipline and organization in subordinate organs and elements. The party committee of the ministry should display more independence in evaluating communists within the apparatus and in analyzing the situation in the areas entrusted to them. Political workers can and must do much. They are the front line soldiers in the struggle to clean up the internal affairs organs, strengthen their moral and political condition, as well as improve fundamentally the operational environment in the republic.

It is known that cadres decide everything. This truth is doubly true for the representatives of law enforcement organs. Only he whose conscience is crystal clear has a right to and can successfully combat all manner of deviations from socialist norms and rules and fight for unwavering observance of law. Cadre policy does not tolerate imaginary kollegiality and sympathy; it must be conducted with consistency and firmness. Each employee in the internal affairs organs has a responsibility to society to observe his professional and civic duty. He must show those around him an example of high principles.

9069

CSO: 1830/629

SOCIAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN DOCTORS, HEALTH OFFICIALS ASSESS LOCAL HEALTH CARE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Unsigned GRUZINFORM Article: "A Time for Decisive Actions"]

[Text] Recently questions of improving the work of health organs have attracted the closest attention of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government as never before. This is no accident. Protecting the health of the Soviet people is precisely the aspect of CPSU social policy where the tremendous humanism of the socialist social system is displayed most profoundly and convincingly. Our republic, like the whole country, has embarked upon implementation of the strategic policy of acceleration, outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress, which includes satisfying everywhere the needs of the population for high quality general health and medical care.

However, this work is being carried out very slowly, it was emphasized at the conference of the Soviet of the chief doctors in the republic held in Marneuli, in which leaders of the Georgian Ministry of Health, physicians, and leaders of party and soviet organs took part.

D. Patiashvili, first secretary, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, summed up the results of the conference.

G. Lezhava, Georgian SSR Minister of Health; A. Dzhorbenadze, chairman of the Soviet of the chief doctors of the republic and chief doctor of the Republic Clinical Hospital imeni N. Kipshidze; I. Menagarishvili, republic first deputy minister of health; V. Gogodze, chairman of the republic committee of the medical worker's trade union; rayon chief doctors V. Chachba, G. Kachiuri, G. Yenukidze, T. Kediya, R. Gegidze, T. Georgadze, G. Gogiberidze, A. Chartolani, G. Natsvlishvili and S. Liparteliani; M. Giorgadze, chief of the republic Main Pharmaceutical Administration and Professor G. Vasadze spoke at the conference.

A frank, principled and at times unsparing discussion took place about ways of overcoming omissions and shortcomings which are holding back the fundamental restructuring so necessary today in the activities of all elements of the republic health system.

It was noted that the GeSSR Ministry of Health had not taken exhaustive measures to eliminate many serious shortcomings in the work of organs and institutions under its subordination. It is necessary to strengthen the organizational role of the ministry, raise its spirit and aggressiveness in solving specific health problems and improve the activity of health institutions.

The leaders of the GSSR Ministry of Health have not yet been able to set up a clear system for selecting chief doctors and leading rayon specialists. Sometimes people are named to these positions whose qualifications and practical working experience do not meet requirements. Many chief doctors are poorly acquainted with matters of health organization; underestimate the importance of illness prevention, the public dispensary system, health education of the population and observance of norms of hygiene and sanitation, and do not know the fundamentals of epidemiology.

A sharp and concerned discussion of the purpose, duty, honor and conscience of the chief doctor -- the leading element in the whole health system -- took place at the conference. The chief doctor, it was stated in the speeches, must be chief most of all in the level of his qualifications, and he must be active, energetic and principled. The work of a doctor demands at times heroic efforts, strength of purpose and creative enthusiasm. And if this burden exceeds his capabilities, if his "moral siren" is silent, and if he is incapable of overcoming difficulties in subordinating his conduct to the interests of the sick, this means that he is an incidental person in medicine. He must quit doctoring, and the collective in which he works must rid itself of him and push aside everything which harms the authority of the doctor in society. This is required by the norms of communist morality and the interests of Soviet health.

In making high demands upon the doctor, health leaders are obligated to create the best conditions for his creative work. It is impermissible when a good working frame of mind is confronted by indifference on the part of the administration, disorder and a lack of desire to introduce advanced experience and forms of organization of medical labor which have justified themselves.

Conference participants sharply condemned cases of a callous attitude toward sick people, criminal negligence, irresponsibility, bribery and extortion which still exist among some medical workers in the republic. The process of self-purging the ranks of medical workers is, in the first place, a matter of honor for doctors themselves. Coverups, liberalism and protectionism are factors which make it possible for the unworthy, who hide behind honest doctors, to avoid personal responsibility. As a result of this, their guilt is borne by the whole medical community.

