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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1262

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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9 June 1982

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USUBALIYEV ADDRESSES 21ST KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Report on Speech of Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya, at the 21st Congress of the republic Komsomol]

[Excerpts] On behalf of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev warmly greeted the delegates to the 21st Congress of the republic Komsomol and, through them, all youth of Soviet Kirghiziya and expressed best wishes for the successful work of the Congress and the remarkable achievements in labor and training for the good of our great socialist homeland, so that Kirghiz youth will increase even more their contribution to communist construction and the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Allow me on your behalf, said Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev, and on behalf of all the boys and girls in the republic to express profound gratitude to that wise and concerned mentor of youth, Leonid Il'ich who is loved by us all, for his paternal attention and wish him good health and further productive work in the name of happiness of the Soviet people, for the good of the world and for social progress of all mankind.

Comrades! It is profoundly symbolic that the 21st Congress of the Komsomol of Kirghiziya is taking place during the days of nationwide preparation for the glorious anniversary of our multinational homeland. "One of the most important results of the 60-year path of the USSR and one of the main sources of our power," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the festive meeting in Tashkent, "is the solid, inviolable friendship of all peoples of our country."

For the workers of Soviet Kirghiziya as for those of the entire country, the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is a five-year plan of immense deeds and accomplishments. Among the multitude of large-scale tasks carried out by the republic is further assimilation of the Naryn River with its rich hydro-energy resources which are estimated to amount to a total of 30 billion kilowatt hours. After the Kurpsayskaya GES--it is to reach its full production capacity this year--it will be necessary to equip the Tash-Kumyrskaya, Shamaldy-Sayskaya and the Kambaratinskaya hydroelectric stations with an overall capacity of 2,650,000 kilowatts.

The work for comprehensive assimilation of the invaluable natural wealth of Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast and the regions of the Chuyskaya Valley will also continue for many years.

The creation of a territorial production complex will make it possible to bring into national economic circulation hundreds of thousands of hectares of empty, less productive land, to accelerate the assimilation of the rich mineral-raw material and hydroelectric power resources in the interests of all the Soviet people, and also to stabilize the level of Lake Issyk-Kul'. This is an extremely large and costly program that is being carried out in the interests of the entire country. Many union and republic scientific institutions, ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations are beginning to carry it out. The implementation of this large multifaceted program will transform our republic even more and considerably increase its contribution to the further consolidation of the economic and defense might of the USSR.

Extremely important work will also have to be done to accelerate the development of the branches of industry that produce consumer goods. It is a matter of honor for each worker of the republic to carry out the large tasks that have been earmarked by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Work of Party Organizations of Kirghiziya for Expanding the Production and Improving the Quality of Consumer Goods and Developing the Sphere of Services."

Comrades! The Komsomol has always been an active assistant of the party in implementing the agrarian policy. And now when the party is engaged most seriously in questions of improving the supply of food products to the population, the activity of rural Komsomol organizations should be even more appreciable. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in Tashkent that the country is now "working out and refining a comprehensive food program which will join together into one the production, storage and processing of agricultural products. Of course the program itself, even if it is a very good one, will not solve the problem. It is necessary to considerably increase the volumes of agricultural production in all regions of the country."

One must create in the labor collectives the kind of moral and psychological atmosphere whereby everyone is obliged to consider it his duty to work as productively as possible and with the greatest return; the kind of atmosphere wherein the position of idlers, absentees, slipshod workers and thieves of public property will become absolutely intolerable.

Comrades! In all of these matters Komsomol is obliged to utilize more actively all forms, means and methods of organizational and ideological-educational work. The youth press should play a leading role here. Unfortunately, young collectives of journalists do not devote enough attention to the republic's many construction projects which have been declared Komsomol or such important branches as animal husbandry and the sphere of trade and consumer services. Rural correspondent posts have not been created in all of these sections and ties have not been created with activists of the press, television and radio.

It becomes especially important to step up the education of youth what with the tasks of communist construction becoming more complicated and the international situation becoming more critical. The dangerous aggressive course of American

imperialism and the U. S. NATO allies as well as the Chinese hegemonists are accompanied by the inflaming of anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria and deliberate distortion of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Imperialist propaganda is attempting to discredit the real socialism, to defame its achievements, in order to erode the class awareness of all workers, especially youth.

Our glorious Soviet youth are selflessly devoted to the ideals of communism and we are proud of the high level of their political awareness and labor activity. But we cannot ignore the negative aspects which still exist among a certain part of the young people.

There are quite a few cases where many boys and girls, after unsuccessfully attempting to enter VUZ's or upon completion of school, do not get a job for a long time, remain outside the collective and lead an idle life. And among them, unfortunately, are many Komsomol members. Some of the youth, especially in large cities, do not desire to work in the sphere of material production. And this at a time when many branches of industry, agriculture and construction are experiencing a critical need for personnel in mass occupations.

Those who love the easy life still do not encounter attitudes towards themselves whereby any of their attempts to give the state less and take more or, more precisely, steal from it, is immediately rebuffed by society. Do these cases always become the object of strict condemnation among Komsomol members? Sometimes the guilty ones are not even discussed anywhere.

We have no social base for the manifestation of nationalism, but remnants and residuals of it can manifest themselves if we weaken international education at all. And we must counteract any attempts of imperialist and Maoist propaganda with the increasing role of the ideology of proletarian internationalism and friendship of peoples.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR says: "We have a right to be proud of the fact that in general the workers of all nations of the country, the peoples of former national regions who were previously doomed to eternal backwardness have confidently stepped into the socialist future, bypassing capitalism, and reached the heights of social progress. In the joint struggle for a new and just world, there has arisen a great brotherhood of people of labor, the sense of a single family, and an inviolable Leninist friendship of people has arisen--an inexhaustible source of the creativity of the masses." In the Leninist friendship of peoples of the USSR lies our confidence in our powers, the optimism of our people proceeding along the path earmarked by Lenin's party.

The fact that the ideological struggle is becoming more acute makes it necessary to step up the atheistic propaganda. Our class opponents are now utilizing the Islamic factor especially actively in order to set the Soviet people against one another and plant seeds of mistrust. The Muslim clergy, churchgoers and sect members have in all ways accommodated themselves to the spirit of our time; they are trying to influence the world view and change it in their own favor.

Unfortunately, not all Komsomol committees properly evaluate manifestations of religious remnants. It seems that the proper conclusion should be drawn from this criticism.

Additionally, we have many unutilized reserves for further improving the organization of publicly useful labor of school youth. During the time of the summer labor quarter the Komsomol committees should be concerned not only about the volumes of work, but primarily about its educational effect. It is important that the labor of the senior classmen be collective labor and that they become familiar with the fundamentals of modern production.

Special attention should be devoted to orienting youth toward such honorable occupations that are needed by the republic's national economy as construction worker, agricultural machine operator and animal husbandry worker. The schoolchildren should be well aware of which enterprises and businesses exist in the vicinity and rayon and which of them need labor force, what their working conditions are, which occupations are needed and where one can learn them. Here is a broad field of activity for Komsomol organizations of base enterprises, and the leaders of this work should be Komsomol youth collectives.

The problem of assigning graduates of vocational and technical schools is being handled poorly in other branches of the national economy as well. This takes place because no attention is paid to them in the labor collectives and the proper production and housing-living conditions are lacking.

I should like to draw the attention of rural Komsomol organizations to the need for expanding the training of shepherds and workers in other animal husbandry occupations through the system of vocational and technical education.

Komsomol organizations should exercise special control over questions of labor placement of working youth and eliminate negative phenomena in this matter.

The VUZ Komsomol has found such a successful form of working with student youth as student detachments. During five years about 120,000 people have gone through the school of ideological-political, labor and moral tempering in student detachments. People from VUZ's and tekhnikums have performed more than 350 million rubles' worth of work in construction and other branches of the national economy. The sphere of the detachments' activities has expanded.

These are pluses for the moral education of students. But, unfortunately, there are also minuses. Pointing out the serious shortcomings in the training and utilization of specialists, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his speech in Tashkent emphasized that the higher school is still "producing many more specialists in a number of profiles than the national economy needs and is failing to produce enough of others." Leonid Il'ich also pointed out "omissions in the personnel policy and the incorrect utilization of young specialists." These shortcomings are typical of our republic as well.

There are still frequent cases where the personal interests of graduates of VUZ's and tekhnikums prevail over their feeling of duty, the vocational and civil responsibility of the Soviet specialist. Having received a higher or secondary

special education, some of them look for any opportunity to avoid going to work in their specialty, leave industry or school classes within the first months, or leave ill people without skilled medical assistance. Such actions deserve the strongest censure and the punishment for them should be severe.

Working in the Komsomol the communist is called upon to transfer to those who are just entering life the best traditions of the party and the people. Party organizations should assist the youth leaders in this matter. The majority of party committees have deeply studied and take into account the moods, demands and specific features of various categories of youth and strive to help their leaders to make their work flexible and varied in terms of forms and methods as well as effective in terms of results.

But there are also cases where, having recommended a communist for work in the Komsomol the party organizations forget about him, and are not interested in how things are going or how they can assist him. Of course such "forgetfulness" does not help the cause.

The Komsomol is an important source, from which the party has gleaned and is gleaning fresh forces. The absolute majority of those accepted into the party are members of the VLKSM. During the past six years alone more than 23,000 Komsomol members have augmented the party ranks in the republic.

Here we see a clear manifestation of the succession of generations and party traditions. Young people enter the party in order to continue the cause of the communists of the older generation.

Comrades! In the very near future there will be the 19th Congress of the Komsomol which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called a large political event of the year. The preparation for this forum should be a mighty stimulus for increasing the creative activity of youth, and we are confident that the republic Komsomol can meet the high requirements of the party.

11772

CSO: 1830/316

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS WITH OBKOM, OBLISPOLKOM OFFICIALS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Information Item: "Strengthen the Organizational and Political Work to Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] A conference has been held in the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine with the first secretaries of the party obkoms and the chairmen of the ispolkoms of the oblast Soviets of People's Deputies. An examination was made of the tasks of further strengthening organizational and ideological educational work to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and realize the aims set forth in the speech by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

The member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy delivered an address at the conference on these matters.

It was emphasized that the most important thing today is to activate the reserves and possibilities which exist at every enterprise and on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and to take every measure to fulfill the economic plans and socialist commitments adopted by the republic's workers for 1982--the second year of the five-year plan, the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. All of our forces have to be used in order to create a real foundation for the accomplishment of the social and economic program of the 11th Five-Year Plan and, above all, for the accomplishment of our key and central task--to make the economy genuinely economical and to bring about a serious improvement in production efficiency and in the quality of all work.

The discussion concerned above all a thrifty and zealous use of productive capital, especially newly commissioned capacities, and also of material and raw material, fuel and energy, and labor resources, an absolute fulfillment of the established assignments for economizing them, a rise in the technical level and quality of output, an improvement of the structure and work of the managerial apparatus and a decrease in its size, a strengthening of state, production, and labor discipline at all sectors and in all elements, and an increase in the responsibility of workers for their work.

With regard to leading workers who, as was emphasized at the conference, have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, do not show initiative and persistence in fulfilling state assignments, produce obsolete equipment and low quality consumer goods, make unsatisfactory use of production and financial allocations, and engage in deceptions--the appropriate measures must be taken, right up to releasing them from their positions. A more resolute struggle has to be waged against cases of mismanagement, irresponsibility, reporting distortions, and unsubstantiated corrections of plans. Rigid control has to be established over the expenditure of resources for various kinds of mass measures--conferences, symposiums, reviews, and so forth,--the innumerable checks which frequently divert many people have to be more clearly coordinated, and their effectiveness increased. All of the cracks through which the people's property is squandered or badly spent have to be closed up everywhere.

We have to see to it that the approach of all party committees to the leadership of the economy is more qualified and deeper. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are obliged to make a detailed and knowledgeable analysis of the economic side of the work of enterprises, construction projects, and farms, giving especial attention to such very important indicators as a rise in labor productivity, a decrease in the cost of output, an increase in profits, and also the organization of norm setting for and the payment of labor. Control has to be strengthened over the work of the balance commissions, and their role has to be increased as an effective lever of influence on the economies of enterprises, farms, and branches. It is also important to improve the work of the economic services at enterprises and construction projects, and to give greater attention to the training and use of cadres of economists, planners, norm setters, bookkeepers, and accountants.

In organizing the practical realization of the aims stated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, it is necessary to concentrate the efforts of party, government, economic, trade union, and Komsomol agencies on the accomplishment of the urgent tasks which are connected with increasing food resources, improving the storage of output, and strengthening the struggle against losses. It is necessary to introduce the new forms of the team organization and stimulation of labor more persistently and extensively, to curtail manual labor, improve the organization of socialist competition, more actively disseminate advanced experience, and develop in every way the movement of rationalizers and inventors. It is important to make skillful use of the possibilities which exist in the localities for a consistent solution of all of the problems concerning an improvement of the working and living conditions and of the rest of people, to give great effectiveness to all of the forms of people's and workers' control, especially in the spheres directly connected with the daily needs of people, and to increase the role of the workers' meetings and permanent production conferences and of collective agreements.

It is necessary to proceed from the fact, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, that a profound economic analysis, the concentration of the efforts of party organiza-

tions on the fundamental, long-term questions of the development of the economy, demanding control over the work of cadres, and the punctual strengthening of weak sectors with specialists and capable organizers--that these are the most important party levers for influencing the economy which has been and continues to be the chief policy for us.

Recently much has been done in the republic to improve work with the secretaries of the primary party organizations and with the workers of trade union and Komsomol agencies. The accomplishment of the tasks before us demands a further improvement of the style and methods of their work, and of the selection, placement, and education of cadres, a comprehensive consideration of the practical and ideological-moral qualities of workers who are being promoted, and a strengthening of performance control and verification. Work has to be organized in such a way that the workers of party, government, trade union, and Komsomol agencies are in the midst of the masses every day.

It was emphasized at the conference that party organizations have to make more active use of the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR for the purpose of strengthening the ideological and political and patriotic and international education of the workers and their class tempering. It is necessary to organize an extensive explanation of the principled propositions put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and at the gala meeting in Tashkent devoted to the presentation to the Uzbek USSR of the Order of Lenin regarding the economic, social, national, and cadre policies of the CPSU, and also its new and exceptionally important foreign policy initiatives and proposals aimed at restraining the arms race, allieviating international tensions, and establishing the principles of good neighborliness, mutually advantageous cooperation, and mutual trust in the relations between states.

A speech at the conference by the member of the Politburo and Second Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine I. Z. Sokolov was devoted to the strengthening of organizational work to carry out the decisions of the CC CPSU and CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine on strengthening the struggle against drunkenness, violations of public order, and thefts.

The candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and First Deputy Chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers Yu. A. Kolomiyets considered the urgent tasks connected with the organized completion of the wintering of livestock, the fulfillment of the established assignments for the production and procurement of animal husbandry output, and the preparations for the spring field work.

In order to accomplish this year's responsible and difficult tasks it is important, it was noted at the conference, to correctly place our forces and not scatter them, to concentrate attention on the root and key issues, to act with maximum concreteness and practicality at every sector, and to seek persistently to reach the goals which have been set and a high final result.

The conference was participated in by the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Comrades A. F. Vatchenko, G. I. Vashchenko, I. A. Gerasimov, B. V. Kachura, A. P. Lyashko, I. A. Mozgovoy, V. A. Sologub, A. A. Titarenko, V. V. Fedorchuk, Yu. N. Yel'chenko, A. S. Kapto, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, by the deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet and the UkSSR Council of Ministers, and by section chiefs of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

2959

CSO: 1800/476

UKRAINIAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL CRITICIZED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Apr 82 p 3

[Article: "To Be the Party's Support Among the Masses"]

[Text] In order to reorganize more successfully the work as applicable to the present-day requirements, the trade-union agencies must consistently and persistently confirm at all levels the Leninist work style, must unceasingly learn from the party the art of organizing the job at hand and the art of working with people. That idea was emphasized by the participants on a meeting that was held in the evening of 10 April in Kiev -- a republic-level meeting of the trade-union activists at which there was a discussion of the results of the work of the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, the tasks evolving from its decisions, and the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The speaker -- member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Chairman of the Ukrainian Trade-Union Council, V. A. Sologub -- and those who made statements unanimously noted that the brilliant, deeply meaningful speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the message of greeting by the CPSU Central Committee to the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, were a new manifestation of the tremendous attention being devoted by our party to the activities of the trade unions, and the concern for increasing their role and importance in the life of the country and in the political system of Soviet society. The Communist Party invariably views the trade unions as an influential social force, as its reliable support among the masses, as a powerful means for the development of democracy. The decisions of the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, the participants stated, are imbued with concern for the further expansion of the participation of the trade unions in the country's economic and social-political life, in increasing the effectiveness of their organizing and educational work.

