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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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10 NOVEMBER 1986

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

Kunayev Tours Kazakhstan (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, various dates)	1
Visit to Chimkent Oblast	1
Visit to Dzhambul Oblast	3
Visit to Alma-Ata Oblast	5
Visit to Taldy-Kurgan Oblast	7
Grossu Speech at Moldavian Writers Union Congress (S. K. Grossu; SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 17 May 86)	10
Information Report on 19th Georgian Komsomol CC Plenum (MOLODEZH GRUZII, 1 May 86)	19
Gurgenidze Leads 'Sharp Discussion' on Georgian School Planning (MOLODEZH GRUZII, 1 May 86)	21
Kazakh Buro Meeting Reported (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 27 Aug 86)	22
Information Report on Kazakh CP Cencom Plenum (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 31 Aug 86)	23
Supsov Resolution on Medical Services in Kirghizia (IZVESTIYA, 16 Sep 86)	25
Turkmen Buro on Republic Economic Development (TURKMENISTAN ISKRA, 12 Jul 86)	30

Turkmen CP on Party Organizational Work (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 12 Jul 86)	33
TuSSR Gosplan Information Services Expanding (M. Gurdov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 22 Jul 86)	36
TuSSR: High Personnel Turnover in Garabekevil Rayon (T. Annamyradov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 26 Jul 86)	36
MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA	
More Information on Crimes, Court Cases To Be Published (I. Gushchin; SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST, No 6, Jun 86).	37
RELIGION	
TuSSR: Atheist Education Stressed in Gyzyletrek Rayon (M. Atjykov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 19 Jul 86)	43
CULTURE	
Zaytzev Discusses Theater Experiment (Ye. Zaytzev; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 21 Aug 86)	44
Tvardovskiy's Views on Soviet Writers, Literature Recounted (V. Lakshin; IZVESTIYA, 14 Jun 86)	50
Moscow's Non-Union Artists Sell Paintings in Park (L. Shonina; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 19 Jul 86)	54
Public Demands Restoration of Historic Bridge (A. Vasinskiy, V. Lapskiy; IZVESTIYA, 10, 16 Aug 86)	56
16th Century Bridge Discovered	56
Outcry Forces Restoration	57
Chardzhou Obkom Studies Rural Cultural Network (Gurban Gichgeldiyev Interview; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 19 Jul 86)	59
SOCIAL ISSUES	
Journalist Calls for 'Glasnost' on New Laws (Anatoliy Bezuglov; PRAVDA, 24 Aug 86)	60
PRAVDA Reports Ongoing Social Science Conference (PRAVDA, 3 Oct 86)	63
Terms for Transfer Between Camps, Prisons Outlined (P. Ponomarev; SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA, No 10, May 86)	67
Various Applications of 'Confinement' Sentence Explained (S. Zeldov; SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA, No 9, May 86)	72

'Mistakes' Made in Prisoners' Sentence to Additional Terms (K. Kovach, et al.; SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA, No 11, Jun 86) ..	78
Changes in Corrective-Labor Law Sentencing Policy Outlined (A. Brilliantov, Yu. Minakov; SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA, No 12, Jun 86)	83
Professor Discusses Sentencing Policy in Soviet Criminal Law (I. Galperin Interview; IZVESTIYA, 15 Aug 86)	87
Georgian MVD Chief on Anti-Crime Efforts (Shota Gorgodze Interview; KOMUNISTI, 13 Jun 86)	92
Georgians 'Boycott' Early Cancer Detection Check-Ups (L. Sharashidze; KOMUNISTI, 25 Jun 86)	93
Georgian Procurator Discusses 'Unearned Income' Measures (V. Razmadze; KOMUNISTI, 27 Jun 86)	93
Society, Schools, Punishment System Blamed for Local Murder (A. Zalutskiy; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 12 Aug 86)	95
TuSSR: Housing Remains a Problem (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 3 Jul 86)	96
Remote Elementary Schools Poorly Staffed, Equipped (MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 9 Jul 86)	96
TuSSR: Better Use of Labor Reserves Urged (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 11 Jul 86)	96

REGIONAL ISSUES

Cherkeziya Comments on Problems at Georgian Resorts (G. Lebanidze, O. Cherkeziya; PRAVDA, 25 May 86)	97
KaSSR: Water Purification Measures Not Entirely Successful (V. Golovin; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 11 Mar 86)	99
TuSSR: Better Planning Urged in Transport (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 17 Jul 86)	101
TuSSR: Construction Materials Quality, Assortment Criticized (V. Zhitnikova; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 24 Jul 86)	101
TuSSR: Land Reclamation Problems Persist in Mary Rayon (R. Dolyayev; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 3 Jul 86)	101
TuSSR: Building Problems at Khankhovuz Sovkhoz Described (A. Akmyradov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 10 Jul 86)	102
Serious Shortcomings Noted in TuSSR Housing Construction (N. Mammedov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 11 Jul 86)	102

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KUNAYEV TOURS KAZAKHSTAN

Visit to Chimkent Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Like the workers of the other oblasts of the republic, the workers of the Chimkent Oblast have responded to the resolutions of the 27th Party Congress, the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 16th KSSR Communist Party Congress, by intensifying their efforts to increase their contribution to the acceleration of the social and economic development of the country.

In recent months, a number of positive changes have occurred in the oblast with respect to the economy, and party political, organizational and educational work. Industry has produced many products in amounts over and above those called for in the plan and the production of high quality goods is also outstripping plan targets. The sale to the government of all types of animal products exceeds the targets. However, many shortcomings and omissions have not yet been eliminated. Far from all party and economic workers are truly involved in restructuring the way they perform their jobs. A portion of the enterprises are not fulfilling their delivery contracts nor the goals for increasing the productivity of labor and the quality of output, and care little about decreasing its prime cost. In machine building enterprises they are dragging their feet in decreasing the proportion of poor quality products, and in putting new capabilities into operation. A significant number of sovkhoses and kolkhozes are not increasing the productivity of their fields and farms. Large unproductive expenditures are allowed to occur.

All this was noted at the 9 July meeting of the active membership of the oblast party, which was devoted to discussion of vital issues in implementing the plans and socialist obligations in the development of the economy. A report was given by R.M. Myrzashev, first secretary of the KSSR Communist Party obkom. V.V. Kozhevnikov, first secretary of the Chimkent party gorkom, G.Ya. Voronkov, first secretary of the Lengerskiy party raykom, R. Sh. Nugmanov, first secretary of the Kirovskiy party raykom, L.A. Romanova, first secretary of the Tyulkubaskiy party raykom, Kh. Davletov, chairman of the "Mankent" kolkhoz in the Sayramskiy rayon, and R. Abdraimov, director of the

"Kommunizm" sovkhos presented information on the state of affairs in the industrial enterprises, building sites and farms.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the KSSR CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting and was warmly received by the active party members present. He emphasized that, in light of the major and complex goals set in the speeches of comrade M.S. Gorbachev, communists, and all workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists of the oblast are called upon to concentrate their maximum efforts to gain the stipulated ground during the current year and throughout the 12th 5-year plan. They must struggle even harder against unfavorable tendencies in the economy, and for acceleration of reconstruction, production of only high quality goods, thrift, rapid rates of modernization of production, and assimilation of progressive technology. Capital construction will have to be significantly improved.

D. Kunayev noted that this year's harvest is the first since the 27th Party Congress and that this places special responsibility on all of us to see that it is done in a well-organized and high quality way. Agricultural workers are confronted by the task of gathering the harvest as rapidly as possible and without loss, of exceeding their obligations with regard to producing and selling to the state grain, cotton, meat, milk, fruit, and other products, and to stocking as much high quality feed of various types as possible.

To achieve a break-through in the way we work, fully realize our existing potential, and improve the economy requires that a healthy atmosphere be created in each group of workers, that more stringent demands be made on its members with regard to performance of assigned tasks, adherence to party principles, and, at the same time, demonstration of party comradeship and sensitivity and consideration of other people. Constant attention must be given to political work with the masses. Here, a major role belongs to the mass media, and to all kinds and methods of exerting ideological influence. To respond appropriately to the Address of the CPSU Central Committee to the workers of the Soviet Union, it is essential that more attention be given to providing services to the population, to the struggle to create wholesome living and working conditions and to eliminate unearned income, to the creation everywhere of the conditions necessary for productive and creative activism, efficiency, and openness of socialist competition.

The participants in the meeting expressed confidence that the workers of the oblast would successfully gather the harvest, fulfill the plan for the processing of grain and other agricultural products, create a reliable store of feed for the livestock, and meet this year's target for the development of manufacturing and construction.

During his stay in the oblast, D.A. Kunayev visited farms in the Turkestanskiy, Chardarinskiy and Bugunskiy rayons, and showed interest in the organization of the work to gather the harvest, in conditions on corn, rice, and cotton plantations, and in the working and living conditions of the workers. He met with tractor operators, livestock breeders, specialists, and party, state, trade union and comsomol workers. In the Turkestanskiy rayon he talked with the managers and specialists on the kolkhozes imeni Dzhambul,

"Pobeda," imeni 23rd Party Congress, and "Maydantal." In the Chardarinskiy rayon he devoted special attention to the potential for development of the Kzylkumskiy Massif, and met with the directors of new cotton farms. In the city of Turkestan, he familiarized himself with the restoration of the famous memorial and architectural complex of Khodzhi Akhmed Yasavi, and visited the market and the new building of the teacher training school, and talked with the directors of the city of Kentau, the Achisayskiy Multi-metal Combine, and of excavation and transformer plants.

In the oblast center, during his visit to facilities of the "Chimkentshina" association, an oil processing plant, a new house building combine, and commercial enterprises, he talked with workers and specialists. In the city recreational area, D.A. Kunayev was introduced to the children's railroad, arboretum, zoo, and racecourse.

D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his trip through the oblast by R.M. Myrzashev, first secretary of the KSSR Communist Party Obkom.

Visit to Dzhambul Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Positive changes are occurring in the economy of the Dzhambul Oblast. The targets for manufacturing were met ahead of schedule in the first half of this year. More houses, and cultural and consumer facilities are being built than last year. The farms are successfully meeting their responsibilities in the sale to the state of meat, milk, and other animal products, and have exceeded the plan targets with regard to lambs. In the major grain producing rayons there has been a good harvest. Yet, we still cannot be completely satisfied with what has been accomplished. Although the number of backward enterprises has decreased, every fifth one is not making its contractual deliveries. The rate of decrease in amount of unfinished construction is slow.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau and first secretary of the KSSR CP Central Committee familiarized himself with how things stand in the oblast. On the fields of a number of rayons, he showed interest in how the work tasks were organized, in the utilization of technology in reaping and transportation of grain, in the state of the sugar beet, soy and other crops, and in the working and living conditions of the workers. He met with farmers, stock breeders, and party, state, trade union and komsomol workers. In the Dzhambulskiy rayon he talked with supervisors and specialists from the "Akul," and imeni 22d Party Congress kolkhozes and from inter-rayon specialized farming associations. In the Sverdlovskiy rayon he paid particular attention to the new "Karlygash" strain of winter wheat which was selectively developed in the Kazakh Agricultural Scientific Research Institute. He inspected the livestock breeding complex in the "Dzhambulskiy" sovkhoz. In the "Trudovoy Pakhar" kolkhoz, D.A. Kunayev visited the House of Consumer Services, the "Tuymekent" trade center, and the Akzharskiy culture and sport complex. In the city of Karatau he expressed interest in the construction of a pelletizing factory for the Karatau Chemical Plant, and in

the future prospects for the development of the chemical industry in the region, and met with workers. A discussion with members of the gorkom bureau was held in the party gorkom.

In the oblast center, D.A. Kunayev visited a plant manufacturing spare parts for tractors, and showed interest in the working and living conditions of the workers. He toured the hospital complex for chemical workers, and met with the medical personnel, visited a young people's cafe "Sholpan," and a park of culture and rest.

On 10 July in the city of Dzhambul there was a meeting of the active members of the oblast party and economy, at which questions relating to the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations to further the development of industry, agriculture and other sectors of the economy were considered. A.K. Zhakupov, first secretary of the KSSR Communist Party Obkom delivered a report. The first secretaries of the party raykoms, U. Baygeldiyev of Kurdayskiy rayon, A.A. Isakov of Lugovskiy rayon, Kh. S. Beyseyev of Krasnogorodskiy rayon, T.B. Musraliyev of Dzhambulskiy rayon, and A.A. Shupta of Sverdlovskiy rayon; as well as A.P. Yegorov, director of the Dzambulskiy super-phosphate plant, gave information about the work being performed locally.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the KSSR CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting of the active members and was warmly received by those present. The first steps made in the oblast to implement the directives of the 27th Party Congress and of the April (1985) and June (1986) Plena of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the 16th Congress of the KSSR Communist Party, he emphasized, demonstrate that there is much capability and reserves that have not yet been utilized. In order to achieve a major break-through in the way work is done, and accelerate social and economic development in accordance with the goals set forth in the speeches of comrade M.S. Gorbachev, it is essential that we be even more decisive in our efforts to overcome outmoded methods of party and political and organizational work, routine and shake-up, and more persistent in our efforts to disseminate valuable experience, and to increase the level of performance demanded of the work forces.

Right now the primary goal of the workers of the sovkhozes and kolhozes and of all of agricultural science, and of the party and state agencies of the rayons and oblast is to establish everywhere a harvesting and transporting conveyer system to ensure uninterrupted delivery of grain, vegetables and potatoes, and later of sugar beets and other products. All the combines, motor vehicles and other equipment must work at full capacity. Not a single instance of waste or delay can be allowed to occur in the mowing, threshing, cleaning and transport of the grain, or in its processing. More care must be taken to raise productivity and increase the number of livestock, and stocking of feed, and to make all necessary preparations for the winter.

It is the duty of the working groups in industry, construction, and transportation, of party organizations, and of management and specialists to increase their efforts to achieve significant acceleration of the rate and improvement of the quality of the work of each enterprise and building site.

For this to occur, it is essential that we accelerate the modernization of production, put an end to stoppages of equipment, tighten monitoring of the quality of manufactured products and the expenditure of resources, and strengthen discipline and order at each work site.

Issues involving ideological, political and labor education, the implementation of school reform, and preparation for the restructuring of the high school require our constant concern and attention. We must struggle more actively against drunkenness and alcoholism, unearned income, and other negative phenomena. We should establish in each work group an effective system to stimulate and reward high productivity and high quality work by participants in [socialist] competition, as well as enterprising creative approaches to the meeting of goals and obligations.

The participants in the meeting promised that the workers of the oblast would perform the harvesting work in a compressed time frame and without losses, and exceed the plan target for the sale to the state of grain and other agricultural products, and would do everything in their power to prepare themselves for winter working conditions, and would fulfill the plan for the current year on the development of industry and construction.

In his tour of the oblast, D.A. Kunayev was accompanied by V.M. Miroshnik, candidate for membership in the Bureau of the Central Committee of the KSSR Communist Party, A.K. Zhakupov, first secretary of the obkom of the KSSR Communist Party, and S.A. Akkoziyev, chairman of the oblast ispolkom.

Visit to Alma-Ata Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The communists and workers of the capital oblast of our republic are expending more and more effort to increase their contribution to acceleration of the social and economic development of our country. Industry has produced more goods than it did last previous year. The sale of animal products to the state is proceeding ahead of schedule. The rate of housing construction in rural areas is accelerating. And yet a break-through has not been attained in many of the sectors of the economy, a significant portion of the enterprises are still not meeting their delivery contracts or fulfilling their targets for labor productivity, or for decreased prime costs and increased quality of manufactured products. There are serious instances of negligence in agriculture and stock breeding, and in storage of potatoes, fruits and vegetables.

This was noted on 17 July at a meeting of the oblast party active membership. M.S. Mendybayev, first secretary of the KSSR Communist Party Obkom, spoke on the progress being made in meeting the targets of the 12th 5-year plan. Information on the work being performed locally was presented by G.V. Shuliko, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Party Gorkom, and the first secretaries of the party raykoms: S. Kurmanaliyev from Balkhashskiy Rayon; A.I. Markov from Enbekshikazakhskiy Rayon, and A. Arziyev from Uygurskiy Rayon.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau, and first secretary of the KSSR CP Central Committee, spoke and was warmly received by the party active members present at the meeting. He emphasized that this, the year of the 27th CPSU Congress, and the first year of the new 5-year plan, imposes special responsibilities on members of the labor forces, party, state, trade union, komsomol, and economic organizations. In the Alma-Ata oblast, along with some definite changes for the better, there is still much which needs to be done to increase the rate of reconstruction, intensify the manufacturing process, improve control over it, develop creative innovation, initiative and persistence in work, and vanquish negative phenomena.

It is essential that we fully utilize all existing capabilities for successful realization of the targets set by the April (1985) and June (1986) Plena of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the speeches of comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and also in the resolutions of the 16th KSSR CP Congress. Right now we must concentrate our efforts to the utmost degree possible on the harvesting and delivery of grain, vegetables, potatoes and other agricultural products, and on increasing the production of meat and milk. This requires highly productive labor in all areas on the part of the workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists of the farms. The agricultural production agencies are charged with doing everything possible to achieve the most rational utilization of vehicles and equipment in mowing, threshing, and transport of the harvest and in laying in supplies of feed. With regard to animal husbandry, these agencies should facilitate fuller use of team contracts, of all the most efficient types and methods of organizing and coordinating work tasks, and of an efficient system of incentives. Work must be performed to ensure stability in the production of grain and other agricultural products. In this regard, it was noted that the propitious capabilities afforded by the construction of the Great Alma-Ata Canal have not been fully utilized. The water obtained from it is not used rationally and [its use] is frequently unmonitored.

To accelerate the achievement of a break-through in the quality indicators by utilizing the attainments of scientific and technological progress, we must also activate the human factor in industry, construction and all the branches of the economy. Here, special attention must be devoted to putting an end to the production of low quality products, including consumer goods, the production of which plays an important role in oblast industry. It is a matter of the honor of party organizations, that they use all means possible to facilitate efficiency and openness in socialist competition, and to eliminate self-satisfaction and placidity, as enjoined by the Address of the CPSU Central Committee to the workers of the nation.

Speaking of the improvement of party and political, organizational and ideological work, D.A. Kunayev emphasized the necessity of bringing it closer to the human being, of performing on in a broadly democratic spirit, spirit, of eliminating such unacceptable phenomena as bureaucratism, infatuation with paperwork, and formalism. He devoted considerable attention in his speech to issues related to improvement of the areas of [consumer] services, and satisfaction of the increasing social needs of the population, of building cultural facilities, of appropriate selection and disposition of skilled work

forces, of increasing the demands made on these workers to fulfill the plans and socialist obligations of each work group.

The meeting participants expressed confidence that the workers of the oblast would finish gathering the harvest ahead of schedule, would exceed their obligations for selling grain, and other agricultural and animal products to the state, would stock sufficient feed for the livestock, and would accelerate the growth of the productivity of labor, and the quality of work in industry, construction and other sectors.

D.A. Kunayev visited farms in a number of rayons of the oblast. In the Zhanadaurskiy Dairy Complex of the kolkhoz "40 let Kazakhstana" ["40 years of Kazakhstan"], the "Iliyskiy" and "Kaskelenskiy" sovkhoses of Iliyskiy rayon, the sovkhos imeni 60th Anniversary of the USSR in the Kurtinskiy rayon, the "Stepnaya" poultry plant, and the "Kasteksiy" and "60th Anniversary of October" sovkhoses and kolkhoz imeni Lenin of the Dzhambul'skiy rayon, he familiarized himself with the organization of work to bring in the harvest of grain and other crops, with stocking of feed, and the state of the sugar beet and vegetable plantations, and with the utilization of technology and the working and living conditions of the workers.

Discussions were organized with combine operators, livestock breeders, supervisors and specialists on the farms, and with party, Soviet, trade union, and komsomol workers.

It was emphasized that it is now important, as the CPSU Central Committee requires, to thoroughly and critically examine the state of development of grain growing in each production subdivision, sovkhos and kolkhoz and to develop a program for substantially increasing the stability and growth rate of the grain production.

In his tour of the oblast, D.A. Kunayev was accompanied by M.S. Mendybayev, member of the Bureau of the KSSR CP Central Committee, and first secretary of the Alma-Ata party obkom; B.M. Miroshnik, candidate for membership in the Bureau of the KSSR CP Central Committee; and V.P. Belyakov, chairman of the oblast ispolkom.

Visit to Taldy-Kurgan Oblast

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

[Text] In light of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th KSSR CP Congress, the workers of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast are currently focusing their energies and initiative on using all means possible to increase the rate of production, raise the quality of the products produced, and decrease their prime cost.

The first real steps have been taken for the successful fulfillment of the annual and 5-year plans. The targets for production of manufactured products, and for sale to the state of animal products have been met ahead of schedule, and the state of capital construction has been improved. But nevertheless

serious shortcomings are still evident. Many enterprises are not sustaining the rate of increase in production set by the plans, are producing poor quality goods, and are not delivering them on time. In a number of farms, the productivity of fields and farms is increasing only slowly, and the production of grain, meat and other products is increasing only slightly. Improved trade and consumer services are needed.

These and other evidence of backwardness, and slow restructuring of the style and methods of working were the focus of the attention of D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the KSSR CP, during his visit to the Kirovskiy, Taldy-Kurganskiy, Kapalskiy, and Karatalskiy rayons of the oblast. At the imeni Krupskaya, imeni Abaya, and "Flame of the Revolution" and other kolkhozes, and at the "Kapalskiy," "Arasan," "Ushtobinskiy," and imeni Frunze sovkhozes, he showed interest in how the harvest and stocking of feed was progressing, in how technology and irrigation water, including water from underground springs, was being used, in progressive types of work organization and incentives, in the state of the plantations of sugar beet, potato, vegetable, soy, and feed crops, and in the state of affairs in animal husbandry. Discussions were organized with workers, kolhozniks, supervisors and specialists, and with party, state, trade union, and komsomol workers on ways to place agriculture on a path of rapid development.

Kunayev inspected the sugar combine imeni Kirov, the summer livestock camp of the Taldy-Kurganskiy beet sovkhoz, the memorial museum to N. Aldanbergenov, the outstanding organizer of kolkhoz production and twice Hero of Socialist Labor, the trade center at the kolkhoz imeni 22nd CPSU Congress, and also the "Kapal-Arasai" balneological [mineral springs] sanatorium.

In the oblast center, D.A. Kunayev visited an alkaline accumulator factory, where he spoke with workers and specialists about their jobs and the prospects for future development of the enterprise, a sovkhoz-plant, a pediatric stomatological polyclinic, the "Balkhash" wide screen movie theatre, a park of culture and rest, and the oblast historical regional museum; he also familiarized himself with the construction of new housing blocks.

On 24 July a meeting of the active membership of the party and economy, discussed progress toward meeting the targets of the 12th 5-year plan. V.G. Anufriyev, first secretary of the KSSR CP Obkom gave a report. Information about the state of affairs locally was given by the first secretaries of the party raykoms, S.K. Bespayev of Panfilovskiy rayon, G.P. Sumin of Sarkandskiy rayon, M.U. Unerbekov of Kerbulakskiy rayon, and P.D. Yakovlev of Gvardeyskiy rayon, as well as by Ye.B. Berikbolanov, director of the Tekeliyskiy tin and zinc combine.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the KSSR CP Central Committee, addressed the meeting and was warmly received by those present. "The core of all party, state, and economic work is decisive action and creative activity directed at putting the economy on the fast track, and at mobilizing personnel and resources in every enterprise," he said. In order to lay down a firm foundation for the transformations defined by the April (1985) and June (1986) Plena of the CPSU

Central Committee, and the speeches of comrade M.S. Gorbachev, it is essential to push the acceleration pedal everywhere -- to improve production, increase return on investment, the productivity and level of organization of labor, and the quality of products produced, including consumer goods; to introduce resource conserving technology; to improve the construction of facilities for economic and social and cultural purposes; and to make timely and rational use of capital investments.

Communists and workers of the oblast are tasked with not losing a single opportunity for a faster harvest of grain crops, and of everything that was grown, with ensuring that nothing will be lost, with carefully tending the sugar beet, corn, potato and vegetable plantations, and with exceeding the targets established by plan for the purchase of grain and other agricultural products. The farms and agronomic agencies must increase their contribution to the implementation of the Foodstuffs Program, make more extensive use of advanced know-how, and give particular emphasis to increasing the yield of the fields and ensuring full return for each irrigated hectare. More energetic efforts are required in order to lay in a store of the largest quantity of varied feed, make the maximum utilization of pasturage, increase livestock productivity, and ensure that we are thoroughly prepared for winter.