It was noted at the conference that local party organizations and administrative organs are still not rendering effective assistance to health organs in instituting strict order and achieving a sharp turning point in the work of medical institutions. Justified claims were made against oblast, city and rayon party committees, which at times do not know the true situation in health and engage episodically in questions of improving medical assistance to the population and strengthening the material and technical base of health

institutions. They were still unable to raise the enthusiasm and functional capability of party organizations in medical institutions, are too little involved in the ideological and political indoctrination of medical cadres and substitute empty administration for painstaking, daily work. Party organizations still do not make the necessary demands upon medical workers for the fate of sick people, fulfillment of their physician's duty and violations of medical ethics.

The conference sharpened attention on questions of improving the certification of doctors. It was emphasized that this matter of state importance must be a subject of constant concern by party organizations. There can be no formalism or liberalism in assessing the professional level of doctors. Local party and soviet organs must support the Ministry of Health in conducting certification of doctors at the necessary level. It is necessary to propagate widely the experience of the best workers in medicine and health, who honorably fulfill their noble duty to the people and society.

G. Yenukidze, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, took part in the work of the conference.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

ECONOMIC MECHANISM BLAMED FOR ARMENIAN AIR POLLUTION PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVVDAKAN TNTESUTYUN in Armenian No 2, 1986 carries on pages 46-54 a 3,100-word article published under the heading "Aspects of Utilization of Natural Resources" by A.P. Amirkhanyan titled "Improving the Economic Mechanism for Preventing Air Pollution in the Armenian SSR." Present deficiencies in preventing air pollution in the Armenian SSR are due to weaknesses in the economic mechanism: enterprises do not always have economic incentive to implement environmental protection measures, the rate of construction of treatment facilities is slow, low-waste and no-waste technologies as well as environmentally clean technologies are not being adopted in a satisfactory manner, etc. Difficulties in preventing air pollution in Armenia are also connected with economic, geographic, and climatic peculiarities:

1. The primary-development industries in Armenia are those which directly affect the ecological balance. The percentage share of individual industries in overall Armenian industrial output volume in 1983 were as follows: chemical and petrochemical industry--7.9 percent; machine building and metalworking--28.7 percent; electric power--4 percent; building materials industry--5.4 percent. In 1983 the percentage share of enterprises in the above-listed industries accounted for 93.6 percent of the total volume of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere.
2. Because of Armenia's southern location and high mean annual temperature, the various emissions by industry and transportation readily enter into chemical reactions and produce harmful compounds.
3. High population density and highly-developed industry.

The author feels that the establishment in the Armenian SSR of a state committee or ministry for environmental protection, charged with overseeing efficient control of utilization of natural resources in Armenia, would be the most correct and warranted step in the right direction.

The author presents specific recommendations on improving planning of air quality protection. He stresses the following: the need to record and plan air pollution measures effectiveness indices; an optimal combination of branch and territorial air quality protection planning; centralized utilization of allocated funds. The author recommends that appropriate statistical records be maintained for the purpose of drawing up territorial air quality plans.

The author recommends supplementing existing economic incentive funds with a special material incentive fund for measures to combat air pollution. This fund could be financed with revenues from the sale of additional output obtained as a result of the recovery of polluting emissions as well as from net surplus profits.

3024/12624
CSO: 1838/404

REGIONAL ISSUES

TURKMEN WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES VIEWED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 14 May 86 p 2

[Article by A. Ovezov, chief of the TSSR Ministry of Land Development and Water Resources Operations Administration, under the rubric "A Specialist Advises": "Using Water Efficiently"]

[Text] This year has turned out to be a dry one. There is a shortage of water in the Murgab, Tedzhen and Atrek rivers, as well as in the Amudarya, which irrigates 90 percent of the cotton, feed, vegetable and other crops in the region.

Water management agencies are working very hard to secure additional water for irrigation by reducing losses from canals, using ground water reserves, and also by establishing the most steadily dependable water supply systems possible within the various rayons and oblasts.

This is not the first time there has been a shortage of water in the republic. Farm workers here have acquired considerable experience in overcoming the negative consequences of water shortages, fulfilling plans for procurement of cotton, vegetables, and other crops. The dry years of 1977 and 1979 come to mind as examples.

Success in those years was determined by efficient organization of labor, proper selection of agricultural methods, the skill of farmers, and their ability to use water for irrigation efficiently.

For this reason, now as in past years, difficulties must be met with efficiency and discipline. We must strive to ensure that every liter of water works towards producing a harvest, that irrigation system administrators in every oblast and rayon, regional hydraulic engineers, land development specialists, as well as agronomists and hydraulic engineers on every farm, maintain strict control of water consumption. Specialists must have at their disposal current information about the state of crops and the readiness of fields for irrigation--information that is the foundation for managing water resources.

It is a well known fact that more than 20 percent of the water received by each farm is lost in irrigation canals through evaporation or filtration into

the ground. These losses can be reduced by removing growth and mud from canals, eliminating unnecessary supports, ensuring that water flows rapidly, and also by reducing as much as possible the number of sprinklers operating at the same time. All these measures are easy and within the capability of every farm, and even brigade, to achieve. Only by introducing these measures can additional water for irrigation be obtained.