The participants in the meeting of the republic's trade-union activists emphasized that today it is important to reinforce the congress's decisions by concrete measures that are aimed at the successful fulfillment of the planned assignments for 1982 and for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan as a whole. That is promoted by the socialist competition for the worthy meeting of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Approximately 40,000 collectives and 500,000 workers in the republic have pledged to fulfill the assignments for the first two years of the

five-year plan by the sixty-fifth anniversary of the Great October; and more than 4500 collectives and approximately 100,000 advanced workers and innovators of production have pledged to complete the assignments for the first 2½ years, and many for the first 3 years of the five-year plan, by the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The appeal by the delegates of the 17th Congress of Trade Unions to the workers of the entire country found broad support in the Ukraine. That appeal called for the extension, during the jubilee year, of the socialist competition for the attainment of higher labor productivity at every work site. Those who spoke called upon the workers and kolkhoz members, engineer-technical workers and employees, and students and schoolchildren in the republic to take active part on 17 April in a Communist *subbotnik* [volunteer work day] devoted to the 112th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

At the present time, speakers at the meeting said, it is important to concentrate our efforts in extending to all the labor collectives the valuable initiatives and experience of the advanced enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The chief attention should be devoted to the search for unused reserves, the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. There was a well-principled discussion of the participation by the trade unions in the resolution of social questions, in improving the organization, norm-setting, and payment of labor, and the improvement of the medical, trade, and everyday services provided to the workers.

The participants in the activist meeting, from positions of high demandingness in the light of the tasks posed in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions and in the statement made by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy at the 13th Congress of the Trade Unions of the Ukraine, directed critical comments to the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, and a number of councils and committees of the trade unions, ministries and departments, and trade-union organizations. Special attention was devoted to increasing the effectiveness of the efforts of the trade-union committee which are aimed at eliminating the existing shortcomings. It was emphasized that the trade-union workers must be located more deeply in the thick of people and must rely more solidly upon the activists, upon the initiatory, energetic, ordinary members of the trade union. The concern for the development of the economy must be inseparably linked with concern for improving the working and everyday conditions of every working man, the protection of his rights, and with the raising of the standard of living and cultural level.

The speakers at the meeting of the activists included Candidate Member of the Politburo, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak. He commented that the republic's trade unions have been making a definite contribution to the development of the economy, and have been doing a lot of work to mobilize the workers for the fulfillment of the tasks of economic and cultural construction and to achieve the communist education of people. At the same time the role of the trade unions in carrying out the party's economic policy, and the tasks of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, can and must be considerably higher. Then Ya. P. Pogrebnyak analyzed the results of the work performed by industry, agriculture, and the construction and transportation organizations of the republic in 1981 and the first quarter of the current year.

In this regard the trade-union agencies must concentrate their efforts in the key areas of increasing the effectiveness of industrial and agricultural production. It

was pointed out that it is necessary to engage more efficiently in reducing the expenditure of manual and heavy physical labor, to fight to reduce the equipment outages and losses of work time, and to take all steps to reinforce labor discipline. In every labor collective it is necessary to intensify the economy measures, to make the maximum use of reserves, and to wage a persistent struggle against production losses.

A considerable amount of attention was devoted to the tasks of the trade-union agencies in improving the medical, trade, and everyday services provided to the public.

An important place in the statement was occupied by questions of improving the style and methods of work of the trade-union agencies and organizations. The work style of the councils and committees, and of every trade-union organizations, must become genuinely creative, and must conform more fully to the increased demands, and every trade-union worker and activist must double or triple his efforts with regard to the fulfillment of the party's intentions.

The participants of the meeting of activists set down specific steps for fulfilling the decisions of the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, and the tasks posed in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In the resolution that was adopted, the participants of the meetings expressed their unanimous approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and assured the CPSU Central Committee, and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that the trade-union organizations in our republic, under the party's leadership, will extend even more broadly the socialist competition in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR and for the successful fulfillment of the assignments of 1982 and the Eleventh Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Those taking part in the work of the activists meeting included Deputy Chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, N. F. Nikolayev; and responsible workers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, the UkSSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU.

5075

CSO: 1800/541

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA IN Russian 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Informational Report on the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Minsk on 20 Apr.

The plenum ratified the decree of the Belorussian Communist Party aktiv meeting of 20 Apr 1982 entitled "Progress in Carrying Out the Belorussian Workers' Socialist Obligations for 1982 and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Which Flow From the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committee Decree Concerning the Work of the Minsk Party Obkom in Expanding Socialist Competition".

An organizational question was discussed. The plenum freed Comrade V. A. Gvozdev, a member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, from his duties in connection with his transfer to other work and move outside the limits of the republic.

8802

CSO: 1800/501

BELORUSSIAN CP AKTIV MEETING HELD

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "The Meeting of the Party Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting of the Belorussian Communist Party aktiv was held in Minsk on 20 Apr.

The progress in the carrying out of the Belorussian workers' socialist obligations during 1982 and the tasks of the republic's party organizations, which flow from the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committee decree on the work of the Minsk party obkom in expanding socialist competition, were discussed.

T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, presented the report.

The following people participated in the discussions of the report: V. A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minsk party obkom; V. V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of the Mogilevskiy party obkom; A. A. Malofeyev, chairman of the Gomel'skiy Oblast Council of Peoples Deputies ispolkom; A. I. Dubko, chairman of the "Progress" Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor; A. G. Andreyev, head of the Belorussian railroad; K. A. Shcheglova, a seamstress in the Vitebskaya "Banner of Industrialization" Clothing Factory; V. K. Levchik, first secretary of the Svetlogorskiy party gorkom; V. N. Gotal'skiy, chairman of the Belorussian republic committee of the motor vehicle, tractor and agricultural machine-building workers trade union; M. F. Lavrinovich, general director of the Belorussian association for the production of heavy trucks; and P. S. Palto, field-team leader of a mechanized unit on the "40 Years of October" Kolkhoz in Ivanovskiy Rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor.

A suitable decree was adopted.

Members and candidate members of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, members of the Inspection Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, the secretaries of party obkoms and the deputy chairmen of oblispolkoms handling industrial, construction and agricultural questions, the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, the chairmen of trade union oblast councils and republic committees, the chairmen of peoples' control oblast committees, the directors of ministries and departments, and the foremost production workers and innovators participated in the work of the meeting.

KISELEV ADDRESS TO PARTY AKTIV

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 21 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee at the meeting of the Belorussian Communist Party Aktiv meeting in Minsk on 20 Apr]

[Text] Comrades! The work days of the five-year plan and the entire public and political life of our country are today under the ever growing influence of the ideas and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people are working with firm confidence in their strength and with an understanding of the greatness and complexity of the tasks which they are faced with carrying out.

The preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are exerting an enormous influence on the rise in the workers' political and creative activity. The coming jubilee is a great holiday of the friendship of the Soviet peoples and of the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out in his speech to the 17th Trade Union Congress: "At the same time, it is a good occasion for summing up results and for determining and firming up tasks for the future".

Just as throughout the country, the socialist competition in honor of this outstanding date is being expanded ever more widely in the republic. The communist day of work freely given to the state, which was dedicated to the 112th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, was marked by inspired and highly productive work. More than 5.5 million people participated in it. The industrial workers produced items worth almost 38 million rubles. The collectives of many enterprises, shops and sections worked using saved resources. The rural workers toiled in an urgent way on the fields and farms. Quite a bit was done for the organization of public services and amenities and the planting of greenery in population centers. More than six million rubles were transferred to the five-year plan's fund.

The workers of our cities and villages have greeted the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On the Work of the Minsk Party Obkom in Expanding Socialist Competition and Improving Its Effectiveness in Carrying Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev" as a new demonstration of the party's concern for implementing the

five-year plan's social and economic program. Having given a positive rating to the work of the oblast party organization in this direction, the CPSU Central Committee also pointed out substantial shortcomings.

The CPSU Central Committee decree obliges party committees and organizations to steadily improve the organization of competition and to direct its powerful mobilizing force towards the unconditional carrying out of state plans and socialist obligations.

During the festivities in Tashkent, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that the fate of the five-year plan depends on how successfully we cope with the initial, and at the same time the most difficult part of the journey. What are the results of our work during this stage?

The majority of the republic's work collectives have managed the tasks of the first year of the five-year plan. The present year did not begin badly also. The industrial workers completed the plan for the first quarter ahead of time. Production volume grew by 4.6 percent and labor productivity -- by 3.1. Products valued at 121 million rubles were received above the plan -- this included consumer goods worth 38.6 million rubles. The production quotas for tractors, trucks, metal-cutting machine tools, automation instruments and systems, animal husbandry and fodder production machinery, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and threads, synthetic resins, plastics, silk fabrics, all-milk products, sugar, refrigerators, furniture and other items were exceeded.

All oblasts and all ministries, with the exception of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, fulfilled the product sales plans.

Many collectives are working persistently and rhythmically and are building up production tempos from quarter to quarter. Among them are the "Minskiy Tractor Plant imeni V. I. Lenin", "Gomsel'mash" and "Azot" production associations; the Mogilevskiy "Strommashina" Plant; the Vitebskaya Factory imeni KIM [Communist Youth International]; and the Brestskiy Hosiery Combine.

At the same time, not everything is being done in industry to carry out what has been planned.

In his speeches to the 17th Trade Union Congress and during his stay in Uzbekistan, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out the necessity to approach the evaluation of work results more critically, see shortcomings and omissions, eliminate them more rapidly, and learn how to find and use all reserves.

The fact that the republic's industry is carrying out the plans, and even exceeding them somewhat, is good. However, the indicators, which have been achieved, are still lower than the obligations. I will remind you of only two figures. During the current year, production volume should grow by 5.1 percent and labor productivity -- by 3.5. In order to reach the level provided for by the obligations, we should have produced items worth 6,323,000,000 rubles during the first quarter.

A total of 6,293,000,000 rubles were produced. As you see, we were short by 30,000,000 rubles.

What were the reasons? They are varied. A number of associations and enterprises are not even coping with the state plan. Thus, the quarterly production volume quota was not fulfilled by 88 associations and enterprises or 7.3 percent of their overall number. They came up short items worth 11.6 million rubles. The total is not so great, but it lowered the overall indicator. According to the plan, the Luninetskiy plant for the production of electrical motors for agriculture came up short items worth 54,000 rubles. Only 4.5 hours of work are needed to produce them. The Mozyrskiy Reinforced Concrete Item Plant of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction was short two hours of work in order to complete the January-March plan. Just think, only two hours! How was it possible not to find this time during the quarter? It is quite evident that the enterprises, which have been mentioned, and many others were able to fulfill the plan. If this did not happen, it is only because some directors are still not working concretely and are controlling production poorly -- and the party committees are not checking on their work sufficiently.

Or let us take the labor productivity plans. A total of 130 associations and enterprises did not cope with them. Many of these collectives are in Rechitsa, Soligorsk, Borisov, and Orsha. Based on this very important indicator, industry in the city of Lida has been lagging behind for a long time.

We have already repeatedly talked about enterprises which are lagging behind. Why do we again have to talk about this. One must admit that some party committees and leaders of ministries and departments are still not taking the trouble to seriously investigate the reasons why individual enterprises are not fulfilling the plan -- even those whose lagging behind has a chronic nature.

On the other hand, flaws are also evident here in the organization of socialist competition. The problem, you see, is not only in the adoption of obligations and the determination of the winners but also in organizing the dissemination of the first-rate workers experiences, the ascertaining of the reasons for the failure of this or that collective, and the finding of ways to overcome them. The CPSU Central Committee decree on the Minsk party obkom directly orients us on this.

It often happens that the greatest activity is displayed only during the stages of adopting obligations and summing up results. The organizational work and the material and ideological support of the competition are insufficient. At times, obligations are adopted without the necessary economic basis and are sometimes deliberately understated. Naturally, they are easily over-fulfilled in these cases. An appearance of well-being is thereby created.

Thus, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry pledged to produce three million rubles of items above the plan during 1982. In actuality, it has produced 3.6 million rubles above the plan during the first quarter. At the same time, the production quotas for fiber board, plywood, lumber from its own raw materials, parquet flooring, and combined products for items intended for cultural, everyday and household uses were not fulfilled. The majority of the ministry's

enterprises remained debtors according to their contract obligations. I ask the minister, Comrade A. Ya. Kiykov, how long have you had such a practice?

The direction of competition is a continuous process which includes a serious substantiation of obligations, the mobilization of people to carry them out, an effective economical analysis, and the same effective adoption of measures to correct conditions in those sectors where the threat of falling behind is detected -- that is, the threat and not the falling behind itself. It is necessary to learn how to work without laggards.

The main thing in socialist competition should be the aiming at an ever more complete use of the intensive factors in the growth of production. They are well known. They are, first of all, the speed-up of scientific and technical progress, the rapid incorporation of scientific and technical achievements into production, the use of new and more modern technology, modernization and the replacement of obsolete equipment, and the improvement of the management mechanism.

Of course, these are questions of a -- so to speak -- strategic nature and it is impossible to judge their solution based on the results of one quarter. It is necessary to be concerned with them continuously, literally daily. There is no point in having the periods for designing and assimilating machinery stretch out at times for years and having new models become obsolete even before the beginning of their serial production. Many of the projects of scientific research institutes and design bureaus generally do not get a start in life. How should one assess the fact that ten ministries and departments did not fulfill during the first quarter the plan for such an important indicator as the incorporation of new equipment? For the republic as a whole, only 91 percent of the planned measures, including 64 percent of those planned by the Ministry of the Forestry Industry and 80 percent of those planned by the Ministry of Procurement, were realized. You would in no way call this a concern for the intensification of production.

The rationalizer and inventor movement is not being fully used to raise the technical level of production. For example, almost 23,000 rationalizer proposals, or 14.8 percent of those adopted for incorporation, were not implemented in the republic last year. Half of the suggestions were not used in the Minskiy Refrigerator Plant, and two-thirds of the suggestions were not used in the Mogilevskiy Motor Vehicle Plant. Essentially, work to involve the workers in technical creativity is not being performed on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in a number of Belorussian Cooperative Union and Belorussian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources enterprises. On the average, each rationalizer suggestion provides an economic effect of 1,100 rubles for the republic. It is not difficult to calculate how much the national economy is losing because of the careless attitude toward this work.

It is necessary to remember that an increase in labor productivity will not be assured without an acceleration in scientific and technical progress. Owing to this factor, we are still receiving only a 67 percent increase in the volume of industrial production as opposed to the 75 percent provided for by the socialist obligations and the 83 percent of our Lithuanian neighbors.

Why is this happening? Evidently, because there are still quite a few directors who are trying to rely in the struggle for increasing production not on technical progress but on increasing the number of workers. Thus, the number exceeds the planned one in many of the republic's enterprises, and on the whole for the cities of Lida and Soligorsk. In a number of cases, the plans themselves have been compiled freely, without considering the condition of labor resources whose growth is declining. Out of every ten new workers who will enter the labor market during the current five-year plan, eight will replace those who are retiring. The number of work openings in industry continues to grow.

Where will the manpower come from?

First, it is necessary to sharply increase the rates of mechanizing manual labor. In industry, almost 32 percent of the workers are now engaged in it; in construction -- one-half; and in agriculture -- even more.

Second, it is necessary to insure a decrease in the losses of work time which are still significant and which are even growing here and there. It appears that some party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and management personnel have not taken the necessary steps to carry out the well known decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU entitled "On Further Strengthening Work Discipline and Decreasing the Turnover of Personnel in the National Economy".

If one talks about personnel turnover, it is being decreased. True, this process could take place more rapidly. Based on estimated data, the cost of personnel turnover last year in industry alone was equal to the absence from work of about 15,000 people over the course of the year. This is a lot. It is necessary to engage more actively in the appointing of people in production.

The new forms for the brigade organization and stimulation of work, which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave a high rating to in his speech during the 17th Trade Union Congress, have been called upon to play a large role in improving the use of labor resources and in raising labor productivity. We are performing work in this direction. However, they are approaching it formally here and there and are not supporting the creation of brigades with a corresponding restructuring in the organization of production. Annual and quarterly quotas are not being passed to many of them. Last year, only 52 percent of the brigades, operating in industry, worked in accordance with a common job authorization.

It is necessary to ensure everywhere the conditions necessary for a shift to the brigade forms of work organization and payment. It is also necessary to see to it that there is a party group or party organizer in each brigade. Party committees must study the progress in incorporating the new work organization forms and see to it that they indeed assure an increase in production effectiveness and contribute to the work and moral training of the workers, especially the young ones.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in Tashkent: "The policy, which was proclaimed by the party for intensifying production, requires that all economic reserves be involved in the turnover and that all the capabilities, which we already have, be dealt with in a businesslike manner."