Remembering that one of the most important means to achieve [economic] acceleration is the effective use of political and ideological work with the masses, we must constantly improve this work, make it more accessible and purposeful, and skillfully combine it with the solution of economic problems. We must be more rational in our struggle to overcome deficiencies, to strengthen discipline and order, to put an end to unearned income, to create more wholesome daily living conditions, to increase the accountability of our work forces (especially the managers) for the work which has been entrusted to them, to see and introduce the new and the progressive, to take a more active role in influencing social consciousness and the behavior of people, and to work energetically for acceleration. Attention has been devoted to the further development of the social and spiritual sphere, which determines the how effective human factor will be. The importance of constant concern for the improvement of cultural, medical, domestic and commercial services to the population was noted.

To respond appropriately to the Address of the CPSU Central Committee to the Workers of the Country, socialist competition for the attainment of all the indicators stipulated in the new 5-year plan must become more extensive and active.

The active members participating in the meeting promised that the workers of the oblast would meet their obligations for the year with regard to the production and sale of manufactured goods, construction and transportation, and would exceed the plan targets for the delivery of grain and other agricultural products, and would lay a firm foundation for successful work in future years.

In his tour of the oblast, D.A. Kunayev was accompanied by V.G. Anufriyev, first secretary of the party obkom, and T.M. Kurganskiy, chairman of the oblast ispolkom.

9285

CSO: 1830/694

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GROSSU SPEECH AT MOLDAVIAN WRITERS UNION CONGRESS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 May 86 p 2

[Speech of S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, at the Seventh Congress of Moldavian Writers: "The Party and Peoples in Close Formation"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades!

The congresses of Moldavian writers were always an important event in the social and political life of the republic. The current congress examining the tasks of Moldavian literature flowing out of the evaluations and criteria of the 27th CPSU Congress is no exception.

But along with the general criteria that have now become traditional, the current highest forum of writers of the republic also has a distinctive feature: it is taking place at a time of change, the essence of which was determined by the party as a turning point in social and economic development, in the rhythm and structure of life, and in the attitudes of people toward work and the fulfillment of their civic obligations.

Acceleration and reorganization became the motto of the changes begun by the party. This relates above all to our economy, where the intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the reorganization of administration and planning, and the general increase in the level of organization and discipline were made the focus of the work. This also affects problems in the development of the social area, which directly embodies the highest sense of acceleration--its orientation toward the improvement of all aspects of the life of Soviet people. This is directly related to the restructuring of the psychology and thinking of people, to the activation of the human factor, the decisive force of acceleration, upon which, in the final analysis, depends the fulfillment of the complex and significant tasks in the contemporary stage of the development of communism.

If all that has been said is reduced to a condensed formula, then it would sound like this: today the strategic concept of acceleration put forth by the party and reflected in many ways in the decisions of the congress is the heart and the core of all of our work, an accurate measure of the time, and primary and basic.

The working people of the republic, just as all Soviet people, fervently approved of this concept and the innovative ideas of the congress and are expressing their willingness to work persistently, creatively and with initiative to overcome the unfavorable trends in the development of the economy in a short time and to give it great dynamism. As was noted at the recent plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, there has already been some movement in this direction. The city and rayon report and election conferences and the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party exposed existing problems and accumulated shortcomings and drew initial but fundamental conclusions from the "lessons of truth." This gave impetus to the search for effective measures for overcoming serious backwardness in the area of the economy and for improving the party management of the national economy and culture and helped to raise the labor enthusiasm of the masses and to strengthen the responsibility of personnel.

The realization of the major tasks facing the republic and the country as a whole and their novelty and complexity require an increase in the personal activity of the working person and in everyone's skill and desire to work and think in a new way and to do his part honestly and conscientiously while applying all of his strengths and knowledge. Extraordinarily great here is the role of literature and art, determining to a considerable extent the moral health of the society and the intellectual climate in which our working people live.

In all stages of its biography, Soviet literature was invariably right in line with the party and people and always exercised a tremendous influence on the minds and hearts of the people and on their ideological and moral-esthetic education. "Our literature," stressed M.S. Gorbachev at the congress, "in reflecting the birth of a new world, also participated actively in its formation, forming the individual of this world, a patriot of his Motherland and a true internationalist. In this way, it correctly chose its own place and role in the public cause. But this is also a criterion with which the nation and the party approach the evaluation of the work of the writer and artist and with which literature itself and Soviet art approach their own tasks."

The cited words have already been heard from this forum. They contain the social credo of our literature and its party orientation and civic responsibility. They also relate fully to Moldavian Soviet literature, an integral part of the multinational literature of the country of the soviets.

In the report of the board of the republic's Union of Writers, in which P.P. Botsu came forward, and in the speeches of comrades, one sees the responsible perception of the main party line in the development of literature and art, a line for the strengthening of ties with the life of the people, the truthful and highly artistic reflection of our reality, the inspired and clear revelation of what is new and advanced, and the passionate exposure of everything that hinders our movement forward. Their speeches reflected the profound understanding of the acute necessity of increasing even further the importance and role of the republic writers organization in the work to turn the energy of creative plans into the energy of specific actions, into new and talented pages of prose, poetry and journalism. It can be said with certainty

that the participants in the congress are striving to stay in step with the time, are showing interest in all vital questions in the socioeconomic and cultural development of the republic, and generally give a correct answer with respect to the reasons for existing shortcomings, including the work of the writers organization and the creative intelligentsia and their own shortcomings.

All of this justifies the conclusion that the social demands on literature included in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party have been correctly perceived by the writers organization and that the republic's writers will give all the force of their creative talent to the artistic embodiment of the subjects and problems indicated by the abrupt turning point in the life of our society.

Comrades! The blossoming of Moldavian literature, having found the recognition of the multinational Soviet people, is an obvious achievement of the socialist order and the Leninist national policy. Today it is with satisfaction that we stress that the workers of literature and art in the republic stand firmly on the positions of party-mindedness and nationality and socialist realism and are multiplying their contribution to the great cause of the development of communism and to the further prosperity of Soviet culture.

In the past period, developing under the wholesome influence of party demands and ideas of friendship and fraternity, Moldavian literature was sensitive to the current events of the epoch, continued to create the image of the positive hero of our time, and was enriched with a number of works about socialist reality and about the social and moral processes of our multifaceted life. All generations of writers, beginning with such masters of the pen of the older generation as Andrey Lupan, Bogdan Istru and Petrya Kruchenyuk and ending with the young authors who came out with a series of books with the overall title "Debyut" [Debut], have made a worthy contribution to the storehouse of culture and to raising the intellectual potential of the republic.

Nevertheless, while noting the undeniable fact of the growth and development of Moldavian literature during recent years, it should be stated conclusively that we still have few truly brilliant and sage books that could be called phenomena in the intellectual life of the republic.

Our writers frequently spend their efforts and talent on insignificant subjects that are not imbued with the living spirit of the time, that do not touch upon the feelings, thoughts and will of the masses, and that do not permit the artist himself to reveal his civic positions fully. One gets the impression that some poets, prose writers and playwrights do not see the main questions of concern to our contemporary and deal in abstract arguments and mundane matters rather than delving deeply into the essence of a social, intellectual, moral or other problem. This is a serious omission.

Our changing times require of the writer a more profound study of life in all its multifacetedness, dramatic nature and grandeur and expects of us real artistic discoveries, boldness and high party commitment in reflecting the achievements of the people, contradictions in the development of the society,

and victories and failures, without whitewashing and ostentatious descriptions of life. We need good new works about the honor, conscience and dignity of the Soviet individual and citizen. They must reflect our pride in what has been done, our social optimism, and our feeling of healthy Bolshevik dissatisfaction with what has been accomplished.

"Closer to life," was the appeal of V.I. Lenin to cultural workers, "more attention to how the mass of workers and peasants is actually building something new in its daily work." This wise legacy of our leader and teacher is especially current today, when an acute public need has arisen to comprehend the time that has arrived, which in its revolutionary essence is a turning point. Lenin's call "closer to life" gives rise for an imperative need for further enhancing the cooperation between labor, on the one hand, and literature and art on the other.

This has already been spoken of repeatedly. Many writers and artists, however, underestimate the importance of this question. But it includes the very first condition for a purposeful artistic process and the failure to understand this fully leads to the artist being separated from the truth of life.

As everyone knows, the republic has many extremely interesting advanced collectives. One of them is the collective of the Tiraspol Cotton Association. A few days ago in the Central Committee Buro, in reviewing the matter of its work, we saw the kind of labor enthusiasm that fills its life. The people at this enterprise are true heroes of our time and the social and economic processes taking place there are the most up-to-date that there are.

Or take the Moldavian Metallurgical Plant, the Rezina Cement Plant, or the Kishenev Plodselkhomash Association. Here as well, the workdays are rich and new social experience is being accumulated. I consciously name young enterprises; they have their own real difficulties but they are doubtless charged with innovation in everything, including in production, in social development and in the moral and psychological climate. It would seem that the writers ought to make full use of the facts from the life of the named labor collectives for reflection and for the artistic depiction of reality. Unfortunately, however, these possibilities are still not being used sufficiently.

Attention to those important social and economic changes taking place under the active influence of the party's agrarian policy in the Moldavian countryside has also been diminished unjustifiably.

Reality itself requires that the creative worker be in the thick of his workdays, that he be where the urgent problems or reorganization and acceleration are being resolved, that he study carefully the valuable experience and initiatives of the working people in various areas of production and culture, that he examine closely the vital contradictions and problems, and that he confirm the social correctness and communist morality in an artistically clear and convincing manner.

What has been said relates to masters of all genres of literature but I would especially like to direct your attention to the necessity of activating artistic journalism. The involvement of writers in the resolution of the important problems in the development of the republic's economy and culture--whether that be the extremely current question for us of the rational use of

labor resources , the reconstruction and technical reequipment of sectors, the training of specialists, the implementation of school reform, or the improvement of the architectural face of our cities and villages--must be practical and yield results.

An important aspect of the work of the Union of Writers is that of its ties with other creative unions and organizations. At the same time, the role of writers in this work is by no means secondary. Unfortunately, it must be noted that for several years now there have been abnormal interrelationships between the writers and the cinema workers or, more accurately, between the writers and the republic's Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography], which, to a considerable extent, was contributed to by the unhealthy moral atmosphere that the former administration of Goskino generated at the Moldova-film movie studio.

The lowering of the professional standards in film production, bureaucratic administration and petty control, poor coordination of the work of Goskino with creative unions, and the insufficient provision with professional personnel brought the Moldavian cinema to the current extremely complicated state and caused considerable damage to the multifaceted functioning of artistic creativity as a whole.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee calls upon you, writers, to contribute in every possible way through your creative work to the development of cinematography in Moldavia and to help in the rehabilitation of its good name and in its fulfillment of its civic and patriotic duty to the party and the people.

There are also bottlenecks in the interrelationships between writers and theaters. Today the problem of contemporary Moldavian plays is acute as never before. Much is being written but by no means always at a high ideological and professional level. Only 4 of the 13 plays presented at the Third Republic Seminar of Playwrights could be accepted for stage production. Our prose writers are not showing the proper interest in the staging of their works. The theaters are sometimes forced to make dubious compromises, staging plays with rather obvious flaws.

The republic's theaters need current problem plays reflecting the profound changes in the life of the society. The resolution of this task is unthinkable without their close collaboration with writers. It is essential to organize and, at the same time, expand such ties. Writers as well as theaters must thereby demonstrate great interest in these ties.

We also expect the writers to have an interested attitude toward the work of cultural and educational institutions. Many houses of culture, clubs and libraries still are not completely fulfilling their functions as organizers of the public's leisure. They are completely vacant in a number of places. Party and Soviet authorities of the republic are taking certain measures to strengthen the base and improve the organization of the work of cultural and educational institutions. The task is to make these institutions centers for the working people to spend their free time in a meaningful way, for increasing the standard of living and for introducing new rites and rituals

and other useful matters aimed at eliminating drunkenness, hooliganism and other antisocial phenomena. The writers and artists of the republic are called upon to take the most active part in this work. An intelligent book, a good song, or an interesting theatrical performance or motion picture must be the attractive force here. This is also the social demand on literature.

At the congress, the work of the union board with young writers was justifiably criticized. It is not difficult to explain why it is essential to pay more attention to this work: the future of our literature is linked with talented creative young people and no one is indifferent about this future.

Some young poets, prose writers and playwrights lack vision and high-mindedness as well as ideological and social maturity in the profound understanding of the nature of our time and its demands. At times they show a lack of knowledge about the dialectics of contemporary development, ignore analytical work, and rely on "their own feelings" only, and this leads to creative contemplation and alienation from life and greatly diminishes works.

The time has come to intensify the work with young writers on the basis of the correct combination of strictness and creative assistance to them, as called for by the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work With Creative Youth." Above all the administration and primary party organization of the union as well as older and more experienced comrades are called upon to do this. A significantly greater role in the formation of talented young people can and must be played by the journal ORIZONTUL, the republic's Komsomol Central Committee, and literary associations.

As everyone knows, the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that criticism and self-criticism are a natural principle of the vital activity of our society. Without them, there is no development. Proletarian criticism, in utilizing scientific criteria, is antithetical to petty criticism and has nothing in common with bourgeois concepts, where criticism is perceived as a whip. The value of criticism and its public resonance are determined by the significance of the problems that it raises and by the effectiveness of the proposed means for their resolution. The 27th CPSU Congress gave an example of precisely such an approach to criticism. It was held in an atmosphere of adherence to party principles and unity, high demands and Bolshevik truth, open exposure of shortcomings and omissions, and thorough analysis of the internal and external conditions of the development of our society. In essence, not a single area of life remained beyond critical analysis.

The special place assigned to criticism in the arsenal of party policy and in the entire life of the society also determines the high demands on the criticism of literature and art. Its state in the republic satisfies neither the creative workers nor the Union of Writers nor party authorities. Our literary criticism barely touches the essence of contemporary processes in artistic creation and passes by many positive as well as negative phenomena of literature and art. It lacks consistency, adherence to ideological principles, boldness and objectivity. In some cases, it is overly benign, in others it is openly hostile, and in still others it is silent. It has also been affected by the disease of obsequiousness and local favoritism. Instead

of the impartial evaluation of the weak works analyzed by them, individual literary critics flirt with writers, especially beginners, lavish compliments on them, and take the path of subjectivism, thereby compromising themselves before the public.

As was pointed out at the party congress, "it is time for literary and artistic criticism to shake off the complacency and servility eating away at healthy morale, remembering that criticism is a public matter and not a realm for serving the vanities and ambitions of authors." Criticism must in fact give firm support to literature. In requiring a higher level of culture, professional skill, and creative activity on the part of the writer, criticism itself must possess these qualities. The duty of literary criticism is to evaluate the labor of the writer fairly and according to its merits and to do considerably more than at present to work out correct standards and to establish an atmosphere of publicity in creative life.

Party newspapers, the literary and artistic journals NISTRU and KODRY, and the weekly LITERATURA SHI ARTA are called upon to do much in this connection. They are still not exercising sufficient influence on the day-to-day processes in literature and art in general and on the development of the criticism of literature and art in particular. As noted in the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Moldavian Communist Party, the journals NISTRU AND KODRU are not continuously in contact with their readers, are not working actively enough among them, and are not sufficiently critical in their approach to the materials represented. It is no accident that among their publications, especially the weekly LITERATURA SHI ARTA, one encounters articles that are far from being written from correct positions. The workers of the party and literary press must more quickly draw conclusions from the criticism of them at the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress, make an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the events and phenomena of life, contribute to the psychological restructuring of the consciousness of people, and help the society to clean up the moral atmosphere thoroughly and to eliminate careerism, individualism, flattery and servility--everything that weakens the moral foundations of people and paralyzes our movement forward.

In speaking of reorganization in the work of the writers organization, one should keep in mind the necessity of introducing some decisive changes in the style, forms and methods of the work of the management of the Union of Writers and its primary party organization. By no means everything is satisfactory here. Vague rhetoric and the creation of paper have still not been eliminated entirely, of course, either in the artistic or in the bureaucratic sense of these concepts. There are also frequently cases of formalism in the organization of mass literary measures. The work and common interests are not always the driving force in the resolution of the problems of the organization of writers and at times group biases and personal ambitions predominate.

These and many other shortcomings must be eliminated more quickly. The writers should establish order in the spirit of the demands of the party congress. The work of the union and its managing bodies must be measured not by the number of meetings and adopted resolutions but by the merits of the works created by authors. Formalism, inertia, bureaucracy and discrepancies between words and action cannot be tolerated here. The main thing for the new

staff of the board of the Union of Writers and for the party organization must be the increase in their real influence on the artistic process and effective concern about the professional growth and ideological tempering of writers, especially the creative shift, and about the appearance of talented new works needed by the people.

The writers organization must be actively involved in the struggle for the implementation of the party's grandiose plans. The masters of the artistic word are called upon to inform contemporaries in their works and to impress on those who follow how these plans are being realized in practice and to show life's truth in all its many facets, dramatics and grandeur. Reality will present many complex questions and problems of an economic and psychological nature and the path to the implementation of plans will include routine, inertia and bureaucracy. Writers are obligated to study all of this in great detail. It is thereby essential to be extremely objective and strict in everything, to be active not only in creativity but also in public life, and to serve as examples for people in every way. In this is seen the high social and political destiny of the entire collective of writers, party organization and the newly elected board of your union.

The party does not tell writers how to write and what artistic means to use. This is a matter of your professional mastery. But the party has not been and will not be indifferent toward manifestations of a lack of ideological principles and political indifference in literature and art. Unfortunately, one encounters such works. Their authors attempt to present their own farfetched malevolent judgments as the voice of the people, as a supposedly realistic portrayal of reality. In reality, it is simply a travesty of reality. One also encounters works of another nature, where the writer's mediocrity and sometimes simply clumsy work are covered by the current interest of the subject and the importance of the question raised. They do not embellish the writers organization either. Both evoke the justified blame of readers and, as we heard from this forum, are condemned by the writers themselves.

Your union must not ignore such "creations." They must be closely evaluated, being guided by the interests of the party, people and our socialist culture. "Only literature--ideological, artistic and popular--educates people who are honest, strong in spirit and capable of taking on the burden of their time," stressed M.S. Gorbachev at the party congress.

The lofty duty of the Soviet writer always involved the creating of works on the noble subject of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. This subject has attained particular urgency in our time when the ideological struggle between socialism and imperialism has been greatly aggravated and when all kinds of bourgeois hacks abroad are doing all they can to distort the past and present of our people and are not saving any ink in denigrating our moral and social values and our traditions.

Without diminishing the significance of what is being done by Moldavian poets and prose writers in the direction of the truly artistic representation of the revolutionary-patriotic aspirations of Soviet people and their class maturity, the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party calls upon you,

without sparing your efforts and talents, in depth and at a high artistic level, to continue to develop the theme of the patriotism and internationalism of the Soviet people. We expect new novels, stories, narratives, poems, plays, shows and film scripts about the revolutionary past of our people, about the Great Patriotic War, and about the heroic working days that would dramatically reflect the qualitatively new social and international community of the Soviet people, their loyalty to the one-family feeling, and their willingness to protect the Fatherland and to be where their hands, minds and knowledge are most needed.

Historic events are approaching--the 70th anniversary of the Great October and the 175th anniversary of the annexation of Bessarabia to Russia. These historic dates obligate you to create brilliant new patriotic works that would be phenomena in the artistic life of the republic.

Esteemed comrades! Your congress was a demanding review of the readiness of the republic's writers to participate practically through specific works in the implementation of the innovative decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the government of the republic express their firm conviction that the writers of Soviet Moldavia, closely united around the CPSU, will always and in every way be up to the set tasks and will create truly party works multiplying the storehouse of the nation's culture and helping to increase the contribution of the masters of the artistic word to the realization of the designs of the Leninist party and to the great cause of communism.

Allow me to wish you, esteemed comrades, good health, inspiration, and great creative successes in the work on behalf of the further flourishing of our multinational socialist Motherland. (prolonged applause)

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CSO: 1800/445

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

INFORMATION REPORT ON 19TH GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL CC PLENUM

Tbilisi MOLODEZH GRUZII in Russian 1 May 86 p 2

[Text] The 19th Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held 29 April 1986 in the Komsomol town of Boris Dzeladze. Invited to the plenum were members and candidate members of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, members of the Audit Commission of the republic Komsomol organization, the first secretaries of the Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms not elected to the managing bodies of the republic's Komsomol, the secretaries of Komsomol committees with the rights of raykoms and primary Komsomol organizations, the heads of a number of ministries and departments, and the representatives of the scientific and creative intelligentsia, press, radio and television.

The Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Plenum reviewed the questions:

1. Tasks of the republic Komsomol organization resulting from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party.
2. Information on the work of the bureau and secretariat of the republic's Komsomol Central Committee after the 18th Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.
3. Organizational questions.

B.V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

V. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, presented a report on the question under discussion.

Taking part in the discussion were: I. Tevdoradze, first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom; M. Martynov, deputy to the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet; E. Shamba, first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom of the Georgian Komsomol; N. Vasadze, ministry of education of the Georgian SSR; M. Beridze, first secretary of the Adzharskiy Obkom of the Georgian Komsomol; I. Zhordaniya, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Georgian SSR; D. Kulumbegov, first secretary of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom of the Georgian Komsomol; L. Otiashvili, machine operator at Kolkhoz imeni

Parizhskaya Kommuna in the village of Nukriani in Signakhskiy Rayon, winner of the Leninist Komsomol and Georgian Komsomol prizes, and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party; G. Baramidze, secretary of the Tbilisi State University Komsomol committee; and N. Kvizhinadze, correspondent of the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in the Georgian SSR.

The plenum passed the corresponding decree on the question under discussion.

The plenum took note of the information on the work of the buro and secretariat of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee after the 18th Plenum of the Comsomol Central Committee of the republic, which was presented by D. Margvelidze, second secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

M. Khachidze was relieved of his duties as secretary and member of the buro of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee in connection with his transfer to party work.

The plenum elected M. Kharatishvili as secretary and member of the buro of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee. She previously worked as chief of the sector for arts and cinematography of the cultural section of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed T. Khvadadze as chairman of the Georgian Committee of Youth Organizations. He previously worked as first secretary of Komsomol Raykom imeni 26 Komissarov of the city of Tbilisi.

At the plenum, Komsomol awards were presented to the group of workers.

Participating in the work of the 19th Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Plenum were V.I. Alavidze, chief of the section for organizational and party work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; D.I. Chkhikvishvili, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Georgian SSR; V. R. Asatiani, minister of culture of the Georgian SSR; N. V. Gurgenidze, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the Georgian SSR; N.Sh. Endeladze, chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the Georgian SSR; O.I. Lolashvili, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee under the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR; and A.I. Shcherbakov, chief of the sector for state and public organizations of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

9746

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GURGENIDZE LEADS 'SHARP DISCUSSION' ON GEORGIAN SCHOOL PLANNING

Tbilisi MOLODEZH GRUZII in Russian 1 May 1986 p 2

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the board of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the Georgian SSR was held. Those participating in it discussed in detail the problems flowing out of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party. N.V. Gurgenidze, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the Georgian SSR, presented a report on this question.

The problem of the planning of the quota of students in the system of vocational and technical education was a subject of an extremely sharp discussion on principle both in the report and in the debates. The requests of the ministries and departments do not reflect the real requirements for personnel and are sometimes prepared hurriedly and without considering the prospects for the development of the republic's economy. The result is that an overproduction of personnel is observed in some sectors of the economy and a shortage in others. At the meeting, it was emphasized that the overall scientific planning of the quota of the schools must be carried out only at the level of the Gosplan with the active participation of all interested parties--the sectorial ministries and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, taking into account the actual requirement for personnel.

9746

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH BURO MEETING REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 27 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word report on a regular session of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro. The Buro discussed increasing "glasnost" and improving the effectiveness of the republican party press.

It was noted that many publications are slow to improve the level of their content. A number of party committees are not exercising the appropriate control over their papers.

The Buro directed obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to restructure the work of the press organs in light of present-day demands.

The Buro examined the preparation of the economy for the fall-winter period, directing all concerned organs and organizations to conserve heating and energy resources and to provide enterprises, organizations, and the population with fuel and power.

The Buro discussed the improvement of planning, economic stimuli, and management in the state trade and consumer cooperative. All pertinent ministries, departments, and organizations were directed to improve the planning and relationship of trade with industry. Other issues were also discussed.

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CSO: 1830/41

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

INFORMATION REPORT ON KAZAKH CP CENCOM PLENUM

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan was held on 30 August.

