

PRS-UPA-87-004
11 JUNE 1987

212013



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Soviet Union

Political Affairs

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161

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Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

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SOVIET UNION
POLITICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

| | |
|---|----|
| Komsomol Congress Approves New Rules (KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 21 Apr 87) | 1 |
| Sokolov Speech at Belorussian CP CC Plenum (Ye. Ye. Sokolov; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA, 27 Mar 87) | 18 |
| 1st Secretary Sokolov Addresses BSSR Komsomol Congress (Ye. Ye. Sokolov; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIIYA, 7 Mar 87) | 45 |
| Indiscriminate Praise of Gorkom Candidate Criticized (I. Bratchenko, A. Proskurov; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 18 Mar 87) | 54 |
| MSSR CP CC on Shortcomings, Nepotism in School System (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 20 Mar 87) | 56 |
| MSSR Supreme Soviet Criticizes Electronics Production (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 23 Feb 87) | 60 |
| Turkmen First Secretary Addresses Local Meeting on Restructuring (S. A. Niyazov; TURKMENSAKAYA ISKRA, 21 Dec 86) | 64 |
| Uzbek CP CC Buro on Economic Plan, Tashkent Metro (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 16 Jan 87) | 70 |
| Internationalism, Gorbachev Visit to Tashkent Discussed (Editorial; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 9 Jan 87) | 73 |

RELIGION

| | |
|---|----|
| Moscow Hosts Conference of Religious Leaders (V. Kondrashov; IZVESTIYA, 23 Mar 87) | 77 |
| Use of Religious Topics in Media, Literature Hit (Z. Tashurizina; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 10 Apr 87) | 79 |
| Unified Approach in Atheist Education Urged in Tajikistan (S. Navruzov; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 8 Apr 87) | 83 |

CULTURE

| | |
|---|----|
| OGONEK Publishes Pasternak Letters (TASS, 18 Apr 87) | 86 |
|---|----|

SOCIAL ISSUES

| | |
|--|-----|
| IZVESTIYA Hits Managers' Fondness for Old Ways (Editorial; IZVESTIYA, 6 May 87) | 87 |
| LiSSR Komsomol Groups Called To Fight Drug Addiction (N. Lashkevich; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 18 Mar 87) | 90 |
| TRUD Lists Illegal Actions of Now-Deceased Dissident (Yu. Vasilyev; TRUD, 28 Apr 87) | 96 |
| Deputy Prosecutor Interviewed on Pursuit of War Criminals (N. A. Bazhenov Interview; IZVESTIYA, 7 May 87) | 100 |

REGIONAL ISSUES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Lvov Institute Experiments With Flexible Work Schedules (N. Derkach; RABOCHAYA GAZETA, 12 Feb 87) | 103 |
| Pugo Calls for More Contact in Schools With Afghan Soldiers (CINA, 25 Apr 87) | 106 |

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KOMSOMOL CONGRESS APPROVES NEW RULES

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 87 pp 2-3

[Article: "Charter of Leninist Communist Youth League Approved by 20th Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] The Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol] is an independent socio-political organization unifying the leading portion of the Soviet youth.

The Komsomol is an active helper and reliable reserve of the CPSU. The Komsomol works under the leadership of the party and sees the purpose of its activity as bringing to life the CPSU Program, which defines the tasks for planned and comprehensive development of socialism and continued advancement of Soviet society toward communism on the basis of the country's accelerated socio-economic development.

The primary task of the Komsomol is to raise active, conscientious builders of the new society, devoted to the ideals of communism and the socialist Homeland.

According to the USSR Constitution, the Leninist Komsomol is an integral part of the political system of Soviet society. It participates in the management of state and public affairs and in the resolution of political, economic and social-cultural questions.

The Komsomol expresses the interests of the youth and stands up for the rights granted to it by the Soviet state.

The Komsomol holds firm Lenin's behest to study communism and "...to be the shock group which renders aid in any kind of work, and shows its initiative and its motivation."

The Komsomol builds its work on the basis of unswerving adherence to the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, comprehensive development of intra-union democracy, creative activity, initiative and independence of the Komsomol members, criticism and self-criticism, and broad openness.

The strength of the Komsomol is in the unity of its ranks, which is based on moral conviction, unswerving devotion to the party, and organization and discipline of the Komsomol members. The Komsomol rids itself of persons who violate the Komsomol Charter or who by their behavior compromise the high calling of the Komsomol member.

The Leninist Communist Youth League is an active participant in the international democratic youth movement. The Komsomol is continually guided by the Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. It strengthens the interaction with the youth organizations of the fraternal socialist countries, actively promotes the development of cooperation in communist, democratic and other unions of youth of various orientation in the struggle against imperialism and militarism and for peace and disarmament, democracy and social progress. It protects the inalienable rights of the youth, and participates in the movement of solidarity with peoples and youth fighting for national and social liberation.

I. KOMSOMOL MEMBERS, THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS

1. Any young person in the Soviet Union from 14 to 28 years of age may be a member of the Leninist Communist Youth League if he accepts the Komsomol Charter, actively participates in building communism, works in one of the Komsomol organizations, fulfills the decisions of the Komsomol and pays his dues.

2. A Komsomol member must:

a) be an active proponent of bringing to life the CPSU Program and the decisions of the party, work among the youth masses, and serve as an example for performing his civic duty;

b) set an example in labor, education, and military service, protect socialist property, actively participate in accelerating scientific-technical progress and in environmental protection, improve his level of training, and maintain labor and state discipline;

c) creatively and continually assimilate Marxist-Leninist theory and knowledge, decisively fight against any manifestations of bourgeois ideology, religious prejudices and other views and morals which are foreign to the socialist way of life;

d) aid in strengthening the friendship of USSR peoples and fraternal ties with the youth of countries of the socialist alliance and with all the youth of the planet, and actively fight for peace;

e) study the history of the Homeland, be a patriot of the Soviet motherland, strengthen the defensive might of the USSR, study military affairs, and keep himself physically fit;

f) strictly adhere to the standards of communist morals, affirm social justice, place public interests above personal ones, be honest, humble, sensitive and considerate of other people, be irreconcilable to violations of socialist law, and serve as a personal example in affirming a healthy, sober way of life;

g) show concern for the authority of the Komsomol and his own organization, for proper replenishment of the Komsomol, the cleanliness of its ranks and the training of Young Pioneers, show initiative, maintain Komsomol discipline, and fulfill Komsomol assignments;

h) bravely point out shortcomings and strive to correct them, speak out against show, bureaucracy and formalism, develop criticism and self-criticism, and fight against any efforts to suppress criticism.

3. A Komsomol member has the right to:

- a) nominate, elect and be elected to Komsomol organs;
- b) discuss questions of the work of the Komsomol at Komsomol meetings, conferences, congresses, sessions of Komsomol committees, meetings of the active membership, and in the youth press; submit proposals, openly express his opinion and defend it until the organization makes a decision;
- c) criticize at Komsomol meetings, conferences, congresses and the plenums the committees of any Komsomol organization, any Komsomol member regardless of the position which he occupies;
- d) apply to the Komsomol organization with a request to be nominated for membership in the CPSU;
- e) personally participate in Komsomol meetings, committee and buro sessions in discussing the question of his activity or behavior;
- f) submit questions, applications and proposals to any Komsomol committee, up to the Komsomol Central Committee, and demand an answer in response to the request.

4. Acceptance for Komsomol membership is done on a strictly individual basis, and only voluntarily. The Komsomol organization helps the young person prepare for entry into the Komsomol, verifies his personal qualities as expressed in practical matters and the fulfillment of Komsomol and social assignments.

The order of acceptance for Komsomol membership is as follows:

- a) The entering Komsomol members submit the recommendations of two Komsomol members who have a tenure of no less than 1 year, or the recommendation of one CPSU member who has known the nominee through studying, working, or performing social work together for no less than 6 months. Young Pioneers entering the Komsomol submit the recommendation of the Young Pioneer brigade council, which is equated to the recommendation of one Komsomol member. The nominating members bear responsibility for their recommendation and help those entering the Komsomol to become involved in the life of the primary organization;
- b) The question of acceptance into the Komsomol is discussed and resolved by general meeting of the primary organization or an organization having the rights of the primary one. The decision is considered adopted if no less than two-thirds of the Komsomol members present at the meeting vote in favor of it. The decision of an organization having the rights of the primary organization in regard to acceptance into the Komsomol goes into effect after it is approved by the Komsomol committee of the primary organization. Based on the decision of the primary organization, the Komsomol raykom or gorkom makes the decision on issuing a Komsomol membership card to the new member.

Acceptance into the Komsomol is done, as a rule, at open meetings.

Note. If there is no primary Komsomol organization at the school, enterprise or kolkhoz, then a Komsomol candidate member turns directly to the Komsomol raykom

or gorkom. The question of acceptance into the Komsomol in this case may be reviewed at the raykom (gorkom) buro or by its decision at the primary organization where the Komsomol members know the candidate;

c) The Komsomol tenure of those entering the ranks of the Komsomol is counted from the day the meeting of the Komsomol organization makes the decision to accept membership.

The Komsomol member takes good care of his Komsomol card and wears the Komsomol pin as a symbol of his membership in the Leninist Communist Youth League.

5. Komsomol members who have reached the age of 28 leave the ranks of the Komsomol if they are not elected to Komsomol organs, are not doing Komsomol work, or are not Young Pioneer leaders.

Note. Membership in the Komsomol at the request of the Komsomol member may be extended by decision of the primary Komsomol organization for a period of up to 2 years.

6. In accordance with the CPSU Charter, the Komsomol recommends the most deserving Komsomol members for membership in the CPSU. The question of recommending Komsomol members for entry into the party is reviewed by the primary Komsomol organization. Upon its nomination, the decision on recommendation of the Komsomol membership to the party is made by the Komsomol raykom or gorkom. Komsomol organizations and committees bear the responsibility for recommending Komsomol members to the party.

Komsomol members accepted into the CPSU leave the ranks of the Komsomol from the moment they enter the party, provided they are not members of elective Komsomol organs and are not doing Komsomol work.

7. The order of registration of Komsomol members is determined by the Komsomol Central Committee. Leaving the ranks of the organization without being removed from the Komsomol roster, as well as untimely entry into the roster are a gross violation of intra-union discipline. Komsomol members who violate the order of registration are brought to strict Komsomol responsibility.

8. The Komsomol organs control the timely payment of Komsomol membership dues. The question of a Komsomol member who is 3 months delinquent in his dues is subject to discussion in the primary Komsomol organization, and in the case of absence of good reasons, the member is brought to Komsomol responsibility, up to expulsion from the Komsomol ranks.

9. A Komsomol member may be brought to Komsomol responsibility for failure to fulfill the charter requirements and other violations. For insignificant violations educational measures and influence in the form of comradely criticism, warnings or directions should be used. A Komsomol member may be punished as follows: reprimand, censure or strict censure, censure or strict censure with entry into the record card. An extreme measure of punishment is expulsion from the Komsomol.

A Komsomol member who has committed a violation answers for it first of all before the primary Komsomol organization. If a Komsomol member is brought to responsibility by a superior organ, the primary organization is informed of this.

The question of excluding a Komsomol member from the Komsomol is discussed and resolved by a general meeting of the primary organization or organization having the rights of the primary organization. The decision is adopted if no less than two-thirds of the Komsomol members present at the meeting vote in favor of it. The decision to exclude a Komsomol member made by an organization having the rights of a primary organization is subject to approval by the Komsomol committee of the primary organization. Persons brought to criminal responsibility are excluded from the Komsomol.

In reviewing the question of bringing a Komsomol member to responsibility, a maximum amount of attention and objectivity must be given to this matter. No later than 6 months after imposing the penalty on the Komsomol member, the Komsomol organization hears his report on how he is correcting the shortcomings.

10. The question of bringing to Komsomol responsibility members or candidate-members of the Komsomol Central Committee or the Komsomol Central Committees of the union republic, kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom or raykom, as well as members of inspection commissions, is discussed in the primary organization, and the decision on imposing punishments on them are made in the regular order. The appropriate elective organ is then informed of the decision.

The proposals of Komsomol organizations regarding excluding members of elective organs from the Komsomol are reported to the appropriate Komsomol committees of which these persons are members. Decisions to exclude from the Komsomol members and candidate-members to the Komsomol Central Committee, the Komsomol Central Committee of the union republic, kraykom, obkom, orkuzhkom, gorkom, and raykom and members of the inspection commission are made at the plenum of the corresponding committee by a two-thirds vote of its membership.

11. A Komsomol member who has been expelled or punished retains the right to file an appeal within a 2-month period to the superior Komsomol organs, up to the Komsomol Central Committee. The appeal is reviewed by the appropriate Komsomol organs no later than 1 month from the day it is received.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE KOMSOMOL. INTRA-KOMSOMOL DEMOCRACY

12. The leading principle of the organizational structure, life and activity of the Komsomol is democratic centralism, which means:

- a) the elective nature of all management organs of the Komsomol from top to bottom;
- b) periodic accountability of the Komsomol organs to their Komsomol organizations and to the superior organs;
- c) strict Komsomol discipline and subordination of the minority to the majority;

d) unconditional mandatory nature of decisions of superior Komsomol organs for subordinate ones;

e) collectivity in the work of all organizations and management organs of the Komsomol and personal responsibility of every Komsomol member for fulfilling his responsibilities and Komsomol duties.

Unity in implementing the general line and tasks of the Komsomol presupposes the broad independence of all organizations and independence in selecting the forms and methods of their realization.

13. The Komsomol is built on the territorial-industrial principle. The primary organizations are created at the place of work or study of the Komsomol members and unified into rayon, city and other organizations by territory. The organization uniting the Komsomol members of a given territory is superior in regard to all the Komsomol organizations comprising it.

14. The highest management organ of the Komsomol organization is: for the primary organization--the general meeting or conference; for the rayon, city, okrug, oblast or kray organization--the conference, for the union republic and all-union Komsomol--the congress. The meeting, conference and congress are competent when over half of the members of the Komsomol organization or the elected delegates participate in them.

15. The general meeting, conference or congress elect a committee which is the executive organ and manages all the current work of the Komsomol organization.

The all-union and union republic Komsomol congresses and conferences of the kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon Komsomol organizations elect the inspection commissions.

The quantitative make-up of the Komsomol organs is determined by the general meeting, conference or congress.

Elections of Komsomol organs in primary organizations and elections of delegates at conferences of primary, rayon, and city organizations are conducted by open vote. With the consent of a majority of the participants in the meeting or conference, they may be conducted by closed (secret) ballot. Elections of rayon, city, okrug, oblast, kray, republic and central Komsomol organs, as well as elections of delegates to city (with rayon division), okrug, oblast, or kray conferences and congresses are conducted by closed (secret) ballot.

Nomination of candidates for membership in Komsomol organs is done on a broad democratic basis, as a rule, with prior discussion in the subordinate Komsomol organizations.

During the elections, Komsomol members have the right to present any number of candidates for consideration, and to object against them or criticize them. Voting must be held on each candidacy individually. Those candidates who received over half the votes of the participants in the meeting, conference or congress are considered elected.