In our republic, production assets are more than 51 billion rubles. These are enormous riches. How are they being used? We have experience on which it is possible and necessary to rely. Thus, petroleum products worth dozens of millions of rubles were additionally delivered to the national economy in the Mozyrskiy Oil Refinery owing to the intensification of production last year. The work of this collective received a high rating in the greetings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently approved the experience of the "Azot" Association collective in the effective use of production capacities. The return on investments is constantly increasing in the Grodnenskoye Spinning and the Pinskoye Spinning and Knitted Fabric Associations, the Mogilevskiy "Strommashina" Plant, and in many other enterprises.

At the same time, all the capacities in the republic are still not being opened up within the norm. Operating equipment, machines and mechanisms are not being kept running at full capacity. Based on Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration information, 56 (almost 36 percent) of the 157 installations, which have been rebuilt or reconstructed during the past six years, have not reached their designed indicators although the prescribed periods have already expired. The level of using capacities is low, in particular in the Borisovskiy Plastic Products Plant, the Brestskiy "Tekstil'mash" Plant and in the "Bobruyskshina" Association.

More than 18 percent of the mechanized production lines and 26 percent of the automated lines are being used at less than three-quarters of their design productivity. Every sixth line is operating only during one shift.

The insuring of a timely and complete mastery of capacities and a maximum return on capital investments and of each ruble spent on resources is an important task. We must work more topically on its solution.

This also pertains to an equal degree to questions concerning the rational and economic use of material resources. The progressive collectives of Minsk, Vitebsk, Gomel', Novopolotsk, and our other cities have accumulated a great deal of useful experience in saving raw material and material.

However, material expenditures per ruble of commodity production are practically not declining in industry in general. The imperfections in the technical and economic norms and standards are having a negative effect here. For example, the goals for saving metal were so low in the Brestskiy Gas Appliance Plant, the "Mozyr'ptitsemash" Plant and several other enterprises that they were able to exceed them by almost double without any special efforts.

Many collectives are performing purposeful work to increase the quality of the goods being produced. The proportion of products in the highest quality category has reached 22.8 percent of the overall volume of production, and 44 percent in the volume of production subject to certification, with a requirement for the year of 46 percent.

The growth in this production is taking place slowly in a number of branches. Thus, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry plans on raising the proportion of items with the Seal of Quality by only 4.3 points during the five-year plan, bringing it to 20.5 percent; the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry -- by even less, by only 3.8 points; and the Ministry of Local Industry -- by only 2.4 points. Incidentally, these indicators are significantly higher in the corresponding Lithuanian Ministries. In the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, items in the highest quality category reached 22.7 percent last year. Why do Comrades L. N. Nagibovich, V. L. Bil'dyukevich and L. V. Rusakov not learn from their neighbors?

It is necessary to look closely at the quality control systems. We have quite a few of them. However, they are ineffective in many collectives. This especially pertains to the Minskiy Machine-Tool-Building Association, the Grodnenskiy Cardan Shaft Plant, the Baranovichskiy Automatic Line Plant, and others where the output of goods in the highest quality category decreased during the first quarter of this year.

This causes one to prick up his ears. Is there not a weakening of attention and the depreciation of exactingness on the part of party committees here?

There are other deficiencies also in the work of industry. It is necessary to work more energetically and more concretely to eliminate them. We are talking about insuring a 5.3 percent growth in production volume and a 3.6 percent growth in labor productivity during the time remaining until the end of the year. Under these conditions, we will arrive at the level which has been provided for by the obligations. This task is a real one and completely feasible. The March results, when the rates -- necessary for us -- were even somewhat exceeded, testify to this.

Now, let us talk about matters in construction. The first quarter plan for commissioning fixed capital was overfulfilled. All the construction ministries and departments managed their assigned tasks. A number of new capacities were put into operation. An overall housing area, which was seven percent more than the corresponding period of last year, was handed over.

Moreover, almost half of the projects will be commissioned during the fourth quarter this year, just as before. Both the builders and the customers must not forget this. It is necessary to build up the construction rates so as to insure the timely commissioning of projects intended for production, social and cultural uses.

As before many of the shortcomings in construction are connected with the dissipation of capital investments. Thus, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Trade, which had not earmarked one million rubles to complete the construction of an ice cream factory in Minsk, included five newly begun projects in the plan. The Minskiy gorispolkom, which had not provided capital investments for 13 carry-over projects, began the erection of another 31 projects with an overall estimated cost of 44 million rubles. A similar approach to the use of capital investments is being maintained in the fuel, food industry and procurement ministries and in the

Gomel'skiy and Mogilevskiy oblispolkoms. This is the result of shortcomings both in the planning and in the control of construction.

Transportation is still causing us a lot of trouble. The railroad workers did not cope with the first quarter plan for freight turnover. This indicator was lower even compared to last year. The timely transportation of very important national economic goods was not assured. The commitments for delivering mineral fertilizers to the village for the spring sowing were not carried out.

The question here is not only one of a shortage of rolling stock. The main thing is its ineffective use. The turnover of freight cars slowed down, their empty runs and idle time at stations increased, and the movement speed and average weight of a train decreased.

I think that Comrade A. G. Andreyev, the head of the Belorussian Railroad Administration, should explain today why matters are becoming worse in the sector entrusted to him and report on what is being specifically undertaken to eliminate the irregularities in the movement of freight.

The republic's truck drivers also did not cope with the first quarter plan. During this period, they did not provide for the transportation of 2.5 million tons of freight. On the average, 37 percent of the trucks daily do not go on a trip. Empty runs are about 40 percent. We hope that Minister A. Ye. Andreyev and the directors and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the motor transport industry will correct the situation.

Comrades! It is now an important and exceptionally critical time for the village workers. The spring sowing is in full swing. The indoor period for maintaining cattle is ending.

The state of affairs in animal husbandry was thoroughly discussed during the Fifth Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. During the preparations for it and the implementation of the decisions which had been adopted, the activity of party, Soviet and agricultural organs in using existing reserves to increase the production and purchases of milk and meat and in improving the cattlemen's socialist obligations to achieve high indicators was intensified. As a result of this and also thanks to the help provided by the state, many difficulties in the wintering of the cattle were overcome.

During the period January-March, the production of milk in the public sector increased by 32,000 tons or by five percent in comparison with the same period of last year; and the average yield of milk from a cow -- by 15 kilograms. More cattle and fowl by 1,300 tons (0.5 percent) were sold. The average daily gain in weight of the cattle increased by 27 grams and reached 492 grams; for pigs, it was 11 and 339 grams, respectively. The weight standards of the sold animals grew somewhat. At the present time, all oblasts, except Minskaya, are giving more milk per cow than last year. The volume of its purchases increased by 49,000 tons or 9 percent during the first quarter; and the purchases of eggs -- by 12 million eggs or 3 percent. For the level of the corresponding period of last year, state purchases of livestock and fowl reached 99 percent.

In April, the livestock shipment schedules for the meat combines are being fulfilled. However, Minskaya Oblast was in debt even here. During the 15 days of the current month, it failed to deliver 334 tons of livestock and fowl.

Although for the republic as a whole several indicators -- which describe the development of animal husbandry -- improved, they were insufficient, however, to fulfill the commitments. The main thing is to increase the milk yield from each cow and the gain in weight of the animals during their raising and fattening and to improve the branches' ratio of commodity output to total output. Many farms are seriously lagging behind according to these positions.

The necessary conclusions have still not been drawn from the decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. I would like to cite certain information concerning the state of affairs in animal husbandry in those oblasts whose leaders were rebuked during the fifth Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Let us turn to the figures. With an almost identical supply of fodder, the production of milk in Gomel'skaya Oblast during the January-March period reached 109 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year; and in Vitebskaya -- 99.8 percent. The milk yield from a cow was 110 and 100 percent, respectively. The average daily gain in weight of the cattle during fattening was 105 and 94 percent; of pigs -- 114 and 98 percent; the production of eggs -- 101 and 99 percent. Here is how the data on the sale of animal husbandry products looks. Purchases of cattle and fowl were 108 percent of the level of the first quarter of last year in Gomel'skaya Oblast and 109 percent in Vitebskaya; of milk -- 116 and 102 percent; of eggs -- 106 and 98 percent. The weight of a single head of sold cattle was 336 kilograms in the first one of them and 319 kilograms in the second; of pigs -- 102 and 95 kilograms, respectively.

Consequently, the trouble is not only in the feed but also in the quality of the work. If it were higher, the results would be better both in Vitebskaya and in Gomel'skaya Oblasts.

You will recall that many rayons were subjected to criticism during the plenum. But again the attitude toward the criticism was varied. The leaders of the Braginskiy Rayon (Comrade T. I. Glushakov is the secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party raykom and Comrade L. M. Kryuchkov is the chairman of the rayispokkom), the Orshanskiy Rayon (Comrades V. I. Kagalenok and S. A. Bashkevich), the Dubrovenskiy Rayon (Comrades P. N. Plaksitskiy and A. G. Statsenko), and the Krichevskiy Rayon (Comrades P. G. Chikanov and Z. I. Polkina) reacted well to it. Here, not only has the lagging behind in the production of milk and in the productivity of the cows been eliminated but also an increase to the level of the first quarter of last year has been assured. At the same time, improvements have not taken place on the farms of the Braslavskiy Rayon (Comrade B. S. Lysyy is the secretary of the party raykom and Comrade V. V. Khodolev is the chairman of the rayispolkom), the Lepel'skiy Rayon (Comrades M. V. Petrochenko and V. F. Lyakhovich), and the Kostyukovichskiy Rayon (Comrades P. P. Mikhunov and A. S. Semkin).

Shortcomings in the development of animal husbandry are being eliminated slowly in the Verkhnedvinskiy, Kamenetskiy, Volozhinskiy, Krupskiy, Soligorskiy, Uzdenskiy, Klimovichskiy, Mstislavskiy, Slavgorodskiy, Chauskiy, and Shklovskiy Rayons. Their leaders are poorly organizing the work of carrying out the instructions of the Fifth Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The state of affairs in Slutskiy Rayon worries us. Here, natural conditions and the material and technical base of agricultural production, including that of animal husbandry, permits the existence of high results. More fodder was prepared for the present wintering than for the last one, and its quality was better. Nevertheless, the milk yield from a cow declined by 10 kilograms, and the average daily gain in weight of the pigs during the fattening decreased by almost five percent and that of the cattle -- by three percent. The swine population decreased by 11 percent. The output of young animals per one hundred females declined. The loss of animals grew. Purchases of cattle and fowl reached only 66 percent of the level of the first quarter of last year. Yes, it could have been otherwise if the wintering of the cattle on a number of farms had not been essentially neglected and if the fodder had not been expended without any control and without the necessary efficiency. The competition between the cattlemen was poorly organized, and the influence of moral and material stimuli was weakened. Several party organizations worked unsatisfactorily with the people. The responsibility of the directors and specialists for the work entrusted to them was belittled.

It is necessary to ask Comrade A. P. Martysyuk, the secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party gorkom: Why did this happen?

During the plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, attention was paid to questions concerning the reproduction of the herd and the growth of the female livestock. With some increase in the number of cattle, the cow population decreased by 1,900 head during the period January-March on the farms of Vitebskaya Oblast, by 1,500 head in Minskaya Oblast, and by 1,000 head in Mogilevskaya Oblast. The swine population also decreased in Vitebskaya and Minskaya Oblasts. The unjustifiably eliminated pig farms are being restored slowly. Evidently, some of our personnel think that the fewer cattle there are, the fewer are the concerns and the easier it is to work.

What is expected, comrades? We are requiring industrial enterprises to provide themselves with animal husbandry departments. This is correct. However, how should one assess the position of the leaders of those kolkhozes and sovkhoses who do not keep pigs even for their intra-farm needs although they have the land? There cannot be two opinions here. Every farm must have a pig-breeding farm.

A few words about horse-breeding. Mechanization is mechanization, but draught animals will always be necessary to perform many subsidiary operations in servicing animal husbandry farms and the private plots of the kolkhoz workers and the workers on sovkhoses. On the kolkhozes "New Life" in Minskiy Rayon and "40 Years of October" in Stolinskiy Rayon and on many other normally large farms, each horse works up to 300 days a year. The "Work" Kolkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon, which has available a large energy supply, uses horses to work lightly contoured fields, and to harvest herbs and natural hay and in other types of work where it is unprofitable to use modern equipment.

However, the decree of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures To Develop Horse-Breeding", which was adopted last year, is being fulfilled on the whole poorly. In comparison with last year, the horse population has decreased by 1,500 and has reached 207,000 or 30,000 less than that provided for by the mentioned document. It is impossible to underrate this question. It is necessary to improve control over the carrying out of the decree.

The wintering of the cattle is ending. As has been mentioned, the first quarter did not bring the desired results in animal husbandry.

Our duty is to move during the current quarter to the planned rates in the production and purchasing of items. It is very important to shift the animals to pasture maintenance in an organized manner and in accordance with the livestock veterinary requirements. It is necessary to do everything necessary so that this period will indeed become a period of a great deal of cheap milk and meat and the decisive period in the carrying out of socialist obligations.

It should be already clear today what needs to be done to raise the productivity of the fields and pastures. It is necessary to firm up the diagrams of the green conveyor and to be concerned about improving the structure of the fodder crops. In this connection, it is necessary to use the recommendations and advice of our scientists which were stated in the article "The Fodder Field: Yield and Return" which was published on 17 April of this year in SEL'SKAYA GAZETA. Incidentally, material entitled "Complete the Wintering of the Cattle in an Organized Way" was published in that same edition of the newspaper. It is necessary to arm oneself with this also.

As before, work with animal husbandry personnel and a concern for improving their working and living conditions must be at the center of attention of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his greetings to the participants in the meeting of the Omskaya Oblast rural secondary school graduates: "Modern animal husbandry needs people who have perfectly mastered the equipment and who are skilfully employing everything that is new and progressive". It is necessary that more youth go to work on farms. For this purpose, it is necessary to strengthen the bonds of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the schools. Directors and specialists and the secretaries of the party organizations on the farms must meet with the graduates and discuss Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's appeal to the Omskiye school children with them. The party raykoms and Komsomol raykoms are required to head all this work.

As is known, the republic's farmers have adopted obligations to obtain 26-27 quintals of grain, 175-185 quintals of potatoes, 265-270 quintals of sugar beets, 5.3 quintals of flax fiber, and 160-170 quintals of vegetables from each hectare of sown area during the current year.

Quite a bit already has been done to reach the planned frontiers. On the whole, the spring sowing began in an organized manner. More organic fertilizer was laid in than last year. The quality of the seeds is better. The amount of equipment increased, and it has been repaired in a timely fashion. All this is

permitting the sowing of spring grain crops, sugar beets and flax to be done in five-six work days and the planting of potatoes -- in nine-ten. In other words, the entire complex of the sowing operations can and should be performed in the optimum time.

Our press has written about everything which concerns the peculiarities of this year's spring sowing. I have in mind a number of editorial articles and articles by our scientists and farm directors and specialists.

What else would we like to talk about during the meeting of the aktiv?

The field work in many rayons and on the farms in Brestskaya, Grodnenskaya, and Gomel'skaya Oblasts has begun and is being conducted well. The farmers of Stolinskiy Rayon, the initiators of the competition to perform field work in an organized and qualitative way, were the first in the republic to complete the sowing of early spring crops. The corn-growers of Luninetskiy, Brestskiy and Ivanovskiy Rayons reported that they had fulfilled the sowing plan right after them. The farmers of Zhabinkovskiy, Ivatsevichskiy, Kobrinskiy, Maloritskiy, Pruzhanskiy, Berezovskiy, Drogichinskiy, Pinskiy, Mozyrskiy, Narovlyanskiy, Petrikovskiy, Svetlogorskiy, Khoynikskiy, Volkovysskiy, Berestovitskiy, Grodnenskiy, Zel'venskiy, Mostovskiy, Svislochskiy, and Shchuchinskiy Rayons are completing it in the best time. The sowing work is taking place at a good tempo in Starodorozhskiy, Lyubanskiy, Bykhovskiy, Gluskiy, Dokshitskiy, Chashnikskiy, and several other rayons.

On the whole, based on 19 April conditions the spring grain crops have been sown on 716,000 hectares or 41.9 percent of the plan. The work of sowing flax, sugar beets and vegetables and planting potatoes has been expanded.

Our people are working well, they are working with the understanding that a spring day will feed the year. The directors and specialists of the majority of the farms are spending the major part of their work time in the field near the units -- there where the foundations for the harvest are being laid. During this extremely critical period, many party, soviet and agricultural organs have reorganized their work routine. Their workers can be found on the farms and in the fields early in the morning and late in the evening. They are helping to effectively solve on the spot questions which arise.