The plenum held deliberations "On the tasks of the republican party organization in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 19 August 1986 'On the work of party, soviet, and economic organs of the Kazakh SSR in fulfilling the tasks of the Food Program, and in providing an accelerated and steady development of animal husbandry.'"

CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan D.A. Kunayev gave a report.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kustanay Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; M.R. Sagdiyev, first secretary of the Kokchetav Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; V.A. Kuzmenko, milkmaid at the Kamenskiy breeding farm in Alma-Ata Oblast; O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Turgay Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; V.T. Stepanov, first secretary of the North Kazakhstan Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; S.A. Khayramanov, senior shepherd at the Sovkhoz imeni 60th anniversary of the Komsomol in Chimbent Oblast; E.Kh. Gukasov, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic State Agroindustrial Committee; P.I. Yerpilov, first secretary of the Pavlodar Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; K.A. Baydauletova, secretary of the party committee of the Krasnoselskiy Sovkhoz in Tselinograd Oblast; A.P. Rybnikov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; A.V. Shmik, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni V.I. Lenin in Shemonaikhinskiy Rayon, East Kazakhstan Oblast; S.K. Kubashev, first secretary of the Semipalatinsk Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; G.B. Yelemisov, Kazakh SSR procurator; K.A. Taukenov, chairman of the ispolkom of the Tselinograd Oblast Council of People's Deputies; U.S. Sarsenov, chairman of the board of the Kazakh Consumers' Union.

D.A. Kunayev gave the concluding remarks at the plenum.

The plenum participants fully accepted the evaluations and conclusions concerning the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the republic Council of Ministers in managing the development of animal husbandry that were noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 19 August 1986, accepted them for steadfast fulfillment, and noted concrete measures for the elimination of noted shortcomings and the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks of the Food Program.

The plenum passed a resolution on the issue, which has been published in the press.

The plenum directed its attention toward the information of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan on the process of implementing the critical comments and suggestions made by the delegates to the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

The plenum confirmed the following as department heads in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan: Propaganda and Agitation: A.A. Ustinov; Science and Education Institutions: Ye.M. Asanbayev; Agriculture and Food Industry: I.V. Tsvetkov; Light Industry and Consumer Goods: V.G. Manankov.

I.B. Paklin, section chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food Industry, participated in the work of the plenum.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan concluded its work.

/6091

CSO: 1830/42

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SUPSOV RESOLUTION ON MEDICAL SERVICES IN KIRGHIZIA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Article: "In the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. On the Work of the Kirghiz SSR Council of People's Deputies on the Organization of Public Medical Services"]

[Text] As was already reported, the work of the Kirghiz SSR Soviets of People's Deputies on the organization of public medical services was reviewed at a session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The adopted decree noted that in carrying out the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Councils of the republic's People's Deputies, under the guidance of the Party organs, have been concentrating their principal attention on the realization of the plans for economic and social development, a further increase in material well-being, the protection and strengthening of public health, and improvement in working, living, and recreational conditions.

Measures are being undertaken to develop a network of health institutions and to supply them with modern medical equipment, and to introduce contemporary methods of diagnosis and treatment. The comprehensive programs entitled "Health" that have been worked out for the period 1986-1990 are being implemented in the oblasts, a number of cities, and at many enterprises. Regular out-patient polyclinical and specialized medical assistance is being expanded. Work is underway to improve medical services for the rural population, particularly for those living in remote regions and cattle breeding ranges. The supply of medicines to the public has been improved and the therapeutic-prophylactic institutions are now operating on a more convenient schedule.

At the same time, the efforts undertaken by the Soviets of People's Deputies and the Kirghiz SSR health departments in the organization of public medical assistance still do not satisfy today's requirements. Growth in the republic's network of therapeutic-prophylactic institutions has been extremely slow and their material-technical base has been weak, particularly in the rural areas. In many regions the number of hospitals, polyclinics, and pharmacies is less than 50 percent of the normal requirements. A significant segment of the health institutions is located

in premises that do not satisfy the necessary requirements. The republic organs are not giving adequate attention to the construction of polyclinics, hospitals, pharmacies, nurseries and kindergartens, and pioneer camps. Only 67 percent of the assignments for hospital construction were completed in the 11th Five-Year Plan period. The construction of health facilities in 1986 has also fallen short of the established plans. As of August 1 only 75 additional spaces for hospital beds were made available, which is only 23 percent of the planned level. The construction of health facilities in the city of Frunze and in Naryn and Osh oblasts is lagging far behind schedule.

The executive committees of the soviets are not demonstrating initiative and persistence in solving problems concerned with the cooperative use of funds from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, institutions, and other organizations for the construction of health facilities. Appropriate medical and public health services are not available at enterprises and in the organizations of the USSR ministries of light industry, automotive industry, electrical equipment industry, electronics industry, and non-ferrous metallurgy industry that are located in the Kirghiz republic. In a number of enterprises inadequate attention is being given to reducing the level of gaseous and dust pollution of the air as well as noise and vibration levels.

The republic's Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers as well as the executive committees of the local soviets are not being sufficiently demanding of plant supervisors with respect to the undeviating observance of the law on labor and machinery safety, plant sanitation, and the status of sanitation operations.

There have been serious omissions in the staffing of medical institutions. Physician staffing is particularly insufficient in the Osh and Talas oblasts. The situation with respect to adequate staffing of middle level medical personnel is poor. The executive committees of the soviets are not giving adequate attention to the permanent retention of medical personnel and providing them with the essential housing and living conditions.

Many outpatient-polyclinic institutions are not appropriately organized with respect to the conduct of preventive examinations and clinical observations with the result that illnesses are often detected too late and medical treatment is not started in time. Instances of inattentive attitudes displayed by medical personnel toward patients and the careless performance of physicians' duties are alarming. There must be a significant improvement in the supply of medicinals, dressings, and bandages to the public.

The legal requirements with respect to mother and child protection are not being carried out satisfactorily. Preschool institutions are not being provided with the necessary amounts of milk and with the essential fat content. Public health education, particularly in the rural areas, has been insufficient.

The executive committees of the soviets and the health inspection organs are doing a poor job with respect to civic improvements and improved sanitation conditions at built-up localities.

The battle against drunkenness and alcoholism in the republic has not been an effective one.

The USSR Ministry of Health has not yet undertaken appropriate measures to staff the republic's health institutions with qualified medical personnel and to provide them with modern equipment and preparations. It also has not yet taken measures to raise the level of responsibility on the part of republic and local health authorities for the organization of timely and quality public medical assistance.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has called the attention of the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers to significant omissions in the organization of public medical services and in the supervision of health institutions. The need to undertake urgent measures to eliminate the serious shortcomings noted in the present decree was pointed out.

The Soviets of the Kirghiz SSR People's Deputies have been asked to examine the work undertaken on the strengthening and protection of public health and on satisfying the public's need for high quality therapeutic-prophylactic and medicinal assistance as one of the priority social tasks established by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The attitude toward handling the health situation must be radically changed. Measures must be implemented to strengthen the material-technical base of health services in the shortest possible time, to expand the network and improve the operations of hospitals, polyclinics, children's hospitals, maternity homes, pharmacies, dispensaries, emergency and first-aid services, particularly in rural areas, and remote and mountain and steppe regions. More initiative must be taken to enlist for these purposes the resources of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises, institutions, and other organizations. Appropriate attention must be given to an improvement in the housing and living conditions of medical personnel.

Greater exactitude must be placed upon health department and therapeutic-prophylactic institution supervisors and medical personnel for the timely, qualified rendering of high standard medical assistance, for intensified health education in labor collectives, teaching institutions, and citizen residences. Effective measures must be taken to improve preventive examinations, the timely detection of early forms of diseases, their treatment, and thorough out-patient observation.

There must be a radical improvement in the application of health and sanitation measures among children and juveniles, pupils at schools and vocational-technical schools, and students.

Particular attention must be given to the medical service and medicinal needs of invalids, veterans of the Great October War, and labor veterans.

There must be a comprehensive analysis of the status of the battle against such social evils as drunkenness, alcoholism, and drug addiction. The state of affairs in each rayon and city should be analyzed, and a decisive, uncompromising battle must be waged to eradicate these ugly phenomena that are alien to our society.

The USSR Ministry of Health has been commissioned to assist the republic's health authorities to improve therapeutic-prophylactic operations, strengthen medical services, provide qualified personnel for those services, secure contemporary equipment and preparations as well as help in the formulation of reliable diagnostic methods and in the improvement of therapeutic services.

The USSR ministries of the light, automotive, electrical equipment, electronics, and non-ferrous metallurgy industries, together with the USSR Ministry of Health and the cooperation of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, have been asked to devise and implement a set of measures for improving the working, living, and recreational conditions as well as the medical services for workers of enterprises located in the Kirghiz SSR.

The need to implement specific measures designed to improve public medical assistance and the strengthening and protection of public health was pointed out to the presidiums of the supreme soviets and councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics as well as the local councils of people's deputies. In addition, the following needs were also pointed out: More attention must be given to expanding and strengthening the therapeutic-prophylactic base both at citizen residences and directly at the enterprises. This work must be closely coordinated with a strengthening of efficient organization and discipline and the establishment of a healthy way of life.

Recommendations have been made to the commissions for public health and social security, labor and living conditions for women, maternity and child care, and other permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers to devote greater attention to the execution of Party directives by ministries, state committees, and departments of the USSR as well as by soviet and economic organs of the union republics, that are designed to strengthen and protect public health and improve the working and living conditions of the Soviet people.

The editors of the newspaper IZVESTIYA and the journal SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV have been asked to broaden their coverage of the work being done by the Soviets of People's Deputies and the health institutions on the organization of public medical services, prophylaxis, and the reduction of morbidity.

6289

CSO: 1800/010

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN BURO ON REPUBLIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ashkhabad TURKMENISTAN ISKRA in Russian 12 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed Turkmeninform [Turkmenistan Information Agency] article:
"Bringing Party Work in Line with the Times"]

[Text] On July 11 the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee met and studied problems involved in improving party organizational work and enhancing and intensifying auditing activities in the republic's party organization. The discussion proceeded in the light of the new party requirements.

Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary S.A. Niyazov presented a report. After stating emphatically that party organs in the republic were combatting breaches of discipline and order and playing an active role in solving economic problems through strict supervision of communists in the performance of their statutory and official obligations, Niyazov focused on several aspects of the party organizational work that require more attention from committees and auditing commissions. Currently, the cynosure of all party organizations' activities must be an effort to have dramatic results accompany the completion of agricultural plans. We must ensure that we do not lose ground and that growth rates curve ever upward. To a great extent, our success in accomplishing this will be contingent on the following: the changes the party makes in the way it functions; the extent to which a spirit of creativity, integrity, and self-criticism is able to take hold in every party organization; and the creation of an atmosphere which will encourage the search for new ways to solve socio-economic, scientific and technical, and ideological and indoctrinational problems. One observation emanating from the meeting was that more aggressive and energetic steps could be taken to institutionalize the innovative approach to solving key problems associated with the internal functioning of the party. Such steps would be in the spirit of the requirements emanating from the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 plenum of the party Central Committee. We must work unflinchingly to the following ends: developing relations among entities within the party; producing party members who are honest and incorruptible; enhancing the mechanism of criticism and self-criticism; and improving the level of readiness of primary party organizations. A special note was made of the importance of reorganizing auditing commission activities. These commissions play an integral role in the internal functioning of the party. Another

observation was that the auditing commissions must work with resolve and purposefulness to institute a system where commission members would be recruited for work involving the following: improving the form, style, and methods of party apparatus activity; enhancing the sense of responsibility among the permanent personnel of party committees responsible for keeping records of party membership dues and enforcing financial discipline; and managing the party budget. Extensive efforts must be made to keep closer tabs on activities within party committees and ensure that workers' letters, complaints, and requests are examined in a timely manner. In addition, party organs must begin taking charge of the auditing commissions in the true sense of the word. We need thorough knowledge of what the status of each of these issues is in every party organization; we need to run timely checks and audits; and we need to take exhaustive measures based on our findings. The report stressed that the financial and industrial activity of enterprises and institutions run by party organs should be a model that other enterprises and institutions can use to base their operations on. In the future, all auditing activities must have upping the organizational strength of the republic party organization as their goal.

Among those who spoke at the conference were: E.K. Nazarov, chairman of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Auditing Commission; A.N. Zhadin, director of operations of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; D. Ashirov, chairman of the Bayram-Aliyskoi City party organization Auditing Commission; A.V. Loiko, second secretary of the Tashauz Party Obkom; A.G. Nazarchuk, chairman of the auditing commission of the Chardzhou Oblast party organization; B. Kerimi, editor of the magazine SOVET TURKMENISTANI and others. Commenting that the auditing commissions were still not sufficiently active in the internal affairs of the party, the above-mentioned speakers proposed several ways to improve auditing control and inculcate a spirit of responsibility and integrity in personnel in all party organizations. A special note was made of the importance of ensuring that party committees be expeditious in examining workers' letters and requests and that newspaper editors do the same. Party committees must respond to audits more energetically. As the speakers noted, the training that chairmen and members of auditing commissions receive must be better organized and the media must make information on and results of the activities of the commissions more widely accessible. It was emphasized that ties between auditing commissions and soviet organs, committees, groups, people's control offices, and labor union and komsomol organizations must be strengthened.

Participants in the conference noted that the statute on the auditing commissions of local party organizations, which was recently approved by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, lays out the rights and duties of the auditing commissions in more detail, thereby creating a framework conducive to the improvement of their work.

The recommendations adopted at the conference contained plans for measures to improve and stimulate auditing activities in the republic party organization.

The following members and candidate members of the buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee took part in the conference: N.V. Makarkin;

M. Mollayeva; V.A. Kharkov; A. Khodzhamuradov; B. Yazkuliyeu; and Ya.P. Gundogdyev. Another participant in the conference was G.P. Kalugin, section editor of the CPSU Central Committee magazine PARETIYNAYA ZHIZN.

13189/9312

CSO: 1830/729

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN CP ON PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Activities of the Buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee's resolution "Data on USSR Economic Growth in the First Semester of 1986," the buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee has reviewed data on the republic's economic growth over the same period. The review took place at a regular session of the buro.

The session noted that definite progress had been made in the course of implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. For example, while the plan stipulated an increase in industrial production of 3.5 percent, the actual increase was 8.1 percent. And labor productivity grew by almost 6 percent. Quotas for increasing profit and reducing manufacturing cost were also met: in the first five months of this year, aggregate manufacturing cost has been 13 million rubles, or 0.9 percent, lower than the plan stipulated.

The amount of capital construction has grown: plans for new housing construction were fulfilled; and several public and cultural facilities began operations. In addition, republic transportation enterprises and consumer services organizations have dealt with their portions of the plan successfully.

At the same time, the buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee examined the republic's economic progress in light of the requirements made by the CPSU Central Committee and stated that any expression of complacency was unacceptable, since there were still many organizations which had yet to comply with the spirit of modernization and acceleration. The Turkmenrybprom [Turkmenistan Fishing Industry] and Karabogazsulfat [Kara Bogaz Gol Sulfate] Associations, the Turkmenskiy Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, and the city of Ashkhabad as a whole have slackened their pace over the last few months and failed to meet the quotas stipulated in the plan for the year thus far. And many industries, ministries, and departments have not been keeping up with the volume of deliveries they are obligated by contract to make.

Some enterprises have not achieved a steady production level, nor have they taken steps to reduce manufacturing cost or improve quality.

At the current capital construction growth rate, 87 percent of the construction and assembly work planned for the semester has been accomplished, while the figure for fixed capital actually introduced is 72 percent. Places where the construction situation is particularly unsatisfactory are Krasnovodsk Oblast and the city of Ashkhabad. And in certain areas the unmet quota situation is completely intolerable, with secondary schools, preschools, vocational schools, hospitals, and other public facilities failing to be built on time. Of the projects the plan scheduled for completion over the semester, 38 percent of preschools.

The executive committees of the councils of people's deputies are not dealing extensively enough with issues of social development.

Certain organizations within the agro-industrial complex of the Ashkhabad, Mary, and Tashauz Oblasts have been behind in the following areas: feed production; and the repair of agricultural machinery, particularly cotton picking combines. And a large number of the republic's farms are behind in meeting the purchases quotas specified in the plan.

Trade is below the level laid out in the plan, while the situation with respect to under-utilization of railroad and highway rolling stock is improving slowly.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have not been sufficiently strict in holding party officials accountable for fulfilling the plan for social and economic development in their regions.

The buro of the Turkmenistan Communist party Central Committee has taken into consideration assurances that measures will be taken to deal with shortcomings that have come to light in the shortest period of time possible and that the Plan and socialist obligations for 1986 will definitely be fulfilled. These assurances have been made by secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, chairmen of executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, and ministry and enterprise officials.

Party obkoms and executive committees of councils of people's deputies have been instructed to institute measures that will reinforce progress already made, eliminate bottlenecks, and reduce the number of enterprises and organizations that are not up to par to the minimum possible level. They have also been instructed to use the second semester to make more productive efforts to step up the pace of social and economic development. In addition, they will develop and implement programs in every labor collective. These programs will be geared toward insuring that quotas in the following areas are met: upgrading product quality; introducing resource-conserving technologies; instituting more effective usage of industrial capacities; and shifting to a system of two- and three-shift machinery utilization. Finally, every worker must take an active part in the nationwide movement to effect a fundamental improvement in product quality.

The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and the oblast, city, and rayon ispolkoms of the councils of people's deputies have been instructed to undertake measures that will increase financial and monetary exchanges among the sectors of the economy. They will accomplish this by augmenting the finances of these sectors at a high enough level to ensure a monthly industrial output growth rate of at least eight percent.

The Turkmen SSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-industrial Agency], party obkoms, oblispolkoms, party raykoms, and rayispolkoms have received instructions to take the most decisive steps and treat farm officials and specialists with an attitude of the strictest accountability in order to accomplish the following: ensure that cotton and other crop seedlings are properly cared for and that water is used prudently and conserved; make sure that cotton plants are pruned on time and that cotton picking machinery is ready for use; and see that feeds are prepared in less time.

The heads of party, soviet, and economic organizations in the republic have had their attention drawn to the importance of fulfilling the construction plan in the following areas: housing; schools; hospitals; children's facilities; clubs; and houses of culture. Other important areas that were underscored are increasing the output of consumer goods and expanding the services sector.

The buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee examined several problems encountered in implementing the decisions made by the 27th Congress and the July 1986 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and pertaining to accelerating the socio-economic development of the republic.

13189/9312

CSO: 1830/729

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TuSSR GOSPLAN INFORMATION SERVICES EXPANDING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 July 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by M. Gurdov, director of the Technical-Economic Information Department at TuSSR Gosplan's Scientific-Technical Information Research Institute, highlighting the activities of his department. Information collected by the department is circulated to subscribers, all of whom are described as "leading workers," on a quarterly basis; these data are then studied and the subscriber determines its applicability to his own job. The author notes, however, that "there are still some shortcomings in the system of guaranteeing leading workers with scientific-technical information. For example, some materials are not sufficiently up-to-date, or do not reach the subscribers on time. The duty of scientific-technical information organs is to select needed materials in a timely manner, cull all the valuable data from them, analyze and generalize from it, and send it out."

TuSSR: HIGH PERSONNEL TURNOVER IN GARABEKEVUL RAYON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 26 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by T. Annamyradov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Garabekevil Raykom, on recent efforts to speed up social and economic growth in a rayon in which "cotton and other products have not met state plans for 8 years." He reports that this tendency to lag behind has now been reversed through the increased application of criticism and self-criticism and major personnel changes. "We have sent our best cadres to work in primary party organizations, soviet and public organizations, and economic organs. Last year and so far this year 20 primary party secretaries, 8 leaders of soviet and public organizations, and 80 agricultural workers in the middle and higher ranks have been replaced."

/8309

CSO: 1830/60

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

MORE INFORMATION ON CRIMES, COURT CASES TO BE PUBLISHED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST in Russian No 6, Jun 86 pp 13-15

[Article by I. Gushchin, Altay Kray procurator: "Publicity in the Fight Against Crime"]

[Text] In the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress it is stated that the question of expanding publicity is a political question and one of principle. In fulfilling the congress decisions concerning the expansion of publicity, a role of no small importance belongs to the mass information media. Printed publications and television and radio broadcasts help to intensify the fight to reinforce law and order and moral purity in our society.

Reports on court cases and the results of investigation and inspections by the procurator's office, if they are prepared knowledgeably, and also in cooperation with the journalists, carry a large preventive charge and have a large educational effect.

USSR General Procurator A. Rekunkov, answering a question asked by a correspondent from POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE magazine concerning the cooperation that writers and journalists have with workers in the procurator's office, said that recently a rather large number of materials have been published concerning the activity of the law-enforcement agencies, and they have been very popular: "...the revealing and investigation of crimes are not a goal in themselves, but are a means that makes it possible to raise major moral problems, to penetrate more deeply into the causes and all the consequences of the evil that is linked with crime, where the inner world of personages and their acts help the reader to formulate his own active vital position in the fight against undesirable situations" (POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, No 7, 1985, p 64).

I would like to share the experience of expanding the publicity concerning the results of the procurator office's inspection activity, the reinforcing of the ties with labor collectives, the taking into consideration of public opinion, and its correct formulation in our Altay Kray.

In December 1985 the workers in our inspection department, as a result of an inspection at the Barnaul Geological Prospecting Equipment Plant, revealed crude violations of state discipline, which consisted in the regular failure

to make shipments of output, the ignoring of the legal factors in the fight against mismanagement and violations of labor and production discipline, and the failure to take steps to have the guilty individuals make compensation for the losses incurred by the enterprise.

On the basis of the results of the inspection, a series of steps were taken which were aimed at the total elimination of the revealed violations of the law: a recommendation was made to a superior organization; a number of responsible officials at the enterprise were brought to disciplinary and material responsibility; and others were warned about the inadmissibility of violating the law.

With the purpose of involving the members of the enterprise's labor collective in eliminating the violations of legislation in the economic activity, the results of the inspection were discussed at an expanded conference of the plant's administrative subdivisions and engineer-technical workers. Statements were made at that conference by the chief of the kray procurator office's general inspection department, the procurator from the same department, and the procurators of the city of Barnaul and Oktyabrskiy Rayon, on the territory of which the enterprise is situated. The results of the inspection were made known to the workers in all the plant's basic shops and services.

The broad publicity and the frank discussion which is based on concrete, timely material and which is conducted by the procurator with the collective is often much more effective than numerous pieces of paper. In addition, the documents recording the procurator's reaction after this preparatory work are no longer viewed by the administrators in private, by a small group of persons. They take on incomparably more weight and importance.

There is a significant increase in the effectiveness of the procurator's document when the procurator personally participates in its consideration. This promotes a thorough adherence to principles during the consideration and also promotes placing the emphasis in the proper areas.

At the end of last year the kray procurator's office organized inspections of the execution of the Law Governing Universal Military Service, and the legislation governing the prevention of violations of the law among persons of induction and preinduction age. The inspections established substantial violations and a lack of coordination in the activities of various departments that are responsible for guaranteeing the execution of the Law. Our recommendation, addressed to the kray ispolkom, was discussed at a conference with the participation of the administrators and responsible workers of the kray voyenkomat, the UVD [Internal Affairs Administration], the kray ONO [public education department], the kray public health department, and other departments. The presence at the conference of the kray procurator and the chief of the general inspection department, as well as the statements that they made, helped to prevent any attempts to evaluate the situation from departmental positions or to reveal shortcomings and omissions in the work in some other place, rather than in one's own institution. The decision that was adopted and the control form that was selected inspire hope that many of the questions raised in our document will be resolved correctly.

Recently we have significantly reinforced cooperation with the editorial office of the ALTAYSKAYA PRAVDA kray newspaper and the kray television, radio, and local press. Under the rubric "A Discussion with a Jurist", ALTAYSKAYA PRAVDA frequently publishes articles which employ specific examples to point out what sometimes results from the crude violation of laws, drunkenness, and parasitism. In the rayon newspapers and plant newsletters, materials are published under the rubrics "Man and the Law," "From the Materials of Procurator Inspections," "In the Courtroom," and "Sobriety Is the Norm of Life." In Talmenskiy Rayon, the ZA KOMMUNIZM newspaper conducts the "Editor's Round Table." Novichikhinskiy Rayon Procurator A. Kulik appears constantly on the pages of the PO LENINSKOMU PUTI rayon newspaper. His statements, which are based on materials obtained in the procurator office's inspections, are interesting and timely. Workers at the Kamenskiy Rayon procurator's office in 1985 printed 16 articles on the pages of the rayon newspaper. Energetic statements are made on the pages of the local press on legal topics by procurator-investigative workers from the procurator's offices of Talmenskiy, Bystro-Istokskiy, Pospelikhinskiy, Togulskiy, and other rayons.