In the elections of all Komsomol organs, the principle of systematic renovation of their composition and continuity of leadership is maintained.

16. In a leading Komsomol organ, all its members have equal rights. They must actively participate in the work of the elective organ, serve as an example for Komsomol members in fulfilling their civic duty and adhering to the Komsomol charter, realize the orders of the Komsomol members, and systematically report to them on their activity.

If a member of a Komsomol organ does not fulfill these requirements and does not justify the trust of the Komsomol members placed in him, he may be excluded at the initiative of the given organ or upon demand of subordinate Komsomol committees and primary organizations.

The question of expulsion of a member or candidate-member of the all-union Komsomol Central Committee or the Central Committee of the union republic, kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom Komsomol is resolved by open vote at the plenum of the appropriate committee. Within the primary organization, the question of excluding a committee member is resolved at the general meeting or at a meeting of the committee, if the member was elected at a conference. The decision is considered approved if at least two-thirds of the members of the committee or organization cast their votes in favor of it.

The question of expelling members of the Komsomol Central Inspection Commission and the inspection commissions of local Komsomol organizations from the membership of these commissions is resolved at their meetings in an order specified for members and candidate members of Komsomol committees.

Members of elective Komsomol organs who have lost their associations with these organizations due to change in place of employment or residence may be excluded from the membership of these organs.

17. In the case of a vacancy in membership of an elective organ, this vacancy is filled from the number of candidate members of this committee. Upon recommendation of the union republic Komsomol Central Committees and the Komsomol kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary organizations, Komsomol members and young communists who are not candidates for membership in the given organ may also be introduced. The decision on their introduction is made by open vote at the plenum of the appropriate Komsomol committee by a two-thirds majority vote of its members. Also, the membership of the elective organ cannot be replaced by more than one-third.

18. To manage the work performed between plenums, the all-union and union republic Komsomol Central Committees and the kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon Komsomol committees elect a buro, including committee secretaries.

The elections of members of the buro and secretaries of the all-union and union republic Komsomol Central Committees, and the Komsomol kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are held at the plenums of the corresponding committees. By decision of the committee, the elections may be held through open as well as closed (secret) ballot.

19. An apparatus is created within the all-union and union republic Komsomol Central Committees and the Komsomol kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms for day-to-day work on organizing and verifying the implementation of decisions and on rendering aid to subordinate organizations and ensuring the operation of the elective organ. The structure and staff of the Komsomol apparatus are determined in accordance with the order established by the Komsomol Central Committee.

The elective Komsomol organs manage the activity of the corresponding apparatus and its workers, and perform certification. The apparatus workers systematically report on their activity in the Komsomol organizations.

20. The expansion and intensification of intra-union democracy is the basis for increasing the creative activity, initiative and independence of the Komsomol organizations and the Komsomol members, the unity and cohesion of the Komsomol ranks, and strengthening conscious Komsomol discipline.

An open and matter-of-fact discussion of the question of Komsomol work in the Leninist Communist Youth League and in all its organizations under conditions of openness, free criticism and self-criticism is the most important principle in intra-union democracy.

The Komsomol and its organizations may hold discussions on controversial or unclear questions. An all-Komsomol discussion is held at the initiative of the Komsomol Central Committee or at the suggestion of several republic, kray, or oblast Komsomol organizations.

21. The Komsomol Central Committee works out instructions in strict accordance with the Komsomol Charter. These instructions are ratified at the Komsomol Central Committee Plenum after preliminary discussion in the Komsomol organizations.

22. The highest principle of Komsomol leadership is collectivity--a necessary condition in affirming Leninist style of operation and correct upbringing of the cadres, a reliable guarantee against errors and violation of the standards of intra-union life. Collectivity of management presupposes personal responsibility for the assigned task.

23. In the period between congresses, conferences and reporting-election meetings, the all-union and union republic Komsomol Central Committees and the kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom Komsomol committees of primary organizations inform the Komsomol organizations of their work and of the realization of critical comments and suggestions of Komsomol members.

A fast rule for the Komsomol and primary organization committees is also the objective and timely reporting of information regarding their activities to superior Komsomol organs.

24. Meetings of the Komsomol active membership of rayon, city, okrug, oblast, kray and republic Komsomol organizations may be called to discuss the party and Komsomol decisions and to work out practical measures for their implementation.

25. Komsomol committees may create councils, commissions and work groups on various questions of Komsomol work, and may also utilize other forms of attracting Komsomol members to the activity of the Komsomol organs on a voluntary basis.

26. The Komsomol, every republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon Komsomol organization, and at the discretion of the Komsomol Central Committee also the individual primary Komsomol organizations, have the Red Banner as the symbol of their honor and devotion to the socialist Homeland.

27. The Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees establish Komsomol awards and use them to reward the best Komsomol organizations and members.

III. HIGHEST KOMSOMOL ORGANS

28. The highest organ of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League is the Komsomol Congress. Regular congresses are called by the Central Committee no less than once every 5 years. The convocation of the congress and the agenda are announced no later than 3 months before the congress. The standards for representation at the Komsomol congress are established by the Komsomol Central Committee.

29. The Congress:

a) hears, discusses and ratifies the reports of the Komsomol Central Committee and Central Inspection Commission;

b) reviews, amends and ratifies the Komsomol Charter;

c) determines the general line of work and regular tasks of the Komsomol;

d) elects the Komsomol Committee and Central Inspection Commission.

30. In the period between congresses, the Komsomol Central Committee manages all the work of the Komsomol, the local Komsomol organs, the All-Union Pioneer Organization imeni V. I. Lenin; represents the Komsomol in state and social organizations and cooperates with them, expressing the interests of the youth, realizes the right of legislative initiative granted by the USSR Constitution; performs the selection, placement and training of Komsomol leadership cadres; approves the publication of its central organ--the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and the printing of other Komsomol Central Committee publications; creates various Komsomol agencies, institutions and enterprises and manages their activity; distributes funds from the Komsomol budget and controls their spending.

The Central Committee establishes ties with other youth organizations abroad in the name of the Komsomol.

31. The Komsomol Central Inspection Commission audits the maintenance of the established order of managing affairs, work on reviewing letters, applications and complaints in the Komsomol central organs, the proper implementation of the Komsomol budget, including payments, receipts and accounting of membership dues, as well as the financial-economic activity of the Komsomol Central Committee's enterprises and institutions.

32. The Komsomol Central Committee Plenum is convened no less than once every 6 months. The convocation of the plenum and the agenda are, as a rule, announced no later than a month before the plenum.

Candidate members of the Komsomol Central Committee participate in the work of the plenum with the right of consultative vote.

33. The Komsomol Central Committee elects a Central Committee buro to manage the Komsomol work between plenums, and a secretariat to manage the on-going work, organization of control and verification of the execution of adopted decisions.

34. In the period between Komsomol congresses, the Central Committee may if necessary convene the All-Union Komsomol Conference for discussing questions which have arisen in the activity of the Komsomol. The order of conducting this conference is determined by the Komsomol Central Committee.

IV. REPUBLIC, KRAY, OBLAST, OKRUG, CITY AND RAYON KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT ORGANS

35. Republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon Komsomol organizations and their committees operate under the leadership of the appropriate party organizations and organize the implementation of decisions made at the Komsomol and Komsomol Central Committee Congresses.

36. The basic responsibilities of the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon Komsomol organizations and their management organs are:

a) political, educational and organizational work among young men and women and timely reaction and influence on the processes taking place among the youth;

b) organizational-political strengthening, development of initiative and independence of the subordinate Komsomol organizations, giving them practical aid, generalization and propaganda of leading experience, management of the work of corresponding pioneer organizations, and disbursal of funds from the Komsomol budget within their organization;

c) implementation of interaction with the Soviets of People's Deputies, the trade unions and other state and public organizations in resolving questions dealing with the communist upbringing of the youth;

d) promoting the development of a socially significant independent youth movement, united in its interests, and increasing the responsibility of Komsomol members on association staffs for maintaining their work;

e) selection, placement, education and training of Komsomol cadres and formulation of innovative thought and the need for live work among the youth.

37. The highest organ of the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon Komsomol organization is the union republic Komsomol Congress, the conference of the kray, oblast, okrug, city, or rayon Komsomol organization, and in the period between them--the corresponding Komsomol committee.

38. The regular union republic Komsomol Congress is convened no less than once every 5 years, and the regular conference of the kray, oblast, okrug, city or rayon Komsomol organization--once in 2-3 years. The appropriate Komsomol committees convene the congresses and conferences and set the standards of representation for them.

The congresses and conferences hear reports by the Komsomol committees and the inspection commission, discuss at their discretion other questions associated with the activity of Komsomol organization, and elect Komsomol committees and inspection commissions, as well as delegates to conferences or congresses of the appropriate superior organizations.

39. The union republic Komsomol Central Committee and the kray and oblast committee manages the okrug, city, and rayon Komsomol organizations. The Komsomol organizations of the autonomous republics, as well as those of autonomous and other oblasts which are part of the union republics and krays operate under the leadership of the union republic Komsomol Central Committee and the kray Komsomol committees.

The okrug, city, and rayon committee creates the primary Komsomol organizations, manages their activity, and keeps an accounting of Komsomol members.

The inspection commissions of republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon Komsomol organizations operate on the basis of the Statute ratified by the Komsomol Central Committee and under the leadership of the superior Komsomol committees.

40. The union republic Komsomol Central Committee and the kray and oblast committees elect a buro, which includes committee secretaries. The secretaries of these committees must have Komsomol tenure of no less than 3 years, and must be CPSU members. Secretariats are formed to review current questions and to verify fulfillment in the union republic Komsomol Central Committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms. The committee plenums ratify the chairmen of pioneer organization councils, the section heads of these committees, and also at their discretion other Komsomol cadres.

The union republic Komsomol Central Committees, the kraykoms and a number of Komsomol obkoms and gorkoms having press organs ratify the editors of Komsomol and pioneer newspapers and journals at the plenums.

41. The okrug, city and rayon committee elects a buro, including committee secretaries, and also ratifies the chairman of the pioneer organization council and the committee section heads.

The secretaries of the okrug, city and rayon committee must have Komsomol tenure of no less than 2 years, and must be members or candidate members of the CPSU.

Note. In certain cases, Komsomol members who are not members or candidate members of the CPSU may be elected as deputy secretaries or secretaries of Komsomol okruzhkoms, gorkoms or raykoms.

42. The union republic Komsomol Central Committee plenum, as well as the kray, oblast, okrug, city (with rayon divisions) Komsomol committee plenum is convened no less than once every 6 months. The plenum of the city (without rayon divisions), and rayon Komsomol committee is held no less than once in 4 months.

43. The candidate members of the union republic Komsomol Central Committee and the kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon Komsomol committee participate in the work of the plenums of the corresponding committees with the right of consultative vote.

V. PRIMARY KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS

44. The basis of the Komsomol are the primary organizations.

The primary Komsomol organizations are created at the place of work or instruction of the Komsomol members--at plants and factories, at sovkhozes and other enterprises, at kolkhozes, units of the armed forces, institutions, educational institutions, etc., with at least three Komsomol members.

In individual cases, with the permission of the union republic Komsomol Central Committee or the Komsomol kraykom or obkom, primary organizations may be formed within the framework of several enterprises comprising a production association and located, as a rule, on the territory of a rayon or several rayons within the same city. If necessary, territorial primary Komsomol organizations may also be formed in remote, inaccessible settlements and at the place of residence of Komsomol members.

45. Komsomol committees may form temporary Komsomol organizations at Komsomol youth labor associations, youth dormitories, amateur associations, etc.

Temporary Komsomol organizations are called upon to unify and bring together the Komsomol members and exert a moral influence on the collectives of young people among which they are created. Komsomol meetings at these organizations are held as needed.

46. In a primary Komsomol organization numbering 20 or more Komsomol members, Komsomol organizations may be created by decision of the Komsomol committee by shops, shifts, sections, farms, brigades, sectors, faculties, courses, study groups, classes, etc. These are granted the rights of the primary organization.

Komsomol groups may be formed at primary Komsomol organizations and organizations having the rights of the primary and numbering less than 20 Komsomol members.

47. The supreme organ of the primary Komsomol organization is the Komsomol meeting, which is held no less than once a month. At Komsomol organizations having shop, brigade, course and other organizations with the rights of the primary organizations, meetings, general as well as meetings at organizations with rights of the primary, are held no less than once every 2 months.

In primary Komsomol organizations numbering over 300 Komsomol members, and in kolkhoz and sovkhoz organizations numbering over 100 Komsomol members, the general meeting is held as necessary at the times determined by the Komsomol

committees, or on demand of several organizations with rights of the primary. Wherever the convocation of general meetings is difficult for production reasons or due to territorial remoteness, Komsomol meetings are in individual cases held by shifts, shops, courses, etc. with a unified agenda.

48. To conduct current business, the Komsomol organization elects a committee with 1 year tenure. The organization with rights of the primary organization elects a buro, and the Komsomol group elects a grupkomsorg [group Komsomol organizer]. A primary organization and organization with rights of the primary numbering less than 10 Komsomol members, a secretary of the Komsomol organization and his deputy are elected.

In primary Komsomol organizations at enterprises and institutions numbering over 300 Komsomol members, and in organizations at kolkhozes and sovkhozes numbering over 100 Komsomol members, the Komsomol committees may be elected for a period of 2-3 years.

49. Komsomol committees of primary organizations, depending on their number of members, production and territorial peculiarities and by decision of the Komsomol Central Committee, may be granted the rights of the Komsomol raykom on questions of recommendation for membership in the CPSU, accounting of Komsomol members, and issuance of Komsomol cards. These committees may be elected for a period of 2-3 years.

Note. In individual cases, at the decision of the Komsomol Central Committee, in the largest organizations with rights of a primary organization, Komsomol committees may be elected instead of buros, with all the rights of the Komsomol raykom.

50. Komsomol committees with rights of the raykom may be elected with expanded staffing: a buro may be formed within them to manage the current work. The meetings of these committees are held as necessary, but no less than once every 3 months.

51. The primary Komsomol organization operates under the leadership of the appropriate party organization. It works directly among the youth, rallying them around the CPSU, implements party directives in all spheres of production and social life, organizes the fulfillment of Komsomol decisions, comprehensively develops the initiative and independence of Komsomol members, and conducts work with the Young Pioneers.

The primary Komsomol organization:

a) accepts new members into the Komsomol and bears the responsibility before the Komsomol for appropriately filling its ranks;

b) trains Komsomol members in the spirit of selfless devotion to the socialist Homeland, ideological conviction, and communist morals befitting the citizens of Soviet society;

c) gives aid to young men and women in studying Marxist-Leninist theory in close connection with the practice of communist construction and leads an irreconcilable struggle against any manifestations of bourgeois ideology or backward views and attitudes;

d) mobilizes Komsomol members and the youth toward solving problems of economic and social development, involves them in socialist competition, cares for the preservation and enhancement of the public wealth, for increasing the educational level, professional skill and economic knowledge of young men and women, and strives to strengthen labor discipline among the youth;

e) actively participates in the life and affairs management of the enterprise, kolkhoz, institution, of educational institution, promotes skills in socialist self-government among young people, and instills in young men and women an irreconcilability to shortcomings and to all that contradicts the principle of social justice;

f) acts as the organizer of the free time of young men and women, attracts them to scientific-technical and artistic creativity and to involvement in physical culture, sports and tourism, strives toward the affirmation of a healthy, sober way of life, performs work with the youth at their place of residence, and cares for strengthening the young family;

g) involves Komsomol members into military-patriotic work, participates in the training of young men for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces, and trains the youth in the spirit of constant readiness to defend the great conquests of socialism;

h) performs individual work with every young person, strengthens Komsomol discipline, formulates in Komsomol members a responsibility for belonging to the Leninist Komsomol and for strict adherence to the Komsomol Charter.