According to scientists' calculations, approximately 40 percent of water introduced onto a field using surface irrigation methods is consumed in plant growth and development; the remainder is wasted in evaporation and filtration. The proportion of these losses depends on the size of the irrigation area and check plot; in methods involving irrigations furrows, the losses depend on the length of the furrows. The greater the size of the check plot and the longer the irrigation furrow, the greater are the losses.

Consequently, this year a move should be made towards digging short irrigation furrows. This is one of the principal conditions for ensuring efficient consumption of water. It should be kept in mind that when water is released into short furrows, the effect of poor field planning on the quality of irrigation is eliminated. This means that underirrigation and flooding can be avoided, and that irrigation time can be reduced.

Many farms irrigate their cotton the first time using every other furrow. This practice makes it possible to economize on water, provides a high degree of soil aeration, and slows the development of weeds. The method should find wide application in rayons situated close to water with a low mineral content, and on soils that are medium and heavy in texture.

As practice has shown, the resistance of plants to shortages of water also depends on the time of the first watering during the growing season. When crops are irrigated early, the root system develops in the upper layers of the soil, which dries out quickly during periods between irrigation; consequently, these plants require frequent watering. For this reason, the first watering of cotton should be delayed as much as possible; this ensures that root development will take place in the deeper layers of the soil. The payoffs from this technique are considerable: water is conserved for irrigation during hot periods.

Timely cultivation combined with weeding and the addition of increased amounts of organic fertilizers take on special significance in dry years. Fields are weeded prior to, and cultivated after, each growing season watering.

There are a large number of farms in the republic that know how to produce abundant harvests with small supplies of water. At the same time, cases of wasteful water management are not rare. In the first quarter of last year, the Water Resource Management and Conservation Inspectorate recorded 110 violations of water management regulations.

Often water is thrown into reservoirs or onto waste land, fields are watered in excess of standards, or without irrigations furrows, by flooding from check plot to check plot. Similar violations have been noted on the following kolkhozes: "Chapayev," "K. Marx," "40 let TSSR" and "Pa tachi" in Kunya-Urgenchskiy Rayon, "Pravda" in Oktyabrskiy Rayon, "Ulyanov" and "Kizyl baydak"

in Dargan-Atinskiy Rayon, "Ilich," "Komsomol" and "Leningrad" in Chardzhouskiy Rayon, "Turkmenistan" in Sakarskiy Rayon, "Kommunism" in Khalachskiy Rayon, "Teze oba," "Mamedova" and "Kommunist" in Maryyskiy Rayon, "Kizyl Koshun" in Murgabskiy Rayon, "Sotsializm" in Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon, "Makhtumkuli," "Kirov," "Moskva" in Bakhardenskiy Rayon, and also on the "Leninism yely" milk sovkhoz and sovkhoz in Gyaurskiy Rayon, "Menzhinskiy" and "Komsomol" kolkhozes in Kaakhkinskiy Rayon.

On many farms, there were too few irrigators working, and those that were, were unable to ensure that available water would be used efficiently. Work on night shifts was particularly poorly organized. It is very important during growing season watering that more than the usual number of irrigators work on each farm.

Now, during this period of water shortage, the role of kolkhoz and sovkhoz hydraulic engineers, who are called upon to monitor water consumption, be increased. Unfortunately, as it turns out, the hydrotechnical staff has still not been brought up to full strength on a number of farms. Kolkhoz administrators should select qualified engineers for these positions, placing on their shoulders responsibility for water consumption.

There is also a second matter for concern. In spite of the seriousness of the problem, in certain rayons, statistics on irrigated areas are still very poor. As a result, farm leaders as well as rayon agro-industrial associations allow errors in evaluating the state of crops and periods of irrigation. Often Central Statistics Administration data are not analyzed and do not agree with reports from rayon agro-industrial associations and rayon irrigation system administrations. Consequently, cases occur in which individual kolkhozes are forced to receive water without any request having been made.

At the same time, farms in need of water go without. All this is a result of poor work on the part of rayon irrigation system administrators, rayon agro-industrial associations, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders.

It is important that every leader, farming specialist, kolkhoz and sovkhoz worker know the value of water. An attitude of efficiency and conservation in dealing with water is a guarantee of an abundant harvest.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

STORM DAMAGE IN TATAR ASSR--Tatar ASSR--A very strong squall has struck Aznakayevskiy Rayon. Power line supports were uprooted by the onslaught of the wind. Gas pipelines were warped and broken in places. Several kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the rayon center were affected. "The dairy plant has been most affected and there has also been damage to other production and civil installations and many apartment blocks. There have, fortunately, been no casualties," Rayispolkom Chairman A. Iskhakov said. "Immediate measures taken by the emergency services made it possible to avoid explosions or other accidents. We are now restoring communications, getting enterprises working normally again, patching up roofs, and harvesting crops." [by A. Sabirov] [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 6 pm] /12624

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