Workers from the kray procurator's office speak often on television and radio.

Late last year, on the pages of ALTAYSKAYA PRAVDA, the kray procurator made a statement in his article "Take Care of the Nation's Wealth." A short time later, the newspaper editorial office sent us many letters that readers had sent in, and responses to the article. The letters were varied -- they contained recommendations and also good wishes. Some contained critical comments concerning the work of the kray's law-enforcement agencies, and, in particular, the work of the procurator's office. One letter is very sharp. We were reproached for frequently understating the undesirable situations, for "concealing" cases concerning which rumors have been flying through the city or rayon for a long time. And this is fertile soil for the spreading of all kinds of ridiculous stories and fabrications that sometimes border on crude distortions of reality.

The reproaches are justified, since the failure to mention crimes that have become widely known, especially those which remained unrevealed during the first days, has a detrimental effect upon their investigation and are completely inadmissible. This is especially so at the present time, when we must expand the publicity in all spheres of social life. Failure to mention these crimes is harmful, since rumors that have been supplemented by fabrication begin where frankness ends. In replying to readers' letters and accepting their reproaches, I could not fail to express critical remarks addressed at individual authors, and especially those who, according to the law, are active participants in the investigation or the court process. Those letters dealt with witnesses and victims. Without their participation, the process of investigation and court examination is made extremely difficult. It was necessary to explain the requirements of the law, that the witness and the victim are obliged to appear after being summoned by the person carrying out the inquiry, the investigator, procurator, or the court, and to give truthful testimony; to report everything that he knows about the case and to answer the questions that have been asked. I mentioned that hundreds of such assistants come to the agencies of jurisprudence and most of them come without being summoned, on their own initiative, in order to report about a crime that

has been committed or to report a criminal's identifying features. In the article it was emphasized that social passivity is incompatible with the image of the citizen of a socialist state, a person who is spiritually mature and capable of standing on his convictions in any life situations. Such actions have been compared with civic boldness, with a profound and sincere self-interestedness in assuring that our tomorrow will be purer and better.

I recalled that once a witness, having given testimony to an investigator, hurriedly attempted to give the suspect or defendant information about that fact, as though attempting to justify himself to them. This resulted in fabrications, lies, and hypocrisy. That forced us to go to extreme measures -- to change the measure of deterrence against the accused to confinement under guard. Our legal actions gave new food for people who like to gossip. In the article I cited specific criminal cases about which contradictory rumors had been circulated.

I also explained that the information in the preliminary investigation can be made public only with the authorization of the investigator or procurator, and only in that volume that they deem to be possible.

Under the rubric "At the Kray Procurator's Office," the ALTAYSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper regularly publishes materials which are prepared by department chiefs and senior assistant kray procurators. Those items are based on the questions that have been considered at coordination conferences of the kray's law-enforcement agencies and sessions of the kray procurator office's board.

In one of these items it was reported that a coordination conference had discussed the question of the fulfillment in the kray of the CPSU Central Committee's decree "Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism" and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's Ukase "Measures for Intensifying the Fight Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism, and for Eradicating the Manufacture of Illegal Alcoholic Beverages." The discussion was preceded by inspections of the execution of that legislation in the labor collectives at a number of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. Administrators of the Ovchinnikovskiy Elevator and the Altaymolprom Motor Vehicles Base in Biysk were invited to the session of the coordination council and provided an answer there. Administrators of the Altaymolprom Motor Vehicles Base in Biysk were subjected to sharp criticism. Base director V. Puzanov not only tolerated the drunkenness, but also allowed himself to drink on the job, harassed anyone who criticized him, and abused his official position. The procurator's office instituted criminal prosecution against the director and the chief accountant at that base, L. Shabanova. The investigation has ended, and the case has been handed over to the people's court.

In an article entitled "Putting an End to Figure-Padding and Fraud," the author discussed the results of a discussion at the kray procurator office board about the execution of the legislation concerning responsibility for deceiving the government, for figure-padding, and other incorrect information

in reports on plan fulfillment at enterprises in the agroindustrial complex and at construction organizations.

It was pointed out that the violations that were revealed were largely explained by the fact that the superior economic agencies frequently failed to react properly to incidents of deceiving the state, of figure-padding, or of providing incorrect report information, a conciliatory attitude was taken toward violators, and there had been no increase in the responsibility borne by the administrators for the strict observance of state discipline.

The supervisory agencies in individual rayons (Blagoveshchenskiy, Zarinskiy, Slavgorodskiy, and other rayons) failed to fulfill with proper exactingness their duties of monitoring the reliability of plan fulfillment reports. With a consideration of the importance and the timeliness of the question, a board session listened to explanations given by Altayvodstroy Association Manager N. Akhtyamov; Chief of the Altayselstroy Planning Department A. Nartov; and director of a united Kraysekhkhosstroy board for construction, A. Zadirenko. A report was given to the board on the work being done to combat instances of figure-padding and fraud by USSR Gosbank kray office manager A. Argunov and Stroybank office manager N. Skripnik. Deputy chairman of the party commission of the CPSU Kray Committee G. Yemelyanov and instructor at the Administrative Agencies Department of the CPSU Kray Committee I. Deulenko took part in the work of the board and made statements.

There has been a constant reinforcement of ties between law enforcement workers and journalists in illuminating in the press and over television the court cases which, we believe, have a large preventive purpose.

As is well known, Altay Kray is a major agricultural region in the country and the intactness of the grain and fodders during the harvesting period is of very great importance. The broad publicizing of instances of theft of grain or fodders plays an important role in preventing them. Such thefts are investigated very rapidly: within 7-9 days, by the investigators from the kray procurator's office or the UVD of the kray ispolkom. And they are considered by the legal board of the kray court under the chairmanship of the administrators, with the participation of the public prosecutor and, as a rule, the kray procurator or his deputies. And only at assizes in those collectives where the criminals work. Journalists are also invited to them, in order to prepare statements for the press, radio, and television.

In addition, articles discussing our best people and their professional growth have begun to appear more frequently on the pages of newspapers.

If, summing up the results, one asks whether we sense any real benefit from this unusual dialogue with the public, with the workers, the answer will be completely unambiguous. There is a large benefit. Letters and warnings sent in by the citizens have resulted in the instigation of dozens of criminal cases involving mismanagement, figure-padding, and theft. Serious crimes were revealed in Pospelikhinskiy and Biyskiy rayons, in Leninskiy and Industrialnyy rayons of Barnaul, and in other rayons and cities in the kray.

We by no means think that there are no shortcomings in this work, especially when one takes into consideration the increased requirements of the party's 27th Congress. These shortcomings include, primarily, the insufficient concreteness and purposefulness of the statements, and as a result we do not

always obtain the desired result.

Life shows us the negative effect that is exerted by the lack of timeliness in reporting on the investigation of heinous crimes that are well known to a large number of persons. In this regard we take upon ourselves a share of the blame, but sometimes everything does not depend upon us. It is impossible, for example, to report in a newspaper that the criminals have been punished until the sentence goes into legal effect. And the superior courts sometimes take a long time to rule on the appeals that have been filed by the defendants. The lack of information concerning the punishment meted out to the criminals evokes critical comments from the victims, the public organizations, and the labor collectives as a whole.

I would like to cite only one example. In October 1984, Z., while in a drunken state, committed several unusually brutal murders. The chairman of the legal board and I, as the public prosecutor, had to restrain the indignation that was being expressed at the court session by those present during the consideration of the case. The sentence to administer the exceptional measure of punishment [execution] was met with approval.

A year and a half passed from the day of the crimes and one year from the day of sentencing. We received letters and visits from relatives and friends of the victims, who ask to be informed about the execution of the sentence. We must patiently explain the right of the accused to appeal the sentence, and the fact that the RSFSR Supreme Court had considered the appeal and left the sentence unchanged. A half-year later the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet rejected an appeal for pardon. Now we had to await the decision at a higher level.

We understand that a decision concerning the application of the exceptional means of punishment requires careful checking at various levels, the observance of a procedure for appealing the sentence, and the resolution of the question of pardon. But nevertheless the prolonged delay in the execution of the sentence does not allow us to react promptly to various kinds of rumors, or to assure the public that a criminal who has committed a dangerous crime will not escape strict responsibility.

And this example, unfortunately, is not the only such example.

Today we workers in the kray procurator's office pay special attention to the words of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress: "...we must publicize the current system unfailingly. This publicity is needed in the center, but it is no less needed, and may even be more needed, in the outlying areas, where people live and work. They want to know and must know not only what is being decided on a national scale, but also what decisions are being made by local party and Soviet agencies, by the enterprise management, and by the trade unions."

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CSO: 1800/038

RELIGION

TuSSR: ATHEIST EDUCATION STRESSED IN GYZYLETREK RAYON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 July 1986 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by M. Atjykov, director of the Gyzyletrek Rayon Culture Department, on improvements in the rayon's cultural services. In this context, he points out that "collectives of our rayon's cultural administrations are devoting special attention to providing the workers with an atheist education and initiating new traditions. With this goal in mind, atheist corners have been established in clubs and libraries. Atheist days have been held in the villages of Madav, Akyayla and Gyzylbayyr, and atheist evenings at the rayon's central hospital, the rug weaving facility, and at population services' offices. More than 80 lectures have been delivered on this topic."

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CSO: 1830/61

CULTURE

ZAYTZEV DISCUSSES THEATER EXPERIMENT

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 21 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Ye. Zaytzev, first deputy ministry of culture of the USSR: "The Experiment Goes Into Effect"]

[Text] The processes taking place in the country for the renovation of all areas of our life, the activation of the civil self-awareness of the people, and the confirmation of the Leninist principles of the democratic system and publicity are receiving the resolute support of the creative intelligentsia. The theaters and dramatists are concentrating their attention on the vital questions of the present day. The theatrical arts are participating in life ever more boldly and actively. The new shows of the Moscow Artistic Academic Theater, the Little Theater, the Leningrad ABDT [expansion unknown], the Moscow TsATSA [expansion unknown] imeni Leninskiy Komsomol, the Pyarnu Dramatic Theater of the Estonian SSR, and others evoked lively and genuine interest and the fervent arguments and discussions of spectators. In short, our theater is on the move and is developing steadily.

At the same time, we too must speak about this openly; there has still not been any fundamental change in the way the theater conceives today's reality in its entire breadth and diversity. Unfortunately, the reorganization has by no means touched all theatrical teams, their managers and our cultural bodies. Many of them are still taking a wait-and-see attitude, are not truly efficient, and at times are drowning vital matters in excessive praise.

We are obliged to be skillful and responsible in making use of those favorable--to be frank--and unheard of conditions and possibilities that have been established by the Central Committee of our party for the development of all Soviet culture and the theatrical arts in particular. They are already making it possible to make significant progress in improving a number of very important sectors of theatrics.

Thus, this year a new system was introduced for the formation of the creative staffs of the theaters and concert organizations. In April and May, reelections were held in 437 theaters, in which about 5,000 creative workers took part. The overwhelming majority of them confirmed their right to the position that they hold. Basically, those who were not supported in their

collectives were those who had a careless attitude about their talent and skills, who over the years had lost their professional qualities.

Unfortunately, there were also some errors. We were forced to correct the ministries of culture of Latvia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan, which permitted violations of the established norms in the holding of reelections in the subordinate theaters.

Here, as in anything, there must be a strict observance of the principle of fairness and one must be extremely objective and attentive to people. The thoughtful, interested and, at the same time, demanding attitude toward the actor--the central figure in the theater--must be the leitmotif of the entire reorganization of theatrics. The cultural bodies and theatrical public must pay special attention to those who were not elected and help them find their place in social development and life.

Beginning next year, all of the country's theaters and artistic teams will go over to the new system. This will establish a good basis for the revelation of talents and gifts, for the development of initiative and activity, and for raising the ideological and esthetic criteria in the evaluation of creative work.

Still another important decision has been made--on the establishment of a Union of Theatrical Societies of the USSR. At the present time, an organizing committee has been formed and its first meeting was held, in which there was a discussion of the tasks, functions, structure and draft charter of the new creative organization. Preparation has begun for a constituent assembly, which is planned to be held in December of this year.

Artists received with great enthusiasm the news of the opening of the Theater of the Friendship of Nations in Moscow. The Soviet multinational theater is a unique phenomenon in world art and it is necessary for us to see to it that with the help of the Theater of the Friendship of Nations there can be additional impulses for the entire process of the drawing together and interaction of fraternal peoples.

It is necessary to be bolder in opening new theaters, above all youth theaters, and to be more active in searching for creative and organized forms of their action. Several theatrical studios are already being established, including under the leadership of O. Tabakov by the graduates of his course in the GITIS [State Institute of Theatrics imeni A.V. Lunacharskiy]. with the Little Theater by the students of M. Tsarev, and with the Georgian Theater imeni Sh. Rustaveli. Other proposals are being examined.

As we see, the first steps in the organizing of theatrics have already been taken. But this is not enough--what is needed is a comprehensive reorganization of the entire theatrical mechanism.

On 1 January 1987, a large-scale experiment goes into effect for the improvement of the administration and increase in the effectiveness of the work of the theaters. In 8 union republics, 69 theaters are going over to new forms of planning and financing creative activity. At the present time, they

are concluding the preparation of the corresponding methodical documents, the most important of which is the position on the system for putting together the repertoire. What is the nature of it? The managers and artistic councils of the theaters are being entrusted with the final decision on matters having to do with the inclusion of plays in the programs and with the release of shows. Figuratively speaking, there will now be no technical-control department between the theater and the spectator and the theater is assigned its "personal brand" of quality. This is a great deal of trust but but no less a responsibility.

Under the conditions of the experiment aimed at the development of the democratic principles of creative life, there is a substantial increase in the role of the artistic council in the resolution of such important matters as the work with authors, the formation of the repertoire, the fixing of the wages of actors and producers, and their moral and material stimulation. Basically, the staff of the artistic council must be elected. As official positions, it should include only the director and main producer (or artistic manager). As you know, the council's secretary of the party organization, chairman of the trade union committee, and secretary of the Komsomol organization are also elected by the collective. The members of the artistic council will be elected at the general meeting of the creative collective in secret or open voting. The collective itself decides the question of the type of voting. At the same time, we consider it expedient in individual theaters to approve the principle of the full elective nature of the council.

Thus, the artistic council will be a representative and democratic body, reflecting not only the joint opinion of the collective but also putting it into effect. In this connection, naturally, the adoption of final decisions and the entire responsibility for the state of the collective and for the final results of its work remain a matter for the artistic and administrative leadership of the theater. This is the essence of democratic centralism.

In the scope of the experiment, in utilizing the accumulated experience, there are proposals in a number of theaters to introduce the positions of artistic managers. Basically, the main leading producers can probably be these managers, and this was considered in the standard position that we worked out on the artistic manager. In our opinion, however, one should not exclude other possible variants for the resolution of this question. Obviously, the artistic manager can also be a leading artist, a talented administrator or a serious theatrical specialist. Such examples exist in practice. Here an individual decision will have to be made in each case.

Naturally, one of the essential divisions of the experiment will be the radical reorganization of the economic bases of theatrics and of administrative methods. In so doing, we proceed from the necessity of determining rational ways of combining centralized management and the economic independence of the theaters and of bringing about a real expansion of their rights in the area of planning and financial and economic work.

As you know, the number of planned indicators confirmed for the theater by the superior cultural authority is being reduced significantly. There are only three of them. Thus, the theaters will independently plan the number of

premieres released, the number of workers, the volume of receipts within the scope of the established subsidy, and a number of other important indicators of planned work. The state subsidy to the theaters will be stabilized. It can be increased in the event of a change in the objective conditions that do not depend upon the theater. The financing of the theaters will be in the full amount of the established subsidy. At the present time, it takes into account the achieved results, that is, if the theater saves its subsidy during the course of a quarter, then its financing in the following quarter is reduced by the corresponding amount. It has thereby been established that the saved subsidy is not subject, as it is now, to being withdrawn to the budget but remains completely at the disposal of the theater collective.

All of this not only will significantly strengthen the financial position of the theaters but also stimulates careful management.

According to the plan, a creative-production and social development fund and an incentive fund are established in the theaters. Additional receipts and reduced expenditures are the source for their formation. In the process, the entire amount of the saved state subsidy is also redistributed to the newly established funds of the theater. The theater can spend the creative-production and social development fund for new staging, an increase in the allowance of working capital, technical equipment, and social-cultural, housing and domestic, and other needs. The resources of the incentive fund will be used to provide incentives for the creative staff and all other theater workers. It is seen both as a one-time incentive for success in creative work and as an economic incentive for the results of the year's work.

We all understand very well that the higher the ideological and artistic quality of the shows, the more authority the theater enjoys among the spectators, the higher is its attendance, and the greater are its receipts. This interrelationship is greatly strengthened under the conditions of the experiment. The increase in the theater's receipts leads to a corresponding increase in its funds. This direct linkage of the final results of the work with the economic well-being of the theater orients the creative and entire labor collective toward closer contact with the spectator and to the development and realization of a thoughtful long-term ideological and esthetic concept of the repertoire.

It is understandable that for each theater there are natural limits to a possible increase in attendance. The increase in the receipts of a theater through attendance is therefore supplemented by another economic mechanism--a more flexible system for setting prices. Under the conditions of the experiment, the theaters are given the right to set the ticket markups and discounts independently. There is no doubt that a sensible utilization of this mechanism will permit the theaters to strengthen their economic base.

One must keep in mind that under the new conditions there is a greater danger of a commercial approach to repertory policy. It is here that a special check will be made of the ideological and political maturity of the managers of the theaters and cultural entities.

The ideological and artistic results in the work of the theaters and the increase in the professional skill are favorably influenced by the system of bonuses introduced for artists for active creative work of up to 50 percent of their salaries but not exceeding 100 rubles. The same bonuses can be paid to specialists and engineering and technical personnel, including for the combining of professions and the expansion of the range of services. At the present time, bonuses have been established only for a narrow group of specialists in smaller amounts and with many restrictions.

Other questions essential for creative work will also be resolved.

In this way, the transition to economic methods of administration in the theater will help to raise the responsibility of its managers and all workers for the final results of creative-production work. Under the conditions of the experiment, parasitic attitudes, with which we must admit that we lived for many years and to which some theater managers became accustomed, are already impossible. In this sense, the experiment functions as a mechanism for selecting the truly professional and businesslike managers of the theatrical process who are able to think and act on a large scale, in a new way and for the long term.

The certification of the managers of theatrical collectives will also contribute to the implementation of a purposeful personnel policy. The directors, their assistants, the main producers and the economic managers are subject to certification. In the course of the certification, it is proposed to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the professional and personal qualities of managers and their contribution to the ideological and artistic results of the work of the theaters.

The experiment naturally dictates the necessity of reorganizing the work and entities of culture. The expansion of the rights and independence of the theaters not only does not reduce but increases our responsibility. To be frank, in the overwhelming majority of cases, the role of the cultural entities now amounts to approving or not approving the release of a theatrical performance. This method is inadmissible under the conditions of the experiment. During all stages of the work on a new stage production, the cultural entities must be attentive, well-meaning, unobtrusive and, at the same time, firm and consistent in helping the collective achieve the necessary ideological and artistic result and they must provide help through qualified advice, well-founded and objective criticism, and construction creative proposals. In other words, administrative methods of management must be replaced by what we now call active work with people.

In beginning the experiment, each theater must develop its own ideological-esthetic and social program of action. Even now, it is essential to know with which authors and on which problems the collective is going to work in the coming 2 years and which Russian, domestic and world classics will be in its field of vision. It is important for each to determine its own business and its own place and for it to make maximum use of the creative potential of each artist, producer, conductor, choreographer, and theatrical artist.

The experiment, of course, is a living and creative matter. In the course of the experiment, something will reveal its viability and effectiveness and something will need to be reviewed and changed. We must all be prepared for this.

The experiment is complex in nature and is aimed at the restructuring of all aspects of the activity of theaters: creative, ideological, social, personnel and financial-economic aspects. Much fascinating, complex and crucial work lies ahead. Today the main thing is not to waste time.

In this connection, an especially acute problem is that of the coordination of the efforts of all interested authorities, their coordinated and precise work in carrying out the experiment, continuous control of its course, and the active support of it. We are especially counting on the support of the primary party organizations of the theaters, kraykoms and obkoms and the Communist Party central committees of the union republics. For it is a matter of acceleration and the reaching of new heights in the development of such an extremely important sector of ideological work as the theatrical arts. And here we cannot dispense with a decisive change in long-standing customs and notions, a change in psychology, and a reorganization of the entire ideological-educational work in the collectives.

In beginning the reform of theatrics, we must not lose sight of the fact that any administrative reforms or improvements in the economic mechanism are not ends in themselves. They must be imbued with a single task--that of raising the ideological and artistic level of the theatrical arts and of improving the quality of theatrical practice.

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CULTURE

TVARDOVSKIY'S VIEWS ON SOVIET WRITERS, LITERATURE RECOUNTED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by V. Lakshin: "Literature is a Stern Taskmaster: On Reading A. Tvardovskiy's 'Letters on Literature'"]

[Excerpts] I open the journal NASH SOVREMENNIK [Our Contemporary] containing V. Rasputin's story "Fire" and think how happy its appearance would make Tvardovskiy! Without a doubt, he would have spent more than one day talking about it with everyone who happened to glance into his editorial office, looking reproachfully at those who hadn't had time to read it; and very probably (no, certainly is more like it), he would have written the author a short letter, in which, along with lavish praise, he would not have failed to point out, for the sake of objectivity, what he perceived as certain imperfections, certain irritating "loose ends," as he sometimes used to call them...

In another journal, I stumble across a film story by a journalist famous for his brilliant essays -- and I can actually see an expression of real vexation on Alexander Tvardovskiy's face: what has possessed him to expose his reputation to such a risk? He writes wonderful essays, but fiction is not his genre. Not to mention commonplace film techniques. It's another case of seduction by cinematography...

My guess is that he would have reacted in this way, but perhaps he would have responded somewhat differently; however, I can vouch for the fact that he wouldn't have missed anything noteworthy in the latest periodicals and that he wouldn't have made allowances for any work, not even one signed with a name dear to him. He would have been moved neither by the risk of annoying an influential author, nor by the obligations of friendship, even close friendship.

The vitality and agelessness of his literary ideas and approach were again confirmed with the recent publication of the book, "A. Tvardovskiy, Letters on Literature." ("Sovetskiy Pisatel," 1985, compiled by M.I. Tvardovskaya).

Tvardovskiy has not been with us for 15 years and yet his way of thinking, based on commitment to party principles, and the way he suffered over the fate of literature are highly contemporary; and today, on the eve of the 8th

Writers Congress, are especially timely and relevant.

It goes without saying that the author of "Terkin" loved literature and was devoted to life. However, he was not fond of the so-called "literary life." He did not like it when what was occurring at the periphery or in the vicinity of literature, began to replace literature itself. For this reason he was suspicious of all sorts of drummed up ceremonial gatherings, writers' "task forces" or commemorative conferences, with their obligatory banquets at government expense, and their mutually congratulatory guests and hosts. "Getting drunk on rhetoric," to use Shchedrin's term, seemed to him no less an evil than getting drunk on vodka. Tvardovskiy believed that the major business of literature is not transacted during conversations over dinner or at conferences, but rather when the writer is alone with paper and pen. Similarly, the best kind of encounter a reader can have with a writer does not take place in the noisy hall of a readers' convention, but rather in the quiet of the reader's home when he is *tete-a-tete* with a book.

Red tape, "administrative rapture," the poetics of what is "in" and what is "out", Tvardovskiy believed, are fatal to the true living business of literature. This business is actually transacted in the offices of literary journals, and in publishing houses, where people discuss artistic "production, the manuscript, i.e., the major topic an author needs to discuss with his colleagues.

Tvardovskiy was convinced that literary journals ought to be headed chiefly by major writers. After all, with respect to taste, high standards, and intimate, intuitive knowledge of literature from the inside, an editor cannot afford to be weaker than the author with whom he must deal. If this is not the case, it is inevitable that the level [of the journal] will drop below the literary sea level. In writing poetry, articles, or books the aspiration to write as well as a master, ("I'd give anything to write like that.") is a potent incentive. But the opposite case, the temptation posed by mediocrity, is also not uncommon. Reading someone else's weak effort, I begin to think to myself, "Hey, I can do as well as that." In editorial work, relaxation of the standards imposed on the literary word can be fatal. Human nature is such that if a minimally talented writer with limited scope is placed in the role of an editor, he will transmit his low standards to the literature he publishes, willingly printing poorer, weaker works.