There are quite a few examples of accurate and coordinated work by the mechanized detachments and links, by the directors and specialists of the farms, and by all the participants in the hard sowing work. The newspapers, television and radio report on them daily.

However, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee has available information which testifies to shortcomings and completely unjustified delays in the spring sowing. The directors and specialists of some kolkhozes and sovkhozes and, yes, of a number of rayons have spent a lot of time on moving to and fro. Here, they began field work late and are performing it at a slow rate. The optimum periods for sowing spring cereal and leguminous plants are coming to an end for the southwestern zones of the republic and also for a number of rayons in

Minskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts. According to Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture data, no cases of spring sowing in super-fast times have been registered but there are many cases of it being late. Even now, sowing units have not been brought to the field on 200 farms. On the whole, the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are lagging behind last year's sowing by 240,000 hectares or approximately by three days.

In a number of places, work in the field begins late and ends early. Such progressive work organization methods as the Ipatovskiy and the Shaturskiy have not been introduced. In a large group of farms, the machine operators are still working in one shift without days off, and this is having a negative effect both on labor productivity and on the quality of the work.

Cases of the movement of unprepared and poorly repaired equipment to the field are common. Here and there, the technical servicing of the machines and mechanisms and the delivery of fuel and lubricants have been organized unsatisfactorily. In this regard, we must submit a serious claim against you, Comrade B. N. Pozharskiy. The organizations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must work more accurately and effectively on the sowing. The technologies for cultivating agricultural crops are not being strictly observed everywhere; in particular, the checking on the quality of the soil preparation, fertilizer application, and seed covering is being done poorly.

Losses during sowing are not as noticeable as, let us say, during the harvesting. However, they are large enough. It has been calculated by specialists that each day of delay in sowing as opposed to the optimum periods leads to a shortage of no less than one quintal of grain per hectare. In order to avoid this, a differentiated and agriculturally effective approach to the determination of the optimum sowing period for each farm, for each field and for each crop and the strict observance of it are required. It is now very important to condense the period of field work as much as possible. All machines must be used in the line-group production method during the complete daylight hours, and other types of work -- let us say the preparation of the soil--can and must be done during the nighttime. Our progressive farms are doing this.

The winter fields also require attention today. Their share in the production of grain is significant. An investigation has shown that the winter fields are now in poor condition. According to data from the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration, the loss of those, which are being cultivated for grain, has reached two percent of the sown area. This is considerably less than the average multiyear data.

On 19 April, the winter crops had provided fodder on 1.3 million hectares, i.e., on 93 percent of the area. In the next few days, it is necessary to complete their care and, where necessary, to re-sow them with spring grain.

I would like to remind you of the pressing need to see to it that the harvested area corresponds to the sown area on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in each rayon and oblast.

The best time for the planting of potatoes has arrived in the republic's southern rayons. Special attention must be paid to the preparation of the sowing material, the good preparation of the soil with fertilizer, observance of the required density of the plantings and then to the effective protection of the crops from bugs, sicknesses and weeds. In this work, one must be guided by the recommendations of the potato growing scientists which were published in SEL'SKAYA GAZETA on 18 April of this year.

The restoration of the former glory of the Belorussian flax growers is a question of honor for us. Comrades, let us do everything so that this year will become the turning point in this respect. It is necessary to eliminate the multiyear lagging behind in the production of flax items and to carry out the plans for their sale to the state.

The sowing of corn is being expanded in the republic. This is correct. However, the increase in its area is still not always being accompanied by a growth in its harvest. It is important everywhere to give this crop a full dose of organic and mineral fertilizer and to incorporate lofty agricultural techniques and industrial technology for raising it in order not only to grow a good body but also to obtain full-value ears.

Along with the performance of the sowing, it is now necessary to take care of the crops and to actively prepare for the laying in of the fodder and the gathering of the harvest. It is necessary to pay special attention to the timely and qualitative repair of the harvesting equipment and to the construction of storehouses and fodder-yards.

The success of the task everywhere and always is being decided by people, by their mobilizing to carry out the tasks facing them and to overcome the difficulties which arise. In order to perform organizational and mass political work during the sowing period, party and party-Komsomol groups have been created on many farms in Stolinskiy, Ivatsevichskiy, Grodnenskiy, Berestovitskiy, Kopyl'skiy, Starodorozhskiy, and other rayons and the work position of each agitator and political information specialist has been determined. Using oral and visual agitation systems, the rural workers are being informed daily about the progress of the competition in sowing, about its progressive personnel, and about their experiences.

Such forms for morally stimulating the participants in the field work as the raising of flags in honor of the competition winners, the publishing of "operational news letters" and "express news letters", the handing over of temporary pennants, etc. are being widely practiced in the republic. All this is having a good effect.

It is very important that party organizations and the agitation and propaganda aktiv be able to single out, evaluate at his true worth and support with a kind word each worker who displays conscientiousness in work and whose spirit aches for the task.

The requirement to improve the organization and raise the effectiveness of socialist competition in agriculture, which was expressed in the CPSU Central Committee decree on rating the Minskiy party obkom, pertains completely to the entire republic party organization. It must be wholly subordinated to increasing our contribution to the solution of the food problem, to building up the production of plant and animal husbandry products, increasing their quality, and using land, equipment and fertilizer more effectively. We are also talking about intensifying the struggle to lower product costs and to increase the profitability of all branches in agricultural production. Far from everything is being done in this regard. We have many farms which are unprofitable and which have a large debt to the state.

Some kolkhoz and sovkhoz directors and specialists are at odds with cost accounting, they engage little in economic analysis, and they concern themselves poorly with lowering the cost of products. Beef, grain and potatoes were unprofitable on a number of farms last year.

At the same time, the experience of very many kolkhozes and sovkhozes confirms that a high profitability in production is assured with skillful management. I will cite the kolkhozes imeni Lomonosov in Lyakhovichskiy Rayon, "Victory" in Baranovichskiy Rayon, imeni Tel'manin Lepel'skiy Rayon, "Progress" in Grodnenskiy Rayon, "New Life" in Nesvizhskiy Rayon, "Barats'ba" in Pukhovichskiy Rayon, "The 17th Party Congress" in Goretskiy Rayon, and "Lenin's Road" in Kruglyanskiy as examples. Last year, their profitability reached 47-62 percent.

Based on a thorough analysis of the state of affairs on each farm, it is necessary to have an accurate program of measures to strengthen the economy of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially those which are economically weak. Personnel must not be taught to achieve production growth at any cost, as it often happens. High final results must be assured by decreasing labor and material expenditures.

Now about trade and personnel services. For the first time in recent years, we are encountering a case of non-fulfillment of the republic retail trade plan. The ministry of trade underfulfilled the quarterly plan by 2.4 million rubles, and the Belorussian Cooperative Union -- by 15.5 million rubles.

What was the reason? The directors of the Ministry of Trade and the Belorussian Cooperative Union are inclined to explain everything by the market situation changes in buyer demand for several items. There is some portion of truth here. However, it is all a question of the fact that individual trade leaders did not display the necessary energy and enterprise in the struggle to carry out the plan and obligations.

True, although late, something has already been done to eliminate the deficiencies which have been tolerated. The commodity turnover plan was overfulfilled in March. To fulfill the quarterly quota, the Ministry of Trade lacked monetary earnings which its trade network could have provided in less than two hours of work and the Belorussian Cooperative Union-- one-and-a-half days of earnings.

Comrades N. A. Makayed and K. Z. Terekh should draw serious conclusions from this and provide for a normal work rhythm in the republic trade organizations and enterprises.

This requirement fully pertains to the Ministries of Consumer Services and Housing and Municipal Services who fulfilled the January-March plan for carrying out personal services by 99.4 and 90.6 percent, respectively. What is the matter here? Have the demands of the population for services really declined? On the contrary, they are continually growing but they are not being fully satisfied. Unfortunately, the number of complaints about the work of personal services enterprises is still great. This situation requires the ministers, Comrades A. L. Grib and A. I. Bezlyudov, to work more energetically and to concern themselves more topically with the problems which arise. It is necessary to provide for the fulfillment of the plans and to raise the standards of providing services to the population. We expect from them more decisive measures against the different types of violations and abuses whose number is significant. I recall that the mentioned ministries have already undergone criticism because of this.

And so, comrades, little has been done and is being done in industry, agriculture and other branches of the republic's economy. All of our capabilities and reserves are far from being fully used. There are still many shortfalls. In order to move to the frontiers which have been planned by us, more persistent and purposeful work is required in all sectors, in each and every one.

The sections and secretaries of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the leadership of the republic's Council of Ministers must keep a strict watch over how the plans and socialist obligations are being performed by each ministry and department.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his discussions with the leaders of the Uzbek SSR, it is necessary to raise the responsibility of oblast and rayon party committees for the carrying out of party policy in local areas. It is also necessary to enlarge their role as organs of political leadership and to provide for their more effective influence on all aspects of production and public life.

However, some party committees lack accuracy and effectiveness in their work and the ability to concentrate on the most important questions in improving production efficiency and indoctrinating people. The paper style of leadership, which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has criticized, also makes itself felt. For example, the leadership of the Slavgorodskiy party raykom, (its first secretary is Comrade F. F. Lisovich) is enamored of paper-generation and the conducting of every possible meeting and session. The visits of the raykom workers to the local areas have a momentary nature and do not have any noticeable effect on improving the activity of the primary party organizations. The Belorussian Communist Party Raykom Bureau examines many questions and adopts a large number of decrees, but the organization of and the checking on their execution are organized poorly. For example, the party organization of the "40 Years of October" Kolkhoz has been criticized dozens of times from the rayon rostrum during the last two years and its work has been examined twice in the party raykom. And the result? The economic indicators of the farm have declined during this.

Serious deficiencies in working with personnel are being tolerated in the rayon. During the last five years, 15 of the 17 farm directors have been replaced, every second one was dismissed as not having provided for the work sector or because he compromised himself. There is a great deal of formalism in the organization of socialist competition. Some brigade, farm and team collectives do not even know their obligations for this year.

Unfortunately, such shortcomings are not characteristic of the Slavgorodskiy party raykom alone.

The further improvement of the primary party organization's militancy and the communists' vanguard role remains our most important task. Every party member must work well himself and exert by his example a positive effect on those around him. Primary party organizations are obliged to exercise more fully their right to check, investigate more strictly the non-performance of plans and socialist obligations, and struggle more actively against displays of disorganization, mismanagement and lack of discipline. Together with the trade union and Komsomol organizations they must engage more concretely in socialist obligations, seeing to it that it is a school for the worker's political, work and moral indoctrination.

To bring the requirements of the party's economic policy to each working individual, to make them close and understandable to him, and to convincingly show that it is this policy which answers his vital interests and that, therefore, the duty of each one is to contribute to its complete success by his initiative and creative searching -- this is the task which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has assigned.

Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all our personnel must be guided by this directive in their daily work.

The CPSU Central Committee decree on the Minskiy party obkom arms us with a clear action program for further developing and improving the effectiveness of socialist competition. This document of general party significance has been discussed at a plenum of the Minskiy Belorussian Communist Party obkom. It is necessary that all party committees and organizations in the republic define concrete measures to carry out its requirements.

Now, it is very important to see to it that the initiative of the country's and the republic's progressive enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of the expanded competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner and to successfully carry out the plans and socialist obligations for this year and for the five-year plan as a whole finds support among all the workers in the cities and villages and that each worker perform his patriotic and international duty in an exemplary way.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, internationalism under the conditions of our multinational country is first of all the honest, conscientious and efficient work of all peoples for the common good. It is the ability to place common state interests above departmental and local ones and to insure the accurate work of the country's single national economic complex. It is the

timely carrying out of all inter-republic deliveries, the maximum use of their resources and their active participation in the solving of those problems on which the development of the economy and the prosperity of all the people depends.

The communists and all the republic's workers have greeted with satisfaction the CPSU Central Committee decree on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the propositions and conclusions stated in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches during the trade union congress and in Tashkent, and they are studying them with interest. The party committees and organizations and the mass propaganda and information organs have been called upon to reveal the great vital force of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the historic advantages and achievements of socialism, and the outstanding role of our party and the working class in the international rallying of all the country's nations and nationalities in a more active, easily understood and convincing manner using the examples in which our reality is rich.

Elections to the local soviets of peoples deputies and of the people's judges and assessors will soon take place. This is an extremely important and critical political campaign. Everywhere it is necessary to organize the reports of the soviets and their deputies to the people and to analyze how the instructions of the voters are being carried out. The pre-election campaign must contribute to improving the work style of the local soviet organs and to raising their responsibility for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the social and economic development of oblasts, cities, rayons, and production collectives; improving the effectiveness of the economy; satisfying the material and cultural wants of the Soviet people more fully; and improving their living and working conditions.

Comrades! The successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations will be our most fitting gift to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The very first duty of each communist and of all the republic's workers is to do everything possible for this.

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BELORUSSIAN DECREE ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION ISSUED

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[Article, under rubric "Decree of the Meeting of the Activists of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Dated 20 April 1982": "The Rate of Fulfillment of the Socialist Pledges of the Workers of Belorussia for 1982 and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations That Evolve from the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee Concerning the Work of the Party's Minskaya Oblast Committee With Regard to the Development of Socialist Competition"]

[Text] After listening to and discussing the report by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the KPB [Communist Party of Belorussia], Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, the meeting of the activists of the Communist Party of Belorussia notes with a sense of satisfaction that the instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the work of the party's Minskaya Oblast Committee with regard to the development of socialist competition, which are the logical continuation of the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress and the creative embodiment of Leninist principles of socialist competition, have been accepted in our republic as a combat program of actions for the party, soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol agencies in achieving the further increase in the production and social participation of the workers in the struggle to carry out the party's policy.

The republic's workers, kolkhoz members, and intellectuals, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, unanimously approve and completely support the unceasing creative activity of the party's Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally in implementing the socioeconomic and foreign-policy program developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

In implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Party, the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the workers of Belorussia, under the leadership of the party organizations, broadly extended the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1982 and for the five-year plan as a whole, and for the meritorious meeting of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The workers in industry fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan for the first quarter of the current year for sales, for output, for increase in labor productivity, and

the production of articles with the highest category of quality. Output valued at 121 million rubles was produced in excess of plan, including 38.6 million for consumer goods. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes, during January through March there was an increase in the production of milk, meat, and eggs, and a rise in the average daily weight increases in animals and the milk yield per cow. Most of the farms were well prepared and are carrying out the spring sowing in an organized manner. The construction organizations coped with the fulfillment of their quarterly assignment.

At the same time, critically evaluating the results of the work during the first quarter of the current year in the light of the requirements and principles set forth in the statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and in Tashkent, the meeting of the activists of the Communist Party of Belorussia feels that the party, soviet, and economic agencies, and the trade-union committees failed to assure the use of the available reserves and opportunities or the force of the socialist competition for the fulfillment, by every branch and by every labor collective, of the plans and pledges for all the quantitative and qualitative indicators. In industry every eleventh enterprise failed to cope with the quarterly assignment for volume of output and every tenth one failed to cope with the assignment for increase in labor productivity. Many associations and enterprises failed to guarantee the fulfillment of the contractual obligations for shipments of output, and have been making insufficient use of the intensive factors for the growth of production. Individual enterprises are failing to observe the normative deadlines for the assimilation of newly activated capacities and are placing incomplete loads upon the equipment, machines, and machinery.

In capital construction one continues to observe instances of dissipation of means, equipment outages, losses of work time and poor quality of operations. Enterprises and organizations of trade and everyday services to the public and BSSR Minavtotrans did not fulfill their quarterly plans. The Belorussian Railroad failed to cope with the assignment for shipment of freight in the established products list. At many transportation enterprises and branches served by it, effectiveness of the use of means of transportation is low.

In agriculture, the plans for the sale of milk and meat to the state have not been fulfilled, and the productivity of animal husbandry remains low on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In a number of places, the optimal deadlines for cultivation of winter crops and for carrying out the spring sowing have been missed; the agro-technical requirements are not being observed; an incomplete load is placed upon the technology; and there are shortcomings in preparing the livestock for pasture maintenance.

In the national economy, steps are being carried out slowly to improve the economic mechanism and to make the transition to brigade forms of organizing labor and providing incentives for it.

Shortcomings in fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the current year are the consequence of the fact that the level of management of social production on the part of the ministries and departments and the economic personnel does not yet conform completely to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, or the fundamental principles

and instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with regard to questions of increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of work in all links of the national economy. The party committees and organizations do not always show to the managers of associations, enterprises, and organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes the proper demandingness for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges, the observance of state and planning discipline; take an indulgent attitude toward instances of lack of organizational spirit, of poor business practices, and lack of discipline; and reconcile themselves to the fact that some of the Communists fail to show any participation in the labor and social life of the collectives.