52. The Komsomol group brings to life the decisions of the Komsomol organs and builds its work based on the tasks facing the production or educational collective. It helps every young person in his work, study and military service, cares for the organization of his everyday life and leisure and for creating within the group an atmosphere of friendship, comradeship, exactingness, mutual aid and cohesiveness, acts as the initiator of good causes, and controls the fulfillment of social assignments by the Komsomol members. Meetings of the Komsomol group are held as needed.

VI. KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE USSR ARMED FORCES

53. Komsomol organizations within the USSR Armed Forces are governed by the Komsomol Charter. They operate on the basis of the Komsomol Central Committee Instruction and the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet, under the direct leadership of political organs and deputy commanders on political affairs and party organization.

The Komsomol organizations of the armed forces rally young soldiers around the CPSU and train them in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, courage, bravery and heroism, Soviet patriotism, proletarian and socialist internationalism,

selfless devotion and constant readiness to defend the socialist Homeland and the conquests of socialism. They assist in every way possible the commanders, political organs and party organizations in increasing the combat readiness of the troops and in strengthening military discipline. They mobilize the youth toward successful fulfillment of the tasks of combat and political training, the mastery of new technology and weapons, and the unquestioning fulfillment of their military duty and the directives and orders of their commanding officers.

54. The Komsomol organization of the Armed Forces actively participates in strengthening the unity of the army and the people, supports close ties with local Komsomol organizations and helps them with military-patriotic training of the upcoming generation and with civil defense work and training of youth for military service, and participates in the work of the local Komsomol committees.

VII. THE KOMSOMOL AND THE ALL-UNION PIONEER ORGANIZATION IMENI V. I. LENIN

55. The All-Union Pioneer Organization imeni V. I. Lenin is a mass independent communist organization of children and juveniles of the Soviet Union.

The goal of the Pioneer organization is to train young fighters for the cause of the CPSU. The Pioneer organization in Soviet society includes children and juveniles into the practice of communist construction, aids in the comprehensive development of the personality, formulating an active civil position of young Leninists, and prepares a worthy replenishment for the Komsomol ranks.

The Pioneer organization operates on the basis of the Statute on the All-Union Pioneer Organization imeni V. I. Lenin, ratified by the Komsomol Central Committee.

56. At the direction of the communist party, the Komsomol governs the All-Union Pioneer Organization imeni V. I. Lenin.

As the governing organs in regard to the Pioneer organization, the Komsomol Central Committee and the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon Komsomol organizations develop prospects for action in accordance with the goals and tasks of the organization, evaluate and analyze its work, mobilize all detachments of the Komsomol for practical participation in training Pioneers, and create the necessary conditions for Pioneer and extra-curricular work with children and juveniles.

The Komsomol Central Committee creates the Central Council of the All-Union Pioneer Organization imeni V. I. Lenin, while the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon Komsomol committees create corresponding councils of Pioneer organizations which unite representatives of state and social organizations and give aid to Komsomol committees in conducting all work with the Pioneers.

57. By assignment of the Komsomol, direct work in the Pioneer brigades is performed by senior Pioneer leaders, and in the detachment--by detachment leaders. The Komsomol organs perform selection, education and training of the leaders, evaluate their work, and look after labor conditions. The Komsomol committees participate in the selection and education of leaders of groups, sections, clubs and other Pioneer associations.

58. The Komsomol Central Committee and the Central Council of the All-Union Pioneer Organization imeni V. I. Lenin, as well as the union republic Komsomol Central Committees and a number of Komsomol obkoms, working in conjunction with the appropriate Pioneer organization councils, publish Pioneer newspapers and journals, and children's literature.

VIII. THE KOMSOMOL AND STATE AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

59. In accordance with the tasks set forth in its charter, the Komsomol structures its activities in cooperation with the state and public organizations.

The Komsomol, in the person of its all-union and republic organs, utilizes the right of legislative initiative. The Komsomol organs and organizations participate in the public discussion of drafts of USSR laws and present suggestions on them expressing the interests of the youth and facilitating the more complete satisfaction of their spiritual and material needs.

60. The Komsomol committees interact with the Soviets of People's Deputies in solving problems of communist upbringing of the youth and in involving them in the management of state and public affairs. The Komsomol organizations participate in nominating candidates for deputies and in preparing for and holding elections for the Soviets of People's Deputies. They also aid Komsomol members elected as deputies in the performance of their duties.

The Komsomol organs actively cooperate with the Soviet of People's Deputies Commissions on Youth Affairs and participate jointly with them in the resolution of questions associated with the life of young men and women.

61. The Komsomol committees cooperate with the ministries and departments and their local agencies.

Komsomol organizations work in close contact with the labor collective councils and in accordance with the law participate in the management of the labor and educational collectives. They use the right of broad initiative in discussing and presenting to the appropriate party organizations questions of the work of the enterprise, kolkhoz, institution, or educational institution. They participate directly in the resolution of these questions, especially if they concern the work, everyday life, education and training of the youth.

The Komsomol committees, in conjunction with the party, soviet and economic management organs, nominate deserving representatives of the youth for leadership work in administration, production, science and culture.

62. The Komsomol organizations coordinate their activity with the trade union organizations on questions of training the youth in the revolutionary, fighting, labor and international traditions of the Soviet people. They strive to attract the youth toward active participation in the work of the trade union organizations. They create conditions for highly productive labor, improved professional skill and general educational level for young workers, kolkhoz workers and specialists, promote the development of educational-training work among students and pupils and organize the leisure time of youth and health protection of children and juveniles.

63. The Komsomol committees, staffs and "Komsomol Projector" stations interact with the organs of people's control and the law enforcement organs and provide for the active participation of Komsomol members and youth in implementing public and state control and in the struggle against violations of the law and the principles of the Soviet way of life. The Komsomol organizations nominate Komsomol members for committees, groups and posts for people's control, for people's detachments and comrades' courts. They participate in their activity through their representatives as well as by means of joint actions with them.

64. The Komsomol performs all its work on ideological-political, labor and moral training of the youth in close interaction with the All-Union Organization of Veterans of War and Labor, the Committee of Soviet Women, DOSAAF [Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces] and other public organizations, creative unions, and volunteer societies and organizations for public activity.

IX. MONETARY FUNDS OF THE KOMSOMOL

65. The monetary funds of the Komsomol and its organizations are comprised of membership dues, income from the publication of youth newspapers and journals, book publication, measures of Komsomol organizations, youth tourism, as well as funds received from enterprises and Komsomol institutions, and other income.

The monetary funds of the Komsomol are spent for the organization of work among the youth, for the maintenance of Komsomol organs, for the training and re-training of the cadres and the active membership, for propaganda and agitation, for international ties, capital construction and other purposes.

The order of utilizing the monetary funds of the Komsomol is determined by the Komsomol Central Committee.

66. Monthly dues for Komsomol members are set in the following amounts:

those with monthly earnings of:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|--|
| --up to 50 rubles | contribute | 10 kopeks |
| --from 51 to 60 rubles | " | 30 kopeks |
| --from 61 to 70 rubles | " | 35 kopeks |
| --from 71 to 80 rubles | " | 40 kopeks |
| --from 81 to 90 rubles | " | 45 kopeks |
| --from 91 to 100 rubles | " | 50 kopeks |
| --from 101 to 150 rubles | " | 1.0 percent |
| --over 150 rubles | " | 1.5 percent of their monthly earnings. |

Komsomol members who have no income pay membership dues in the amount of 2 kopeks a month.

Note. Komsomol members who are at the same time members or candidate members of the CPSU are absolved of paying Komsomol dues.

67. Those persons entering the Komsomol pay an entry fee in the amount of 2 percent of their monthly earnings, and those who have no earnings pay the sum of 5 kopeks.

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CSO: 1800/517

SOKOLOV SPEECH AT BELORUSSIAN CP CC PLENUM

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russian 27 Mar 87 pp 1-3

[Speech by Ye.Ye. Sokolov under the heading: "Sixth Plenum of Belorussian CP CC": "On the Tasks of Republic Party Organizations for Deepening Restructuring and Improving Work with Cadres in the Light of the Requirements of the January (1987) CPSU CC Plenum"]

[Text] Comrades!

A year has gone by since the 27th Party Congress. The January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has summed up the initial results of the realization of the acceleration strategy which they worked out.

Each of us has had sufficient time to study its resolutions, and to comprehend in depth the positions and conclusions in the speech of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

I would like to place special emphasis on the fact that the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the results of which were greeted with universal approval by both the party and the people, is a political event of enormous importance, and is truly a revolutionary milestone in the history of Soviet society, which is opening a new stage of building socialism.

The historical significance of the Plenum consists of the fact that it has promoted the ideas and adopted the resolutions which will permit bringing the line of the 27th CPSU Congress into the sphere of practical matters in all sectors; bringing the people--the principal motive force--into the restructuring; and making the renewal a vigorous and irreversible process.

Taking into consideration the lessons of the past and the tasks for the future, the Plenum worked out an up-to-date cadre policy and has come to the unanimous conclusion that it is only through further democratization of Soviet society and activating the human factor in every possible way that it will be possible to intensify the restructuring.

The Plenum's positions on consistent introduction of genuine self-management principles in the life of the working collectives, perfecting the Soviet system of elections and intensifying intra-party democracy, are directed toward further expansion of the social base of socialist democracy and more active participation of communists and non-party people, veterans and young people, in state and public life.

Today we have every basis to declare that in the republic, as in the nation as a whole, the life of party, Soviet and social organizations is becoming more sanguine: the activity of ideological institutions is undergoing a renaissance; criticism and self-criticism are being developed; and openness is spreading.

However, these are but the first steps. We all have a great deal to do in order to make the democratization process both broad and deep: not less, but more democracy; not a retreat from the norms of the Soviet way of life, but their intensification and development; not less, but more socialism--such is the essence of restructuring.

To intensify it, to give it a dynamic character, is the task of every person and a vital matter for all the workers. However, it is principally the communists who are responsible for the success of the restructuring. The party has called for the restructuring: the party is deploying it in all spheres of life; and the party must set the tone in this and must conduct it in such a way, that the resolutions adopted are made manifest in practical matters--made manifest both now, and in the future.

And first of all in the decisive sphere of human activity--the economy.

At the meetings of the republic aktiv held at the end of the past and the beginning of the present year, the results of the work of the national economy and culture for 1986 were examined in detail. At the meetings it was stressed that the economy has begun to be developed more dynamically, and its social problems are being solved better. However, the existing labor, technical and scientific potential and the reserves for intensification of production are far from being fully utilized.

And the fact that many cadres have not yet been reorganized and are operating in the old manner is indicated by the work results for the first two months of the present year.

In January a serious disruption was permitted in industry. Tasks for production and delivery were not fulfilled, and the number of lagging collectives increased. The Belorussian CP [BCP] Central Committee Bureau was forced to intervene.

In February they managed to correct the situation. For the two months, 26.5 million rubles worth of above-plan products were produced. And all oblasts and ministries carried out the task for sales of goods and for labor productivity.

At the same time, the industries of Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Lida and Bobruisk were unable to cope with the plan in terms of these indicators.

For the republic as a whole, growth in industrial production amounted to only 3.4 percent, as opposed to the obligation for 5.2 percent; and the figures for labor productivity were 3.1 and 5.0, respectively. These indicators were still lower in the city of Minsk and in Grodno Oblast.

Industries in Gomel Oblast and the city of Minsk failed to fulfill the plan for manufacturing goods of the highest quality. Collectives at 47 enterprises reduced their volume of output in comparison with the same period last year.

The reasons for this vary, but the chief one is that certain supervisors and specialists are not receptive to new things; they are unable to readjust and look to the future, and in some places do not wish to do so.

In order to overcome these shortcomings and make the fullest use of the available industrial potential, it is above all necessary to make fundamental improvements in working with the cadres.

Specialists comprise a large group in the republic: there are 240,000 in industry alone. In the past five years the number of specialists with higher education increased by 36 percent. While there was a 7.0 percent increase in the number of industrial production personnel, the number of engineers grew by 27 percent.

However, every fifth chief specialist in technical services, every fourth design engineer, and almost half the production engineers do not have higher education. Every third shop chief and his deputy have secondary school qualifications.

Of course many of them are taking VUZ correspondence courses. Many of them, but not all. And in such positions every worker should have higher education. This is, after all, the force which has been summoned to generate new ideas and organize putting them into practice. But where this is not understood, it is difficult to achieve the assigned targets.

At the Belorusrezinotekhnika [Belorussian Industrial Rubber] Association (General Director, Comrade Suzanskiy; Party Committee Secretary, Comrade Ostrovskiy), half of those working as engineers do not have higher education. Over a five-year period, out of 24 young specialists who arrived with a VUZ certificate, almost half deserted the enterprise. And it's not surprising to find that a significant portion of the equipment here is morally and physically outdated, that the quality of production is low, and that the collective is not coping with the plans.

Five thousand three hundred specialists with higher education work at enterprises of BSSR Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry]; however, 519 of them are employed as laborers. At the very same time every sixth director and almost every fifth chief engineer has only secondary specialized education. And one-fourth of the foremen have no special training at all.

And the result is that in the branch every third worker is employed at manual labor, and at certain enterprises, every other one. Many articles from local industry are of low quality. Last year the number of claims for replacement of defective goods increased by 8.0 percent. The measures taken by the ministry (Comrade Kistikov) have not yet provided positive results.

Poor engineering support in solving the problems of the technical level and quality of production is also explained by the fact that in the republic more than 70 percent of the products of machine-building are below the level achieved in the world.

The collectives of the branch scientific research institutes and design bureaus as well as the plant design divisions have been given a specific task: Strive to ensure that all newly-developed products which have been put into production correspond to the best world models or surpass them.

And how is this key requirement being realized?

Out of 20 new products tested this year more than half did not correspond with the technical task and the standards.

Due to low quality and deviation from standards and technical conditions, permission was denied to put into production six products documented by the Minsk Myasomolmash [Meat and Dairy Machine] Experimental Design Bureau (Comrade Dubinskiy, director; Comrade Kalnik, party organization secretary). However, no conclusions were drawn from this. Several other items of new equipment subjected to additional checks were also unable to stand up to comparison with the best analogs.

Last year 22 types of new products envisaged under the Quality Program were not assimilated. Among these were products from the Vitebsk Machine Tool Building Plant imeni Comintern (Comrade Karelin, director; Comrade Sherovarin, party committee secretary); from the Belorussian Optical-Mechanical Association (Comrades Zyl and Dmitriyev); and from the Minsk Motorbike Plant (Comrades Ustymchuk and Senokosov).