Tvardovskiy himself, as an editor and literary figure, constantly had an example drawn from the classics of Russian literature on his lips. Although not given to marking "occasions," special dates, or commemorative anniversaries, he never ceased to refer to the experience and example of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Chekhov, and Bunin. These names appear in virtually every one of his official presentations, at writers congresses and in print. At today's plenary sessions and meetings of the Writers Union, reference to the classics has become a rarity: it's as if they're being relegated to the archives and museums and mentioned only on anniversaries and commemorative occasions. It's as if current literature has no real use for them. They are venerated and idolized, but our minds have grown numb to them (in Tvardovskiy's phrase) as standards to use for assessing living literature.

In recent years the Writers Union has thrown its doors open wide and sharply lowered its acceptance standards. However, there are not that many young talented writers among those accepted.

Like the term "fetishism of commodities" defined in Marx' "Das Kapital," there apparently also exists literary fetishism, i.e., the inflation of that which does not exist -- an "outstanding poem," "a splendid novel." "Be more rigorous in your terminology," Tvardovskiy advised authors. "It's not a 'novel,' but a novella; not a 'novella,' but a short story or chronicle. It is better to have the reader say, 'This work is called a novella, but it reads like a gripping novel,' than to have him say with disappointment, 'What sort of novel is this? It's more like a chronicle of no better than average quality.'"

"Literature is a stern taskmaster," he once wrote.

A poor book, like an infection, is contagious; it leads to the appearance of another poor book which, in turn, leads to a third. But a good book also creates this kind of a chain reaction -- one wants to write better, one is moved to aspire to the level of truth revealed by a gifted writer.

The effectiveness of Tvardovskiy's work in identifying and bringing together literary talent and editing the journal NOVYY MIR is demonstrated by the fact that with his help and support Aitmanov and Vasil Bykov, Zalygin and Troyepolskiy, Fedor Abramov and Vasiliy Belov, Baklanov and Shukshin, Mozhayev and I. Grekova, and others too numerous to mention entered the mainstream of Soviet literature. The first published works of these writers, the majority of whom were young at the time, received their share of attacks from narrow minded critics, but time has confirmed their reputations, while obliterating those of many others.

It was Tvardovskiy, himself for many years the secretary of the Writers Union Board, who coined the ironic phrase "secretarial literature" to describe the true metric of the success of those who are prone to confuse their temporary positions in administering literary matters with true creative accomplishments.

It is impossible to "organize good literature," it is impossible to plan a series of chef d'oeuvres, but it is possible to create a spiritual climate in which new, fresh talents appear, as if spontaneously; fresh themes will likewise appear, as will an incisive perspective and vivid style -- it will be impossible to put these books down.

Truth and honor are the foundations of the living body of literature. Tvardovskiy believed that literature does the people's business. Specifically, it helps the people to understand on a higher plane, to see their own strengths and weaknesses, it defends them and speaks with their voice. "Everywhere I see Auntie Darya in the land of my birth and of yours," he says in his poem, addressing a childhood friend. And for this reason, if today he were to take the floor of a literary congress, I do not know whether he would begin his speech with the weaknesses of today's literature or with the tragedy that befell the people at Chernobyl...

And if he began with literature, we would have to ask ourselves whether Tvardovskiy's approach to literature is true and fruitful, this stern and demanding approach which recognizes neither rank nor class, but supports true and daring books. Marxism teaches us that the test of any point of view lies in its practical application.

We all know what has been accomplished in literature in recent years. However, it is clear to all those who think responsibly about the literature of today that there is still much which needs to be improved, and that we cannot go on treating such things with good-natured tolerance. It is inconceivable that, in our current state of reconstruction, when everything is changing in society, in production, and in attitudes toward work, that literature and the literary atmosphere will remain in its previous state.

9285

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CULTURE

MOSCOW'S NON-UNION ARTISTS SELL PAINTINGS IN PARK

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 19 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by L. Shonina, under "Something to Think About": "Art Beneath the Trees"]

Every Sunday for the past two years there has been an art show and sale on the central avenue of Bitsevskiy park. The range of the artistic merit of the prints, still lifes, and landscapes, like that of the prices asked, is very great. Alongside an obvious piece of hack work one can find a work of startling originality and individuality. All these are the works of amateur artists.

"The first time I brought my pictures here I had no intention at all of selling them," one of them told me. "I wanted to make sure I was doing things right and find out what people liked best. But people kept asking me over and over again to sell. They talked me into it. And what do you think? My work began to take on new interest for me. Not because of the money, although it does come in handy. The knowledge that your work fulfills peoples' needs is the best possible incentive...."

Or to quote another artist: "What else can we do? We are not given access to the [official] art galleries. And all the money which I make from the sale of my paintings goes for paints. Good quality paints are also sold only to members of the unions, so we have to get them at exorbitant prices from speculators. But there is no way I could give up painting!"

Here are some excerpts from interviews with the visitors: "We are not planning to buy any pictures, but there's something about this place that keeps bringing us back whenever we have a day off. As you see we're here with our kids; they too ask us to be taken here; we've have come all the way from Kuntsev. You say, we could go to the Tretyakovskiy Gallery? Well, of course, we've been there many times. To the Pushkin Museum? Naturally... Our little Natasha has gotten fascinated with drawing, she seems as if she's getting the hang of it ..."

"We have also brought the whole family. Each one of us looks for his favorite picture. And, do you know, everyone really gets involved! Before we starting coming here, every time there was a day off, one of my husband's friends would

"For half a year I'd come here and just look. But one day I suddenly caught sight of this one picture, "Moonlit Night" -- I couldn't drag myself away, my whole soul was in an upheaval. The picture cost 15 rubles and I only had 10 with me. I left and then came back, and the artist, a good-hearted fellow, let me have it. At home I hung it up in the most prominent place, I look at it and, believe it or not, my soul is at peace..."

Attraction to beauty is a strong human motivation. So why should it be so surprising that the masses have become interested in art, even though it sometimes happens that what they accept as beautiful turns out not to be so. In the official art galleries talented work never remains unbought for long, and here too at this show and sale people find art which brings them joy. But the mass-produced reproductions which fill the souvenir departments of the stores are not much in demand these days. And in Bittse, if you look around, you will soon convince yourself that hack work is not held in esteem here either.

It would seem that an art show and sale like this one couldn't possibly do any harm. And the prices here are much below the market. However, the problem is that this show is, so to speak, a spontaneous "natural phenomenon." And both the artists who participate in it and those who buy the pictures displayed here are, to put it bluntly, in an awkward position, as if they are participating in some illegal, unsanctioned activity. And in actual fact, this is the case. But why should this be so?

In recent years many cities of our country have instituted the splendid tradition of observing a holiday dedicated to folk arts and crafts. Here are some lines from a story on such a fair near the Baltic Sea: "For two days Vilnius has witnessed the noise and bustle of a spring fair, at which a variety of goods are displayed which would be the envy of any department store. This fair is a showing of the crafts of all of Lithuania, with guests from Latvia, Estonia, Belorussia, and the Caucasus... The center of the fair was given over to creators of works of art. One is dazzled by the variety of pictures... Oh, if only things were like this in our stores."

In Lithuania the problem of skilled craftsmen was solved long ago by creating a local Society of Folk Art of the Republic. At the present time, it has approximately 2,500 members. The society fairs such as the one described, organizes seminars for the skilled craftsman, and builds sales galleries.

It seems to me that if a Society of Folk Art were to be created in Moscow, this would make a major contribution toward the beneficial utilization of leisure time, as well as toward the further development of artistic creativity.

9285

CSO:1800/540

CULTURE

PUBLIC DEMANDS RESTORATION OF HISTORIC BRIDGE

16th Century Bridge Discovered

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by A. Vasinskiy and V. Iaptskiy, under the rubric "Biased Reporting":
"They Have Dug Up the Kuznetskiy Bridge. What Next?"]

The editorial desk of IZVESTIYA received a phone call from the Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments and Culture asking us to help save the Kuznetskiy Bridge.

It turned out that a construction crew connecting a sewer line to the old MKhAT [Moscow Art Theatre] building, had stumbled across the remains of the bridge which gave its name to one of the most ancient and unique streets of the capital, that same bridge which many generations of Muscovites believed to have vanished into legend.

We stand at the excavation, along with many other Muscovites, even the "Vremya" television program came here to do a story, it was the sensation of the capital. Below us is the bridge, or rather what remains of it. Time did much damage, but there is also fresh damage, literally, done yesterday. The arches of the initial bridge built in the 16th century and rebuilt in the 18th were destroyed or partially damaged by the construction crew, the pilings and brick fortifications of the banks Neglinka river, the facades of the columns, and the hydraulic structures, 2 or 3 centuries old, also suffered damage.

Every hour of work by the construction crew destroyed what the centuries has spared.

The work is being performed in the protected zone of Moscow where everything is suffused with antiquity. It is taking quite a risk to count on the fellow behind the controls of the excavator being an expert on and connoisseur of Moscow's history. It is obvious, that there was no one who had these qualifications even among the management of the of SU-55 [Construction Administration] of trust GPR-2 of "Moskinzhstroy" [Moscow Civil Engineering]. These managers have a right to be indifferent to Moscow's historical landmarks, that is purely their personal affair. However, they are officially required to be familiar with the statutes of the RSFSR Law "On the preservation and utilization of historical and cultural monuments." In the

present case, precisely five clauses of this law, which forbids excavation and construction work in protected zones without coordination with the agencies responsible for the preservation of monuments.

At the excavation site, we became acquainted with B.P. Dedushenko, the chief project architect of the "Spetsproyektrestavratsiya" [Special Restoration Projects] Institute. He gave us an interview on the Kuznetskiy Bridge (in both the figurative and the literal sense of the preposition).

"We must put a stop to any further destruction of this landmark without delay, before it is too late. This ancient five-arched bridge can be restored virtually completely, and be made into a real adornment of the center of the city."

O.I. Zhurin and A.A. Kondratyev, also architects, came over.

"This is a gift of fate," they said. It is well known that there is a plan to turn Kuznetskiy Bridge Street into a pedestrian mall. Just think what a marvelous opportunity has opened up, we will be able to "insert" an ancient bridge into this corner of the city. This requires that some modifications be made in the plan for the sewer line. Of course, this will make its installation somewhat more expensive. But we are talking about the preservation of a monument which is beyond price."

We don't doubt it: any efforts are justified by the view which will be opened to us and our descendants -- from the legendary Kuznetskiy Bridge.

Outcry Forces Restoration

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by A. Vasinskiy and V. Lapskiy: "The Fate of the Kuznetskiy Bridge"]

[Text] Recently our paper (No. 22) carried a short article entitled "They have dug up the Kuznetskiy Bridge. What next?," in which we informed you that, while laying a sewer line in the center of the capital, a construction crew stumbled across the remains of the historic Kuznetskiy Bridge and did some damage to its arches, and also to the pile and brick fortifications of the banks of the Neglinka river. A short segment of the "Vremya" television program was devoted to this story.

Last Saturday we were informed by a phone call from the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments that the fate of the open bridge was being threatened. Yesterday, 14 August, we got a call from the Mossovet [Moscow City Soviet]; we, as the authors of the original news story, as well as a representative from the "Vremya" news program, the directors of the construction organizations, and representatives from the Main Architectural Planning Administration, RSFSR Ministry of Culture, and the Moscow Administration of State Control Over Preservation and Utilization of Historical and Cultural Monuments, were all being invited to a conference .pa devoted to the fate of the legendary Kuznetskiy Bridge. The conference was chaired by V.T. Saykin, the chairman of the Moscow City Council ispolkom.

Everyone agreed that this historical landmark, which has given its name to one of the most ancient streets of the capital, must be preserved. For this purpose, modifications will be made in laying the relevant sections of the sewer line, in order to avoid damaging the remaining components of the bridge and its hydraulic structures, ensuring its preservation. The exact form in which the bridge will make its appearance before Muscovites, will be decided after the plan for turning Kuznetskiy Bridge Street into a pedestrian mall has been completed. The main thing is that this legendary monument will not disappear, it will be inserted into the center of Moscow and will remind us and our descendants of the bonds which exist between eras and generations.

9285

CSO: 1800/583

CULTURE

CHARDZHOU OBKOM STUDIES RURAL CULTURAL NETWORK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word interview with Gurban Gichgeldiyev, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Turkmen CP Chardzhou Obkom, on developments in the rural cultural network. He maintains that "there have been difficulties in introducing new forms of service connected with social and cultural construction into village areas. In a thorough study of the cultural situation in villages, a lack of clubs, medical facilities and other population service points has been revealed in some places." He asserts that these problems can be overcome through "the activization of the human factor."

/8309

CSO: 1830/62

SOCIAL ISSUES

JOURNALIST CALLS FOR 'GLASNOST' ON NEW LAWS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Anatoliy Bezuglov under the "In the Country of the Soviets" rubric: "Respect for the Law: Notes of a Journalist"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] It has long been known that the level of the socialist legal system depends directly upon the legal culture of the population: the higher this culture is, the more solid is the legal system. There is, of course, an inverse relationship here.

A legal standard differs from a moral standard in that it is not an idle wish but a command whose performance is provided for by the power of the state, the force of state coercion. And if a person has violated the law, responsibility must unavoidably follow.

Inevitability presupposes rapid reaction to each violation of the law. This provides, in the first place, for timely restoration of violated rights: the return to work of the person improperly dismissed, the restitution of a loss to society or an individual, etc. In the second place, it makes preventive and educational effects more effective. The guilty person must be punished. And not just punished but justly as required by law.

Sometimes individual citizens violate the law not intentionally but because they do not know how some question or other is resolved under the law. But is this their fault? Despite numerous statements in the press, for example, it is still a problem to obtain particular codices, especially with commentary. This is a problem even for jurists. At times, instead of the texts, the stores offer popular academic brochures. They are also needed. But now, as a rule, people who have become familiar with the law are able to grasp its essence. In addition, one can refer to it as needed and demand its fulfillment. Therefore, with the shortage of paper, it is our opinion that preference should be given to the printing of texts.

Extensive publicity is especially necessary when new laws are passed. Recently, namely on 28 May 1986, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR issued a ukase supplementing the Civil Codex of the RSFSR with a norm that provides that a contract between citizens for the purchase and sale of

building materials must be notarized except in cases when the seller is transferring to the purchaser property along with a document on its acquisition in a trade or other organization. The nonobservance of this rule leads to the voiding of this contract. This requirement of the law affects millions of people, including those who build, repair or improve their garden plots. But who knows about the new legal norm? Very few. In fact, the ukase is already in operation, having gone into effect on 1 July 1986.

At the same time, knowledge of the law is no guarantee of the fulfillment of its provisions. What is needed is consistent and everyday work in the application of the prevailing legislation. Often this work is replaced by unsystematic campaigns. Thus, on 21 September 1981, the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet issued a ukase on the criminal responsibility for the receipt of illegal compensation for the performance of work having to do with public service. Much has been said and written about this. But 5 years passed and they almost forgot about the ukase. Why? Can it be that the struggle against extortion is no longer topical? Or that extortionists have died out? Unfortunately, no.

Some managers justify the violation of laws by saying that many legal norms have become obsolete and are preventing people from living and working in a new way. Yes, some legal norms are indeed obsolete. But precisely which ones? Who decides this? Can it really be left to everyone's discretion?

Respect for the law does not come by itself. It has to be taught. And the earlier the better. I am firmly convinced, for example, that it is necessary for a child to learn the rules for conduct in society literally from his first steps, as early as kindergarten. In time, this will be reflected positively in the observance of the behavioral norms established in laws.

For a number of years now in the schools, vocational and technical schools and VUZ's, they have been teaching the fundamentals of the Soviet state and law. This, of course, is a step forward. And a large step. But there are a lot of problems in this important matter. One of the problems involves the program and textbooks. Take, for example, the textbook for the eighth grade. This is a compressed program for the law school. Just about everything is in it, including constitutional law, administrative law, and civil law.... And this is for 14 and 15-year-old children. Everything is written about in a boring and banal manner. But for children, even a good textbook and a qualified teacher cannot replace books in which the work of national defense and police employees, investigators, prosecutors, judges, lawyers and jurists is described in a fascinating way. We are talking about detective stories. Detective stories? Some of the parents, teachers and even writers might prick up their ears. After all, they distract a person from a serious and thoughtful relationship to reality, hinder his concentration on the most important problems, lead to his intellectual impoverishment and thus, of course, cause serious harm to his moral foundations and affect his psyche! Such a point of view was even heard from the rostrum of the Sixth Congress of Writers of the RSFSR.

I am certain that there is no justification for blaming the detective genre. It is a genre like any other. And if a dull and empty work is published, it

should be criticized. But if a detective story is intelligently written, if it raises critical moral and legal problems, if it uncovers circumstances that help to reveal parasites, embezzlers, speculators, bribe takers and others fond of unearned income, if the book evokes the civil awareness of the reader and forces him to take a critical look at his own actions and the actions of those around him, then why is such a work intellectually impoverishing?

It is no secret that young people, especially adolescents, are drawn to adventure stories and in particular to the detective genre of literature. It is possible that instead of being purely negative, authors, publishers and teachers ought to get together and think about coming out with a special mass series--"Shchit i mech" [Shield and Sword], for example--intended for children who are taking the course "Principles of the Soviet State and Law" in school.

The establishment of All-Union and republic institutes of legal enlightenment could help to improve legal education. What is such an institute like? One can obtain any law and any book on a legal subject in its library and reading room; here an experienced jurist is always available for advice; they regularly organize meetings with investigators, judges, prosecutors, lawyers and workers of other juridical services; they carry out lectures, discussions and debates; they show films and taped television transmissions on moral and legal subjects; and there is a club for writers. In addition, the institutes of legal enlightenment would be unique scientific and methodical centers if they were charged with the study of the effectiveness of various forms of legal education and the development of methodical recommendations.

And still another aspect of legal education is the force of an example--parents for their children, teachers for their students, managers for their subordinates, and communists for nonparty members. It would seem to be a truism but do they always remember it?

An example is important everywhere: in the family, in everyday life, and in production. An example of a respectful attitude toward the law and implacability toward those who infringe on it. And this example, as they say, works only with extensive and full publicity. But sometimes it is this way: the press told of the criminal "arts" of a gorispolkom chairman and some already see in this an attempt against Soviet authority; they put a deputy ministry on trial and others are shocked--"the authority of the ministry is being undermined."

I want to say to all such "defenders": open criticism and deserved punishment merely clean up the public atmosphere and give evidence of the stability of our system, of the inviolable force of Soviet laws, and of social justice.

9746

CSO: 1830/717

SOCIAL ISSUES

PRAVDA REPORTS ONGOING SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

PM071341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: Getting Closer to the Needs of Life; All-Union Conference of Chiefs of Social Science Faculties"]

[Excerpts] The restructuring that is under way in the country makes social demands on the social sciences. The qualitative and truly revolutionary changes taking place in society demand new thinking, the strengthening of the creative link between theory and practice, initiative, boldness, and resolute and nonstandard actions.

Ways of improving the theoretical activity of higher education scientists and questions of improving the teaching the educational process and stepping up its influence on molding a scientific philosophy and ideological convictions are being discussed by the participants in the all-union conference of the chiefs of social science faculties.

The conference continued its work in Moscow 2 October.

The role of teachers in teaching and educational work is increasing and their potential is growing, said V.V. Radayev, chief of the Economics Faculty at the Moscow State University Natural Sciences Department. The social scientist's creative potential should be constantly maintained and developed. Lecturers' teaching methods and scientific publications are one way of realizing it. Yet in recent years the opportunity to do this has been further and further reduced.

V.G. Zakharov, USSR Minister of Culture, focused attention on the tasks of educational establishments, where the standard of teaching of the social sciences and disciplines is particularly important. He stressed that it is a question of training specialists in the humanities, who are today being trained in 76 VUZ's in our country.

However, there are serious shortcomings in ideological education work in these VUZ's. Social science faculties are not yet playing the role of methodological centers in this area. Sometimes even lecturers themselves fail to display adequate principledness on questions of the ideological struggle and do not always set an example of high civic and moral behavior.

VUZ's, in the minister's opinion, are facing responsible tasks in connection with the development of an integral system of aesthetic education in the country. Social science faculties could actively participate in the implementation of this program.

The speech by Yu. A. Zhdanov, rector of Rostov University, was devoted to questions of enhancing the role of VUZ's science in the socioeconomic development of the region. This has been promoted by the creation of the North Caucasus Higher Education Scientific Center, which unites the region's VUZ's, he said. Its organization has made it possible to deploy a network of specialized departments and organize the publication of monographs and a social science journal. With the help of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education we have resolved the question of the creation of a North Caucasus Scientific Research Institute for Economic and Social Problems.

But inadequate use is still made of this potential. The speaker pointed to problems needing scientific analysis--the progress of the economic experiment at enterprises, the team contract in agriculture, and the formation of agro-industrial complex structures.

The speaker also noted the need to include social scientists in the resolution of sociocultural tasks. He posed the question of the need to develop a cultural development program in the USSR, whose initiators would be social scientists.

Cadres are the key component in restructuring, V.Ya. Dobrokhotov, chief of the Gorkiy University History of the CPSU Faculty, stressed. Today life demands a new type of ideological cadre, yet the drift in cadre affairs at faculties is being overcome only slowly.

Why has higher education in all the postwar years not produced a social scientist of the standing of Sukhomlinskiy? Probably because there has been no quest or concern for such talents. The questions of the methodology and principles of teaching the social sciences in higher education take a back seat in various places, while the art of teacher training and teacher training skills are underestimated.

L.I. Abalkin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute, devoted his speech to the question of the links between social sciences and life and practice. At a recent party meeting, he said, communists at our institute analyzed what is being encouraged in scientific literature and what works are being published in the largest print runs. It turned out that the works in question were those in which analysis of technical and technological relationships prevailed over socioeconomic analysis, or research monographs based on speculative structures and an abstract and scholastic approach to reality. If such things are encouraged the corresponding output emerges.

Along with theory's lag behind life, the speaker noted, there is also an inverse detachment [obratnyy otryv]--the detachment of practice from the conclusions of the social sciences. The attempt to offload all responsibility onto the social sciences prevents us from seeing the serious social contradictions which are a real hindrance on the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations.

The wide range of problems linked with training social science cadres was examined in the speech by L.K. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. This work is constantly at the center of attention of the republic's party organization. We make good use of social scientists' lecturing capabilities, he said. But we rarely involve them in carrying out targeted comprehensive programs. The demand for scientific developments must be taken in conjunction with the most attentive attitude to social scientists' conclusions in order to prevent their recommendations going missing in our safes, as was the case in the past.

Unfortunately we lack not only teachers but philosophers able to involve young people in seeking the truth, said O.P. Tabakov, rector of the V.I. Nemirovich-Danchenko Studio School at the USSR Academic Arts Theater. Sharing his thoughts on the molding of the next creative generation, the well-known actor, who recently became leader of the theater's VUZ's, stressed that people are educated by our entire changeable life, by the correlation between words and actions in society, by each mature step, each television program, and each true or false word. People's philosophy is not the sum of their knowledge but a system of feelings and links that are deep-rooted in the national soil and the life of one's country and land, he noted.

The party demands from us extensive philosophical generalizations and the profound development of the dialectics of socialist society and the urgent theoretical problems of economic and social development at the present day stage, P.N. Fodoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, stressed.

Dwelling on the questions of the need to galvanize the human factor, the speaker noted that sociological research, especially research concerning working and leisure conditions, the interests and needs of different social groups, and public opinion studies are called upon to play an important role in this.

Yu S. Karabasov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, devoted his speech to questions of party leadership of social science faculties. The shortcomings in the work of party committees in this direction are seen in the lack of a system linking the social sciences and practice, he said. The daily collaboration of party workers and social science lecturers is also not at the proper level.

The speaker went on to stress that book-learning of Marxism-Leninism continues to be a hindrance during restructuring. In this respect he said that the main task for teachers and all VUZ's communists is to be concerned about

the integral education of specialists able to apply dialectic materialist methodology in practice.

Today the party gorkom is setting itself the task of continuing the work with social science cadres, personally monitoring the training of doctors of science, and expanding the targeted principles for selecting students and social science postgraduates.

Sessions of the history of the CPSU, philosophy, economics, and scientific communism sections were held.

The conference is continuing its work.