Socialist competition is poorly aimed at the resolution of the cardinal problems in the development of the economy. As is noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the party's Minskaya Oblast committee, in certain labor collectives the greatly activity rate in organizing the competition manifests itself only at the stages of taking socialist pledges and summing up the results, while, during the remaining period, no proper organizing work is carried out. The efforts of the competitors are not yet, in all instances, concentrated on accelerating scientific-technical progress, introducing advanced experience and progressive technological schemes, increasing the labor productivity, achieving the complete use of production capacities, economizing with material resources, improving the quality of output and reducing its production costs.

The meeting of the activists of the Communist Party of Belorussia decrees:

1. To approve and accept for strict guidance the conclusions and principles set forth in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Work of the Party's Minskaya Oblast Committee in Developing Socialist Competition and Increasing Its Effectiveness in Carrying Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev."

2. It is necessary for the BSSR Council of Ministers, the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, the ministries and departments, the Soviets of People's Deputies, the primary party and trade-union organizations to analyze from all angles and deeply the results of the work in all branches of the national economy during the first quarter of the current year, to eliminate the shortcomings, and carry out additional steps to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the state plans and socialist pledges for 1982 by every association, enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and every collective. The sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR is to be marked by new labor achievements.

The creative initiative of the workers, kolkhoz members, and the intellectuals, and the party-organizational and ideological-educational work as a whole are to be aimed at the more effective use of the republic's created production and scientific-technical potential, and at the guaranteeing of high final results with the smallest material and labor expenditures.

3. The party committees, ministries and departments, Soviets of People's Deputies, and trade-union organizations in the republic are to concentrate the efforts of industrial workers on the acceleration of the growth rates for labor productivity, the economical expenditure of metal, raw materials, and fuel-and-energy resources,

the improvement of the quality of output, and the reduction of expenditures to produce it. Work is to be carried out persistently to introduce new technology and progressive technological schemes, and advanced experience, to raise the level of mechanization and automation of production processes, and to reduce the share of manual, relatively unskilled, and heavy physical labor.

4. The party, soviet, and agricultural agencies in the republic, on the basis of the increase in the effectiveness of vegetable and animal husbandry, are to achieve an increase in production and in the quality of all types of agricultural output, the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1982 and for the five-year plan as a whole. The sowing of all crops is to be completed within the optimal time periods and at a high agrotechnical level, and the proper cultivation of the crops, the prompt preparation for the bringing in of the harvest, and for the procurements of agricultural products and fodders are to be assured. The wintering-over of the livestock and its changeover to summer-pasture maintenance are to be organizationally completed, so that, during the second quarter, the lag that has occurred will be overcome, and the production and procurements of output from the animal farms will reach the planned indicators. Every farm is to fulfill the plans for accumulation of forage by the 1982-1983 stall period and to guarantee the complete fodder needs for socialized animal husbandry and for the livestock that are personally owned by the citizens.

5. BSSR Gosplan, BSSR Gosstrib, BSSR Gosstroy, the republic's ministries and departments, the party and soviet agencies, and the managers of enterprises and organizations are to concentrate the capital investments and material and labor resources at construction projects that are scheduled for activation in the next reporting period, for the prompt activation of all the planned projects and capacities, and must constantly reduce the volumes of uncompleted construction. The construction ministries and departments are to work persistently to improve the system of administration, and to coordinate the precise, rhythmical work in all its links. Socialist competition is to be aimed at the better use of the production assets, the material and labor resources, and the guaranteeing of the daily fulfillment by every collective of the established assignments with a high quality of operations.

6. The Administration of the Belorussian Railroad, BSSR Minavtotrans, BSSR Glavrechflot, the Soviets of the People's Deputies, the primary party organizations, and the managers of enterprises are to achieve the more effective use of transportation means; the broad application of progressive technology processes in handling freight shipments; the reduction in the periods of time required for their delivery; the elimination of inefficient shipments; and the precise interaction of all types of transportation.

7. BSSR Mintorg, Belkoopsoyuz, BSSR Minbyt, BSSR Minzhilkomkhoz, the oblast, city, and rayon executive committees, and the party and trade-union organizations of enterprises in trade and the public-services sector must take exhaustive steps to overcome the lag in the fulfillment of plans for the first quarter, and aim the socialist competition at raising the level of efficiency and the quality of the services provided to the public.

8. The party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, and the economic personnel, guided by the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, are to work persistently to

continue the work of reorganizing the economic mechanism; to introduce the brigade form of organizing labor and providing incentives for it; to prevent a formal approach to this matter; to create for the workers the favorable conditions for the development of their creative initiative and highly productive and efficient labor. It is deemed necessary that every brigade have a party, or party-Komsomol group or party organizer.

9. In conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the party's Minskaya Oblast Committee, the Bureau of the Central Committee, the oblast, city, and rayon committees of the KGB, BSSR Sovmin, Belsovprof, and the Central Committee of the LKSMB [Belorussian Komsomol] are to define and carry out steps for the further development of socialist competition and for the raising of its effectiveness in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Formalism is to be decisively eradicated from the practice of organizing the competition, the competition is to be viewed as the creative job for the workers themselves, and skillful application is to be made of the various forms of providing psychological and material incentives for the workers. There is to be an increase in the responsibility borne by the ministries and departments, and the republic's soviet and economic agencies, for the creation of conditions for the successful fulfillment by the competitors of the socialist pledges that they have taken, and for the rhythmical operation of all enterprises and organizations.

10. The party committees are to improve constantly the work style and methods, to manifest a greater amount of creativity and initiative, a more businesslike attitude and more timeliness, and are to shift the center of their organizing and mass-political activities directly into the labor collectives. There is to be intensified monitoring of the work performed by the economic personnel, an increase in the demandingness to them for the fulfillment of the planned assignments and the socialist pledges; managers are to be educated to have a personal responsibility for the job assigned to them, to take an intolerant attitude to any shortcomings, to take a self-critical approach to evaluating the results of their own labor, and to fight persistently against any manifestations of lack of organizational spirit, of poor business practices, of lack of discipline, of giving preference to local interests.

In mobilizing the masses for the resolution of the urgent tasks of economic and cultural construction, there is to be an increase in the role and responsibility of the primary party organizations. They have been called upon to guarantee the high activity rate of all the Communists in labor and in public life, to make complete use of the right to monitor the activities of the administration, to exert an active influence upon all sectors of production where the fate of the fulfillment of the state plans and pledges is being decided.

All steps are to be taken to strive to increase the educational role of the socialist competition. In oral and printed propaganda, as is indicated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the party's Minskaya Oblast Committee, provision is to be made for the broad publicity and comparability of its results, and the experience of the advanced workers and innovators in production is to be revealed in an efficient and concrete manner. All means of ideological influence are to be used in promoting the reinforcement of labor discipline, in educating in the workers a communist attitude toward labor and public property, and a state approach to the job at hand.

The meeting of the activists of the Communist Party of Belorussia assures the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and personally General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that the Communists and all the workers in the republic will consolidate even more closely their ranks around the Leninist party and will apply all their efforts, energy, experience, and knowledge to assuring the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the assignments of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, and will mark the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new labor achievements in all sectors of communist construction.

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U.S. SEEKS BINARY CHEMICAL ARMS TO CIRCUMVENT SALT LIMITS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 12 May 82 pp 1-3

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN columnist: "Beware: Binary Danger"]

[Text] In the vortex of the troubles and apprehensions created by the Anglo-Argentine conflict the world has not noticed the mechanism of American politics complete decision-making on an issue the implications of which can overshadow all the other threats posed to mankind, including such most serious ones as the threat of nuclear war.

The Senate appropriations committee has hearings on the Reagan Administration's programme of preparations for chemical warfare.

It is worth making it clear from the very beginning that the U.S. military strategists and politicians have made a stake on a new weapon of mass destruction, the binary gas--a toxic cocktail of two nerve gases which is both odourless and colourless.

The "merits" of even the neutron bomb pale beside the "advantages" of this man-killer. Binary gas does not destroy anything in its way, but it penetrates everything and kills all and sundry immediately. It has another "advantage"--its two chemicals only become nerve gas when mixed after firing. Hence, this weapon is "convenient and safe" for those who might use it.

So, Washington has found a "standby" for nuclear armaments. Why? Aren't the thirty thousand bombs, shells, missile warheads, mines and other nuclear units which the Pentagon already has and which can reduce the globe to ashes several times over sufficient?

In his speech on May 9 President Reagan assured the USSR, the Soviet people and other nations that the United States did not threaten anyone. Why then is it adopting the new weapon? Why does it plan such a sharp increase in the allocations for its manufacture--from 262 million dollars in 1982 to 810 million in 1983 to 1,400 million in 1984?

Answering this question, it is worth recalling that the Pentagon began showing interest in binary gas and started active preparatory work in this field at the same time it began looking for new nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, such as MX, Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles. Strange as this might seem, these searches were stepped up by the nearing signing of the SALT-2 Treaty which set common

ceilings to American and Soviet strategic systems. A natural question is: didn't an arms control treaty mean the "STOP" signal to the development of new types of mass destruction weapons?

What is natural to some is not necessarily natural to others, however. It was natural to the incorrigible American pursuers of military supremacy that the SALT-2 Treaty prompted them the idea of getting "absolute weapon" in its circumvention.

This is how the stake on Tomahawks and Pershing-2 missiles capable of dealing a first strike at the USSR from the territory of Western Europe came to their minds.

Meanwhile, secret active work was underway at the headquarters and laboratories of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Efforts were concentrated on the development of binary gas as a more effective means to avoid the arms control process. For the record: the U.S. military placed the first order for binary gas in 1974--the same year the first prototypes of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles were put into production. It is also appropriate to mention another date, July 1980, when Washington refused to continue negotiations about a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and demanding destruction of its stocks. It was the time it was ready to start series production of binary gas.

As the "absolute weapon" was about to be ready, there appeared the need to justify its appearance before the multitude, so to speak. This is how the unprecedentedly false and massive war of words began in connection with the alleged use by the Soviet Union and Vietnam of chemical weapons in Indochina and Afghanistan. It has already become a sinister stereotype of American policy that the Pentagon's unbridled striving to develop new, ever more deadly and destructive weapons is justified by the myth about a nonexistent threat.

The U.S. military leaders are pressing up the legislators for they badly need the requested allocations, which run into hundreds of million dollars, for the production of several million units of ammunition (the design capacity of the binary gas manufacturing plant in Pine Bluff is 70,000 units a month) and for the creation of the delivery system in order to deploy binary weapons in Italy, Britain and other West European countries as well as on American bases along the perimeter of the Middle East and Asia. Isn't it indicative in this context that at the latest session of the UN General Assembly the United States was the only one of the 157 UN member states to vote against the resolution calling upon the countries to refrain from the manufacture and deployment of binary and other types of chemical warfare?

It is legitimately emphasised in the collective statement of Soviet prominent scientists, among whom there are Nobel prize winners, that the shifting of the arms race to the domain of chemical warfare (which is done in accordance with the adopted and future decisions of the Pentagon and Congress in this field) can only exacerbate the international situation and increase the threat of war with the use of chemical weapons which is fraught with very grave consequences for the future of mankind as a whole.

WASHINGTON POST observer M. McGrory makes the following logical conclusion concerning the plans of the U.S. leadership: we have a sufficient amount of nerve gas (he means the 150,000 tons of toxic weapons already stockpiled by the USA-S.B.) to kill each woman and each kid on earth. But this is insufficient for Ronald Reagan.

The international community has the right to say "STOP!" in order to remove the threat of "noiseless" and "absolute" death.

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DIFFICULTIES IN LOCAL PARTY COMMITTEES DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by V. Karpov, first secretary of the Volgograd gorkom: "Trial by Efficiency"]

[Text] I am looking through the materials of the bureau of the gorkom and thinking about the fate of an economic executive with whom I am acquainted. The draft decision proposes "freeing Comrade Bondarenko V.S. from the post of general director of the Stroydetal' Association as a person who did not ensure leadership. . . ." An extreme measure. But there can be no other. And here is why.

The problem of increasing the rates and improving the quality of the construction of housing is an acute one in the city. And its solution depends to a large extent upon the level of industrialization at the construction sites, and, consequently, the first word has to belong to the Stroydetal' Association, since it supplies carpentry products without which the conclusion of the construction of entire houses and other objects is impossible. However, the association dragged out the mastery of the new construction and worked in an uneven manner. The situation was looked into, help was provided, the association was "pulled out" of its difficulties--everything was brought into play. For a month or two it seemed like things were going normally, and then again disruptions.

When the reasons for the lagging were studied, especial attention was directed to the organization of work in the association's apparatus itself, and to the style of the leadership of the collective. One was struck by the split personality of the general director himself. From the rostrum he uttered correct words and called upon his subordinates to "be efficient," but he himself did not demonstrate an example. His flow of words should have been followed by deeds. But there were no deeds. The replacement of efficiency with verbal activeness at various conferences had a destructive effect upon the formation of V. S. Bondarenko's personality. The abilities which he at one time possessed were dissolved in the verbal stream. The most important qualities were lost: a feeling for self-criticism, the ability to influence a situation, and the ability to be an example of personal high organization and of personal responsibility for one's word.

A bitter lesson. In drawing the portrait of a communist and leader who has suffered a defeat as a result of unsuitable methods of leadership, I must also

admit our guilt. It has to be confessed that we party leaders are also frequently tolerant of people who are fond of "giving assurances." Maybe, because we believe in people. And it would seem that it has to be that way. But you cannot, as practice shows, rely solely on belief. It is necessary to verify and persistently cultivate efficiency. I mean cultivate--consistently and persistently.

Efficiency is not proclaimed, but is confirmed by practice. By the effectiveness of economic and political measures. But what does an "efficient style" in party work mean? I am posing this question above all to myself. And it is not by chance that I am posing it. Today, as never before, party practice is closely tied in with the solution of diverse economic, socio-cultural, and moral problems. And it is far from simple to find the main link in the overall chain. But it has to be found. Much depends upon this: the ability to correctly organize work and to set a barrier against formalism which frequently reduces our good initiatives to naught. In fact, this is not the least important element in the meaning of work style.

During the first years of Soviet power V. I. Lenin stated: " . . . we must now set as our first, immediate, and most important task precisely the practicality and efficiency of organizational work."

This most important task has in no way lost its political urgency. After the 26th Party Congress we began to connect an improvement of style above all with a deepening of an analytical and scientific approach to work, with an increase in efficiency, and, following from this, initiative. I want to say with especial emphasis: Life itself is demanding a constant improvement of the work style of the party committee and a search for new and more effective forms and methods. The planning of the joint work of the party gorkom and gorispolkom, of the Komsomol gorkom, and of the committee for people's control has become firmly established in our practice. This has not only brought order into the examination of questions and the performance of verifications, but also makes it possible to achieve a more purposeful solution of long-term problems in a complex.

I admit that in the past a great deal of energy and time was lost on a search for an inclusion in the bureau's work plan of some kind of "special" question which had not yet been discussed in a single party committee. Freshness, prestige! But this is a false prestige. For it is not the originality of a question that is important, but the political urgency of one or another problem.

It is clear that there are no ready recipes for the solution of a problem. The practice of party life is constantly making its corrections. In this connection, the skillful and rapid dissemination of the experience of party work takes on great importance. In our view, it is important now not only to learn what to do, but, above all, how to do it. And also--whose experience should be disseminated?

The experience of the party group. In the final analysis, it is here, in the small party collective, that the success of all of our designs is determined. We ourselves understand this very well. We pronounce quite a few speeches calling for "the most serious attention to be directed to the party groups." But, to be honest, frequently things do not go any further than words, and we do not delve into the depths of the life of the primary party collective. We have decided to make a thorough study of the work of the party group of the second sector of transmission-11 shop of the tractor plant. Why the tractor plant? Mainly because at that enterprise more than 90 percent of the workers have shifted to the team method of labor. A gratifying phenomenon. But conflicts frequently arise in the contracting teams. For example, everybody is working "for the common pot," but on the Honor Board there is only the team leader's portrait. And so you have grumblings and conflict in the team. How does the party group operate with contracting, what is its influence on the relationships of people in such situations?

The problem of the creation of teams which work on the basis of final results can only seem simple at first glance. We come up here not only against the problems of breaking up obsolete forms of the organization of labor, but also of breaking up psychology, including the psychology of certain economic executives. The fact is that in forming contracting teams far from all of our economic executives take account of the moral factors: This, they say, is not our sphere, we deal with economics. And the economics is put under the control of the team leader: He is the boss of the team, they say. When the matter is put this way the role of the collective is ignored, which gives rise to conflicts and moral distortions which in the final analysis turn into economic losses. I am profoundly convinced that our most important party concern is to convince leading cadres of the chief thing: Today psychology and economics are inseparable.