But what is the matter? One of the reasons is that perfunctory evaluation of the work of the developers is slow to disappear and the wage situation is not being properly developed. At the Minsk Special Design Bureau for Broaching Machines, the Institute of the Physics of Problems of Reliability and Durability of Machinery, and the Institute of Solid State Physics and Semiconductors of the BSSR Academy of Sciences, certification of designers and researchers was conducted in a superficial manner, vacant positions were on the whole eliminated, and the wages thus freed up were in a number of cases divided up without regard to the contribution of the specialists, according to the principle of wage-leveling.

Can one really call this restructuring the work of the supervisory cadres, the party organizations, and the working collectives as a whole?

The introduction of state acceptance of products revealed many weak points in our work, and showed our ability to analyze, make decisions, and mobilize the people to carry out our work.

During a two month period out of 85 enterprises at which state acceptance was introduced, 29 were unable to cope with the plan for manufacturing products. Only 20 to 70 percent of the planned volume of goods was accepted

by State Acceptance at the Grodno Auto Magneto Plant (Comrade Valuyev, director; Comrade Beletskiy, party organization secretary), at the Baranovichi Commercial Machine Building Plant (Comrades Michelyev and Ivantsov), at the Mogilevselmash [Mogilev Agricultural Equipment] Plant (Comrades Chertkov and Gorinov), and at the Minsk Worsted Wear Combine (Comrades Berdnikov and Balabosova).

Other things were discovered as well. At the Orsha Legmash [Light Machinery] Plant (Comrade Borisov, director; Comrade Shilko, party organization secretary), instead of organizing work with people for observing technological discipline, they tried to exert pressure on the officials from State Acceptance, and demanded unjustified leniency of them. And the ones doing this are those whom the party and the people are counting on, those whom they trust. Ponder this, Comrades.

At the very same time State Acceptance officials, who are skilled specialists, must not be allowed to turn into imperious bureaucrats. They must actively participate in working with the people, and in revealing and eliminating the causes of low quality production throughout the entire manufacturing chain.

The activity of the technical control services at the enterprises requires improvement. In terms of their structure and personnel makeup they are not always capable of erecting a reliable barrier to defective work. Even in the special design bureau table of organization at the enterprises the proportion of specialists with higher education amounts to little more than 5.0 percent.

The situation with regard to introducing the Quality Program is very poor. During the time which has elapsed since it was worked out at the republic staff level, it has "descended" by only one level--to the oblast centers, and not to all of them at that. As far as the city and rayon Quality Programs are concerned, Gosstandart organs have registered only one--that of the city of Minsk.

It turns out that the farther one is from the point of manufacture, where the fate of quality is decided, the more programs there are; and the closer to the point of manufacture, the fewer. It turns out that the staff is working for the staff.

Only half the branch programs for increasing the technical level and quality of the most important kinds of products have passed expert examination, although all the terms have already expired. Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] and Minleskhoz [Ministry of the Forestry Industry] have not produced such programs, nor has Gosagroprom BSSR [State Agro-Industrial Commission] for the fruit and vegetable sector.

At this time it is still not completely clear by virtue of which articles will the machine-building industry meet this year's production goal, in which 41-42 percent of the articles are to meet world standards.

This, comrades, is a vivid example of how difficult it is to force through new approaches to solving the problems of quality. Clearly, Comrade Kritskiy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Kondratenko, Gosplan deputy chairman; and Comrade Savich, chief of the Belorussian Republic Administration of USSR Gosstandart, are not doing all they should; nor have Comrades Bysenko, Trutnev, Bedenko and Gulev, chiefs of the industrial departments at the BCP Central Committee, shown themselves to be first-rate organizers.

The state of affairs in the introduction of operating systems for an overall increase in production quality must be examined at the Presidium of the BSSR Council of Ministers, and possibly at the BCP Central Committee as well.

Increased attention must be given to the development of machine building, since both the quality of production and the rate of technical retooling of the enterprises depends to a certain extent on this branch.

The machine-building branch has been given the priorities, and has been allocated the necessary funds. However, whereas for industry as a whole last year 92 percent of capital investments were assimilated, the machine-building complex assimilated only 87 percent. The plan for introduction of fixed assets was only 79 percent fulfilled here, while at the enterprises of Minzhivmash [USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production], Minselkhovmash [USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building], Minlegpishchemash [USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances], and Minkhimmash [USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building], it was even less (from 65 to 72 percent).

The active part machine-building funds in Grodno Oblast was replenished last year by 9.2 percent, and in Minsk and Mogilev Oblasts, by 10 percent. But you see the planned amount for machine building was 13.6 percent for the republic as a whole. As before, preference is given to increasing the pool of equipment, and not to replacing obsolete machinery.

At many enterprises the development and production of equipment through their own efforts is poorly managed. As recently as June 1985, the BSSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and other ministries and departments were commissioned to define measures for expanding production of specialized technical equipment and means of mechanization and automation for their own needs.

A year and a half was required just to get this task down to the oblasts, ministries and departments--and the capability of the plants and associations to manufacture such equipment has not even been studied yet.

One comes to the inescapable conclusion that Comrade Petrov, BSSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Comrade Makeychenko, BSSR Gosplan deputy chairman, have not reorganized their own work, and are not actively exerting an influence on the course of retooling the enterprises. Moreover, it is not obvious that the departments of the CPB Central Committee are carrying out their proper role here.

Not all party committees and organizations have managed to create an atmosphere of general, daily struggle for assiduously utilizing all kinds of resources.

As before, this work has been directed at merely utilizing the reserves which lie on the surface. Altogether insufficient attention is being devoted to introducing economical designs, and highly-efficient and waste-free technologies. Nor have wastefulness and mismanagement been eliminated.

Although last year's task for reducing energy-intensiveness in the national income was fulfilled, the republic did not meet the level of obligations. An additional requirement for basic kinds of resources is only 40-45 percent covered by virtue of economizing on them. But by the end of the five-year plan, this indicator must be brought to 65-70 percent.

A unified system of planning, accounting and analysis of resource consumption has been established in the republic. It should be extra-departmental and have an active influence on every enterprise in every branch, in every region, and in the republic as a whole. Comrade Petrov must step up control over its implementation.

It is the fault of the BSSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and managers of union-level enterprises in the republic that science was not widely brought to bear in developing the economy. Plants and organizations in Belorussia received only 24 percent of the total volume of the economic contract work of the BSSR Academy of Sciences. Only half of the machine-building associations are operating on an economic contract basis with Academy and VUZ scientists.

As a result, the republic Intensification Program and many comprehensive scientific-technical programs have not become pivotal factors in the scientific-organizational work of the academy, nor in the work of other scientific institutions.

Just take the problem of computer technology. It is well-known that our electronic computers are inferior to the best world analogs in a number of parameters. At the very same time, the republic's existing industrial capacity, the branch and academic institutes, and two VUZ's which train the required specialists, have not commenced work on developing computers of the very highest technical level.

They are all still operating in an uncoordinated manner, according to the principle of the well-known fable of Krylov. The BSSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan must formulate a special scientific directive for the republic's scientific sector on this subject.

Increasing the contribution of branch science means first of all to assign competent and creative personnel to it. At the present time less than 14 percent of the leading specialists at scientific-research institutions have the degree of doctor of sciences. Even at such a major institute as TsNIITU [Central Scientific Research and Technical Design Institute for Organization and Management Techniques], out of 624 scientific associates there are only three doctors of sciences, and 47 candidates of sciences.

The interests of accelerating scientific-technical progress dictate the necessity for significantly increasing the level of training of specialists in the national economy.

Gosplan and the republic ministries do not have a scientifically-based system for determining the need for skilled cadres on a branch and specialty cross-section. As a result, priority and science-intensive branches are experiencing a shortage in engineers for robot technology, design automation and flexible automated production.

It is necessary to reexamine the existing procedure for planning specialist training, which does not always take into consideration the prospects for branch development. A cadre training system must be promoted in which training is accomplished under direct contract with industry: experience in this area already exists.

Party committees and organizations and economic administrators must devote increased attention to retraining cadres and increasing their skills. At many centers the training process is at a low level, the material base is poor, and there are not enough qualified instructors.

CPB Central Committee Secretaries Comrades Bartoshevich and Pechennikov, BSSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Comrade Mazay, along with Gosplan and the interested ministries, must provide an effective system for retraining the supervisory cadres and the specialists, such that every worker in the national economy would increase his skills once every five years.

A new approach, one which takes into consideration the need for accelerating scientific-technical progress, must also be taken to training cadres in the mass professions.

During the 11th Five Year Plan, more than 430,000 people in the republic were trained in the vocational-technical educational system alone. At the very same time, in various branches of the national economy, there is a shortage of personnel. The reason lies in the fact that many enterprises are doing a poor job of solving problems of allocation of young workers, as well as forecasting the requirements for specialists in the mass professions.

Last year the Azot [nitrogen] Association in Grodno (Comrade Ivanov, general director; Comrade Ivchenko, party committee secretary) accepted for work only 76 of the 210 skilled workers requested from their own PTU-49 [Vocational Technical School]. Last year the base enterprises of Minsk Oblast refused to accept one-third of the graduates of their own schools. The economy is suffering large losses but no one is even trying to find the guilty parties.

The republic Gosplan, Gosprofobr [State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education] and Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems] must implement a planning procedure for training and retraining the working cadres on a regional-branch principle, based on direct contracts between the PTU's and the enterprises, which consider the real needs of industry.

Comrades! The goals which the workers in the republic agro-industrial complex must attain were defined at the 30th CPB Congress. I shall reiterate some of them.

By the end of the five-year plan, grain-crop yield is to be brought to no less than 30 quintals; fodder crop yield to 40 quintals per hectare of arable land; and yield from plowed fields, up to 50 quintals.

Productivity of the dairy herd must be increased to 3,500-4,000 kg of milk; and, 620 quintals of milk and 173 quintals of meat are to be produced per 100 acres of pasture land.

How this is to be achieved was discussed in detail when the results of the previous year were summed up. I'd like to dwell on only a few topics.

As with industrial production, agricultural production everywhere must be more closely tied-in with science. In seed-production, this means hybrid-selection centers. Every oblast must have one in the current five-year plan.

With their assistance the consumption of fodder units per quintal of pork can be reduced to four quintals of fodder, and animal weight-gain can be brought up to 700-800 grams per day. This was proven by the progressive kolkhozes and sovkhoses in our republic.

Embryo-transplant centers are called upon to play the decisive role in establishing a highly-productive dairy herd. Every rayon in the republic must have a center such as that of the Sovetskaya Belorussia Kolkhoz in Kamenetskiy Rayon.

Today this has become the basic direction of animal husbandry in developed countries, including our friends.

Certain cadres still underestimate this method; hence their cool attitude toward it. The State Agro-industrial Commission and Comrade Khusainov himself must reexamine their position on this, a matter of great state significance.

Quite a lot is being done in the republic on the transition to intensive technology in animal husbandry. Last year, 95 percent of the poultry meat, 96 percent of the eggs, 59 percent of the pork, and every sixth ton of beef was produced according to this method.

The high efficiency of complexes has been proven in practice: in comparison with ordinary farms, productivity of animals is approximately twice as high, and consumption of feed per quintal of weight-gain is half as much. The expenses for construction of hog-raising complexes are amortized in 3-4 years, and for socio-cultural-domestic projects, in 6-7 years.

Whereas for the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses as a whole about 13 fodder units are consumed per quintal of cattle weight gain, on the Mir Sovkhoz-Combine in Baranovichskiy Rayon, Lovzhanskiy Sovkhoz in Shumilinskiy Rayon, and Dobrovolets Sovkhoz in Klichevskiy Rayon, about six are consumed. Average daily weight gain for feed-lot cattle here amounts to 900-1,200 grams.

At such enterprises the nature of the work changes fundamentally.

Calculations show that transferring the existing swine herd onto complexes would permit--with the very same feed--increasing pork production by 130,000 tons (a 38-percent increase), and beef, by 22,000 tons (a 30-percent increase). At the same time, in hog and cattle-raising, by virtue of mechanization and automation, about 30,000 persons could be conditionally released, and the cadre problem in animal husbandry could be completely solved.

In short, all the data convincingly indicates the necessity for accelerated transition of animal husbandry to an industrial basis.

On the basis of the accumulated experience in the republic, it would be expedient for every rayon to have a farm for raising and fattening 10,000 calves per year, based on the technology of the Mir Sovkhoz-Combine; in addition there should be one or two farms for fattening cattle not intended for agro-industrial complexes, which will be culled out on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes and acquired by the public.

In order to produce pork on feed grown in the rayon, the optimal variant is complexes for 27,000 or 54,000 hogs, depending on their specific conditions. Practice has shown that the capacities for breeding farms on these complexes must be increased by a factor of 1.5 to 2.0 in order that piglets may be raised on them for sale to the public, and to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, so that they may produce pork for their own needs.

As far as milk production is concerned, all kolkhozes and sovkhozes should become involved, including special farms for meat production.

The BSSR State Agro-Industrial Commission must this very year establish a well-founded program for industrialization of animal husbandry on a planned basis, with calculations to ensure overall completion by 1995.

The conception of an animal husbandry complex must be changed. Today, a complex is a modern, highly mechanized and automated industry, with all the amenities. It is a modern residential settlement with all the necessary socio-cultural facilities for the people; with houses of the farmstead variety with all the conveniences; farmyard structures for keeping cattle and poultry; and with asphalt streets.

The question of optimal size of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is inextricably associated with the problem of concentration and specialization of animal husbandry. Naturally, small farms are not capable of providing accelerated development of production and the social sphere. We must proceed more aggressively toward enlarging them.

The transition of animal husbandry to industrial technologies brings out new problems in fodder production. Comrades, let us stop fostering the illusion that fodder production will become a separate sector everywhere. In actuality that is not the case. As a rule, only that which remains from crops raised for commercial purposes goes for fodder.

In order for fodder production to become an independent sector, field sizes must be defined for cultivation of grains, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, and other commercial crops, in volumes which would guarantee fulfilling state procurement plans as well as covering the requirements for a reserve supply of seed. The remaining areas should be used for fodder production, and can be sown with various grain and legume mixtures, with corn, or with fodder root crops, in order to produce forage with the required balance of nutritious elements.

And all of this must be included as a mandatory procedure in the production and financial plans of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Only then can fodder production truly become an independent sector.

The relationship between plant husbandry and animal husbandry requires further development. It must be structured on self-financing principles. The farmers who produce the feed should not simply turn it over to the livestock raisers, and the latter should not simply accept it--these questions should be settled by means of a seller-buyer relationship; the former forces the farmer to strive for quality and to cover production costs, and the latter to rationally utilize the fodder.

It goes without saying that this cannot be achieved without setting up agro-chemical laboratories. These must be established in accordance with the size of the kolkhoz or sovkhoz: either one per farm, or one for two or three farms. The republic possesses everything necessary to solve this question. Proposals for organizing this business are your responsibility, Comrades Dementey and Khusainov.