/7051

CSO: 1830/58

SOCIAL ISSUES

TERMS FOR TRANSFER BETWEEN CAMPS, PRISONS OUTLINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 10, May 86 (signed to press 8 May 86) pp 23-24

[Article by P. Ponomarev, candidate of law: "The Transfer of Convicts from One Type of Correctional Labor Institution to Another"]

[Text] The change of the conditions of keeping convicts by means of their court-undertaken transfer from one type of correctional labor institution to another serves as an effective means of individualizing deprivation of freedom in the stage of its execution, which is provided for in part 4 of Art 21 of the RSFSR Correctional Labor Code.

Such transfers bring about substantial changes in the legal situation of convicts, either in the direction of a reduction in the volume of the limitations of rights connected with serving a sentence of deprivation of freedom, or its increase. Since the goals and grounds for the transfers, which improve or worsen the situation of convicts, are diverse, it is expedient, for the sake of clarity of exposition, to divide them into two groups.

To the first belong transfers entailing a reduction in the volume of limitations of rights, which are applied as incentive measures envisaged in part 2, Art 51 of the Correctional Labor Code.

They pursue the goals of stimulating the further correction and reeducation of convicts, as well as the consistent solution of the questions of their gradual readaptation to the conditions of life in freedom.

The realization of such transfers is possible only given the simultaneous presence of the following grounds: The convict is characterized as having firmly entered upon the road to correction; he has served the part of the designated term of his sentence envisaged for a given type of transfer; and he does not belong to a category of persons with respect to whom it is prohibited to apply this type of transfer.

The conclusion concerning the fact that a convict has firmly embarked on the road to correction must be the result of thorough and comprehensive study of the data testifying to his good conduct, honest attitude toward work and instruction.

Good conduct means not only the absence of violations of the regime and regulations of a correctional labor institution, but also participation by the convict

in amateur organizations, giving assistance to the administration of correctional labor institutions in the strengthening of law and order and in the conduct of political education work.

An honest attitude toward labor envisions the fulfillment, by the convict, of the established output norms and production tasks or other work and active participation in labor competition for the increase of labor productivity and the quality of the output produced, and for the economy of material, financial and energy resources. The non-fulfillment, by the convict, of the output norms or production tasks for reasons not depending on him cannot be regarded as a circumstance indicating the absence of an honest attitude toward labor.

An honest attitude toward instruction consists in the conscientious mastering of a specialty in the system of vocational-technical training, if he does not have one, or the conscientious mastering of knowledge in the general education school. The attitude toward instruction must be taken into account even when it is not mandatory for the convict, since it characterizes his personality.

It is expedient to examine the content of two other grounds for transfer as applied to individual types of transfers provided for in part 2 of Art 51 of the Correctional Labor Code.

Transfer from prison to a correctional labor colony may be carried out upon the convict's having served no less than half of the term of prison confinement designated by the court sentence. It is not applied to convicts who have been transferred to prison from a correctional labor institution for the malicious violation of the requirements of the regime. Meanwhile, in judicial practice one still encounters cases of non-compliance with this rule. Thus, the presidium of the Rostov Oblast Court, on the basis of a protest by the oblast procurator, repealed the decision of the people's court concerning the early transfer, in accordance with Art 51 of the Correctional Labor Code, of convict L. from prison to a colony, having pointed out that, according to this article, transfer from prison to a colony is allowed only with respect to persons for whom prison confinement was designated on the basis of a court sentence, but not on the basis of a decision for the malicious violation of the regime in a colony. Since prison confinement was designated for L., not on the basis of a court sentence [prigovor] but on the basis of a court decision [opredeleniye] his early transfer from prison to a colony was effected in violation of the requirements of Art 51 of the Correctional Labor Code.

Transfer from a special-regime correctional labor colony to a strict-regime colony is allowed upon the convict's having served no less than half of the term of his sentence in a special-regime colony. Proceeding from the great social danger of persons kept in special-regime colonies, it is necessary for the court, in deciding the question of the transfer being examined, not only to acquaint itself attentively with the materials presented, but also, in case of necessity, to obtain on demand additional information, or to hear a representative of the administration of the colony or the convict himself.

In the regulation of the transfer from general, intensified, and strict-regime correctional labor colonies to a colony-settlement for persons who have firmly embarked on the road to correction, important changes have been introduced by

the Ukase of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 18 September 1985 "On the Introduction of Changes and Supplements in the RSFSR Correctional Labor Code" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR, 1985, No 39, Art 1353). Transfer of this type is applied to convicts upon their having served no less than one-third of the designated term of punishment. However, according to the new wording of Art 51 of the Correctional Labor Code, two exceptions from this rule are provided for. The first--the transfer of convicts enumerated in part 6 of Art 53 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and Par. 3, 5, and 6 of Art 53¹ of the Criminal Code is allowed only upon having served no less than two-thirds of the designated term of punishment. The second exception is that the following are not subject to transfer to a colony-settlement for persons who have firmly embarked upon the road of correction: Especially dangerous recidivists; persons who have been sentenced for especially dangerous state crimes; persons who had their punishment in the form of a death sentence replaced by deprivation of freedom by way of pardon or amnesty; and persons for whom, along with punishment for a perpetrated crime, measures of compulsory treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction have been designated, as well as those who have not gone through a complete course of treatment for venereal disease.

Since the type of transfer being examined is connected with a most important change in the legal situation of the convict--with his being sent from a colony that is guarded to an open-type colony, it is pointed out in Par 3 of the decree of the RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum of 19 March 1975 "On the Judicial Practice of the Review of Materials Concerning the Transfer of Convicts to a Correctional Labor Colony-Settlement and Criminal Cases of Escapes from These Colonies" (with subsequent changes) that the conclusion of the court concerning the possibility of transferring the persons presented to it must be made on the basis of a thorough and comprehensive study of their conduct and attitude toward labor for the entire period of the serving of the sentence.

The second group of transfers of convicts from one type of correctional labor institution to another--transfers which entail an increase in the volume of limitations of rights being applied as penalty measures provided for in part 4 of Art 53 of the Correctional Labor Code--have as their goal the prevention of systematic negative conduct of the convict by means of placing him in more severe conditions of serving his sentence.

The basis for such transfers is one--the malicious violation of the requirements of the regime by the convict. As malicious violations should be regarded those violations which were committed repeatedly in the space of a relatively short period of time, regardless of the penalties applied to the convict, and which indicate his stubborn unwillingness to put an end to his incorrect conduct. In reviewing a representation for the transfer of a convict to a stricter-regime correctional labor institution, it is necessary to keep in mind that when crimes of such composition as the malicious disobedience of the requirements of the administration of a correctional labor institution, provided for in Art 188³ of the RSFSR Criminal Code, are present in the actions of the convict, the question, not about the transfer of the convict to another correctional labor institution, but about the institution of criminal proceedings, must be resolved. In so doing, we must be guided by the explanations contained

in the decrees of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum of 5 April 1985 No 4 "On the Practice of the Application, by the Courts, of the Legislation on Responsibility for Malicious Disobedience of the Requirements of the Administration of Correctional Labor Institutions."

The transfer of a convict, who has maliciously violated the requirements of the regime from a colony-settlement for persons who have firmly embarked upon the road of correction, to a corrective labor colony of the type of regime which was previously decided for him by the court signifies the return of the convict for the further serving of his sentence in a correctional labor institution of the type in which he was kept prior to being sent to the colony-settlement. In accordance with Par 4 of the above-mentioned decree of the RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum of 19 March 1975, in the examination of the question of this transfer, it is necessary for the courts to carefully verify the character of the regime violations that have been committed and the justification of the penalties imposed, to ascertain the reasons and conditions which were conducive to the perpetration of the violations and the data about the personality of the convicts, and only after taking the indicated and other circumstances into account to render a decision concerning transfer or its denial.

Convicts who maliciously violate the requirements of the regime and who are kept in colonies-settlements for persons having committed crimes due to carelessness, and in colonies-settlements for persons having committed premeditated crimes, are transferred to a general-regime correctional labor colony.

By way of the return to a correctional labor institution of the type of regime where the convict was earlier serving his sentence, the transfer of convicts maliciously violating the requirements of the regime, from a strict-regime to a special-regime correctional labor colony, is effected.

The transfer of convicts maliciously violating the requirements of the regime from a correctional labor colony to prison for a term not exceeding 3 years with the serving of the remaining term of punishment in a colony must be regarded by the court as an exceptional measure, when there is no possibility of taking another decision. According to Art 53 and 54 of the Correctional Labor Code, for the malicious violation of the requirements of the regime, convicts being kept in general, intensified, and strict-regime colonies may have applied to them such a measure of punishment as transfer by decree of the head of the colony, agreed to by the supervisory commission, to cell-type premises for a period of up to 6 months, and convicts being kept in special-regime colonies--transfer to solitary confinement cells for a period of up to 1 year. In cell-type premises and in solitary confinement cells, the regime envisaged for keeping convicts on strict regime in prison is established. If one takes into account the fact that in the case of the ineffectiveness of transfer to a cell-type premise or a solitary confinement cell, the convict, given the presence of certain conditions, may have criminal proceedings instituted against him in accordance with Art 188³ of the Criminal Code, the exceptional character which the transfer from a colony to a prison must have will become apparent, since this transfer is not the sole and not the most effective means of preventing malicious violations of the regime. Thus, the Judicial Division for Criminal Cases of the RSFSR Supreme Court repealed the decision of the Sverdlovsk Oblast

Court concerning the transfer of the convict Kh. from a strict-regime colony to prison. In so doing, it was noted that, as is evident from the representation of the administration of the colony, the repeated violations of the regime by Kh. consisted of playing cards, dominoes, etc. At the same time, not all measures of disciplinary influence envisaged by law were utilized by the administration of the colony, transfer to a cell-type premise was not applied to the convict. According to the meaning of Art 53 of the Correctional Labor Code, the transfer of convicts from a correctional labor institution to prison for the malicious violation of the regime is an extreme measure and should be applied after other measures of punishment, provided for by the same article, are exhausted.

Convicts maliciously violating the requirements of the regime are transferred from a general-regime educational-labor colony, if they have not yet attained the age of 18, to an intensified-regime educational labor colony, and upon attaining this age they may, in accordance with Art 77 of the Correctional Labor Code, be transferred as persons, who have not embarked upon the road of correction, to a general-regime correctional labor colony. Transfers of convicts from general-regime educational labor colonies to another type of correctional labor institution with a stricter regime should be based on careful study of the materials presented, which characterize the degree of the public danger of the deed for which the convict is serving a sentence, his personality, the incorrect conduct which serves as the justification for the presentation to have him transferred, and the measures that have been undertaken by the administration of the colony and the reasons for their ineffectiveness.

The procedure for transfers connected with a change in the conditions of keeping of persons convicted to deprivation of freedom during the serving of their sentence is established by Art 364 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR.

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8970

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SOCIAL ISSUES

VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF 'CONFINEMENT' SENTENCE EXPLAINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 9, May 86 (signed to press 24 Apr 86) pp 22-23

[Article by S. Zeldov, doctor of history, professor: "On Sentencing to Confinement"]

[Text] A characteristic trait of Soviet criminal law in the prevention of crime is the striving to limit the use of confinement by replacing it with other, milder types of punishment, as well as expanding the use of the suspended sentence (Art 44, RSFSR Criminal Code), the suspended sentence of confinement with obligatory labor assignment of the convict (Art 24, Par 2 of the Criminal Code), the deferment of the execution of the sentence (Art 46, Par 1 of the Criminal Code), and at the same time designating confinement when serious crimes are committed or when recidivists are involved.

In the process of the development of Soviet criminal legislation, a number of closely-related concepts have appeared that are far from identical in their content: "A person sentenced for the first time to confinement"; "a person previously sentenced to confinement"; "persons sentenced to confinement"; "a person serving a sentence in the form (in places) of confinement"; "a person who has previously served a sentence in the form (in places) of confinement".

These concepts, as is evident, are united by one thing--the sentencing of the person to confinement on the basis of a court sentence that has become effective. However, considering the fact that the legal consequences of such a sentence are different, the interests of observing legality require the uniform understanding and application of each one of the indicated concepts.

Under "first sentenced to confinement" we understand a person who in fact has been sentenced for the first time to confinement (it being possible that he was previously sentenced to other forms of punishment and the convictions, at the moment when he committed a new crime for which punishment will have to be designated, have not been cancelled), as well as the person who was previously sentenced to confinement by a court verdict, but the convictions were then cancelled or expunged in accordance with the procedure established by law.

But can we identify as sentenced to confinement for the first time a person who

was previously sentenced to confinement, but in reality did not serve such a sentence? The answer to this question may be given after the content of the concept of "the person previously sentenced to confinement" has been explained. According to the explanation given in the decree of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum of 25 June 1976 No 4 "On the Practice of the Application of the Legislation Concerning the Prevention of Recidivist Criminality by the Courts" (in the wording of the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Plenum of 9 December 1982, No 10), it identifies a person who in the past, by a court sentence that has entered into legal force, was given a sentence in the form of confinement, subject to being served in a correctional labor institution, including even when the person did not actually serve this sentence (for example, he evaded serving it, or the sentence was deferred by virtue of Art 361 of the RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure, except in cases where the sentence was not executed because of the expiration of the period of limitation--Art 49 of the Criminal Code; was given a suspended sentence, a suspended sentence with the mandatory labor assignment of the convict, with the application of deferment of the sentence execution. In so doing, previous convictions, which were expunged or cancelled in accordance with the procedure established by law, cannot be considered.

The aforesaid means that in the schemes of Par 1-3, part 1 and part 2, of Art 24¹ of the Criminal Code the court has the right to recognize as an especially dangerous recidivist a person who was previously given a suspended sentence of confinement or a suspended sentence with mandatory labor assignment, or with deferment of the sentence, if this person committed a new crime correspondingly during the period of probation, or during the period of mandatory labor assignment, or during the period of the deferment of execution of the sentence, or during the time when, by decision of the court, he was sent to serve the sentence of confinement designated by the court verdict in accordance with part 6 of Art 44, part 5 of Art 24², and parts 5 and 6 of Art 46¹ of the Criminal Code.

The following cannot be regarded as having been sentenced to deprivation of freedom: A person sentenced by court verdict to correctional labor without deprivation of freedom, who in the event of malicious evasion of serving this punishment has the correctional labor replaced by deprivation of freedom (Art 28 of the Criminal Code); a serviceman to whom the court, in conformity with Art 34 of the Criminal Code, for the crime committed, instead of deprivation of freedom, applied assignment to disciplinary battalion (Par 15 of the mentioned decree of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum of 25 June 1976, No 4). Evidently, in their number must be included also the person convicted of vagrancy or begging or the leading of some other parasitic way of life, to whom, in accordance with Art 34¹ of the Criminal Code, the court, instead of deprivation of freedom, applied assignment to an educational labor clinic. The detailed interpretations of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum with respect to these questions correspond to the law, viz., Art 160 of the USSR Constitution and Art 3 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation (Art 3 of the RSFSR Criminal Code), and result from it since punishment is applied only on the basis of a court sentence. The actual serving of deprivation of freedom, if it was not prescribed by a court, does not permit considering a person as having been sentenced to deprivation of freedom. And, on the contrary: A person is recognized as having previously been sentenced to deprivation of freedom if in reality he did not serve such punishment designated by a verdict that has entered into

legal force. The disregard of these provisions in judicial practice leads to violations of the law. Thus, V., previously given a suspended sentence in accordance with part 2 of Art 144 of the Criminal Code of 2 years of deprivation of freedom with application of Art 24², prior to the expiration of the term of mandatory labor assignment, committed a new crime, which qualified under part 2, Art 211 of the Criminal Code; for this, V. was given a suspended sentence of 2 years and 6 months of deprivation of freedom, and with the addition, in accordance with Art 41 of the Criminal Code, of the partly unserved term of punishment for the previous crime--a 3 year suspended sentence with mandatory labor assignment. The application for the second time of Art 24² of the Criminal Code, when he had not served, the punishment in accordance with the first sentence, contradicts the requirements of the law. For this reason, the sentence with respect to V. was repealed and the case was sent for a new judicial review (BYULLETEN VERKHOVNOGO SUDA RSFSR, 1985, No 5, p 14).

The exception contained in Par 5 of Art 53¹ of the Criminal Code relates to the calculation of the cancelled convictions and consists in the fact that neither the release on parole nor the replacement of punishment by milder punishment, nor conditional release from places of confinement with mandatory labor assignment are applied to a person who has committed a crime after having reached adult age, who previously was sentenced more than twice for premeditated crimes to deprivation of freedom, if the convictions for the previous crime were not expunged or cancelled in accordance with the procedure established by law. In Par 7-a of the decree of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum of 19 October 1971, No 9 "On the Judicial Practice of the Conditional-Early Release of Convicts from Punishment and the Replacement of the Unserved Part of Punishment by a Milder Form of Punishment" (in the wording of the decree of 21 June 1985, No 11), it is explained that, in accordance with the meaning of Par 5 of Art 53¹ of the Criminal Code, the release on parole from punishment and the replacement of punishment by milder punishment, are not applied to a person who has been sentenced no less than three times to deprivation of freedom for premeditated crimes (including the conviction in regard to the last sentence), if, along with the expunged or cancelled convictions for the indicated crimes, he has even if only one conviction--by a verdict which preceded the sentencing in regard to the last case."

The concept of "the person who has served punishment in the form (in places) of confinement" is a derivative of the broader concept of "the person who was previously sentenced to deprivation of freedom," which we have just now examined. And if, as a general rule, the latter, in terms of time parameters, is applied to the entire period of the conviction of the convicted person, the first is limited only by the term of the punishment in the form of deprivation of freedom designated and served in accordance with the verdict. However, for the explanation of the content of this concept, the explanations are up to date which are contained in Par 14 of the above-mentioned decree of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum of 25 June 1976, No 4. There it is stated that "by a person serving punishment in the form of deprivation of freedom" are understood: A person who, in accordance with a sentence, serves this punishment in a correctional labor institution of any type, in investigative solitary confinement or solitary confinement of temporary content, during deportation, under escort, or having escaped from a place of confinement or from under guard after sentencing to the indicated form of punishment. We shall note that prior

to the explanation cited a person who committed a crime during his escape was not recognized in judicial practice as an especially dangerous recidivist on the basis of Par 4, part 1, Art 24¹ of the Criminal Code (BYULLETEN VERKHOVNOGO SUDA RSFSR, 1972, No 3, p 6).

At the present time, those "serving a sentence in the form of deprivation of freedom" include also the person who was given a suspended sentence of deprivation of freedom by court verdict or a suspended sentence with mandatory labor assignment, or with deferment of the execution of the sentence in cases where this person is sent to serve his punishment in places of confinement, respectively on the basis of part 6, Art 44, part 5, Art 24², and parts 5-6, Art 46¹ of the Criminal Code.

A person who was conditionally released from places of confinement with mandatory labor assignment and during the period of the mandatory labor term committed a new premeditated crime cannot be recognized as an especially dangerous recidivist for the reasons indicated in Par 4, part 1, Art 24¹ of the Criminal Code, since the mandatory work assignment of a conditionally released person cannot be considered to be serving a sentence of deprivation of freedom.

The following also cannot be recognized as an especially dangerous recidivist: A person who is serving a sentence in the form of deprivation of freedom for a crime committed when he was under the age of 18 and who again committed a premeditated crime, for which he is being sentenced to deprivation of freedom for a term of no less than 5 years, since for the crime committed after reaching adult age, such a person is sentenced for the first time (BYULLETEN VERKHOVNOGO SUDA RSFSR, 1972, No 5, p 10).

A close (but not identical) concept to be analyzed is the concept of "the person who previously served a sentence in the form (in places) of deprivation of freedom." Proceeding from Par 6 of the decree of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum of 19 October 1971, No 8 "On the Practice of Designation, by the Courts, of Types of Correctional Labor Institutions for Persons Sentenced to Deprivation of Freedom" (in the wording of the decree of the Plenum of 26 April 1984), this is a person who, for a crime committed in the past, was sentenced to punishment in the form of deprivation of freedom and served it in prison, in a correctional-labor or educational-labor colony, irrespective of the expunging or cancellation of convictions by the time of the pronouncement of the sentence for the newly committed crime.

Among such persons, in particular, are the following: Those conditionally released from places of confinement to work in the construction of enterprises of the national economy; those who were given a suspended sentence of deprivation of freedom, who for the reasons set forth in parts 6 and 7 of Art 44 of the Criminal Code were sent to serve the sentence of deprivation of freedom in a correctional labor colony; those who were given a suspended sentence of deprivation of freedom with mandatory labor assignment, who for the reasons set forth in part 5 of Art 24² of the Criminal Code were sent to serve the sentence of deprivation of freedom in a correctional labor colony; those sentenced to deprivation of freedom who, upon the sentence becoming legally effective, served their sentence in investigative solitary confinement and were conditionally released for work in the construction of enterprises of the national economy.

It seems necessary to include among the persons of the category being examined also those sentenced to deprivation of freedom with application of the deferment of the execution of the sentence, who for the reasons set forth in parts 5-6 of Art 46¹ of the Criminal Code were sent to a correctional-labor or educational labor colony to serve their sentence of deprivation of freedom.

In the indicated decree of 19 October 1971, No 8 (with subsequent changes), it is also explained what persons cannot be considered as having previously served a sentence in the form of deprivation of freedom.

The changes that were introduced in the Criminal Code, as a consequence of which the sanctions in the form of deprivation of freedom in a number of articles of the Criminal Code (part 1 of Art 96, Art 97, part 1 of Art 116, and others) were replaced by correctional work without deprivation of freedom, gave rise to the question in judicial practice: Should persons sentenced before 1 January 1983 in accordance with these articles to deprivation of freedom be considered as having served this form of sentence if they did actually serve it? According to the explanation given in Par 13 of the decree of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum of 26 April 1984, No 2, the indicated persons must be considered as having served a sentence of deprivation of freedom.

Thus, between the concepts of "the person who previously served a sentence in the form of deprivation of freedom," "the person who previously was sentenced to deprivation of freedom," and "the person who served a sentence in the form of deprivation of freedom," which are not identical, there is a complex inter-relationship. Different are the time limits of the legal consequences of the sentencing of these persons in accordance with a court verdict that has entered into legal force to such a form of punishment as deprivation of freedom, as well as the significance of its real execution. If for the latter concept in this series they are limited by the term designated in accordance with the sentence and the actually served sentence in places of confinement (or the existence of the obligation to serve it there), the second one of these concepts presupposes other time limits--the entire term of staying in the state of conviction (in the form of exception--even beyond its limits) even if the convicted person is released from the actual serving of a sentence in the form of deprivation of freedom; the first concept preserves the legal significance (in the determination of the type of regime of deprivation of freedom, in the characterization of the personality of the guilty person, and in the application of amnesty), according to the general rule, and beyond the limits of the cancellation or expunging of convictions, but in the case of the actual serving of this sentence in places of confinement.

Different in terms of content are also the concepts of "persons previously sentenced to deprivation of freedom" and "previously having been released from places of confinement", which are used in acts of amnesty. In the practice of applying the amnesty act in the determination of the first of these concepts, the following convictions are not considered: Those expunged or cancelled in accordance with established procedure; those for crimes committed due to carelessness; for premeditated crimes to punishment not connected with deprivation of freedom; those given a suspended sentence, including with mandatory labor assignment or with application of deferment of sentence execution, if during the probationary term (the term of mandatory labor assignment or the term of deferment) they did not commit a new crime, or if during the indicated term

such a conviction was not repealed for other reasons provided for by law (or they were not sent to places of confinement to serve the sentence for appropriate reasons).

To the persons who were previously released from places of confinement prior to the full serving of the term of punishment designated by the court, in the application of amnesty, belong (irrespective of the cancellation or expunging of convictions) those who once within the limits of the maximum term of prescription--10 years prior to the publication of the amnesty act--were released ahead of schedule from places of confinement on the basis of amnesty acts or pardon, or in connection with the reduction, by such acts, of the terms of punishment, or with the replacement of the unserved part of the term of deprivation of freedom by another, milder punishment.

With a view to the prevention of the incorrect classification of repeated crimes, errors in the designation of measures of punishment, the recognition of a person as an especially dangerous recidivist, etc., it is necessary, in the course of the court examination, along with increasing the exactingness toward the organs conducting an inquiry and the pre-trial investigation with respect to these questions, to clear up the data concerning past convictions, concerning the actual term of punishment served for previous crimes, and concerning the reasons for release from serving a sentence. In our view, all of these data should receive full reflection in the introductory part of the sentence, since they are no less important also for the orientation of the administration of the correctional labor institutions at the place where the recidivist serves his sentence. In the case of the absence, in the dossier, of the indicated data and the impossibility of supplying them in the process of preparing for the court examination or in the court sitting, it must be returned for the execution of additional investigation for reasons of the incompleteness of the inquiry or pre-trial investigation that was conducted. And, indeed, in any case, as was correctly noted in judicial practice, the absence of documents about the former convictions of a person, if the materials can be supplied in a further inquiry or by a new court examination of the case, cannot be the basis for excluding from the sentence the instructions of the court concerning the recognition of a person as an especially dangerous recidivist.