I think that in order to successfully carry out the party's decisions regarding an improvement of the economic mechanism the local party committees and party workers have to concentrate basically on overcoming the psychological barriers in the consciousness of people. And in this very difficult process the paramount place has to belong to the party groups. They operate on the front line of production and are capable of actively influencing all of the aspects of the collective's life. Recently we held a city seminar for party group organizers and party organizers of construction sites and construction industry enterprises. The discussion was about strengthening party influence on economic affairs, and on shifting the center of political work directly into the teams. It was a sharp and useful discussion. It has been decided to hold such seminars at construction sites at the beginning of every fiscal year.

Quite a few leaders have been developed in the city party organization who know how to direct production on a scientific basis. Unity of word and deed, cool-headedness, and strict performance discipline mark the style of the leadership of our plant directors: V. I. Fedorov--the steel wire and cable plant, G. A. Sal'nikov--petroleum machine building, and Yu. N. Gavrilov--medical equipment.

But we still have quite a few gaps in the selection of leading cadres and, especially, in the cultivation in them of efficiency and responsibility for their work. One encounters leaders who do not trouble themselves very much with searches for ways to more effectively solve urgent problems, and who are afraid to take personal responsibility upon themselves. The inability to organize work is frequently camouflaged with references to so-called "objective reasons." But when you check, it is not objective, but subjective factors which float to the surface: idleness, a lack of organization, and open irresponsibility.

We frequently still have occasion to correct leaders who commit an administrative style of management, tactlessness, and rudeness in their relationships with subordinates, who forget about the importance of the moral-psychological aspects of directing a collective, who are untroubled about the feelings of people, and who ignore public organizations. The gorkom bureau has given a strict punishment to V. V. Bobrov, the director of an electrical machinery plant, for such methods of naked administrative rule.

A party approach to economic work presupposes not only solid special knowledge, but also the free possession of the art of socializing with people. Unfortunately, not all economic executives understand this. But practice shows that economic tasks are accomplished in those places where the leading cadres combine in their daily work moral aspects and efficiency with a critical evaluation of their actions.

About conferences and meetings. Business conferences are of considerable importance in the work practice of any party committee. But business conferences! This is a good method of enlisting the collective intelligence and experience and of adopting the most correct decisions. We have established this procedure in our gorkom: Before running a conference involving the calling up of people, the sections chiefs are obliged to report to the first secretary on the list of those who have been invited, the purposes of the conference, and the character of the questions being brought up for discussion. If the gorkom secretary does not sanction the conference, he has to seek advice as to how to deal with the questions in another manner. But if an "approved" has been received, then those responsible for holding the conference have to keep a record in a special journal of its results, the time periods involved in carrying out its plans, and which of the gorkom apparatus workers is personally responsible for the realization of proposals.

Strict criteria have been introduced, and the number of conferences have been cut in half. Now they are more organized, and the responsibility of the apparatus workers for holding them and for their results is being increased.

Efficiency is both the quality and the concreteness of a document which is adopted: of the decision of the bureau, party meeting, aktiv, or plenum. Here also a creative search is needed. Is it necessary, for example, to "chew over" in the decisions of party meetings and aktivs that which is clear to everybody (a speech establishing a fact)? It is much more important, it would seem, to define various phenomena, and the reasons for their appearance, and to concentrate the attention of communists on concrete tasks.

Many of us are disturbed by the problem of the "paper stream." We are also giving thought to how to reduce it. This is the fifth year now that a systematic analysis has been conducted in the gorkom of the letters and documents which come to us from government and economic agencies. The reasons and sources are being studied, why one or another document is sent to the party gorkom, and the necessity and usefulness of each such address.

Many years of analysis have shown that most of the correspondence addressed to the gorkom consists of requests to resolve private economic questions. Frequently these requests should be carried out by the authors themselves, or by their chiefs. It is characteristic that the gorkom apparat has spent a very substantial part of its time and effort to satisfy such letter-requests to the detriment of resolving its chief, long-term problems. In addition to everything else, this has given rise to a dependent attitude among leaders, and has compelled the gorkom apparat to take the path of being a definite replacement for economic agencies.

The results of an analysis performed by the general section were once discussed at the gorkom bureau. Recently some interest was shown in the result. I cannot manage without figures: Five years ago the gorkom received 1,042 requests on economic matters; in 1978--879, in 1979--857, and in 1980--647. The stream has weakened, but the vivus of paperwork is strong, and persistence is needed in order to put up a protective barrier against it. And this is important because behind the paper something else can be seen: the fear of certain responsible comrades to take upon themselves a decision over some matter, and a desire by them to shift this to the shoulders of the party committee.

Party efficiency. . . . This is collectedness, a strong feeling of self-discipline, and strict control over the execution of party decisions and of criticisms. It is Leninist exactingness and a lack of mercy for those who are fond of bureaucratic fuss. The most important thing for each of us is not to forget that after the word there must be the deed.

From words to deeds!--This is the principle in accordance with which we educate cadres. And we follow this principle in all of our practical activities.

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WEAKNESSES OF POLITICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM IDENTIFIED BY SOCIOLOGIST

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 82 p 2

[Article by N. Bokarev, doctor of philosophical sciences, under rubric "In the Mirror of Sociology": "Political Information"]

[Text] A powerful and rather well-ramified information apparatus has been formed and is in operation in our country. The press, radio, and television, the system of political and economic training, lecturers, speakers, and agitation specialists give the workers a definite totality of knowledge, information, factors, and data that is necessary for correct orientation and purposeful action. The active participation in the multifaceted life of society and the collective requires people to have a high state of being informed, a complete awareness of the questions of the country's domestic and foreign policy, the development of economy and social relations, science and culture, and communist morality.

A major contribution is being made (or at least should be made) to this job by the institution of political information specialists. Sociological studies carried out in various regions of the country and, in particular, in Shchelkovskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast, where, incidentally, we organized two studies (with a 10-year interval between them), allow us to make the following conclusion: the institution of political information specialists has become an important, constantly operating form of ideological work, which guarantees the high level of information in the workers. Despite the broad extension of means of mass information, the role of spoken political information not only has not decreased, but, on the contrary, has increased. More than 83 percent of the participants in the survey stated that they listen to political information lectures as least once a month. Ten years ago the percentage was only half that.

What stands behind this fact? People are interested in "live" information, in "live" commentaries spoken by a competent person. At political information lectures they can ask any question that arises, and can justifiably count on getting the proper answer. But it must be said that only slightly more than 67 percent of the listeners were satisfied completely or to one degree or another by the political information that they received. Every third one was dissatisfied completely or partially. Several people, true, had difficulty in defining their attitude, and this indicates that large opportunities still exist for improving the quality and effectiveness of oral political information. What are they?

This is how the motivations of a state of satisfaction were distributed. First of all, the opportunity for the constant expansion of one's horizon. Then, the link between the information and the life of the collective. Then such factors as the newness of the information, the opportunity to receive a reply to a question that one is interested in, and the interest toward the discussion of the problem. The factors that determine a person's dissatisfaction look "more acute": well-known principles are expounded; problems are discussed superficially; there is no lively exchange of opinions; the information is not concrete.

In the previous research the sequence of the factors was different. At that time the newness of the information enticed more than half the listeners; currently, it is less than 20 percent. In timeliness the political information specialists cannot compete, for example, with the means of mass information, but the listeners expect timely commentary. But, unfortunately, it must be stated that in the sense of increasing the timeliness of the commentary, very little has been done during these 10 years: only 6-7 percent of those surveyed were satisfied, both then and now.

An important function and task of political information dealing with vital contemporary problems in the life of society and the collective is the development of a steady interest in them, a definite and clearly expressed need for their more thorough interpretation. In the course of the surveys we ascertained that among practically all the listeners there arose the need to become more thoroughly acquainted with materials dealing with the topic discussed in the information lecture and simultaneously to share their opinions, to engage in a debate. Obviously, this can serve as an indicator of the effectiveness of the oral political information.

Of course, one should not simplify. The development of a system of indicators of the quality and effectiveness of ideological work as a whole and oral political information in particular is a job that required the expenditure of much labor. It is necessary to account for the entire totality of factors and conditions under the effect of which the complicated ideological process occurs. It is for that reason that even a partial indicator should be used skillfully and that one should always remember that it characterizes some individual aspect of the object being studied. The same discussion that has arisen in a collective on the topic of information is beneficial and sensible only if it is correctly aimed, if it has a precise political orientation.

Something that today has become a peculiarity of the activities of political information specialists is the fact that, more and more frequently, they throw light upon the basic problems of the social development of the collective, and discuss the initiatives and undertakings of innovators of production. But one should not fail to direct attention to the quality of conducting political information lectures. Whereas more than 68 percent consider them to be understandable, only 21 percent of those surveyed consider them to be meaningful. But even fewer people -- slightly less than 8 percent -- consider them to be expressive.

The success of the statement made by the political information specialist depends upon many factors, the first and chief one of which is his level of preparation, his thorough knowledge not only of the problem itself, but also of the problems that relate to it. Of course, in any statement, whatever the topic to which it

is devoted, the features that must predominate are the Marxist-Leninist content, and the very close tie-in with the party's policy, with the life of the country, the particular region, enterprise, or collective. But knowledge and skill do not come by themselves. What is needed is work, and self-interestedness: considerably more than half -- two-thirds -- of those participating in the survey stated that the work of the political information specialist corresponds to their interests and preferences, and they are completely satisfied.

Consequently, the party committees succeeded in determining more or less accurately for them the job that appealed to them. But many also feel burdened by their work. For them it is no more than a "work load." The reasons for this are varied. Some people do not have this preference; others are not satisfied by the quality of their own work, as a result of insufficient preparation; and still others are dissatisfied by the listeners' attitude. But it is precisely this that depends upon the political information specialist himself, upon the degree to which he is able to stir up the cognitive activity of the listeners, to force them to express their own views and comments. Incidentally, almost 40 percent of the political information specialist commented on the sufficiently high rate of participation among their listeners (approximately the same number of listeners also mentioned this).

Yes, a very great deal depends upon the political information specialist himself, upon his experience and knowledge. But, just like any other activist in ideological work, he must be taught. He must be helped to improve his skills, he must be helped to acquire knowledge. And it must be said that, practically everywhere, rather precise systems have been developed to prepare those giving informational statements in all areas. Classes are conducted in accordance with special programs in party-training schools and seminars; and seminars at which various kinds of reference material are provided are organized regularly. The political information specialists themselves mentioned as sources the course outlines for various lectures, reports at various conferences, statements on the results of work completed by an enterprise, and collections of related items that have been selected at information and reference centers of the party committees. But a rather large percentage of political information specialists expressed their complete or partial dissatisfaction with seminars; and with the materials that are put at their disposal. And every fourth person stated that he did not know anything about the experience of the best political information specialists. Every fourth one also feels that no work at all is being done to summarize the best experience. All that remains to be added is that even where it is summarized, less than 15 percent of those surveyed are familiar with it.

There are other questions that lead one to serious deliberations.

Ten years ago the study showed that the least experienced political information specialists have a larger work load of public work than the other activists. And as a whole more than 70 percent of the political information specialists had in addition another, and sometimes even several other, assignments. By comparing this data with the recent data, we shall see that whereas the work load borne by the young political information specialists has decreased, the employment rate of the experienced ones has considerably increased: four out of five persons perform other jobs as well. That is, without a doubt, a large percentage.

One can, of course, agree that the people who work actively in public organizations are better informed and are also better trained methodologically. However, one should not forget that they are carrying out that work either during their own free time, or during their work time -- in any case to the detriment either of themselves personally, or their work. Thus, the party committees should be more careful in distributing public jobs, without overloading the activists excessively, so that neither those jobs suffer, nor their basic work.

There is another problem that is related to this one. Among the factors that do not satisfy them, many listeners commented that at political information lectures they frequently hear that which they have already heard at a lecture or in a report at a single political day, in a class at a club or in school, or in a seminar. Standing behind this, as was indicated by the political information specialists themselves, is the fact that the abundance of work loads simply forces them to be repeated.

Our studies detected a large number of other problems. Their comparative analysis does not yet give us the right to say that they are being successfully resolved. Moreover, certain ones are even becoming more serious. Although, to be completely honest, one must say: as a whole the system of political information is operating, is doing its job. But the reserves have been used at far from a complete rate. In particular, the expansion of the listener audience, that is, the involvement of all the workers.

Today, from 15 to 33 percent of the listeners remark that it is only from instance to instance that they listen to political information lectures (depending upon their subject matter). If one considers that approximately 8 percent declined to answer, it will turn out that every second or third person is in the category of "uninvolved," and passive. It is also necessary to consider that the largest number in this category is made up of young people and those who, in the social life of the collective, are completely inactive. The party committees and the organizers of the oral political information lectures should carry out a more thorough analysis of the reasons for this phenomenon. We have attempted to direct attention to some of them, and to analyze them. We hope that the analysis will be aided by our studies, which showed that there are reserves -- and rather large ones -- for the further improvement and raising of the ideological, methodological, and organizational level of the political information lectures.

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ESTONIAN TRADE-UNION COUNCIL PLENUM HELD

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 pp 1,2

[Article: "With Maximum Concreteness and Efficiency"]

[Text] The second plenum of the Estonian republic's trade union council was held in Tallinn on 15 April. The results of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the tasks of the republic's trade union organizations which flow from the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the congress and from the decisions of the USSR trade-union congress, were discussed.

N. Yuganson, member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Estonian republic's trade union council, presented the report.

K. Vayno, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke during the plenum.

An appropriate decree was adopted on the question which was discussed. A plan for Estonian SSR trade union measures to carry out the decisions of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the tasks which flow from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech to the congress, was approved.

G. Trifonov, a responsible AUCCTU worker took part in the plenum's work.

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It was said during the plenum that the workers of the Estonian SSR, just as all the Soviet people, greeted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech during the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress with enormous enthusiasm. A militant action program for the trade unions and for all Soviet people to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress was put forward in this brilliant and thoroughly interesting presentation and in the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the trade union congress. The Communist Party invariably regards the trade unions as an influential social force and as its reliable support among the masses.

The speaker and those who spoke during the debates -- R. Shmit, a delegate to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and lumberjack in the Tyuriskiy Wood Combine; L. Pudova, a delegate to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and chairman of the trade union committee in the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" Cotton Combine; and others-- pointed out that the decisions of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress are permeated with the single concern about how to achieve a further expansion of the trade unions' participation in economic and cultural construction and about how to improve their indoctrinational work in mobilizing the workers to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner and to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1982 and the five-year plan in general.

A. Popov, a driver in the Tallinskiy bus fleet; E. Lind, a delegate to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and chairman of the republic committee of the construction and construction materials industry workers' trade union; and a number of other speakers said that the solution of these tasks is a very important way for the trade unions to influence the economy's development.

It was reported during the plenum that a group of workers and kolkhoz workers -- delegates from our republic to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress -- had looked over their personal socialist obligations for 1982 and, following the example of the Moscow workers, had decided to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR by achieving the highest labor productivity at their work sites.

The republic's workers have widely expanded the socialist competition under the slogan "For the 60th Anniversary of the USSR-- 60 Shock Weeks!" and have decided to greet the significant jubilee with new achievements in carrying out the party's plans. As the results of the first quarter show, the obligations are being carried out successfully in general.

The speakers emphasized that the struggle to carry out personal and brigade production plans ahead of schedule is one of the effective forms of socialist competition. At the present time, more than 60 percent of the workers in industry are working in accordance with such plans. These plans, which have been developed with a consideration for using reserves to increase production effectiveness, must become the core of socialist obligations and counter-plans. In this connection, it was pointed out that the ministries and departments and the republic trade union committees still do not concern themselves in the necessary way with questions of counter-planning and inadequately direct their collectives towards the development of counter-plans.

The trade union committees must support in every way possible and expand the patriotic undertakings of the production innovators and fully use the experience of the progressive workers which has been accumulated during the nation-wide socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward work.

In his speech to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out the enormous importance of developing in every way possible the brigade form for organizing and stimulating work. The trade union organizations and economic leaders must carry out concrete and practical measures so that the brigade form of work organization will indeed become the primary one during the current five-year plan.

In connection with his entry into the kolkhoz workers' trade union, Yu. Kask, chairman of the Khar'yuskiy rayon committee of the agricultural workers' trade union, said that the role of both the republic and the rayon committees of this trade union has grown in solving agricultural production problems. At the same time, the improvement in the structure of controlling agricultural production and the creation of agro-industrial associations have placed new tasks in front of the trade unions of other branches. The trade unions of all branches, which are included in the agro-industrial complex or which are fulfilling orders for the village, must expand the competition for the timely and qualitative performance of obligations in delivering everything necessary for agriculture.