We also have everything we need to successfully solve the problems in the agro-industrial complex, and above all, mature and skilled cadres.

On the average there are 35 specialists on each farm, including 11 with higher education. Specialists head three-fourths of the brigades, farms, and sections.

The competence of all cadres and increasing their skills, should be constantly at the center of attention of the party committees and organizations.

Today 80 percent of the animal husbandry specialists and about 20 percent of the mechanical maintenance technicians are undergoing training in various courses on the farms. The quality of this training is not always high. And you see, these people must undeviatingly observe the technological requirements and increase the productivity of the fields and farms.

Training animal husbandry specialists and mechanics must be carried out in the vocational-technical training system, utilizing for this purpose the facilities of the most progressive farms, rayon agro-industrial technology centers, and technical high schools.

Comrades! The party committees of construction organizations are extremely slow in reorganizing their work with cadres, in accordance with the requirements for acceleration. The impressive cadre potential of the branch has

still not made a good start in fundamentally improving matters in capital construction. Almost every third trust failed to fulfill the plan for contract work last year. Seventy percent of Minstroy [Ministry of Construction] organizations have not coped with their two-month assignment. Every third trust and combine has reduced its volume of work, and every fifth its labor productivity.

As you see, the new requirements, spawned by life itself, have come as a surprise to many of the administrative officials at the construction ministries and departments. They were incapable of interpreting the overall significance of the processes taking place nor, as it turned out, at the required level.

Introduction of the collective contract began in the republic in 1985. Everyone is aware of its advantages; however, Comrades Sharapov, Antonovich, Brill and Kichkayko are still wondering whether self-financing is worth the trouble to take it up. As a result, only four trusts out of 40 in Minstroy; one association of six in Belselstroy [Main Belorussian Rural Construction Administration] and one trust in Minmontazhspetstroy [BSSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work] have been switched to collective contract work. Out of eight trusts in Mindorstroy [BSSR Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance], not one is operating in the new manner.

Nor is BSSR Gosstroy [State Committee for Construction Affairs], headed by Comrade Puplicov, at the vanguard of introducing technical innovations and progressive domestic and foreign practices.

The resolution of many problems associated with increasing the production of construction materials--and above all, cement--has been dragged out in the republic. The planned requirement for cement is satisfied by enterprises of BSSR Minstroyaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry] by only 43 percent. The remaining amount must be shipped in from other regions of the country.

Over the past 15 years production volume for cement has increased by only 11 percent. Minstroyaterialov, Gosplan, and the BSSR Council of Ministers have not displayed the proper determination and firmness in solving this problem.

It is only in recent years that a start has been made to correct the problem. Our task is to do everything possible to accelerate the growth of capacity for production of the most important construction material--cement. The Council of Ministers (Comrade Yevtukh), Gosplan (Comrade Kebich), the oblast ispolkoms (Comrades Kletskov and Leonov), and the Secretary of the CPB Central Committee (Comrade Kolokolov) must take the assimilation of capital investments and introduction of the planned projects under their daily, personal control.

All of us are well-acquainted with the experience of our railroaders. Today Minavtotrans [BSSR Ministry of Motor Transport], the Belorussian Civil Aviation Administration, and the Minsk subway system are actively taking advantage of that experience. Labor productivity has increased in these branches, and more than 6,000 people have been released for other work.

However, the transport workers were unable to offset the winter difficulties with ability and organization: turnaround time for railcars slowed down; the speed and capacity of the trains was reduced; and one station in six was unable to stay within the norms for railcar idle time.

Party organizations in the system of Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], the Civil Aviation Administration, and BSSR Glavrechflot [Main Administration for the River Fleet] must seriously energize their work on mobilizing the working collectives to improve transport services to the national economy and to the public.

Comrades! The January CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed that it will not be possible to deepen the restructuring without priority development of the social sphere, and more and more fully satisfying the everyday needs of the Soviet people.

Is there anything that is unclear to our cadres today with respect to the problem of increasing production, expanding the assortment, and raising the quality of consumer goods? There is not. A comprehensive program has been worked out. The ways to achieve it have been discussed and detailed at all levels. And what about it?

The guideline for many workers remains the same--the lower the plan, the fewer the worries, and the more peaceful life is. Bearing witness to this is the fact that this year almost every fifth enterprise in the republic made plans to reduce consumer goods production in comparison with the level achieved the previous year. These enterprises are chiefly in Minsk Oblast (36), Vitebsk Oblast (29) and in the city of Minsk (32).

The position of Gosplan is surprising. It is, frankly speaking, the position of an outside observer. Nor are the party committees providing a principled analysis of such an attitude toward such an important social problem.

This year it is planned to increase retail trade turnover by 5.9 percent. At the very same time the production volume for consumer goods, according to the enterprises' plans, is to increase by only 2.3 percent. This indicator is still lower in Mogilev Oblast (0.8 percent) and Vitebsk Oblast (0.9).

Do we have the capability to fill this shortage? Unquestionably! Primarily by virtue of improving the work of specialized industrial branches, as well as plants and associations of Group A.

At the enterprises of Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] about 30 percent of overall production volume is taken up by articles for factories and plants. Does this really correspond with the purpose of the branch; does this really answer the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, and the demands of life?

There are other reserves as well. There are 2,000,000 retired people in the republic, but less than half are working. And a significant number of people in military servicemen's families are not occupied at socially useful labor.

Labor resources in the countryside are poorly utilized in the off-season period. Only one-tenth of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic have subsidiary industries for manufacturing non-food products.

Local Soviets of People's Deputies must take these and other factors into consideration when setting up cooperatives for production of consumer goods.

No decisive turning point was reached in the interrelationships between industry and trade. The latter is making poor use of the rights extended to it under the new management conditions to exert an influence on production.

Only Gomel Oblast and the city of Minsk have fulfilled the two-month plan for retail trade turnover.

As before, Belkoopsoyuz [Belorussian Union of Consumer Cooperatives] is unable to cope with its tasks. The situation in the consumer cooperative system did not come to pass by chance. Work with the cadres has been neglected both at the central staff and in the localities, especially with respect to supervisors at the middle and lower levels.

There are many shortcomings in working with cadres at the enterprises and organizations of the BSSR Ministry of Consumer Services.

Life itself demands that the interests of man be given top priority in the activities of the supervisory cadres. Their business and political maturity must be evaluated with respect to their ability to resolve social problems as well.

Beginning this year, the republic's industry has been operating under new conditions. A number of branches, as well as enterprises of union subordination--which receive about one-third the overall volume of industrial production--have switched to full cost accounting and self-financing.

The art of rational management must be mastered, as well as the ability to perform in-depth analysis of the economic indicators, and to seek out and put into action resources for improving them. Not all supervisors and specialists have yet mastered these skills.

Last year Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Commission], Minstroy, Belkoopsoyuz, and BSSR Goskomrybkhoz [State Committee for the Fishing Industry] were unable to cope with the plan for profits. Moreover, 71 industrial enterprises, 31 construction organizations, and 24 kolkhozes and sovkhoses wound up in the loss column last year.

The economic situation on lagging kolkhozes and sovkhoses is especially alarming. Last year they received almost 800 million rubles in subsidies in the form of various supplements to procurement prices alone: farms in Brest Oblast received 74 million rubles; in Vitebsk, 202; in Gomel, 128; in Grodno, 81; in Minsk, 118; and in Mogilev Oblast, 182 million rubles.

Many of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have significantly improved their indicators by using these funds for strengthening their material-technical base and for developing the social sphere. But there are also those who have not moved ahead, and are in essence becoming wards of the state.

Here are two farms, and two positions: the Sovkhoz imeni Michurin in Cherven-skiy Rayon (Comrade Shidlovskiy, director; Comrade Petkevich, party organiza-tion secretary) directed the funds it received to developing production, and to construction of housing and other projects for socio-cultural purposes. This permitted them to increase their profits by 55 percent as early as last year.

The Yubileyniy Kolkhoz in Buda-Koshelevskiy Rayon (Comrade Lasunov, chair-man; Comrade Kirilenko, party organization secretary) used the financial aid extended to it basically for increasing wages. Last year 92 percent of its gross income was spent for those purposes. As a result, its profits amounted to a mere 0.7 percent. What kind of state can put up with such, may I say, economics?

Party, soviet and economic organs must examine in detail whether or not the supervisors and chief specialists from low-profit enterprises and farms and those operating at a loss are capable of putting things right.

Next year all industrial enterprises in the republic will be required to switch to complete cost-accounting and self-financing. The time to prepare for this is now.

While discussing the draft Law on Socialist Enterprise, which is directed toward improving the operation of labor collectives, it is important to con-sider and implement observations and suggestions put forward by the workers.

Special attention should be devoted to bringing the economic services up to strength with qualified personnel. At present, among the economists almost one in four lacks specialized education; among bookkeepers, one in three.

Enterprises and organizations of Minlesbumprom [Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry], Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], Minbyt [Ministry of Consumer Services], Minstroy [Ministry of the Construction Industry] Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport] and Min-vodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, BSSR] are doing a very poor job of staffing these specialties with highly-skilled personnel. The guilty parties are primarily their administrators. The republic Gosplan, [State Planning Committee] Minfin [Ministry of Finance] and Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] must resolve the problems con-nected with expanding the training of specialists with an economic profile, and especially bookkeepers.

The cadres of planning, finance, credit and other economic departments must take a more energetic approach toward reorganization. They must be more decisive in casting off the old approaches, which are based predominantly on functions of control.

Each of us understands that the success of restructuring in the republic depends upon how skilfully and actively, how consistently and purposfully the party committees and organizations themselves reorganize. This is why it makes sense to thoroughly analyze this process. And I would like to start with the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The style of work of the Buro and the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee is increasingly assuming a systematic, objective and steady nature in improving political leadership over the development of the economy and the culture; a style of delving more deeply into the essence of the phenomena of social life; and consistency in translating general party directives into the channel of practical matters.

At the same time one must admit that even the BCP Central committee and its apparat is slow in reorganizing itself. Shortcomings, and serious ones, are still numerous. I shall speak of only a few and you must point out the rest.

Perhaps the very weakest link in our work is organizing the execution of decisions which have been taken. I shall cite some examples.

In recent years, on the suggestion of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department, the Central Committee Buro heard on four different occasions reports on various questions by BSSR Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry]. And each time serious shortcomings were pointed out in the work of the board and the associates on the ministry staff. Nevertheless, matters did not improve, and some even got worse. Finally, BCP Central Committee member Comrade Nagibovich was given a severe party reprimand.

It goes without saying that the ministry and the staff party organization were guilty beyond doubt. But it is also indisputable that this guilt should have been shared by BCP Central Committee candidate member Comrade Gulyev, BCP Central Committee member Comrade Petrov, and BCP Central Committee Secretary Comrade Lepeshkin.

According to a resolution of the BCP Central Committee Buro on the work of the Brest Obkom of the BCP on strengthening ties between science and industry, BSSR Gosplan was commissioned to submit a proposal on establishing at the Brest Oblast Ispolkom a scientific-production association for accelerating the reconstruction and technical retooling of the enterprises situated in the oblast. The time has run out, but nothing has been done.

In the very same resolution, BSSR Gosagroprom was commissioned to examine the question of organizing branch laboratories of dual subordination in the oblast to work on problems of protein fodder. This commission was not carried out either.

What sort of example are BCP Central Committee member Comrade Kebich and BCP Central Committee Buro member Comrade Khusainov setting for Communists?

In this matter the Science and Educational Institutions Department, its chief, Comrade Demchuk, and BCP Central Committee Secretary Comrade Pechenikov are not displayed in the best light: they did not provide control over the implementation of the adopted resolution.

I don't think I have to explain to anyone that decisions are not needed just for the sake of decisions. The unity of words and deeds, as the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted, is the most important condition for restructuring.

But if we are going to adopt resolutions, work out measures, and then not carry them out, we shall never get rid of what Lenin called "pure bureaucratic murder of a vital matter."

Not all departments of the BCP Central Committee have rid themselves of the bureaucratic approach. As before, some of them have been unable to find any problems in the ministries and departments under their purview--problems on which they must focus their attention--quite often they gloss over acute problems and explain shortcomings by citing various kinds of objective reasons; and they neglect the main thing--day-by-day work with the cadres, and control over carrying out party directives.

Such a style was unsuitable in the past and is thrice unsuitable for today, for it does not stimulate intensifying the restructuring or resolving questions of acceleration.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must be reorganized in a more energetic manner. Selection, placement and education of cadres; developing the initiative and activeness of primary party organizations and all communists in mobilizing the working people to successfully solve the socio-economic problems: these must be the main, the determinate factors in their work.

It is precisely in this direction that reorganization has taken place in the Soligorsk and Luniets gorkoms, and at the Mostovskiy, Klimovichskiy, Liozenskiy, and Dobrushskiy party raykoms (first secretaries, Comrades Potapenko, Prosmyskiy, Revyako, Saykov, Avin and Gerkusov).

Thus, searching for new approaches, strengthening the primary party organizations, improving work with cadres, and intensifying concern for the working man, his needs and aspirations, are characteristic of the Soligorsk gorkom.

The gorkom, having beefed up all production sectors with competent specialists, is orienting them toward actively putting the achievements of science and progressive experience into practice.

The social sphere is developing at an accelerated pace in the city as well. Over the past two years 1,800 apartments were built here; schools with a capacity of 2,000 students; and children's pre-school facilities accommodating 460 youngsters--which is almost twice as much as was stipulated. By 1998 every family will be provided its own apartment, and at the Beloruskaliy [Belorussian Potassium] Association, by 1995.

People see the changes that are taking place in the work of the city party organization, and are reacting to them with increased labor and socio-political activeness. Discipline and organization are being strengthened at the Soligorsk enterprises, loss of work time is being reduced, and labor productivity is increasing. According to the totals for last year the city came out the winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition.

Certain party officials declare that at so-and-so's place the restructuring is going better, and at someone else's place it's worse, and this, they say is normal. But one cannot agree with such reasoning, for it clearly advances the position: Let others reorganize, and we'll wait.

The January CPSU Central Committee demanded acceleration and intensification of the restructuring throughout. No one has the right to shake loose. We have no other course besides acceleration, nor do we have time for temporizing.

I would like for them to understand this in the Vitebskiy Raykom of the BCP as well (Comrade Golubovskiy, first secretary), where they continue to operate by long-outdated methods. Punishment of cadres has become pervasive: during 1985 and 1986 and the first two months of 1987 alone party punishment was handed out to 50 supervisory workers including the second secretary, the chairman of the RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Association], and his deputy.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at a meeting with the aktiv of the party organizations of Estonia stressed once again that party organizations must not act as economic administration organs--the moreso during the period of restructuring and acceleration. The task of the gorkoms and raykoms consists of providing continuous supervision over the energetic activity of the multi-faceted economic system and social organizations, ensuring their genuine participation in the process of the qualitative transformation of social life.

Only under these conditions will the party committee act as a genuine organ of political leadership, a channel for new ideas, and an organizer of lively, creative work directed toward a high end result.