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8970

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SOCIAL ISSUES

'MISTAKES' MADE IN PRISONERS' SENTENCE TO ADDITIONAL TERMS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 11, Jun 86 (signed to press 26 May 86) pp 23-24

[Article by K. Kovach, department head in the Sverdlovsk Oblast Procurator's Office, G. Slivkin, department procurator; and V. Sidorova, docent: "Responsibility for Malicious Failure to Comply with the Demands of the ITU (Corrective Labor Institution) Administration"]

[Text] The Sverdlovsk Oblast Procurator's Office and the Sverdlovsk Juridical Institute imeni R. A. Rudenko conducted a survey of legal practice in cases involving Article 188³ of the RSFSR Criminal Code. It revealed that judges are making mistakes in its application.

Article 188³ is interpreted as requiring in cases of criminal responsibility for the given crime the application to the convicted person of one of the three measures of disciplinary punishment envisioned by Article 53 of the RSFSR Corrective Labor Code: transfer of convicts held in ITK's [corrective labor colonies] with general, intensified, and strict regimes to room-type quarters for periods of up to 6 months; transfer from a special-regime colony to solitary rooms for a period of up to 1 year; transfer from ITK's with general, intensified, strict, and special regimes to prison for a period of not more than 3 years in conformity with Article 364 of the RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure based on an order of the people's court according to a petition of the ITK administration consented to by the supervisory commission of the ispolkom of the local Soviet of People's Deputies.

But what documents confirming the legality of applying these punishments must be attached to the criminal file? Under Part 6 of Article 54 of the Corrective Labor Code the first two forms of punishment are imposed by a substantiated decision of the head of the colony in agreement with the supervisory commission, after receiving and checking the explanations of the convicts about the essential features of the violations, of course. Unfortunately, in a number of the files studied there were no such explanations nor were there affidavits that the convict refused to give them. Furthermore, there were instances where the decision to place convicts in room-type quarters or solitary rooms was made by the deputy head of the colony or other persons. A number of decisions have signatures without indicating the rank and official position of the person making them, although it is mandatory to indicate these things. In the absence of

the head of the colony these punishments can be imposed only by the person who is fulfilling his duties. And in this case, in our opinion, the file should contain an excerpt from the order appointing the person as acting head of the ITK. The order should indicate the time (day, month, and year) when the person starts fulfilling these duties. But once again, these orders were not found where they should have been. Some files had excerpts from orders appointing an official to be acting head of the colony, but did not give the term of this authority.

According to Articles 53 and 54 of the Corrective Labor Code the transfer of convicts held in ITK's with general, intensified, and strict regimes to room-type quarters or of convicts held in special-regime colonies to solitary rooms is done by substantiated decision of the head of the colony with the consent of the supervisory commission. According to the Statute on Supervisory Commissions they are organized at the ispolkoms of rayon and city (with rayon subdivision) Soviets of Peoples Deputies. The commissions are given broad powers and asked to decide a broad range of issues, among which is giving consent to the ITK administration to transfer convicts held in ITK's with general, intensified, and strict regimes to room-type quarters and convicts on special regime to solitary rooms. The commissions operate with a chairman, deputy chairman, secretary, and 4-8 members. A session of the commission has legal authority if at least half of its members are participating. Decisions are made by a simple majority. Minutes of the session are kept and indicate the nature of the questions considered. The minutes are signed by the presiding person and the secretary. The procurator who supervises places of incarceration is invited to the session, and depending on the nature of the questions under review representatives of the ITK administration, public organizations, and labor collectives may also be invited.

Considering that transfer of convicts to room-type quarters and solitary rooms is one of the grounds for subsequently bringing them to criminal accountability under Article 188³ of the Criminal Code, it is desirable to summon the convicts about whom the questions of applying measures of disciplinary punishment are being decided to the session of the supervisory commission that reviews the materials. Therefore, the Statute on Supervisory Commissions should be supplemented in this part. Furthermore, violations occur in the actions of certain officials. In the case of D., for example, a detachment chief explained that the supervisory commission did not meet or give its consent to transfer of the convict to room-type quarters; rather, the chairman of the supervisory commission signed the decision on his own, without a collective decision. To avoid violations of legality it is desirable, in our opinion, to attach an excerpt from the minutes of the supervisory commission on transfer of the convict to room-type quarters or solitary rooms to criminal files under Article 188³ of the Criminal Code.

The decision of the head of the ITK on transfer of a convict to room-type quarters or a solitary room for systematic violations of the regime should give the time, place, and type of punishment for each instance. This is essential to show the systematic character of the violations and what form they took, because

transfer to room-type quarters or a solitary room is employed for violation of requirements where the application of other measures of influence has been unsuccessful or in the case of malicious violation. For this same reason the criminal file must contain, in addition to the decision placing the person in room-type quarters or a solitary room, copies of all other orders or excerpts from orders imposing punishments, as well as copies of the convicts' explanations for each instance and violation.

If a punishment has been imposed for a violation, a copy of the appropriate act or an excerpt from it should be attached to the file so that the judge can see what norms of official instructions and other normative acts have been violated, the precise form the violation took, and what punishment the convict was given for it. This is because, in conformity with the explanation given in Section 6 of the 5 April 1985 decree of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court No 4 entitled "Practices by Judges in Applying the Law on Responsibility for Malicious Failure to Comply with the Demands of the Administration of a Corrective Labor Institution," the court which is reviewing a case under Article 188³ of the Criminal Code must check to see if the imposition of punishment in the form of transfer to room-type quarters or a solitary room was well-founded. If it is established that there were not good grounds for this punishment of the convict, a verdict of not guilty is delivered because one of the conditions for responsibility under Article 188³ of the Criminal Code is absent. The file cannot be sent for additional investigation, for example to correctly formulate the punishment imposed, because according to Part 1, Article 54 of the Corrective Labor Code a punishment is imposed not later than 10 days after the offense is discovered or, if a check was made on the offense, on the day that it was completed, but not later than 6 months after the commission of the offense.

Our study of orders to transfer to room-type quarters showed that some of them do not meet legal requirements, contain generalized statements, are written in general terms without indicating the time, exact facts of the violation, and the measure of disciplinary influence.

For example, the order transferring V. to room-type quarters stated: "Between March 1982 and March 1984 V. committed violations of holding conditions in the forms of failure to obey the troop detail, storing tea beyond the norm, refusal to work, violation of the rules of dress, and arguing with representatives of the administration. Measures of disciplinary punishment that were applied did not produce positive results. Considering that convict V. by his behavior is exerting a negative effect on other convicts and to prevent legal offense convict V. is transferred to room-type quarters for 4 months." It is impossible to check on the correctness of the punishment from such an order.

An essential condition for bringing a person to account under Article 188³ of the Criminal Code is commission of malicious insubordination or other counteraction to the ITU administration within one year of serving punishment in the form of transfer to room-type quarters, a solitary room, or prison. This time period is introduced because according to Part 2, Article 54 of the Corrective Labor Code if a convict is not subject to additional punishment for one year after serving punishment as described above, it is considered to be taken off his record. Malicious insubordination or other counteraction during the period

of serving punishment in room-type quarters, a solitary room, or in prison does not comprise the elements of the crime. In a number of cases in the files we studied, however, the courts delivered guilty verdicts for malicious failure to comply with the demands of the ITU administration committed by convicts during the time they were serving punishment in room-type quarters.

The study of criminal files showed that those brought to court under Article 188³ of the Criminal Code include not only convicts who have shown malicious insubordination or other counteraction to the ITU administration in exercise of its functions, but also convicts who committed illegal acts out of relations of personal hostility. In these cases the guilty person is subject to criminal responsibility for the appropriate crimes against the individual. Responsibility under Article 188³ of the Criminal Code is precluded in these cases. For example, a conflict between N, who was put in room-type quarters, and a representative of the ITU administration was assessed by the ITU administration as counteraction in the exercise of its functions, even though the file contained an order dismissing the criminal case in this instance and pointed out that the conflict arose on the grounds of hostile personal relations. This order was subsequently set aside and N.'s actions were one of the grounds for bringing him to trial under Article 188³ of the Criminal Code. Two mistakes were made here: for one, the conflict based on hostile personal relations was assessed as counteraction to the ITU administration; and two, the offense committed during a period of serving punishment in room-type quarters was assessed as new counteraction by the convict to the administration.

Persons belonging to the ITU administration have the right to make certain demands of convicts. According to Section 5 of the 5 April 1985 decree No 4 of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court members of the ITU administration are officials who have the right under Article 55 of the Corrective Labor Code to apply measures of incentive and punishment, ITU heads, their deputies, and heads of detachments. In addition to them, on-duty assistants to colony heads and control personnel in performance of their duties of supervising convicts should be classified as members of the administration. These persons do not have the power to impose punishments, but their activity is directed precisely at stopping violations of rules. Failure to comply with the demands of persons who are not members of the administration of the ITU does not entail criminal responsibility.

When delivering verdicts in cases of crimes envisioned by Article 188³ of the Criminal Code courts, in conformity with the requirements of the law, usually consider the nature and degree of social danger of the crime, the character of the defendant, and all circumstances of the case that mitigate and aggravate responsibility. Therefore the file should contain a thorough characterization of the accused person during his entire stay in places of incarceration. It would appear that the health of the person being tried under Article 188³ of the Criminal Code should also be considered at this time, and therefore a medical certificate should be attached to the file; this follows the legal requirements that all information on the individual defendants be taken into account when setting the measure of punishment. Moreover, placement of a convict in room-type quarters depends on his health. Invalids and persons with serious illnesses can only be placed there when there are medical findings that they can be kept in room-type quarters.

To avoid mistakes we must study practices in applying Article 188³ of the Criminal Code and discuss the results of generalizations at meetings and seminars with internal affairs investigative organs, procurators, judges, and representatives of supervisory commissions.

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11176

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CHANGES IN CORRECTIVE-LABOR LAW SENTENCING POLICY OUTLINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 12, Jun 86 (signed to press 17 Jun 86) pp 9-11

Article by A. Brilliantov and Yu. Minakov, candidates of juridical sciences:
"New Developments in Assigning the Type of Corrective Labor Institution"]

[Text] The 2 April 1985 Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Court entitled "Introduction of Amendments and Supplements to the Fundamentals of Criminal Law of the USSR and Union Republics and the Fundamentals of Corrective Labor Law of the USSR and Union Republics" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, 1985, No 15, Article 252) and taking effect on 1 October 1985, made important changes in criminal and corrective labor law in furtherance of the policy of greater differentiation of criminal penalties and stepping up the fight against recidivist crime.

The content of Article 23 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law, which defines the rules for assigning the type of corrective labor institution when a person is sentenced to loss of freedom, has been significantly amended.

According to the general rule now all persons convicted for the first time of crimes arising from negligence should be sentenced to serve their time in colony-settlements for persons who have committed crimes out of negligence, regardless of the length of the sentence.

Part 4 of Article 23 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law has been supplemented by a new point which establishes that men who are being sentenced for the first time to loss of freedom for a period of not greater than 5 years for intentional crimes which are not grievous, which crimes are listed in Union republic law, are sentenced to serve their punishment in colony-settlements for persons who have committed intentional crimes. The criminal codes of the Union republics have been supplemented with the corresponding lists (paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 24 of the RSFSR Criminal Code). Women who are being sentenced to loss of freedom for the first time for intentional crimes listed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 24 of the Criminal Code are sent to this type of colony-settlement.

In practice, therefore, there will be three types of corrective labor colony-settlements: for persons who committed crimes out of negligence; for persons who committed intentional crimes (a new type); and for persons who are solidly on the road to rehabilitation. The regime in all types of colony-settlements is the same and can be characterized as semi-free (Article 20 of the Fundamentals of Corrective Labor Law).

The categories of men who, according to the general rule, are sentenced to serve their punishment in ITK's [corrective labor colonies] with general and intensified regimes are defined differently. Persons sentenced for the first time to loss of freedom for intentional crimes that are not grievous, with the exception of the crimes listed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 24 of the Criminal Code are sent to general-regime ITK's, while men sentenced for the first time to loss of freedom for grievous crimes are sent to intensified-regime ITK's.

The conditions for serving a term of loss of freedom for juvenile males have been significantly changed. All juvenile males sentenced for the first time to loss of freedom should be sent to general-regime indoctrination-labor colonies [VTK's]; only those who have previously served a term of loss of freedom are sent to intensified-regime VTK's. Formerly juveniles sentenced for the first time to loss of freedom for a term of more than 3 years for grievous crimes were sent to intensified-regime VTK's.

These changes in the general rules for assigning the type of corrective labor institution confront courts with a number of practical questions that must be decided correctly. Without claiming that our conclusions are indisputable, we will give our views on several of what we consider the most pressing questions.

First of all let us note that to a certain degree the new procedure for courts to assign the type of corrective labor institution is simpler. We have in mind the return to the general rule that men being sentenced for the first time to loss of freedom for grievous crimes are sent to intensified-regime colonies only.

There is no need now to calculate the term of loss of freedom assigned for a grievous crime because its length is irrelevant for determining the type of colony. It only needs to be considered that according to the explanation given in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the 19 October 1971 decree No 8 of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court, entitled "Practices in Assignment by Courts of Types of Corrective Labor Institutions to Persons Being Sentenced to Loss of Freedom" (in the edition of the Plenum's decree No 5 of 16 January 1986), a person being sentenced for commission of several crimes, including one grievous crime which has been assigned a punishment that does not involve loss of freedom, cannot be sent to serve his punishment in an intensified-regime colony.

In the practical work of the courts the question arises: which type of colony-settlement is to be assigned when a person is being sentenced for the first time for a set of crimes, one of which is intentional and is given in the corresponding list of the Union republic Criminal Code while the other is out of negligence, and punishment in the form of loss of freedom is assigned for each of them. It would seem that in such circumstances it would be advisable for the court to assign a sentence to be served in the colony-settlements for persons who committed intentional crimes.

If a person is being sentenced for the first time to loss of freedom for repeated commission of an intentional crime or several earlier crimes given in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 24 of the Criminal Code, in our opinion the punishment should be served in the colony-settlements for persons who committed intentional crimes if the total sentence given to men for the aggregate of the crimes is not more

than 5 years. For women in such cases, in conformity with Part 2, Article 1 of the 17 September 1985 decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet entitled "Procedures for Applying the 2 April 1985 Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Entitled 'Introduction of Amendments and Supplements to the Fundamentals of Criminal Law of the USSR and Union Republics and the Fundamentals of Corrective Labor Law of the USSR and Union Republics,'" a sentence to serve the punishment in this type of corrective labor colony-settlement should be assigned regardless of the term of the punishment.

Let us suppose that the question is being decided of substituting loss of freedom for corrective labor in conformity with Part 3 of Article 25 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law for a person convicted of an intentional crime given in the list of the Union republic Criminal Code and entailing corrective labor. It would seem that such persons should be sent to colony-settlements for persons who committed intentional crimes.

Now let us look at the changes in Part 7 of Article 23 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law, which establishes the procedure for assigning the type of ITK on an exceptional basis. The former edition of this norm seems to have been less than fully successful. Mistakes were made in court practice, for example when, in conformity with Part 7 of Article 23 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law, persons sentenced for the first time to loss of freedom for a term of not more than 5 years for crimes committed out of negligence were assigned to serve their punishment in general-regime ITK's (BYULLETEN VERKHOVNOGO SUDA RSFSR, 1978, No 9, p 14).

The new edition of Part 7 of Article 23 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law does not, in our view, permit ambiguity. It states directly that instead of the two type of colony-settlements subject to assignment under the general rule, the sentence can be assigned to be served in a general-regime ITK. And therefore, intensified- and strict-regime ITK's cannot be assigned. The additional words "colony-settlements" now indicate unambiguously that the colony-settlement cannot be assigned as an exception to the general rule.

In conclusion it would be useful to mention important amendments to Article 18 of the Fundamentals of Corrective Labor Law, which defines the grounds for transfer of convicts from VTK's to ITK's when they reach the age of majority. Where formerly existing law envisioned keeping convicts who reached the age of 18 in VTK's until completion of the term, but not after they reached the age of 20, as an exception, it is now stipulated that convicts as a rule stay in the VTK until completion of the term of punishment, but not after reaching the age of 20. And only those who have not taken up the path of rehabilitation can be transferred to ITK's to continue serving their sentence. This innovation will reduce the work of the courts in reviewing such transfers in accordance with Article 364 of the RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure, because few convicts will be submitted for such transfers.

The new concept of "convicts who have not taken up the path of rehabilitation" has appeared in the law (Part 2 of Article 18 of the Fundamentals of Corrective Labor Law in the edition of the 2 April 1985 Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet).

Courts may have difficulty correctly determining who are convicts of this category. Section 4 of the 19 October 1971 decree No 8 of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court in the edition of the 16 January 1986 decree No 5 of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court notes that the court, in deciding the question of the wisdom of transferring a convict from a VTK to an ITK, must consider information on the convict's behavior during the period of serving the sentence in the VTK and his influence on other juveniles being held in the same colony.

It would seem that the court here should also pay attention to the desire of a convict with a good record to be transferred to an ITK at his place of former residence or conviction. In our opinion, the term convicts serving punishment in VTK's who have not taken up the path of rehabilitation should be taken to mean persons who have at least three reprimands in the last year of serving the sentence before reaching the age of majority for violations of established order and discipline or evasion of socially useful work and education without good reason; persons who have committed intentional crimes during service of their punishment; and persons who were put on probation or given suspended sentences under Articles 38 and 39¹ of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law if, during the period of probation or suspended sentence, they committed a new crime or were sentenced to loss of freedom on the grounds envisioned in these articles of the Fundamentals, on the condition that less than one year passed between the time of the court's verdict or order and their reaching the age of majority.

In all other cases, unless the court makes a finding that the particular person is in fact one who has not taken up the path of rehabilitation, the transfer to an ITK should obviously be considered unwise and the convict should be left in the VTK to continue serving his punishment.

Paragraph 2 of Section 4 of the 19 October 1971 decree No 8 of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court in the edition of the 16 January 1986 decree No 5 of the Plenum stipulates that a person sentenced to loss of freedom for a crime committed out of negligence is transferred, after reaching the age of 18, to serve the remainder of his sentence in a colony-settlement for persons who committed crimes out of negligence.

By analogy, it would appear that persons sentenced for the first time to loss of freedom for intentional crimes listed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 24 of the Criminal Code should, upon reaching the age of 18, be transferred to colony-settlements for persons who committed intentional crimes. It is necessary to consider here that the only persons transferred will be those who have not taken up the path of rehabilitation and show a high degree of social-ethical neglect; in our opinion, it is advisable to transfer them to ITK's with general or intensified regimes.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

PROFESSOR DISCUSSES SENTENCING POLICY IN SOVIET CRIMINAL LAW

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof I. Galperin, doctor of juridical sciences, by journalist Yu. Feofanov; date and place not specified; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] After giving an affirmative answer to the main question--"guilty or not guilty?"--justice faces a question that is no less important: "how much to give?" to put it simply. The law is the same for all but people are different. Everyone knows that the goal of justice is to punish for what was done, of course, but to do so in a way that will rehabilitate the person and return him to normal life. This is the highest form of justice. To what extent do court verdicts conform to this goal? Journalist Yu. Feofanov talks about this with Prof I. Galperin, doctor of juridical sciences.

[Question] They say that the greatest number of thefts was committed in the crowds at London's Tybern when they hacked off the hand of a thief. I personally do not believe this. Is it possible that severe punishment does not deter a normal person? I understand that it is not the severity of punishment but its inevitability that is an effective means of preventing crime. But tell us, Isaak Mikhaylovich, does the inevitability of public censure turn anyone away from evil? I am not certain. We still cannot get along without depriving someone of freedom. You work in an institute that studies the reasons for violations of the law. So to what degree does the fear of severe punishment restrain someone who has no other brakes?

[Answer] Let us digress from the ancient saga of the thieves who supposedly worked their trade in the crowd watching the cutting of the hand. I will present a reliable fact. In one of the cities occupied by Germany during the last war, there was no active police but crimes were recorded. And what happened? The number of robberies increased sharply but the number of crimes against persons remained at the previous level. What does this indicate? It obviously indicates that crime and punishment are not as rigidly connected as it sometimes seems. Yes, fear is an inhibiting factor for some. But severity just hardens. I dare not make an exhaustive judgment of the deep-seated motives for the behavior of a criminal in specific circumstances. Nevertheless, law-abiding behavior is based upon such moral qualities as honesty, good upbringing and decency, whereas their antipodes are the basis for the behavior of the lawless.

Both science and practice convincingly indicate that by itself the severity of impending punishment does not exclude crimes. For a number of years beginning in 1947, we had criminal laws providing for up to 25 years imprisonment for even insignificant thefts. These measures did not eliminate crimes. To this day, I cannot forget the criminal case of Klavdiya Fedorovna S., an elderly woman sentenced to 6 years at the end of the 1940's for the theft, as stated in the verdict, of 2,000 meters of thread. It was a matter...of several spools. Now tell me, could this woman comprehend the meaning of such punishment and correlate it with what she had done? No, of course not. The individual either became hardened or meekly accepted his fate. As the psychologists say, he experienced the "crown of thorns" phenomenon. In 1962, the punishment for rape was increased significantly. During the course of several years, we became convinced that the severe measures had no effect on the dynamics of these crimes. But here is a curious fact. Beginning in 1983, they ceased depriving people of their freedom for deceiving customers without aggravating circumstances. And what happened? There was no increase in the indicated crimes. So here the mitigation of punishment was justified, just as the excessive severity of the norms previously mentioned was not justified.

[Question] So what do we have? If crime does not depend upon the degree of punishment, then the punishment itself loses its meaning. In such a case, are we not returning to divine predetermination or Lombroso's theory on the innate criminal? But then medicine would have to replace justice.

[Answer] You are not taking into account that I am speaking of extremes, of the application of severe punishment under the influence of emotions rather than sober analysis. Commensurate--that is, just--punishment is, of course, a powerful restraining factor even in the consciousness of a potential criminal. Very many often unexpected and unpredictable "movements of the soul," as they used to say, influence the behavior of a person. And the restraining principles, the "brakes," are very ambiguous. A person planning crimes persuades himself that someone will be caught but not he. But prison certainly looms in his subconscious. Otherwise he would not be so careful about covering his tracks. I cannot share your skepticism in regard to public censure being an insignificant means of punishment. True, it has no influence on the recidivist but this measure is not applied against recidivists. For a person who has committed a crime for the first time, even a serious one, the very shame of an impending trial is already punishment.

[Question] It is generally understandable when the courts resort to rather harsh punishment for such severe crimes as embezzlement, bribery, etc. But they punish the speculator who resells a few pairs of shoes, someone making a disturbance in an apartment, the person resisting the police, the negligent driver...by depriving them of their freedom. When I asked one judge why they give almost the maximum term when it is apparent to everyone that a person showed remorse to the court, helped in the investigation, and even told of episodes not known to anyone that increase his guilt, do you know what he said to me in response? "Too short a term...is risky, they might not understand and rescind it out of leniency." He was frank but such frankness is dumbfounding, as if they had not tried a person but were writing off a rejected part. You will say, Isaak Mikhaylovich, that this is an instance. But why, then, do they rarely apply the minimum amount of punishment?

[Answer] Alas, there are various kinds of indicators and statistical reports on the rescission of sentences as well as comparison of data reported by neighbors and all of this puts pressure on the judges. Two or three years imprisonment.... I have been involved for many years with the problems in the fight against crime and I cannot get used to the fact that some jurists, and sometimes public opinion, call this number of years a short-term punishment. I remember an aphorism by someone: a short (free) day is like a lifetime and a long day (in confinement) is like a year. I can agree that in the mind of some judges there is a sort of devaluation of the terms of imprisonment. And I am not talking about automobile collisions, even if there is substantial material damage. And let us take hooliganism in an apartment. A man came home, raised a ruckus, hit his wife and cursed her. A disgusting act, that is all you can say. But 2 or 3 years imprisonment.... I doubt that this is in the interests of the society or of benefit to the debauchee and, if you wish, his family. Speculation is a dangerous crime. But again, if a woman gained 200 or 300 rubles, let us say, must she be put behind bars? I want readers who have suffered under such a debauchee and who have had losses from speculation and so on to understand me. We are not talking about going easy on crime but about a measure of punishment that would be fair and expedient.