A great deal of attention was paid to economic questions. It was said during the plenum that personal and collective economic accounts are the most effective form for the struggle for effectiveness. For example, a total of 460 brigades inaugurated them in the republic's light industry enterprises. This experience deserves dissemination in all branches of the national economy.

The all-round development of the workers' scientific and technical creativity has been and remains the direct and immediate task of the trade unions. The trade union committees must effectively participate in the development and carrying out of the special-purpose combined program for decreasing manual labor in the national economy, which provides for a three-fourfold increase in the tempo of this work.

It was pointed out during the plenum that the party is consistently following a policy of expanding the rights of workers and trade union organizations in the work of controlling production. In practice, this is being realized through workers' meetings, production conferences, collective negotiations, and commissions of trade union committees and the organizations of the Scientific Technical Society and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers. However, opportunities for involving the workers in controlling production are still not being used to the necessary degree. At the same time, the high-speed path of developing public production -- by its very nature -- requires that all members of the collectives actively participate in solving the main questions in the life of the enterprise.

The important tasks of the trade unions, who have been called upon to actively participate in solving social questions and the broad program for improving the national well-being, were recalled in the presentations. The work of medical establishments, the construction of housing and the improvement of the workers' treatment and rest in sanatoria and health resorts must be continuously checked by the trade union organizations. A concern for war and work veterans, for improving the work and living conditions of working women, and the improvement of trade and personal services must always be at the center of the trade union's attention.

I. Unt, a delegate to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and head of the pedagogic department of the Tartuskiy State University; R. Kiys, director of the Palace of Culture imeni Ya. Tomp; and other speakers concentrated attention on the tasks of the trade unions in forming the new individual -- the conscientious and active builder of communism. The trade union organizations have broad

opportunities for this. It is necessary to intensify the struggle for the establishment of a conscientious and truly socialist discipline in each work collective and to struggle even more decisively for the eradication of such negative phenomena as absenteeism, drunkenness, an irresponsible attitude toward the work entrusted, and the desire to live on unearned income. It is necessary to treat cases of infringements on socialist and public property even more strictly.

The main thought -- that the workers of Estonia and all trade union members welcomed Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech during the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the decisions of the congress with great enthusiasm and that they are filled with the determination to carry out the tasks, which have been assigned, and to make a worthy contribution to the carrying out of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress -- passed through all the presentations.

It is pointed out in the decree which was adopted that the plenum of the Estonian republic council of trade unions and all the trade union members of the republic are accepting the instructions of our party for unwavering guidance and execution, which were expressed in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech. The workers of the Estonian SSR unanimously and heartily approve the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU.

In the decree, profound thanks were expressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet government for their tireless concern and enormous attention toward the trade unions. The soviet trade unions have been, are and always will be the faithful assistants of the Communist Party.

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VAYNO SPEECH AT TRADE-UNION PLENUM

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 pp 1,2

[Speech by Comrade K. G. Vayno, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Estonian SSR Trade Union Council Plenum on 15 April]

[Text] Comrades!

The question, which is being examined during today's plenum, concerning the results of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the tasks of the republic's trade union organizations, which flow from the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev -- general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee-- during it, has exceptionally important significance in the task of implementing in a practical manner the decisions of the 26th party congress and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

All the trade union organizations -- the trade union council, republic committees and lower links -- are faced with improving their work, perfecting it and doing this skilfully, consistently and persistently. It is necessary to see to it that the activity of the trade unions corresponds as fully as possible to their position in our society and to their rights and levels of responsibility. We are talking about the need to reorganize the work of the trade union organizations more rapidly and energetically, to concern ourselves more boldly with the new economic and social problems. And to increase the aktiv's qualifications continuously. This is the way the question was posed during the trade union congress. Life itself requires this of us.

Now, we do not have any work collectives in which there are no trade union organizations. In operating where the large ideas of politics and economics are translated into the language of practice and where the people's attitude toward life and society is greatly formed, they are required to reach each individual and to create a situation in which his capabilities and initiative are most fully revealed. Today, concern for the working people and for raising production effectiveness is the most important and main thing in the activity of any trade union organization.

Specific ways to achieve an increase in the level of organizational work by the trade union organizations and to strengthen their influence on production and the people's way of life were discussed in detail here during the plenum,

Comrade Vayno continued. Therefore I will only touch upon some questions to which I would like to attract your attention once again.

The results of the first quarter of the five-year plan's second year are well known to everyone. The republic's industry completed the product sales volume plan ahead of schedule on 29 March; It grew by 2.3 percent. Items worth 25.4 million rubles were produced above the target. If this is compared with the socialist obligation of the republic's workers for the year, it is evident that the proportion of items over and above the plan will be more than half of the assigned total. Thus, we have created a good foundation for the future.

The great deal of organizational, political and indoctrinational work, which is being performed by party, trade union and economic organizations in local areas, is concretely reflected in this. However, we should admit today that the results could have been more weighty. Seven enterprises did not cope with the plans for selling items, and 48 -- with delivery commitments.

What does this testify to? To the fact that, unfortunately, we have still not achieved high results everywhere in socialist competition. You see, these seven collectives and 48 enterprises have socialist obligations in which it is written that the plan would be over-fulfilled and production would be delivered on time. Naturally the entire collective bears responsibility for the carrying out of the obligations. However, the enterprise leaders, i.e., the people who have been invested with the trust of the higher economic organs, party organization and the workers of that collective, must be specifically held accountable for their failure. The trade union committees cannot avoid this responsibility also. We must continuously raise the responsibility of our cadres for work results.

The brigade form of work organization and stimulation has important significance for using production reserves better. I would like to direct your attention to this once again. The experience of a number of the republic's enterprises shows that the full incorporation of the brigade method permits work effectiveness to be noticeably increased. Where daily attention is paid to this form of work organization, the periods for building installations are decreased by 17-20 percent on the average, labor productivity is increased by 20-25, and material and technical resources are saved.

The example of the Tallinskiy House-Building Combine, the "Il'marine" Plant, the "Slantsekhim" Association, and several other enterprises is significant in this respect.

A well organized and effectively and thoughtfully working brigade is a genuine school for developing the workers' management skills and an experimental laboratory for creative initiative. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said during the trade union congress: "It would seem that it is not necessary to prove the advantages of these brigades to anyone. All the same, the brigade contract is being incorporated slowly and not always consistently."

This remark completely pertains to our republic also. We have still not achieved a truly broad dispersal of the new forms of the brigade work organization and stimulation and -- what is the main thing -- the general and considerable effect from their incorporation. About 20 percent of the workers in industry and construction are working in accordance with this method.

In some places, the brigade form for organizing and stimulating work is being used formally, for accounting. Frequently, everything exists: agreements, estimates, calculations, and schedules based on a brigade contract. However, they have not been reinforced with organizational work and have not been relayed to each worker.

What should a brigade, which is working on true cost accounting, be like? As is known, such a brigade receives the materials itself and is responsible for their expenditure, it takes into account the operation of the mechanisms, and it distributes wages based on the work participation coefficient and the actual contribution of each one to production. There is no brigade contract without these basic principles. Otherwise, there is only the formal name of the brigade contract which does not provide any economic or moral effect.

The directors of the power plant builders' subunits, of the "Tallinstroy" and "Stroymekhanizatsiya" Trusts, of the repair and construction administrations in the ministries and departments, and of a number of "Estkolkhozstroy" organizations -- who are not demonstrating a sufficient yearning to create for brigades the conditions necessary for highly productive work -- deserve serious criticism for their formal attitude toward organizing the work of the brigades. In these organizations, the control apparatus does not wish to burden itself, it avoids the additional concerns and responsibilities which each contract agreement with a brigade naturally imposes on it. We must give battle to routine and give full play to implementing brigade contracting.

Comrade Vayno pointed out that the method of brigade contracting, cost accounting and working on one job authorization is, of course, a reorientation of both the directors' and the workers' psychology. It requires great day-to-day attention and help from party and trade union organizations as well as a great deal of organizational work.

Comrade Vayno further said that the participation of the trade unions in the intensification of production and in the improvement of the management mechanism is, understandably, not limited only to a concern about brigades. The introduction of progressive experience is one of the most important tasks in the activity of trade union organization. Here, of course, the number of adopted methods and people, embraced by them, is not important. The end result from the use of progressive experience is important.

Frequently, a good undertaking is discredited and the desired results are not achieved only because of the same thing -- insufficient organizational work. For example, it is difficult to overrate the significance of the Rostov workers' initiative: "To Work Without Laggards". This experience is being widely incorporated in our republic. And it is necessary to say that in those branches

where they have approached its incorporation creatively, good results are being achieved. At the same time, many measures, which have been worked out, have remained on paper in a number of ministries and enterprises. Therefore, now -- just as before -- these enterprises are not working stably and are wrecking the plans which have been established. Last year, 19 enterprises did not fulfill production volume quotas. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Construction, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways are often found among the laggards.

We have approximately the same situation with regard to incorporating the Shchekinskiy method, the experience of Vladimirskaia and Rostovskaia Oblasts in reviewing manufacturing norms based on the workers' initiative, and the experience of the Moskovskiy "Dinamo" Plant imeni S. M. Kirov in organizing competition to improve labor productivity based on the personal (brigade) production plans of the workers.

Comrade Vayno pointed out that the republic trade union council and the branch trade union committees must quickly evaluate their work in this respect and find ways to eliminate the formal, hackneyed and -- at times -- the declarative approach to this very important work.

It is also necessary to achieve more purposeful work by the trade union organizations in attracting workers to the struggle for thrift. Last year, a whole series of collectives did not cope with the targets for saving resources. Here, it is difficult to cite so-called objective causes. Disorganization and frequently even simply laxity in work are visible to everyone. Here are typical examples. Because of shortcomings in organizing work, technically defective and incorrectly tuned motors, part of the motor vehicles of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways operated with an overexpenditure of fuel. In comparison with the plan, 27 enterprises tolerated a rise in the cost of products; the largest share fell to the overexpenditure of materials.

The public savings reviews and contests to reveal new reserves for saving fuel, energy and other material resources, in which the trade union organizations are participating, and the dissemination of the best experience in this important work are still not providing the desired results.

Comrade Vayno further said that the concern for improving the workers' life is inseparably linked with the concern for developing the economy. One of the most important questions today is the food question. The party is exerting a great deal of effort to effectively solve this problem. Both in agriculture and in the branches of industry connected with it, there are many urgent matters which will not wait and which can and must be attacked immediately in order to improve the supplying of the population with food products.

Critical days have arrived for the village workers -- the indoor maintenance of cattle, the most complicated period, is ending on the farms. Massive spring field work will soon begin everywhere on the fields. One can say with

satisfaction that the republic's cattlemen maintained the cattle population under conditions of a severe wintering and with a strained supply of fodder. However, their productivity slumped.

The quarterly plan for milk purchases was fulfilled by only 88 percent and the milk yield from a cow decreased on the average by 130 kilograms during the three months of this year in comparison with the same period of last year. Our purchases of cattle and milk are significantly lower than last year's.

Now, in the village the task -- to perform spring field work in compressed periods -- stands in the same row as the concern for an organized completion to the wintering of the cattle. The distinctive feature of this spring is that the strain will be large because we are faced with performing work which was not completed last year -- to sow part of the winter crops and perennial herbs.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress that in the solution of the food problem there is "an enormous field for applying the energy of the trade unions. Their direct task is to attract the attention of society to the improvement of product storage and to the struggle against losses ... The trade unions have been called upon to search for concrete ways to untie the initiative and activity of all organizations and workers who have a relationship to food matters".

The trade union organizations are faced with improving their control over the quality of work performance and over the safekeeping and thrifty handling of seeds, fuel and fertilizers. It is necessary to put right the public catering and cultural, personal and medical services of the people who are working in the field.

The concern for the development of subsidiary enterprise farms and kolkhoz worker, worker and employee farm plots is a matter of exceptional importance for trade union organs. During recent years, quite a bit has been done in this matter. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, produce worth more than 224 million rubles was produced on the average during a year on the farms of the population. Gardening cooperatives, which unite more than 34,000 members, are making a weighty contribution.

At the same time, it is necessary to point out that there are still large reserves here. Subsidiary farms have been created only at dozens of the republic's enterprises. The trade union organizations have been called upon to overcome the force of inertia and to take an active position in matters of creating subsidiary enterprise farms. You see, this directly affects the improvement in the supply of that collective with food items.

An urgent task of the trade unions in their work and in their ties with the masses is to reach each working individual, to make the requirements of the party's economic policy close and understandable to him, and to convincingly show that it is this policy which answers his vital interest and that our common duty is to contribute to its full success. Ideological conviction -- this is the main thing which will help a Soviet individual to orient himself in public life,

to find his place in the common task, to achieve the goals which have been assigned, and to overcome difficulties.

The more mature our society becomes, the greater is the attention which we can and must pay to the daily needs of the workers -- housing, food, services, health protection, and education -- everything which determines both the well-being and the attitude of an individual.

However, the necessary attention is still not being devoted to this everywhere. For example, how can the trade union committees of the contract organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Ministry of Transport Construction reconcile themselves to the fact that sanitary repairs have not been performed for a long time in living and production premises, the workers do not have an opportunity to wash themselves at many projects being constructed, and that dryers for special clothing are not available? Plans for measures to improve living and working conditions have not even been drawn up in the construction administrations of the Estonskaya State Regional Electric Power Station and the Tallinskaya Heat and Electric Power Station.

The dining halls at the Tallinskiy Cold Storage Warehouse No 1, the "Metallist" Plant, the Tallinskiy House of Services, and several other enterprises have not been repaired for years.

In the field of personal services and maintenance which has been called upon to treat the workers' needs with the maximum of attention, one still has occasion as before to encounter cases of an elementary disregard of the people's requirements and low maintenance standards, and a careless attitude on the part of economic leaders and a conciliatory attitude on the part of trade union and public organizations toward this. It is necessary to make control more effective and informal, especially in areas which are directly connected with the people's day-to-day needs.

Comrade Vayno cited the brigade of plasters in the "Tallinstroy" Trust and Hero of Socialist Labor V. Mynzu whom he had met the night before. This brigade is working on the construction of a new building for the Tallinskiy Pedagogical Institute imeni Ed. Vil'de, it is working with great enthusiasm, rhythmically and with high quality. However, the members of this harmonious collective do not feel a genuine concern for themselves in everything. For example, they have claims against the organization of hot food at the work site.

Comrade Vayno pointed out that the trade union committee and the trust directors must listen very carefully to the comments of the workers and take steps to satisfy the daily needs of the builders.

The trade unions have been called upon to carry out more strictly the systematic checking on the performance of the plans for constructing housing, dining rooms, children's and medical establishments, and installations designed for cultural and personal services uses; and the plans for overhauling and routinely repairing housing assets. You see, we have cases of disruption and dragging out in the construction of these projects.

In his speeches at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and in Uzbekistan, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev once again pointed out that the 60th anniversary of the USSR, which is being celebrated this year, is the holiday of our dear motherland, a holiday of the friendship of the peoples, a holiday of the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy. At the same time, it is a good occasion to sum up results and determine and firm up tasks for the future.

Comrade Vayno pointed out that, in talking about the trade unions, they must raise the responsibility of personnel for the carrying out of the party's policy in local areas. Our leadership has experienced and intelligent personnel. During recent years, the trade unions have performed significant work under the direction of party organizations to improve the quality of their personnel. At the same time, it is necessary to involve ordinary workers, especially the youth, in trade union work more boldly and to engage in the selection, training and indoctrination of personnel reserves continuously.

Much remains to be done to improve the work style and methods of the trade union organs. The trade union committees must be more militant and more implacable toward shortcomings. We see the solution of this task in the further strengthening of party leadership over the trade unions. By its authority, the party contributes to the increase in the trade unions' influence. Our trade union committees and organizations can successfully solve the complicated problems facing them -- whether we are talking about the economy or about the cultural and spiritual development of the Soviet people. For this, however, it is necessary to be persistent in achieving an increase in the quality of trade union work in light of the new and high requirements.

Comrade Vayno said in conclusion that the Communist Party is devoting a great deal of attention to the work of the trade unions. This is a trust, this is a duty. Your plenum today must make its mark, contributing to the intensification of the work of the republic's trade union organization and to increasing its effectiveness.

The trade union aktiv, which has been invested with a great trust, is present here.

A large burden has been placed on your shoulders -- to organize the work of the trade union organizations skilfully and to make wide-spread use of the workers' initiative. This means to justify the fate of the masses and to contribute to the carrying out of the tasks assigned by the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, by the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and by the 18th Estonian SSR Trade Union Congress.