Primary party organizations are called upon to exert a decisive influence on the state of affairs in all sectors of economic and social life. Questions of restructuring their work were examined in detail at the 4th BCP Central Committee Plenum, as well as at the plenums of party gorkoms and raykoms, and at gatherings of communists.

We must strive to achieve a situation in which adopted resolutions are put into practice, in which the restructuring and questions of acceleration become the everyday concern of each primary party organization and every communist.

The resolutions of the January Plenum open possibilities for proper combination of the political leadership of the party with the active role of state organs, trade unions, and other social organizations.

The restructuring of the republic's soviets of people's deputies has begun. But we cannot be satisfied with its pace, nor with its depth. They must move faster to do away with inertness and the habit of waiting for instructions; they must display greater initiative and perseverance, utilize their new rights more fully and increase their demands on themselves and on their subordinates; and they must strengthen the democratic principles in their activities. Soviets from top to bottom must operate in this direction.

And the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet (Comrade Tarazevich) has been summoned to help them begin to operate with full force: to concentrate on questions of increasing production of consumer goods, expanding construction of housing and other projects for socio-cultural purposes, and restructuring the entire social sphere.

The BSSR Council of Ministers does not always thoroughly examine many promising questions for developing the republic's economy and culture. It has not always taken notice on a timely basis of the extent to which the social sphere lags behind the sphere of production in many regions and sectors, or negative tendencies in the development of consumer cooperatives and the processing and food industries.

The Council of Ministers does not become involved deeply enough in the style of work of its ministries and departments. And as a result, certain of its leading officials are altogether unable to give up the habit of providing "valuable instructions" on any pretext, while at the same time not paying attention to the essence of the matter or the end result.

Here are the kinds of instructions being issued to the subordinate organizations from BSSR Minvudkhov: support collection of scrap metal; observe safety rules in crane operation; make sure equipment is in good mechanical condition; and so on.

And at the same time, new machinery and technology and small power tools are being introduced to production at an extremely slow rate in that branch. Almost all mechanisms operate on only one shift, and the idle time is great. On certain projects the land reclamation systems are burdened with obsolete technology.

The new conditions under which we are living force us to reinterpret the role of the trade unions in restructuring and acceleration. During the course of the report and election campaign their shortcomings were critically and thoroughly analyzed, and the personnel changes were noteworthy: many new and capable workers have come to the republic's leading trade union organs. The number of outstanding workers, kolkhoz members and young people among the elected aktiv has increased by 20 percent.

This will help the trade union committees and organizations abandon once and for all the path of formalism and bureaucratism, give increased attention to solving socio-economic tasks, show genuine concern for the people, and increase their labor activity.

The success of all our transformations depends to a great extent on how actively the young people take part in them. It is grounds for anxiety that among some of the young people there is a growing loss of idealism, no display of class positions, and a growing mood of consumerism--and there are instances of drunkenness, hooliganism and even drug addiction.

All of this demands fundamentally restructuring the business of educating the young people. The 28th BSSR Komsomol Congress held early this month defined ways and means for improving the work of the republic Komsomol organization. Helping the Komsomol with this is our primary obligation.

The forms and methods of operation of the BSSR Committee for People's Control and its local organs are not up to the tasks of restructuring. Quite often they fail to penetrate to the heart of matters, they do not consider opinions from the working collectives and they do not always achieve success in making checks and in strengthening the preventive aspects of control.

Continual, effective and genuine people's control must be assured over introduction of the achievements of science and technology; observance of contract discipline; strengthening the policy of economy; and waging an active struggle with poor workmanship, fraud, bureaucratism and red-tape merchants, and with everything that hinders accelerating the republic's socio-economic development.

Departments of the party central committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must fundamentally improve their work with the cadres of law-enforcement organs; they must reinforce them with the best representatives of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsiya; and they must enhance their responsibility in every way. They must strive for strict observance of socialist legality, and for in-depth and objective investigations and court examinations in every case and in every instance of violation of Soviet laws.

Honest people must always be aware of the concern of the state for their peace and inviolability.

Comrades! The January CPSU Central Committee Plenum has charged the party organizations to build up their ideological sections with highly-skilled cadres who are fully attuned to the pulse of the times, and are capable of effectively expounding the party's policy and persuading and organizing people.

This requires nominating for ideological work not only people with a background in the humanities, but also engineers, economists, and agricultural specialists, who have the ability to work with people.

However, not all the comrades nominated for such work have mastered social psychology or teaching skills--in short, the art of educational work. The task of the party committees and the Minsk Higher Party School is to step up the methodological and professional training of the ideological workers.

Presently, when the subject is acceleration and restructuring, many put their trust in new machinery and technology. But these do not yet exist. They are still in the planning stage, or on the test bench. In any case how can people master the new machinery and technology if they are not trained for it?

In short, we must use every means to activate the human factor, and in the immediate future literally reeducate everyone--supervisors, specialists and workers in the mass professions--on the problem of restructuring, intensification and acceleration.

Economic and professional education must not be arbitrarily separated. They should complement one another. In Minsk Oblast various forms of economic education have been combined, and matters have only improved.

For every communist and every supervisor the best university is business and work itself. But at the same time, as it was properly pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, one must not allow oneself to underestimate political and theoretical training and the ideological-moral tempering of the cadres.

Here the party training system and lecture propaganda have a special role. In a number of party committees, they have begun to approve new approaches to the organization of Marxist-Leninist education for communists and the aktiv.

But what is disturbing is the fact that while the organizational structure of the studies is changing, the content remains the same--scholasticism and abstract academic activities--while what is lacking is in-depth analysis of the socio-economic activity of one's own enterprise, building project or institution. All studies must keep pace with life, and proceed from the problems of restructuring and acceleration. It is namely in this direction that all academic plans and programs, and the attention of the propagandists, lecturers and instructors, must be reoriented.

Today as never before the ideological cadres must be among the people; they must know and solve their everyday problems; they must see the prospects for further development and ways to achieve them; and they must become organizers of restructuring in deed.

Without a doubt the social and ideological orientation of the cadres has improved since the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The supervisors are actively turning their attention to the working man, and to his living conditions and everyday life. However, there are still quite a few officials in the party and Soviet apparatus who are more interested in machinery and technology than in the needs and concerns of the people.

Let's take the system by which the cadres report to the public. Not all supervisory officials feel that this measure is mandatory. During the last round of reports only seven of 270 responsible officials in the system of Minstroyaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry] (Comrade Bildyukevich) took part; and only 22 out of 220 from Minmontazhspets-

stroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work] (Comrade Antonovich). And after all, here one might clear up a great deal for oneself and pick up a lot of information on practical matters.

People quite often raise the question at meetings of how the following practice corresponds with our needs today: that if you take part in the work of the voluntary people's militia, or carry out other social assignments, you should be granted additional leave or days off.

The answer is always the same: it does not correspond at all. Presently, when a fierce struggle is being waged for intensifying production and increasing its effectiveness, the cost of every day of work and every minute of a worker's time is increasing infinitely.

At many enterprises, organizations and institutions, instead of purposeful work on expanding worker participation on socialist principles in voluntary people's militia, people's control groups and posts and comrade's courts, they have set out on a course of attracting the workers to these organizations through the use of predominantly material incentives, and above all through additional paid vacations.

In the last year alone nearly 600,000 man-days were lost in the republic due to participation in the the voluntary people's militia, in amateur artistic activities, and other social activities. This is the equivalent of a hypothetical situation in which such a major enterprise as the Krasnyy Borets Machine Tool Plant in Orsha shuts down operations for a year.

Such an approach distorts the goals and the meaning of social work, and implants in the people a consumerist attitude toward fulfilling civil obligations.

Right now, as we go to meet the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we must take advantage of the preparations for this extraordinary event to intensify patriotic and internationalist education. Everyone knows of this achievement. Our people are patriots; they are internationalists--and they prove this in their deeds throughout their lives.

Nevertheless the sphere of national relationships is hardly a simple one and is not without problems. Each of us must keep Lenin's bidding firmly in mind--to show special sensitivity and circumspection in everything that touches on the interests of every nation and nationality and on the people's national feelings; and to take timely action to resolve the questions which arise here.

Party and Komsomol organizations and ideological institutions and departments must take special pains to achieve an atmosphere in our lives and in our labors together, in the family and in the schools, in the army collective and in literature and art, such that noble feelings of fraternal love and respect for the great Russian people and for the country's other peoples be formulated and taught to the people, that they might strive to multiply their contribution to our common wealth.

This must become the ethical norm of behavior for every person in his daily life, on the job and in domestic life.

The free development of national languages and at the same time the extensive spread of the Russian language as the language of international intercourse was an enormous achievement of Lenin's national policy. This is an objective process. And the fact that our republic has become a region of developed bilingualism is an indisputable victory for the national policy of our party.

In recent years as a result of the free expression of will of the workers in the republic, a certain decrease in the use of the Belorussian language has been noted. Certain people among the creative and scientific workers thereupon rushed to the conclusion that this allegedly represents an improper attitude toward the cultural and linguistic heritage of the Belorussian people as a whole.

There are no grounds for such assertions.

First of all, the Leninist approach, by which we are undeviatingly guided, is based on the recognition of free choice of the language of intercourse. Among us, practically the entire population understands both Belorussian and Russian speech. According to the data of the Belorussian census of 1979, almost 80 percent of the republic's citizens named the Russian language as their native language, or as their second native language.

No one is ordering anyone in which language to converse with one's friends, or speak from the rostrum.

No one is ordering anyone in which language to write poetry and novels. The main thing is the ideological-artistic level, and the socio-political significance of the work.

Secondly, one must take into consideration the ever-intensifying processes of urbanization and internationalization of our lives and the growth in the republic of multinational collectives in which, naturally, the Russian language is the means of intercourse.

Thirdly, all conditions for development of the Belorussian language and Belorussian national culture as a whole have been established in the republic.

At the present time six republic newspapers out of 11 are published in the Belorussian language; 4 oblast papers out of 6; and 109 city, association and rayon newspapers out of 119.

In the last ten years alone, 1,761 titles of artistic literature, with a circulation of almost 34 million copies, were published in the Belorussian language--including 1,432 by Belorussian authors, with overall circulation of 27 million copies.

During that time a complete and an abridged edition of the Belorussian Soviet Encyclopedia was published, as well as 39 volumes of "Belorussian National Creativity;" and an "Anthology of Literary Works on the History and Culture of Belorussia" and the "Encyclopedia of the Literature and Art of Belorussia" are now in the process of publication. A ten-volume set of selected works of Lenin is being published, and selected works of Marx and Engels are being prepared for publication as well.

And so, is this any kind of oblivion for a native language and a native culture?

Whoever becomes confused on these questions must be helped to understand them. And whoever wishes to dramatize them must know that this is not in the interests of restructuring or the cause of education.

We have examined, we are examining, and we shall continue to examine the national question from internationalist positions. No one will be able to refute the genuine economic, social, and cultural flowering which the Belorussian people have achieved during the years of Soviet rule in the friendly family of the peoples of the USSR. We must always remember this and do everything to completely fulfill our international duty.

Literary and artistic figures are summoned to apply their talent to the creation of the original books, films, pictures and musical productions the public needs.

At the present time, when broad possibilities have been created for profound artistic interpretation of the most varied aspects of life, it becomes a matter of skilfully implementing them--vividly and convincingly showing, above all, that which has been achieved through the labor of our people during the 70 years of Soviet power, and the spiritual power and moral beauty of Soviet man.

Party organizations and the leaders of creative unions must create in their collectives an atmosphere of mutual demandingness and adherence to principle, and a tireless ideological-artistic quest. The BCP Central Committee Cultural Department (Comrade Antonovich) must also be represented in this great cause.

Increased attention must be given to training cadres for the sphere of culture as well. We are experiencing a severe shortage of highly-qualified specialists in theatrical and musical arts, organizers of new civic customs and leaders of amateur associations.

At the very same time, the structure of specialization which has taken shape in the Minsk Institute of Culture and in the Belorussian State Theatrical-Artistic Institute has not been changed in years; renewal of the academic programs is slow, and many disciplines are divorced from practical experience. This situation must be corrected.

The party's policy on deepening democracy and extensive dialog with the people imposes special conditions on our press, TV and radio broadcasting. They must analyze more deeply the problems of restructuring and acceleration, vividly point to progressive experience, and react sharply to mismanagement, routine thinking, and bureaucratism. Journalists must keep the people at the center of attention. Thus far few convincing stories on the movers and shakers of restructuring, which accurately portray the spirit of the times, have appeared in our newspapers and magazines, or on television and radio programs.

It is true that in the struggle with negative phenomena the mass information media are making effective use of the power of criticism. And to reduce the critical RPM's means to halt the forward movement. But criticism must not be just for the sake of criticism, but for the sake of the cause. In it, the creative factor and a spirit of quest and partnership are important, and not simply confrontation and fault-finding. It is only under these conditions that criticism will arouse people to action.

Comrades! We have examined the problems and questions put forth in this report in the light of the selection, placement and education of cadres in consideration of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee on improving cadre policy during the period of restructuring and acceleration.

And what kind of conclusions should be drawn from this analysis?

The first conclusion. Party committees and organizations have not achieved a situation in which all supervisory cadres have reorganized and have made the intensive factors of production growth based on accelerating scientific-technical progress the chief cornerstone of their activities; nor have all of them introduced the economic methods of control which guarantee the steady and rhythmical work of every working collective.

Not all cadres are yet capable of operating under the conditions which, by virtue of various reasons, go beyond the realms of the ordinary; and not all are capable of quickly reorganizing in consideration of the changing situation. This was vividly demonstrated this last winter, when disruptions occurred in a number of sectors, the tempo was reduced, and plans were not fulfilled.

The second conclusion. Many officials have not yet fully grasped the fact that successful realization of the tasks facing us is impossible without priority development of the social sphere, ever more complete satisfaction of the needs of our people for good working and living conditions; for good recreation, education, and medical services; and without continuous concern for the harmonious development of each person.

The third conclusion. The level of ideological-educational work still does not satisfy the requirements presented to it by the restructuring and acceleration. Many supervisors underestimate the importance of consistently putting into practice the principles of social justice, and do not struggle with sufficient energy with deviations from the norms and rules of the Soviet way of life.

And finally, the fourth conclusion. Party committees and organizations have not managed to achieve the required breadth and depth in the restructuring, such that it embraces all spheres of our lives and all working collectives; nor have they been able to take fullest advantage of and achieve the highest end results from the ever-increasing socio-political and labor activeness of the people, brought about by the changes taking place in the country.

It is incumbent on all of us to extract the proper lessons from these conclusions, and cast off everything that hinders our progress.

I'd like to stress once again that the success of restructuring will be assured if every sector of party, state, economic and social work is headed by people who are ideologically convinced and are profoundly competent, enterprising and creative.

The definitive criterion for evaluating the cadres must be their attitude toward restructuring, and their genuine deeds for implementing it.

Attributing exceptionally great significance to the democratization of cadre work, the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum worked out an entire complex of practical measures--improving the mechanism for formation of electoral party organs; introducing selectiveness of economic administrators at all levels; and expanding the practice of using a competitive system for selecting and replacing supervisory workers and specialists.