We still hear the opinion that the only true punishment is when a person is put in jail and for a long time. And from the certainty to the so-called installation is one step. Today you will scarcely find a chief who will directly order a judge: you must give 2 or 3 years. But they still often indicate that "it is inadmissible to reduce the punishment in our oblast." I know of many cases where judges and prosecutors were reproached for notorious liberalism. But I do not remember a single instance where they might have been encouraged for high-mindedness in acquitting someone or for a correct and well-founded policy in applying punishment. It sounds absurd but the threat of being criticized in one's work outweighs the moral responsibility to the individual and society. That is the way it is.

[Question] Yes, indicators have for us become a powerful and often harmful force. The agencies of justice are campaigning for stability in verdicts and obviously the lowering of the statistical indicators is fraught with trouble for the judges. So the appellate court does not proceed from doubts about the unconditional proof of guilt in a given case but from the idea of not exceeding the established percentage of rescinded verdicts--otherwise the "picture is ruined."

[Answer] And this is the reason for the orientation toward a further investigation of the cases, when it is clear to the judges and all those present at the trial that the only correct decision is an acquittal. Large numbers of such cases are now being discontinued by the investigatory authorities. Can it be that it is a matter of the specific question of a "juridical shop?" By no means! I am convinced that the court's public verdict of "not guilty" is of no less importance for legal education than the just punishment of the guilty person. Among my students, acquaintances and friends are many judges, people who, as a rule, are intelligent and humane. And they relatively frequently send for further investigation cases that are discontinued as a result of the absence of the elements comprising a crime or

because of a lack of proof. And so during the course of many years they have not pronounced any acquittals. You talk with them frankly and ask: what is going on? It is always the same: "It is risky, they may not understand." The routine psychology has not by-passed the administration of justice either.

Now as to the minimum punishment of 3 months. Under the existing legal procedure, some cases do not go to trial within 3 months. Does that mean that short periods of imprisonment should be eliminated entirely? I do not think so. Many jurists--academic people and those in practice--think that it is correct to introduce a type of punishment, like arrest, that must be served in a special institution with a strict regime providing for the necessary effect under the specific conditions of short-term (1 to 3 months) isolation from society.

[Question] But practical experience shows that now "15 days" is not particularly feared. Would not the situation be the same with arrest? What do you have in mind when you speak of a strict regime and for which crimes ought arrest to be applied?

[Answer] If everything simply boils down to the mechanical "15-day" prolongation, then we will not achieve anything worthwhile. How do they currently serve these days? A person waves a broom in the fresh air and passes the time on a plank bed in idle talk with his "colleagues." No, if one is to establish arrest, then one must provide for a truly strict regime: isolation in the cell, a short exercise period, a minimum ration, and the exclusion of packages. In short, a shocking effect is needed. In any case, it is better than 1 or 2 years in a colony.

[Question] I would like to return to the question of proportionality. We recently sent to the supervisory authorities a letter from a convicted person requesting an evaluation of the fairness of his punishment. A former assistant store manager took a little over 3,000 rubles in bribes from sales people, 2,000 of which he himself distributed. They gave him 10 years. But I know cases where the sentence was the same for 100,000 rubles. If one takes a purely arithmetic approach, it is not logical; neither is it logical from an individual point of view (remorse, irreproachable past, children). For even the lawmakers in the most recent acts reduced the lower limit of responsibility for bribes, giving the judges the possibility of taking a more differentiated approach to the punishment. In its verdict, however, the court is always obligated to embody the will of the lawmakers to the extent possible, that is, to take a differentiated approach. In addition, it was felt that the person was truly remorseful and, we imagine, had reformed. Does that mean that punishment is just for the sake of punishment?

[Answer] I would say that justice and arithmetic are antipodes. To establish a price list of the type: he stole 300 rubles--1 year, 600--2 years means to destroy principles of justice. It is therefore quite possible that one criminal who has embezzled state property will be given corrective work and another who caused the same loss will be imprisoned. In specific cases, both sentences may be entirely fair.

Something else must be considered. The law is the only standard for evaluating the behavior of very different people. Therein is its weakness: the nature of man is more subtle and complex than any scheme. But in this is the strength of the law--the equality of all before it. You and I were saying that for one person the very fact of a trial and the shame of sitting in the dock is by itself the most severe punishment. Only why must these feelings be identified with correction? Without the deprivation and suffering experienced by the convicted person, there is no and cannot be any punishment. Let us suppose that as a result of the criminal proceedings the judges became convinced that the "subtle nature" experienced the shame of the arrest and trial so profoundly that he will not commit any more crimes. What then, should he be free of punishment?

In this connection, I would like to emphasize the fact that we are inclined to overestimate the possibilities of rehabilitation. If it has already happened that all of our multifaceted work in educating an individual has failed, then can one expect that every plunderer of national property will return from the place of imprisonment as a zealous defender of the preservation of socialist property? In striving for such a result, let us not deceive ourselves into thinking that the possibilities for achieving this are all that great.

[Question] Nevertheless, we often resort to suspended sentences. The person experiences the culmination of the trial, breathes a sigh of relief, having heard the sentence, and embraces his family. Formally the punishment is to last 2 or 3 years but everyone forgets about this, sometimes including the condemned person himself. But a suspended sentence is not amnesty. Obviously, it is not humane to remind him every day: "You are a criminal, only a pardoned one." This is another extreme. Where is the golden mean? Perhaps the unique "reports" to the collective or sponsors as foreseen by the law would be effective? Some sort of ritual procedures like a solemn oath?

[Answer] I understand the concern about making the suspended sentence more effective. Yes, by no means are all taking the right path. You see the focus in the introduction of mandatory ritual procedures and a solemn oath. I have a different opinion. All of these reports to the collective can amount to routine measures without meaning. I think the main thing is to improve the control and supervision of the behavior of those with suspended sentences. Let us leave the solemn promise for the Pioneers and the Hippocratic oath for the young doctors and in this area let us concentrate our attention on the most effective means.

But this is what I would like to say. Both the one released early and the one who has served a term of punishment for any crime must have the chance to return to their families and permanent place of residence. I submit that this would have a beneficial effect on the return of the former criminal to normal life.

A crime must unavoidably result in punishment; the serving of a sentence must just as inevitably restore full civil rights. This would be just.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN MVD CHIEF ON ANTI-CRIME EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 June 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word Gruzinform interview with MVD chief Shota Gorgodze concerning current and projected measures to fight crime more effectively. The MVD considers one of its prime tasks that of "rooting out" the republic's "thieving traditions." Gorgodze refers briefly to the high effectiveness of anti-crime efforts in the immediate post-war period, after which official laxity emboldened the criminal elements to do just about what they wished--even in jail. But now, these "righteous criminals" [zakonnyye vory] have been effectively isolated and can no longer organize their networks.

On a related subject, measures have been undertaken to segregate first-time offenders from hardened criminals and to provide industrial facilities to rehabilitate them.

With regard to the alarming spread of narcotics, Minister Gorgodze notes that MVD units dealing with the problem have been reorganized and now include physicians. Measures are also underway to stop up "channels" from outside the republic, with the collaboration of MVD colleagues in other regions.

Economic crime [khozyaystvennoye prestupleniye] is of grave concern both economically and morally. Moreover, its temptations have led many a trained engineer or other specialist into taking an apparently non-prestigious job in trade and services, for example, in order to fatten his wallet. This "virus" infects whole sectors, and officials up and down the line must bear the blame and undertake to clean up the situation. Above all, Gorgodze states repeatedly, the key focus must be on prophylaxis.

In response to the public's general dissatisfaction with the work of the GAI [State Automotive Inspectorate], Minister Gorgodze acknowledges that "things are not good." One particular problem is that too many GAI inspectors in Tbilisi do not live there; they do their 24-hour tour of duty and then spend 4 straight days off at home--hence, little can be done to indoctrinate them properly. Now, outlying rayon units have been directed to assign such officers to jobs in their own districts. In addition, military commissars have been requested to scout young men who have completed their military service, as potential candidates for Tbilisi GAI work.

Finally, Gorgodze remarks that on the whole he is satisfied with the media's coverage of the MVD and its crime-fighting efforts, though he does stress that "closer contacts are needed in order to keep the media abreast of things and prevent occasional mistakes."

GEORGIANS 'BOYCOTT' EARLY CANCER DETECTION CHECK-UPS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 June 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article by Professor L. Sharashidze, director of the Republic Scientific Oncological Center, and Medicine Candidate N. Chkhartishvili, head of the Center's Department of Tumor Epidemiology and Cancer Control, concerning the need for more public awareness that cancer (and other diseases) can be treated successfully if caught early enough. Partly through the inadequacy of medical propaganda, unfortunately, people generally do not know this vital truth and fail to get a check-up until the disease has begun to show symptoms. Although Georgia has a somewhat lower cancer rate than other republics, some 6,000-7,000 new cases are registered every year.

Prevention (prophylaxis), then, is the key. Until now, "certain groups" have been subject to prophylactic examination, based on occupation and residential location. With the advent of universal dispensarization, however, everyone will be subject to it. Unfortunately, again, all too many citizens avoid these check-ups, and so they have had to be made "compulsory," conducted in the expanding network of out-patient polyclinics, which are now all equipped with examination offices [kabinety]. The order has been given by the medical leadership ("an awkward move," the authors state) that no one may be admitted to a doctor's office without having undergone this pre-examination. And even so considerable numbers of citizens are "boycotting" the system, resorting instead to physicians in private practice, who have proliferated.

The authors conclude with suggestions such as the need to publish and disseminate booklets, written in popular form, to help people become more aware.

GEORGIAN PROCURATOR DISCUSSES 'UNEARNED INCOME' MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 June 1986 carries on page 2 Georgian Procurator V. Razmadze's 3,500-word article discussing the economic, moral, and social damage caused by all forms of unearned income and examining the measures currently underway, or planned, to eradicate them under the provisions of the new decree on same that is to take effect as of 1 July. Razmadze's emphasis is on social discipline/control and enforcement, in which the prokuratura and the MVD play a major role. It is essential, moreover, to "turn people's mentality" around, away from private-ownerism and money-grubbing. He notes that the public has been gratified to learn that officials of varying ranks have been caught and brought to justice.

Procurator Razmadze examines several kinds of sources of unearned income: theft and embezzlement, production of shoddy goods, figure padding, bribery, extortion, cheating of customers (in trade and services), violations of regulations governing the sale of surplus farm goods, misuse of state vehicles, swindling, unauthorized practice of medicine (quacks), and--especially alarming in recent times--the narcotics trade. One passage in the article notes the occurrence of "hired labor" practices, chiefly by officials who force underlings to do building and repair jobs on their homes, teachers who make students work on their farm plots, and so on.

Throughout, a key factor of success is to insist on complete "openness" in all endeavors, so that no miscreant high or low may escape certain punishment. In addition, labor collectives and official organs must make bold use of legal rights conferred upon them to detect all offenses and bring the perpetrators to justice.

Another passage discusses the new regulations--introduced for the first time in the USSR--governing full disclosure [deklaratsiya] of income sources, a procedure that "reflects the interest of all honest Soviet citizens."

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SOCIAL ISSUES

SOCIETY, SCHOOLS, PUNISHMENT SYSTEM BLAMED FOR LOCAL MURDER

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 12 August 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by A. Zalutskiy titled "Murder Because of Nothing To Do?" The author recounts the background of a teenager's murder by two other young men; all three were already one-time offenders and under the age of 20. The victim, Zorin, was killed after the three youngsters spent an afternoon skipping work, drinking and playing cards. When Zorin claimed he had no more money for liquor, one youth assaulted him with a brick while the other watched (they believed Zorin had some extra change in his pockets). According to the author, the murder really occurred because the boys had "nothing to do"; he blames their families, society and the school system and the corrective-labor institutions for creating this situation. The families were criticized because, although they did not teach the young men bad habits, "they did not teach them good, either." In one particular case, the mother did not insist that her son return to work after his stint in the camps; she was content to "let him rest" for a bit. Society is also at fault for not providing an adequate school/vocational school system for youngsters. Local teenagers do not receive skills because the professional-vocational school system in the area does not have sufficient workshops for training, observes the author. In addition, "there are few skilled teachers." Lastly, the author chastises the corrective-labor system for releasing one youth before the end of his term. "Having granted an early release, the colony [camp] seemingly gave a guarantee that it had reeducated the teenager 'in a shortened, intensive period of time' and that henceforth he would lead a normal life, without breaking laws." Although managers at the boys' workplaces did not monitor their charges well, and therefore were guilty of abetting the situation, the author attributes more blame to the system which does not permit the enterprise to rid itself of a potential recidivist. "In fact, if an enterprise is convinced that the colony's guarantee is false and that the former lawbreaker is once again starting up conflicts with the law and with the standards of life, it does not have the right to return the person to the colony. And, really, it should [have that right]."

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CSO: 1830/57

SOCIAL ISSUES

TuSSR: HOUSING REMAINS A PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial pointing out that "the resolution of the housing problem has been and remains a very important part of the party's social policy." Noting the success of a number of measures designed to implement this policy, the editorial goes on to say that "the housing problem is still a problem. One must note that housing construction plans are not being systematically achieved, dwellings are being turned over for use with many shortcomings, and defects persist in communal services. One cannot avoid mentioning that principles of social justice are often violated in the allocation of residential housing in some places; this situation has been allowed in the cities of Ashkhabad, Nebitdag and Buzmein."

REMOTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS POORLY STAFFED, EQUIPPED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 9 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word lead editorial on problems confronted by the republic's "more than 120" elementary schools in isolated regions; students at these schools are primarily children of herdsmen or those engaged in oil and gas exploration. "Normally, there are only one or two pedagogues at such schools." It is pointed out that some of these teachers are very effective. "However, the concern shown towards these remote elementary schools is not the same everywhere. In some rayons there are instances when shortcomings and urgent problems in the life of these schools with small staffs are not examined with enough care. One comes across such situations especially in Oktyabr, Koneurgench, Gokdepe, and Krasnovodsk Rayons." Primary problems are shortage of teaching materials and the constant turnover of teachers.

TuSSR: BETTER USE OF LABOR RESERVES URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing that more effective use of labor reserves is a fundamental condition for social development. "There are still many plants which have accepted commitments, but are still lagging behind and not fulfilling state plans in our republic. If the collectives at these plants had used all reserves and put an end to mistakes, the general results attained would be higher. We have many such situations. Labor resources are not being fully and appropriately used as demanded, work-time losses are not being reduced, and unsatisfactory situations such as cadre turnover have not been eliminated." It is added that "the basic issue is increasing labor productivity."

REGIONAL ISSUES

CHERKEZIYA COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS AT GEORGIAN RESORTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 p 3

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent G. Lebanidze, Tbilisi, under the "Social Sphere: In the Interests of People" rubric: "Resorts Await Changes: The Question Is Raised"; comment by O. Cherkeziya, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; first three paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] A region permanently in bloom, Georgia with its snow-covered mountains, vast sea, and medicinal mineral deposits is a health resort created by nature itself. Much is being done here for the development of resorts. And at the present time, several more tourist centers and sanatoria are beginning operation and older ones are being reconstructed. Nevertheless, as is shown by the mail reaching PRAVDA, there are still a lot of complaints about the work of the health resorts.

Having rested last summer at the Kobuleti boarding house "Gorizont," L. Fedoseyev from Moscow and the Klovov and Danilov families from Amursk Oblast write that the tents where they lived were not comfortable, the sanitary facilities were defective, and the ceiling leaked. The dining room was dirty, the menu monotonous, the food un nourishing, vegetables and fruit were scarce, and dairy products were sometimes lacking. The situation is similar at the Zolotoy Bereg tourist center in Gudautskiy Rayon. Here medical services are not well organized.

O. Cherkeziya, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, comments on these and other letters of readers about the resorts of Georgia.

"The authors of the letters are correct," he said. "At a number of our health resorts, the medical and service personnel are still not showing the proper order and concern about people. Not all have a fully responsible attitude toward their work. At the same time, it must be said that many resorts are experiencing significant material and technical difficulties. There are not enough therapeutic and diagnostic laboratories with up-to-date equipment and there is a shortage of medical personnel. Gruzsovetkurort, for example, lacks 150 physicians.

"The republic's Ministry of Health and the Tbilisi Medical Institute now face the urgent task of sending more graduates of the VUZ's to the sanatoria and

health institutions and the local soviets have the task of providing the necessary housing and amenities for young specialists. During the current season, there has been a significant increase in medical personnel in the outpatient clinics and inpatient institutions of the resort zones and their work schedule has been put in order. Teams of physicians have been established to provide medical assistance on days off.

"Also justified are complaints about the quality of food preparation, its poor caloric value, and the unsatisfactory supply of vegetables, greens, fruit and dairy products. The republic's Ministry of Trade and agricultural industry are taking measures to improve the food supply of the health resorts. A course of therapeutic nutrition will be introduced at the medical institute and courses for raising the qualifications of physicians and dietitians will begin.

"Party organizations are now taking control of the work in providing cultural services to those coming to us for rest and treatment. The festivals of chamber and symphonic music in Pitsunda and Gagra, for example, proved successful and this experience will be extended to other places as well.

"As you know, the leisure of resort visitors begins and ends with a railroad station or an airport. At Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Batumi and Kutaisi airports, there are often long lines at the ticket counters and baggage reception points. A check showed that there are no objective reasons for this. The trouble is all caused by the poor organization of the work. Measures are now being implemented to eliminate these 'bottlenecks.'

"In summarizing what has been said and in raising the question of the fundamental reason for the omissions, you come to the conclusion that perhaps most of the guilt lies in departmentalism and fractured forces and resources. At the present time in the republic, resorts are handled by the republic's Gruzsovetkurort, Gruzkurort, Gruzolkhozzdravnitsa and Tsentrosoyuz. And this does not count the 72 health resorts (out of 214) controlled by various union and republic ministries and departments. That is why, at the recent meeting of the republic's aktiv of workers in resort construction, the absolutely justifiable question was raised of the necessity of restructuring and improving the organization of resorts in the country."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

KaSSR: WATER PURIFICATION MEASURES NOT ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by V. Golovin, chief, Main Administration for the Protection of Water Sources, Kazakh SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and G. Samoukova, in charge of Laboratory for the Protection of Water Resources, KazNII VKh [Kazakh Scientific Research Institute for Water Resources]: "The Responsibility Grows -- Ecological Aspect"

[Text] It has been a quarter century since basin inspectorates were set up in the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. They were given the right to shut down enterprises and shops violating water legislation. A large role is played by the Republic Administration for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, which has the obligation to study surface water chemical composition and its changes due to economic activities. Sanitation supervision organizations of the Ministry of Health and fisheries protective organizations of the republic Ministry of Fisheries also inspect our rivers, lakes and reservoirs.

Last year capital investments for water protection measures in Kazakhstan totalled 90 million rubles. New purification installations are being built, old ones rebuilt, recycled [oborotnyy] water supply systems and "dry" production technologies introduced in the republic. Thus, compared to 1970, the capacity of purification installations has increased 2.5 fold. Recycled water systems account for up to 60 percent of total water consumption. As a result of the measures taken, our rivers and reservoirs have become cleaner, although the desired effect has not been obtained everywhere. For example, while the Ural, Tobola and Ishima Rivers have become cleaner, the Irtysh, Nura and Syr-darya still to not meet norms.

Although the capacity of purification installations in the republic is not small, nevertheless, not all runoff waters in the republic are purified to required levels. This is due to their unsatisfactory operation. Improvements in their efficiency are a top priority task. For example, there are still low levels of recycled water use at enterprises in the Ministry of Light Industry and they are even less at the Ministry of Motor Transport. Ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations must more decisively convert to closed water supply systems.

Up until recently everybody saw the main source of water pollution to be industrial and communal runoff which had not been preliminarily purified. However, agricultural operations have now become a more serious source of pollution. Mineral fertilizers, animal farm wastes, pesticides and plant protection agents have become pollutants. Forbidding the use of pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture would be the most radical way of preventing them from polluting the environment, however, this is not possible in the immediate future. On the contrary, the scales of their production and use are steadily increasing, as agriculture can still not get along without them.

This increases the responsibilities of sovkhoz and kolkhoz managers and specialists for the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

The basic directions for the economic and social development of the USSR in the next few years focus attention on the need to implement a set of measures to improve the condition of small rivers. It is important in this regard that all ministries having animal husbandry facilities organize the purification of runoff waters and the use of wastes. Herbicides must be intelligently used, erosion control and forest regeneration work more extensively carried out and water protection zones created. Livestock cannot be fed and watered along river bank zones. What did not use to cause rivers any special harm now does. Agricultural activities have become more intensive, farms larger, new machinery and equipment have appeared and the use of fertilizers and poisonous chemicals increased.

In order to correct the situation it is necessary to conduct special research, discover causes of pollution and their effect upon natural systems. Such research is already being conducted, including at the Kazakh NII for Water Resources. Together with the collective at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Water Protection, associates at the institute have established constraints on the discharge of substances into runoff waters for practically all water users. Extensive research work is being conducted in the Ili-Balkhash Basin. Further unjustified expansion of economic activities in this region can do needless damage to ecological conditions in Lake Balkhash. In order to prevent errors it is necessary to have scientifically based water protection measures.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TuSSR: BETTER PLANNING URGED IN TRANSPORT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of conserving fuel supplies and urging better planning in the transport industry. It claims that "despite the successes attained, there are still basic shortcomings in the conservation of automotive fuel. Demands on the allocation of fuel between automotive transport needs and transport regulated by leadership sectors are not being met. The parallelism between these two functions contributes to both meaningless contracts and a reduction in transport profits. Little attention is being given to the development and planning of transport within the centralized ministries and leading organizations as well as to freight transport."

TuSSR: CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS QUALITY, ASSORTMENT CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 July 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word report by V. Zhitnikova, inspector for the TuSSR People's Control Committee, on recent investigations to determine the quality and assortments available for various products. In Chardzhou Oblast it was found that the quality of construction materials produced at brick factories belonging to the oblast interkolkhoz construction administration was low. "Because technical and production regulations are not being followed in many places, product quality remains low." In addition, violations of standards have led to excessive breakage and losses. This criticism applies to brick factories in Garabekevul, Sayat, Farab, Sakar and Dostluk Rayons. In Cheleken, another Peoples Control Committee investigation found that the city's dairy products plant's output data "have fallen in recent years, primarily with regard to the range of assortments." The investigation also revealed that the plant is in need of basic repairs and that much of its equipment is not operational.

TuSSR: LAND RECLAMATION PROBLEMS PERSIST IN MARY RAYON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by R. Dolyev, first secretary of the Mary Raykom, on the status of water and land reclamation projects in his rayon, which includes the Khankhovuz massif. "While precise duties for the improvement of the land reclamation situation were defined at the Turkmen CP raykom plenum, the measures adopted are not being fully implemented. Much

of the land turned over for use in the Khankhovuz Plains is not being fully mastered; it is not being cleared, there is a lack of irrigation networks and drainage, and living and working conditions for the people have not been established. To a great extent, these shortcomings are a result of a weakening of responsibility for the work at the organizations doing the land reclamation and water resource construction."

TuSSR: BUILDING PROBLEMS AT KHANKHOVUZ SOVKHOZ DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 July 1986 carries on pages 1, 3 a 2,100-word article by A. Akmyradov on problems encountered in building a new sovkhov in the Khankhovuz massif. Called the Burashnikov sovkhov, it was founded in 1983 in Murgab Rayon; it is now inhabited by 104 families, primarily cotton workers. As the result of a decree issued by the Turkmen CP Central Committee and the TuSSR Council of Ministers "On urgent measures to improve the use of lands in the Khankhovuz massif and to populate it," 30 enterprises were moved to the Burashnikov sovkhov. "However, before much time had passed, 17 of these had moved back whence they came." It is pointed out that nurseries for the children are inadequate, as are the schools; food is only delivered once a week to the sovkhov store; no newspapers or magazines have ever been delivered. Party organizations are urged to take control of the situation.

SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN TuSSR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by N. Mammedov on "shortcomings, inadequacies and problems in construction." Problems range from the poor quality of building materials, such as the panels used in the exterior walls, to the work itself, such as the hanging of doors and placement of windows. Interior work is also poor, i.e., interior walls are mounted before the building is wired. An official of the building trust involved explained that "the reason we are not fulfilling the plan is that our factory is antiquated." He also claimed that building plans often arrive late, and added that "workers of the No 6 specialized construction administration of the TuSSR Ministry of Construction are impeding our work; they are slow in installing water, plumbing and electricity."

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