Comrade Vayno expressed the conviction that the republic trade union aktiv would cope with these tasks and wished everyone great successes on this journey.

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SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH AT GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Apr 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze at the 32nd Congress of the Komsomol of Georgia on 3 April 1982: "To Raise the Prestige of the Republic Komsomol, to Bring Up Young People on the Personal Example of Communists"]

[Excerpts] Dear comrade delegates!

Friends!

Respected guests!

Allow me in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic and in the name of all communists and all workers of Soviet Georgia to warmly greet from the soul all of the congress delegates and in your person as Komsomols all the young people of the republic and to wish them new successes in work and study and in the struggle for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia!

We are sincerely glad to greet the respected guests of our congress: Chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports attached to the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade S.P. Pavlov, Chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Hero of the Soviet Union Admiral of the Fleet Comrade G.M. Yegorov, Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee A.V. Zhuganov, Cosmonaut-Pilot, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Comrade V.N. Kubasov and all the rest of our dear guests.

Recent years of the life of the republic have been characterized by the formation of positive constructive forms and methods of work and the appearance of new advanced work experience of the republic's party and Komsomol organizations. During this period, the requirements of the most important decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government were intensively implemented on the further development of the republic's national economy, increase in the production output of southern and subtropical crops, on the economic and social development of Abkhazskaya ASSR and of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee

adopted in June 1981 shortly after the jubilee festivities of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia summing up the work by the party organization of the republic's workers in the '70s, consolidating what was achieved and determining the further social and economic development of the republic. We received tremendous help and support, which made it possible to markedly reduce the lag behind average-union indicators and for many positions to assume the most forward positions.

In all affairs, side by side with communists, the Komsomols, our glorious youth, showed their best side. The party sent them to the most difficult sectors and the Komsomol has justified its trust with honor.

Today we, not forgetting the intensified struggle against negative phenomena and resting on the solid base of achieved successes, are confidently proceeding forward to our set goal--of overcoming the well-known lag of the republic behind the average generalizing indicators of industrial and general economic development.

Under the guidance of party organizations, the Republic Komsomol takes an active part in putting into practice the food program and the program for production of consumer goods.

Young people absorb the creative approach of the communists of Georgia to the solution of pressing problems of the economy.

As is known to the congress delegates, the Georgian party organization has been consistently improving the forms and methods of management of agricultural production and the entire agroindustrial complex.

The basis for improvement of the system of management is to be found in the principles of democratic centralism--this is a combination of centralized supervision on the scale of the rayon with economic independence and initiative of individual enterprises and organizations belonging to rayon agricultural production associations. Practice shows that they are capable of independently solving on a rayon scale problems relating to concentration of efforts of agricultural, processing, transport, construction and other enterprises and organizations while adhering to the aim of increasing production volume and improving production quality through most optimal and effective ways. At the same time, associations, which possess the right of manipulating to advantage financial and material resources independently of the departmental subordination of constituent enterprises and organizations, have pulled up the lagging units and introduced a system of progressive material stimulation, establishing a complex program of economic and social development for the rayon.

I have dwelt in detail on the reorganization of management of the agroindustrial complex because it constitutes the tomorrow of our agriculture, the tomorrow of the processing industry and the tomorrow of our rural areas. And to the extent it is so, every delegate, every Komsomol member should know with what he is dealing and with what he shall run into tomorrow.

In December 1981, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Council of Ministers of Georgian SSR adopted a decision on the spread of accumulated experience in individual rayons of operation of agricultural production associations and the introduction of this form of operation throughout the entire republic.

The Communist Party of Georgia believes that the republic Komsomol congress will announce the tasks of Komsomol organizations: to study well the introduced mechanism of management of agriculture and to determine its place in the operation of Komsomol organizations of enterprises belonging to these associations. Thus, to organize work in such a way that Komsomol committees and members feel themselves responsible for the end result--an increase in the production of food products.

According to the predicted calculation of our economist-scientists, the national per-capita income, including the consumption fund and personal consumption will grow significantly in the next two decades. The population's monetary and real income will increase. It is especially important that the size of the most important indicator of the population's living standard--public consumption funds--is sharply increased.

Here at the congress, speakers have raised questions of providing young workers, miners, building workers, student families, newlyweds and the like with housing. Requirements in the name of the congress have been addressed to the Council of Ministers, ministries and departments of the republic and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia places the solution of the housing problem before party, soviet and economic organizations as the main social problem of the immediate ten years and the subsequent period.

I seemingly should speak, comrades, of those big shifts in availability of housing to the population that are to take place in the immediate future. By the year 2000 per-capita housing space will increase. Each family will be provided with an individual well-appointed accommodation. Even by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan there is planned the complete elimination of barracks and cellar housing accommodations and by 1990--the elimination of bad, decrepit collectivized housing accommodations of little value.

At the present time, formation of labor resources in the republic, and even in the country as a whole, is proceeding under conditions of an unfavorable demographic situation. The age composition of the able-bodied population is deteriorating: the relative share of young people in the total size of labor resources is growing smaller. In consequence of this, fewer young men and women are entering the able-bodied age during the 11th Five-Year Plan than during the past five-year period.

Such a demographic situation and statistics of the state of the birthrate acutely set the problem of raising the moral and social responsibility of each young person, each young man and woman, each young family before society, the Motherland, the people. Young people must create in time a strong and healthy communist family.

Demographic tendencies point to how important it is for each "workhand" to be used with high efficiency, how important it is to improve in every way each worker's quality of labor, starting with the minister and ending with the worker, how important it is for the entire able-bodied population to be involved in public production. It is precisely this that provides the guarantee of further rise of the republic's economy.

Comrades! To study communism means to study Marxist-Leninist theory, to deeply and creatively master it.

This constitutes one of the cornerstones of the problem—"youth and ideology." A poet said—we have not studied dialectics according to Hegel! Life has taught without a textbook dialectics to many revolutionary generations. But this does not mean that the theory should be underestimated. Such an approach would lead all of us to narrow over-emphasis of practice. It is impossible to sunder theory from practice, as this leads to crass theoretization, to pedantry, to dogmatism and other negative phenomena against which we are struggling. Life teaches us this, party history and Komsomol history teach us this.

The complexity, newness and scale of the problems of building communism make high demands on the level of awareness and education of the youth and on their political and moral qualities. They, as we know, do not come of themselves but are formed from early years and develop throughout one's entire life.

A young individual has to be well prepared for life, for active labor activity. The degree of his moral and political maturity can be judged primarily on his attitude toward labor. The fact is that labor, as we know, is not just a moral category but also a political and economic one. A basic principle of socialism states: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat." We know this well. But, unfortunately, sometimes the opposite occurs. For this reason, it is very important to train each person as early as possible for socially useful activity. Any delay in this important, I would say, state matter could be detrimental to the individual, which means to society. V.I. Lenin repeatedly recalled the need of inculcating in "all from their early years . . . conscientious and disciplined labor."

In recent years, very important work has been going on in schools, vocational-technical schools, VUZ's, tekhnikums on strengthening of socialist discipline and on struggling against law violations, drug addiction and alcoholism among pupils and student youth and on the legal education of future young specialists. As a result of this, certain positive shifts are to be observed in the struggle against law violations and in preventive work. Rectors, directors, party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations of VUZ's and tekhnikums, schools and vocational-technical schools must intensify their work on the continued eradication of all negative phenomena that unfortunately still exist at schools, vocational-technical schools and in our life as a whole.

It is also necessary to point out certain difficulties and what is left undone in the planning of allocation and especially assignment in production. Despite overfulfillment of plan targets for production of specialists, VUZ's

are not fulfilling plans of their state allocation. We still have not succeeded in overcoming shortages of cadres in a number of basic sectors of the economy and regions of intensive development of productive forces. In 1981, only 85 percent of allocated young specialists appeared at work places and still fewer stayed attached. This indicator does not suit us at all.

Republic ministries and departments, party and Komsomol organizations should adopt energetic measures for the establishment of exemplary order in this important state matter.

It is necessary to search for new forms and methods of working with young people. We require of each party organization, each communist maximum candiddness and sincerity in dealing with Komsomols, young men and women.

We must fight for the minds and hearts of the young and to literally work with each young person.

We have to admit that in the past a certain drop occurred in the prestige of the Komsomol and authority of the communist.

Young people must clearly understand that the strength of the party is not to be found in the fact that ostensibly membership in the party by itself automatically excludes any violations, lapses and amoral acts by individuals.

No, this is not so. The strength of the party lies in the fact that it is capable of cleansing itself of antipodes, carriers of petty-bourgeois merchant morality, private-ownership psychology and other phenomena alien to us.

For this reason not a single Komsomol, not a single young person should make hasty conclusions from isolated instances of violation of the requirements of the Charter, law and morality of individual party members and Komsomols. Nodar Dumbayev has wisely spoken of this from the tribune of the congress. The over-estimation of values and new directions in value orientation should not occur on the basis of superficial impressions, without a deep analysis of subjective and objective reasons giving rise to these or those negative phenomena.

Yes, we still have bribetakers and schemers, squanderers and other antipodes. These in the full sense of the word are traitors. But their existence does not provide a basis for making the conclusion that everything is bad with us.

Georgia, as you know, is a multinational republic, with great, age-old historical traditions of friendship and fraternity of the children of different peoples. Here the young people of more than 80 nations and nationalities live, create and build shoulder to shoulder, as a single family. What could be more wonderful than this?

Each autonomous formation that is part of Georgian SSR--Abkhazskaya ASSR, Adzharskaya ASSR, Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast--is successfully developing its economy and culture--an inseparable part of the economy and culture of the republic and the entire Land of the Soviets. Youth of all the autonomous formations are making their worthy contribution to the common achievements of the republic.

We have triumphantly celebrated the 60th anniversary of the formation of Abkhazskaya ASSR and Adzharskaya ASSR; the same celebration very shortly will take place in Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast.

On the example of territorially small Georgia, one can graphically see how the immortal ideas of friendship and fraternity of peoples bequeathed by the great Lenin can triumph. Actually, such fusion in a multinational state is an unprecedented phenomenon in the history of mankind. Delegations from all regions are taking a most active part in the work of our congress. I especially want to emphasize the solidarity, monolithic character and businesslike approach of the delegates from Abkhazskaya ASSR, which includes Abkhazians, Georgians, Russians, Armenians and representatives of other nationalities. I am certain that this atmosphere of friendship, cooperation and mutual respect, which fuses them into a unanimous, solid collective, reflects the atmosphere prevailing today in the autonomous republic.

Such internationalism, solidarity and active participation in the work of the congress distinguish the delegations of Adzharskaya ASSR and Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and the representatives of the other nations and nationalities inhabiting Georgia. There are also Kurds here. And you know, how aggravated the problem of the Kurds in the East is at the present time. Among us, this nation is developing like all the others--the Kurds have their own theater, their ensembles; radio broadcasts are conducted in the Kurd language; Kurds have all the rights of USSR citizens--they study at VUZs, work in scientific centers and creative organizations, in industry and agriculture.

Party, Komsomol organizations should display constant concern for the improvement of international relations, not permitting any deviations from those principles that were formulated by the founder of our party and state.

Comrades!

Our republic is a border republic. Tens of military bases of the aggressive NATO bloc are located along its borders. A task of party organizations and the Komsomol of the republic is in every way to increase the political vigilance, to strengthen the ties of the army and the people and to improve the military-patriotic education of the youth. And it is understandable that many delegates, including Comrade A.I. Shirinkin, raised these questions in their speeches.

The Komsomol must more actively and concretely engage itself in strengthening the organizations of DOSAAF. It is unfortunate that Komsomol leaders rarely are in these organizations, which perform a very important state function. Hundreds of thousands of young people in DOSAAF undergo excellent schooling of pre-army training.

A task of the republic Komsomol is, jointly with DOSAAF organizations, to radically improve work with predraftees and with all categories of youth who are going to serve in the ranks of the valiant Soviet Army.

We must always remember that we are living in a very difficult time, in an explosive international atmosphere.

Defense of peace is particularly important today, under conditions where international imperialism is artificially aggravating the atmosphere concerning events in Poland and Afghanistan.

One of the biggest gains of Lenin's party is the victory of its peace-loving policy.

International imperialism would have long unleashed a new world war if it were not for the defensive might of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

The higher the level of the defense capability of our socialist Fatherland, the more successful does our economy develop, the more effectively does each one of us work in the sector entrusted to him, the less is the threat of a new world war! Such is the logic of the development of the epoch.

Following this logic, the youth must make a maximum contribution to the development of the economy and culture and work with utmost dedication for the benefit of strengthening the defensive might of our beloved Fatherland.

Yes, the army and the navy defend our peaceful, constructive labor and the cloudless sky over us. But the peace, comrades, rests not only on the powerful shoulders of our fightingmen; peace is defended by every young woman and every young man at a plant lathe and in the scientific laboratory, at a kol-khoz animal-husbandry farm and at the construction site, in the lecture hall and at the wheel of a combine.

We believe that our youth ardently love the Motherland and in their breast there beats the same kind of heart that loves the Motherland as in the case of Zoya Kosmodem'yanskaya and Zoya Rukhadze, Oleg Koshevoy and Shot Gamtsemlidze, Mirza Gelovani, Pavok Korchagin and Yuriy Gagarin.

Our youth are just as faithful to the cause of the party and the cause of Lenin as those generations of young heroes who became immortal at the barricades of the revolution, at the fronts of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, in military and labor achievements.

7697

CSO: 1800/446

LITHUANIAN FIRST QUARTER PLAN RESULTS ASSESSED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Information Item: "In the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR"]

[Text] On 22 April there was a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR at which an examination was made of the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR during the first quarter of 1982 and of the tasks to ensure the fulfillment of the annual plan. The Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Chairman of the republic's Gosplan A. Drobinis delivered a report.

Note was taken of the fact that as a result of the extensive socialist competitions for a worthy reception of the 60th anniversary of the USSR the quarterly plan for the sale of commodity output was overfulfilled, and the increase in production volume envisaged for the year was ensured. The plans for capital investments and the construction and installation work, the commissioning of residential houses, retail commodity turnover, and the sale of domestic services to the public were overfulfilled. Definite successes were achieved in fulfilling measures in the field of social development.

At the same time, there were shortcomings and omissions in the work of the ministries, state committees, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations, and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms. The first quarter plan for the procurement of livestock, poultry, and milk was not fulfilled. The plan for the hauling of freight and passengers by general use motor vehicle transport was not fulfilled. There were serious shortcomings in the work of railroad transport. The plan for the development of science and technology was not entirely fulfilled. In the first quarter of 1982 a large amount of lagging was permitted in the fulfillment of metal output, timber materials, and chemical delivery plans.

The Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR has bound the ministries and the leaders of departments, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, associations, and enterprises and organizations to map out and carry out measures for the most rapid elimination of the lagging permitted in the first quarter in the fulfillment of the output production and delivery plans, and also all other planning assignments, and, guiding themselves by the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev contained in his speeches at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions and at the gala meeting in

the city of Tashkent, to direct the work of collectives toward a further rise in production efficiency and the fulfillment of the planning assignments and socialist commitments which were established and adopted for 1982.

The ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, and the rayispolkoms and their agricultural administrations have been charged with ensuring the timely and high quality performance of the spring sowing on all farms, and also of the work connected with caring for the crops, to carry out in all places the organized shifting of livestock to pasture maintenance, to speed up the repairs on and preparations for work of the agricultural equipment which is necessary for bringing in the feed and the harvest, and to take measures for the maximum use by every farm of every possibility for increasing the production of feed and for its storage and rational use. Individual questions of the fulfillment of the plan were addressed by the Minister of Local Industry G. Simenenko, the Chairman of the Kapsukas gorispolkom K. Subachyus, the Chief of the Main Production Administration for Power Engineering and Electrification Yu. Nekrashes, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers. V. Kazanavichyus, the Minister of Agriculture M. Grigalyunas, the Chairman of the Moletskiy rayispolkom V. Tsesyunas, and the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers K. Kayris.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR R. Songayla addressed the meeting.

The Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Lithuania A. Brazauskas took part in the work of the meeting.

The appropriate decree was adopted on the question which had been discussed.

2959

CSO: 1800/506

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT, ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian, 20 May 1982, carries on page 2 several resolutions adopted at an undated session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. Resolutions were passed on pollution and environmental protection; on the work of peoples' control committees; and on information of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education concerning the patriotic-international education of the republic's youth in preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Additional resolutions were adopted which dealt with R. Nabiyeu's release from the duties of chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his election to the post of first secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee, and the removal of K. Makhkamov from the duties of deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Tajik SSR State Planning Commission. No reasons for his removal were given.

CSO: 1830/358

END