Republic party and economic organs have already had their first experiences in such approaches. This practice must be consistently introduced to trade union and Komsomol organizations as well. Broad openness in the selection and promotion of cadres will permit the eradication of subjectivism and secrecy, and will reduce the possibility of mistakes.

But mistakes continue to occur. Testifying to this is the fact that in the last five years alone, 75 officials on the central committee nomenklatura were removed from their posts--among whom 41 were removed for misuse of their official positions and for having compromised themselves.

All of this took place under the noses of the party organizations, which quite often display tolerance toward those who have strayed from the proper path. As a result, we were deprived of many administrators who were quite good.

Under conditions of expanding democracy party committees are obliged to be constantly concerned that the selection authorities at all levels fully utilize the rights granted to them, and that they implement businesslike control over the work of the apparatus.

Increased attention must be devoted everywhere to the establishment of an effective reserve. Consistency and a systematic approach, and in-depth study of the political, business and moral qualities of the people must be ensured in the process of its formation.

We must more actively and more boldly nominate for supervisory positions talented women and young persons capable of working with people.

And still another very important question. Every department, and the BCP Central Committee Secretary himself as well, should properly occupy themselves with not only the supervisory and nomenklatura officials, but with all the cadres of the branches they oversee, including the cadres of the mass professions. They must constantly maintain in their field of vision all the problems of training and retraining cadres, and developing the system of VUZ's, technical high schools, and vocational-technical schools.

The Organizational Party Work Department (Comrade Boris) and BCP Central Committee Second Secretary Comrade Bartoshevich should head up this work.

Comrades! The Appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to the Soviet people stresses that the restructuring and acceleration being conducted on the initiative of the party and under its leadership, and the revolutionary renaissance of all aspects of our lives--are the direct continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the most outstanding event of the 20th Century, which heralded the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind.

To be true to the ideals of October today means steadily and persistently struggling to put into practice the policy of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the 27th Party Congress, and the resolutions of the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

To be true to the ideals of October today means day after day increasing one's labor contribution to the further economic and spiritual flowering of our Fatherland, and strengthening the positions of socialism in the international arena, peace and progress.

Permit me, Comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, that the communists and all the workers in the republic will continue to hold high the banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and will do everything to ensure that the traditions of renewal and creativity which it engendered will be strengthened and increase.

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1ST SECRETARY SOKOLOV ADDRESSES BSSR KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 Mar 87 p 1

[Speech presented by Ye. Ye. Sokolov, CPB: Central Committee first secretary, to the 28th BSSR Komsomol Congress: "Presentation by Ye. Ye. Sokolov"]

[Text] Honored delegates and guests of the 28th Congress of the Soviet Belorussian Komsomol!

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you a warm and hearty greeting in the name of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and through you--to all the young men and women of our republic, the deserving heirs to the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the older generation of Soviet people.

Your Congress clearly demonstrates the loyalty of the republic Komsomol to the Leninist banner. It convincingly demonstrates that our youth totally and fully shares the causes and concerns of our dear communist party.

And these causes, comrades, are truly grandiose. The process of revolutionary transformations of all aspects of our life is developing in breadth and in depth within our country.

Three major events--the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 27th Party Congress, and the January (1987) Plenum of the Central Committee--will occupy a special place in the history of our state.

At the April Plenum the party selected a course toward the renewal of Soviet society.

The 27th Congress, which comprehensively substantiated this course, worked out a strategy for accelerating the country's socio-economic development.

The January Plenum specified the tasks of reorganization, outlined the developed conception of democratization of social life, presented positions which would make it possible to include all of Soviet society in the task, and give the revolutionary transformations an irreversible character.

Reorganization is a vital task for all the Soviet people. However, the youth are especially interested in it.

It is you, the young people, who will have to live and work in the renewed society. It is your devotion to the ideals of October and to the cause of our glorious Leninist party, your labor enthusiasm, your adherence to all that is new and leading that will largely determine the success of reorganization and acceleration.

Speaking at the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that there is no other real means of developing the personality and formulating the civic position of the young person than his active inclusion in all public affairs.

This obligates the Komsomol organizations to concentrate their attention on stepping up work in the decisive sphere of human activity--in economics, and primarily in the matter of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

Today this factor accounts for only half of the growth in labor productivity in the republic.

Every fourth worker in industry and every second one in construction is engaged in manual labor. Other sectors of the national economy also have work requiring manual labor.

A program of technical retooling of enterprises has been developed in the republic. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee ascribes the decisive role in its realization to the youth.

Youth is a time of daring, of goal-oriented searching, of energies boiling over. But let us "apply" this axiom to the inventive and innovative activity of our republic's youth. What will we see?

Only 1 in 10 young workers is an innovator and inventor. I don't know about you, but the members of the republic's communist party Central Committee Buro are disturbed by these figures. Could it be that there are so few talented, truly gifted people among the youth? Don't our young men and women have a desire to show themselves in their creativity?

Ofcourse, this is not so. This means that we must make it clear to any and all that without acceleration of scientific-technical progress, without reorganization it is impossible to achieve a qualitatively new condition in our life.

This leads to the following conclusion: the acceleration of scientific-technical progress must become a truly urgent cause for every Komsomol organization, every young scientist and specialist, and every young worker.

Not every tenth young worker should be an innovator or inventor, but every one, or almost every one.

You might say this is the ideal. I agree. But you must strive toward this ideal, decisively eradicating from life everything that hinders the achievement of this goal.

We must specifically point out the participation of the student and school youth in technical creativity.

Today only 6.6 percent of those studying in VUZes work in student and design bureaus, scientific-research laboratories or other scientific institutions.

Including the student youth already from the first years of their education in scientific-research activity must become a most important direction in re-organizing the work of the VUZ Komsomol organizations.

A task of particular significance is the development of technical creativity in school children. The assets available for this are not bad.

Over 3,600 technical discussion groups have been created at young technicians' stations and in palaces and clubs for Pioneers and school children. Many of these groups are distinguished by their clearly expressed practical directionality, which makes it possible to solve educational and production-technical problems in an organically unified manner.

However, only 14 percent of the upperclassmen are engaged in this useful cause.

We are also counting on more objective work of the Komsomol organizations in the struggle for increasing product quality.

Last year at a number of enterprises of Minavtoprom [Ministry of the Automotive Industry], Minlegpishchemash [Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances], and Minstroydormash [Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building] the relative share of highest category products in the overall volume of production subject to certification dropped sharply. These ministries were generally responsible for the republic's giving up the positions it had won previously.

Yet almost half of the workers employed at these enterprises are young people.

"Made by Komsomol members means made in an excellent manner!"--this, comrades, is your slogan. This is the task which must be the center of everyday attention of each Komsomol organization.

This will require filling the work of the quality control staff and stations with new content, turning the "Komsomol projector" to its full capacity, and expanding the struggle for the right to work with self-control, with a passport of the Komsomol guarantee.

This year must become the turning point in solving the problem of quality. After all, by the end of the five-year plan the output of highest category goods must be provided within the limits of 65-70 percent.

The high quality of products made at Belorussian enterprises must become a matter of honor, a matter of conscience for all Komsomol members and all our youth, the pride of every young worker and engineer.

We also cannot forget about such an important problem as intensifying the regimen of economy and the struggle against mismanagement and waste.

In the current five-year plan this problem will take on particular importance. Economy must account for 65-70 percent of the growth in the needs for basic types of material resources.

We cannot say that the Komsomol is not engaged in these questions. But what is the effectiveness? Let us be frank: it is below all criticism.

Let me cite just one instance. Most Komsomol youth collectives have no personal account of economy. This means that thousands and thousands of young men and women are not included in the goal-oriented struggle for the rational application of resources.

Some believe: The country is rich and there is no point, they say, in engaging in "saving kopeks".

Yes, our country is indeed rich, but Lenin's order about the strictest economy is current even today.

Therefore, it is important to instill a zealous attitude toward the national wealth from childhood. And who but the Komsomol should do this?

And yet, comrades, what possibilities are presented to the youth in participating in the realization of the Food Program--what space for showing initiative and self-affirmation and for expressing the best qualities characterizing the face of our contemporary!

There are over 210,000 young men and women working in the republic's agriculture. Every third machinery operator, every fourth specialists, and every ninth animal breeder is under 30 years of age. Many of them are real masters of their skill.

For two years now the republic's Komsomol has been in charge of kolkhoz and sovkhoz farms which are lagging behind. Some changes for the better have been outlined here.

You know that the 30th Congress of the Belorussian Communist Party set the task of increasing the productivity of the dairy herd to 3,500-4,000 kilograms of milk, and the crop yield of grains to 30 and potatoes to 200 quintals per hectare by the end of the five-year plan.

Many reserves must be brought into action in order to achieve these goals. The most important of these is to increase the level of training of dairy maids and milking machine operators and to improve the instruction of machinery operators and field hands in intensive technologies.

The reorganization of the farm also needs your knowledge and energy, your goal orientedness and love of labor.

The initiative of the Komsomol organizations of Mogilevshchina deserves respect and support in this matter. They created construction detachments comprised of Komsomol members and urban youth which in 4 years of work at rural facilities of production and social function performed 22 million rubles worth of construction-installation work.

Such formations are also actively working in Vitebsk and Brest Oblasts.

We are pinning great hopes on the Komsomols and young people engaged in such vitally important spheres as trade and consumer services.

They must concentrate their efforts on reorganizing these sectors, on expanding paid services, on increasing the level of organization and culture of services, and on introducing progressive technological processes as quickly as possible.

Comrades! For the Komsomol the question of questions has been and still is the formation of a Marxist-Leninist ideology in the youth, the instillment of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, as well as a high political and moral culture.

In the current crucial period in the life of our country, the possibilities for this are becoming ever broader.

The democratization of society is intensifying. Openness is expanding. Criticism and self-criticism are developing. All the ideological institutions of the party and the state are being renewed. Culture is being enriched with new works. The higher and secondary schools are being reorganized.

In a word, all the conditions are present, as the poet once said, to not let the soul get lazy--to work day and night, expanding one's professional and political outlook, and one's internal world with those cultural riches which mankind has developed.

Of course, man himself is primarily responsible for his outlook and for his moral development.

However, the moral conviction, the professional skill, and the richness of the internal world of every young person is also the concern of all society, including the Komsomol.

Today, when our country and all progressive mankind approach the 70th anniversary of the Great October, the preparations for this glorious anniversary must be used in full measure to intensify patriotic and international training.

The Soviet people are enemies of national hatred and national isolation. The friendship of peoples has been, is and always will be a mighty accelerator to our mutual spiritual enrichment, our economic achievements and our social transformations.

The national consciousness of our people has grown, yet the level of moral training work still lags behind in some places. Therefore, part of the people, including also young people, sometimes get a distorted understanding of the relationship between national and international, local and all-state interests.

We must, as V. I. Lenin demanded, teach Komsomol members and young people how to be internationalists in deed.

Our primary international duty is day after day to increase the contribution of each collective and the entire republic to the country's general public wealth.

The history of the Land of the Soviets is the history of how the loyalty to communist ideals grew in millions of people of different nationality, of how Leninist national policy was affirmed in everyday life.

Utilizing the increasing interest of the youth toward our heroic past and toward the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the older generation, we must convincingly demonstrate the internationalist character of the Great October. We must show the active participation of representatives of the great Russian people and other nationalities in the country in the revolutionary movement and in the socialist transformations in Belorussia, in the liberation struggle against the German-fascist occupation forces, and in the development of economics, science and culture.

We must critically examine such forms of work which were previously employed as pilgrimages to places of revolutionary, combat and labor glory, and various rallies.

Is there much here that is of spiritual and moral value? Is there a truly sacred attitude toward the relics of history and to the memorable places of our people?

Or is everything reduced to knapsacks tightly packed with provisions and senseless strumming of guitars in those places where the heart should shudder and the soul should be cleansed?

Our young people are showing their best qualities in Afghanistan in fulfilling their international debt, in the everyday tasks of difficult army life.

In recent years, the Komsomol has intensified its interaction with the political agencies of the BVO [Red Banner Belorussian Military District]. The leadership by military units over schools, vocational-technical institutions, and technical schools has been stepped up, as well as the leadership of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses--over military subdivisions.

In intensifying educational work with the upcoming generation, we must remember that bourgeois propaganda is becoming more sophisticated. It strives to lead young men and women away from the ideas of socialism and to implant in them petty bourgeois habits and religious prejudices.

Some people think that religion is already finished. Nevertheless, there are still young families who subject newborns to the church ritual of christening.

The reaction of the Komsomol organs to these phenomena, as a rule, is belated, often unprincipled, and therefore ineffective.

We must cover the channels for replenishment of sectist communes at the expense of the youth and expand effective educational work among the young believers.

An important problem requiring the close attention of the Komsomol is strengthening the young family.

Every year almost 100,000 new families are formed in the republic. At the same time, 1 out of 3 falls apart, with 1 out of 9 disintegrating in the first 4 years of its existence.

The reasons for this vary. However, we cannot help but see the casual attitude of part of the youth toward marriage and their unpreparedness for family life.

We must remember that the responsibility for the fate of the family, for the creation and maintenance of a healthy moral climate within it belongs, aside from the parents, also to the Komsomol and the labor collectives.

We are also concerned by the fact that some young people talk a lot about high moral matters, yet at the same time forget to wish their mother a happy birthday or to help their veteran father.

The crucial character of the current time presents to the Komsomol organizations most acutely the task of intensifying the struggle against social and labor passiveness, individualism and manifestations of a consumerist psychology.

We must not close our eyes to the fact that the actions of some of our young men and women are clearly not in line with the standards of communist morals, that "barins by conviction" have appeared among us, who want to eat heartily and dress well without working.

We are seriously alarmed by the fact that among the persons leading a parasitic form of life there are young men and women of Komsomol age.

Also outside the field of vision of certain Komsomol committees is such a negative manifestation among the youth as drunkenness.

The problem of drug and toxic substance addiction has also not really alarmed the Komsomol committees. Even now we hear the calming voices of certain Komsomol workers: this, they say, is not characteristic for our republic.

This is a very harmful point of view. Yes, this evil is less widespread here. Nevertheless, we must do everything possible to nip it, as they say, in the bud.

In the struggle against drunkenness, drug addiction and loss of honor by women, the Komsomol committees must unite their efforts with the law enforcement and medical agencies, as well as with the labor collectives and with the family.

We need a decisive turn away from declarative forms and methods of operation designed for external effect and toward an in-depth study of the personality of every young person, his moral face.

We must overcome the dependent attitudes prevalent in a considerable portion of the youth.

Let us take the following question, for example. One out of three young people lives in a republic dormitory. To organize everyday life there and effective moral training work is the vital concern of the Komsomol organizations.

We have a good example in this matter. Last summer, the Komsomol members within the system of vocational-technical education created 165 construction detachments for repairing and improving dormitories. However, as yet they have received no support.

The question of the leisure time of young people remains acute as before.

Is it normal that many Komsomol committees have removed themselves from the organization of artistic endeavors, special interest clubs, amateur associations and sporting sections?

The weakening of Komsomol influence on the organization of rational leisure time of the youth ultimately ends up by penetration of surrogates of "mass culture" into the youth environment, and together and through these--viewpoints and attitudes which are foreign to our ideology and morals.

The Komsomol committees as well as the cultural agencies and artists unions have something to work on here.

Comrades! Increasing the fighting spirit of the republic Komsomol organization is unthinkable without a radical reorganization in the forms and methods of operation of the Komsomol committees.

Many Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have been unable to change to the end the style of their activity in accordance with the tasks for acceleration set by the Central Committee Buro.

We must fully utilize the tested method of bolshevist criticism and self-criticism. It is important only that the criticism does not turn into fault finding and demagogery.

We have learned to criticize well at plenums, meetings and conferences. But is it correct to wait until you are given a tribune?

We must be more critical in our everyday affairs. We must tell a friend, comrade in work or school, or colleague at work straight in the eye about our displeasure with his erroneous line or his improper actions. This is not easy to do. But this is the very essence of citizenship.

The main thing in reorganization is to shift the center of gravity of work to the primary Komsomol organizations--to the places where the young people live, work, and are educated.

We must reach every Komsomol member and involve him in active participation in a specific cause which he both likes and is able to do.

The most important and necessary thing in the work of the Komsomol is to include all the youth in the reorganization.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his address to the delegates of the Komsomol Congress of Soviet Estonia, this is your business, this is your today and tomorrow.

We would like to see our youth have ideological conviction, moral development, love of work, energy-- and constantly aim at solving the tasks presented by the party.

My dear comrades! The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee is firmly convinced that the republic's Komsomol members, young men and women will continue through their selfless labor to prove their loyalty to the communist ideals and the commandments of the great Lenin.

12322

CSO: 1800/530

INDISCRIMINATE PRAISE OF GORKOM CANDIDATE CRITICIZED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by I. Bratchenko and A. Proskurov: "Elections Without..A Choice, or How the Party Gorkom Secretary was Elected"]

[Text] Aleksandriya, Kirovograd Oblast -- Everything was going fine at the start. Prior to electing a new secretary of the Aleksandriya gorkom who would be in charge of ideology, the gorkom buro at its plenum decided to consult with the collective where the candidate for this position had worked for many years. First Secretary of the partkom at the Avtoshtamp Plant L. A. Matakova had been in line for this position since 1984. The meeting was held at the plant.

Her comrades at work expressed many kind words about Lyudmila Alekseyevna. Chairman of the veterans' council at the plant A. G. Bessarab, Senior Engineer S. A. Marmazova, and assembly worker V. A. Kutasevich spoke about her public activity and her skill in overcoming difficulties in a calm way without panic, and her special tact in resolving conflicts.

The conversation at the meeting was not limited to a mere discussion of comrade Matakova's personal qualities. Many of the persons who came up to the rostrum said how much they would have liked to see a contemporary party leader. The success of such a leader, emphasized the speakers, depends on how closely the person is bound to the people and whether such a person is able to understand another persons' position, and an ability to share the feelings of others. No good can come from a party leader who stops consulting with the people, who places himself above them, and serves with paper work rather than deeds.

"The fact that we still have such people among us is often our own fault," emphasized the chief of the design-technological office of standardization G. A. Mikhailov. "We are afraid to express the truth openly, as if we are timid. Here we are talking more and more about the worthiness of Lyudmila Alekseyevna, while we know that as secretary of the partkom she allowed some definite miscalculations, avoided the resolution of certain problems, and didn't always finish tasks that she started. I think she should consider these criticisms.

"Correct," remarked the mechanic A. I. Sevryugin. "Today's meeting corresponds to the party decisions aimed at the further democratization of our society. I have no doubt that when a comrade is recommended for a high party position, the collective thus raises that person's responsibility. If, after a certain period of time he is not questioned by the entire collective, how can he justify our trust..

In short, our discussion was a good thing. But, the election essentially ended at that point. We know, after all, that the plenum was offered the candidacy of only one person -- comrade Matakova."

"Is it possible that one more candidate could not be found in the city? we asked First Secretary of the gorkom A. Ye. Skichko prior to the plenum.

"We are proceeding according to the charter of the CPSU."

"Yes, but other things have been expressed at the January Plenum of the Central Committee, and the press has already described experiments that have been carried out."

It is difficult to understand why the party gorkom did not follow the good examples that have been set. On the one hand it was a case of timidity (as if nothing conclusive happened since this was still in the experimental stage), and on the other hand this represented a delayed reaction to those positive changes that are taking place in party life.

Was it any wonder that at the very plenum one did not sense the spirit of the times and the striving for restructuring. The candidacy of L. A. Matakova was supported by three communists -- L. T. Zarichanskaya, B. I. Shnaper, and V. A. Volkov. Words of praise for Lyudmila Alekseyevna poured forth like from the horn of plenty, without a single critical comment. No, I submit that we should not indulge in "berating and jumping to conclusions," as they say. We should consider another point. Here we have a person who has been negligent of something, and has not completed certain tasks. Some mention about this must be made. For the good of the cause.

And a parting word for the new secretary for ideology would not do any harm. But not only in general terms, but a specific statement based on the pressing tasks of the city party organization. This is all the more essential because three days before the plenum of the gorkom, the buro of the party obkom (its decree was published in the oblast newspaper) acknowledged the unsatisfactory work of the Aleksandriya party gorkom with respect to strengthening socialist labor discipline, overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, and intensifying the struggle against non-productive income and drug addiction. Moreover, the members of the gorkom are aware of other gaps in their educational work. Those should be sharply brought to the attention of the communist who is going to be elected to such a high position, rather than engage in discussions limited to glorification from which, as we know, there can be little benefit.

6289

CSO: 1800/486

MSSR CP CC ON SHORTCOMINGS, NEPOTISM IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Moldavian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The secretariat of the Moldavian CP Central Committee reviewed the question of "Work with Personnel in the Higher Educational Institutions of the Moldavian SSR."

The resolution adopted noted that particular efforts are being made concerning the selection, placing and training of scientific and pedagogical personnel in the higher educational institutions of the republic. The number of employees at VUZes with academic degrees and ranks increased by 7.5 percent during the 11th Five-Year Plan and at present constitutes 47.3 percent of their total number. During the past six years, 459 young specialists have been trained through graduate study for scientific and pedagogical activity.

Nevertheless, the efforts of party organizations, administrative offices of higher educational institutions and the Moldavian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education concerning the selection, placing and training of professors and teachers are not meeting the requirements of the 27th Party Congress or the aims of the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The party organizations of certain VUZes have disassociated themselves from the resolution of personnel problems and are showing little interest in creating reserves. During the past two years, personnel problems have not been the subject of in-depth analysis and serious discussion in the party organizations of the Kishinev State University imeni V. I. Lenin, the Kishinev Polytechnical Institute imeni S. Lazo and the Moldavian State Art Institute. At the Kishinev State Pedagogical Institute imeni I. Kryange, the Moldavian State Conservatory and the Beltskiy State Pedagogical Institute imeni A. Russo, party organization secretaries have transferred the responsibility for personnel work to the heads of the VUZes. As a result, party influence over personnel selection and placing has diminished.

The stance of noninterference taken by the party committees and party bureaus in questions of personnel politics and the apathetic attitude toward this matter on the part of the selection commissions and councils at VUZes is giving rise to cases of protectionism, regional favoritism and nepotism in the selection of scientific and pedagogical personnel. A great many people who

are related to each other work at higher educational institutions. There are 146 such people at the Polytechnical Institute, 125 at the Beltskiy Pedagogical Institute, 100 at the Medical Institute, 80 at the Agricultural Institute, 70 at the State University and 60 at the Tiraspol'skiy Pedagogical Institute.

Principles of personnel selection according to business and professional qualifications are being violated, and considerations of kinship prevail. Relatives of five members of the party committee and 18 heads of various VUZ subdepartments, including deputy heads, deans and department heads work at the Medical Institute. Many of them find positions in the same place as their spouses, sons and daughters. For example, G. G. Rudis is head of the Department of General Hygiene, her husband, A. P. Dovganskiy, is deputy dean of the first medical faculty and their son, G. A. Dovganskiy, is a lecturer in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. The head of the Central Scientific Research Laboratory, A. P. Krylov, secured a position for his daughter, N. A. Krylova, as a lecturer in the Department of Hominal Physiology and one for his son-in-law, I. G. Isak, as a lecturer in the Department of General Surgery. Measures are not being taken to eliminate serious shortcomings in the selection and placing of personnel at the Medical Institute of the republic's Ministry of Public Health.

Protectionism has become widespread at the Polytechnical Institute. The son-in-law of the head, B. G. Antosyak, the daughter of the deputy head for scientific work, K. B. Glushko, the son of the dean of the technological faculty, G. A. Pavlov, two sons of the head of the laboratory, D. A. Royf, and others hold various positions at the institute. The relatives of thirteen heads of various VUZ subdepartments work at the Beltskiy Pedagogical Institute and ten at the Tiraspol'skiy Institute.

Abusing their positions, many head employees of higher educational institutions are predetermining the future of their children in accordance with the schedule high school - VUZ - graduate study - work in a department. For example, T. A. Zorkina, the daughter of the former deputy head of the Medical Institute, A. A. Zorkin, was accepted at the institute immediately after graduating from high school, was sent to Leningrad for specialized graduate study after graduating from the VUZ and then worked in the Department of Clinical Pharmacology where others were passed over so that the rank of assistant professor could be conferred on her.

The fallacious practice of selecting a student for graduate study based on the principle of kinship has flourished for many years at the Polytechnical Institute. For example, the daughter of the head of the Department of Civil Defense, V. G. Bilik, the son of an assistant professor in the electrophysical faculty, V. Kh. Karaganchu, the son of an assistant professor in the Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture, V. S. Babiy, the son of a senior professor in the Department of Physical Education, N. T. Zaytsev, and others are being prepared for future teaching positions. The son of the dean of the defectology faculty, A. I. Raku, the daughter of an assistant professor in the Department of Russian and Foreign Literature, N. V. Popovich, and the son of an assistant professor in the Philosophy Department, N. N. Pogolshi,

hold teaching positions at the Kishinev Pedagogical Institute.

Instances of spouses working at the same VUZ are widespread. Twenty-five married couples work at Kishinev University, several of whom hold positions in the same faculty or department. The deputy head for scientific work, P. I. Pulber, party committee secretary, Ye. I. Georgitse, head of the CPSU History Department, V. F. Zuz, head of the Department of Human Physiology, Ya. P. Kolomeychenko, and others secured positions for their wives at the Tiraspol'skiy Pedagogical Institute.

At certain higher educational institutions, the national composition of the republic's population is not always taken into consideration when filling teaching positions. For this reason, not all nationalities and peoples are represented among the teaching staff of several VUZes according to the percentage of the population they comprise.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee has stressed that the Commission for Filling Vacant Teaching Positions frequently makes errors when selecting personnel. Many of them display a lack of interest in their work, they fail to thoroughly investigate the credentials of the candidates, and their meetings are conducted apathetically and without a high level of exactingness.

During the past three years, the Council of the Kishinev Polytechnical Institute has rejected the decision of the Commission for Filling Positions three times. Not until 1986 were the decisions of the councils of the Art Institute, Kishinev Polytechnical Institute and Bel'tskiy Pedagogical Institute annulled due to procedural violations at various stages of the selection process.

The work of the Commission for Filling Positions of the Kishinev Pedagogical Institute is not very effective. Its members investigate in a perfunctory manner the professional, business and political qualities of those applying for the vacancy, as a result of which during the past two years there have been seven cases of people who, after being appointed to the vacancy, never showed up for work.

The activity of the Commission for Filling Teaching Positions is essentially no longer a focus of attention of the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. The Ministry of Higher Education is failing to constantly and effectively monitor the work of selection commissions and is not providing them with the necessary assistance.

As a result, the qualitative composition of professors and teachers is not meeting the high demands of university reorganization, and the percentage of those with academic degrees and ranks is 2.6 percent lower than throughout the USSR Ministry of Higher Education system as a whole. At the Moldavian State Art Institute, approximately 80 percent of the teachers do not have academic degrees or ranks, and at the Bel'tskiy Pedagogical Institute those with academic degrees and ranks constitute only 34.9 percent. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, the percentage of teachers with academic degrees and ranks decreased by 2.3 percent at the Tiraspol'skiy Pedagogical Institute.

Shortcomings in the training of personnel are reflected in the quality of head scientific and pedagogical employees. Only 20 percent of departments within the republic's Ministry of Higher Education system are headed by doctors of science, and out of 46 deans only two have a doctor of science degree or the rank of professor.

The low qualitative level of head scientific and pedagogical personnel is the result of serious shortcomings in the activity of graduate study, which frequently recruits the children of university employees and also those who do not have the least interest in science. In 1986, only 12 percent completed their graduate study with defended theses.

As a result of unsatisfactory graduate study work, the number of talented young people available for teaching positions has diminished. Candidates of science and assistant professors under the age of 30 constitute only 1.6 percent, while every second teacher with a doctor's degree is older than 60.

The composition of scientific and pedagogical personnel reflects on efforts to form a contingent of students and the appointment of young people to higher educational institutions. In the absence of reliable monitoring on the part of the republic's Ministry of Higher Education, local administration offices and party committees are violating the principle of social justice. For example, at the Polytechnical and Medical Institutes, the children of employees comprise three academic groups at each of these VUZes, almost two at the State University and one at the Tiraspol'skiy Pedagogical Institute. The children of blue collar workers and kolkhoz workers sent for specialized training at the leading VUZes of the country constitute less than 10 percent.

The unsatisfactory work of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Higher Education, administrative offices and party committees for the selection, placing and training of scientific and pedagogical personnel is reflected in the progress being made in university reorganization, which is being carried out in the country in accordance with the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee noted the unsatisfactory work of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Moldavian SSR (V. A. Kerdivarenko) concerning personnel of the republic's higher educational institutions and the lack of interest shown in this work on the part of the party committees and party buros of the VUZes, the Kishinev, Beltskiy and Tiraspol'skiy gorkoms and Oktyabr'skiy and Frunzenskiy party raykoms and demanded that they eradicate nepotism and protectionism and other serious shortcomings in work concerning the selection, placing and training of professor and teaching personnel of the republic's higher educational institutions.

12793

CSO: 1800/524

MSSR SUPREME SOVIET CRITICIZES ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 23 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] The Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet examined the question "Concerning the Work of Republic Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry and the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances Toward Raising the Technico-Economic Level and Quality of Production Output in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress's Requirements."

It was noted in the resolution that certain work was being carried out at republic enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Electric Equipment Industry and the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances toward raising the technico-economic level and quality of production output and toward mobilizing labor collectives to solve this key economic and political task. At the same time, many managers, engineering and technical personnel and economic services of the enterprises permit an unjustifiably slow pace in carrying out restructuring in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent decisions of the party and the government on these questions. They have not realized the profound and important nature of the required changes, have not gotten rid of hackneyed approaches and do a poor job of directing labor collectives toward attaining high technical and qualitative parameters for produced items.

The success rate of measures implemented for raising production quality is low. Cases of violations of standards and normative-technical conditions do not always get a principled rating. Production and technological discipline is low and demands on cadres are inadequate. As a result, the production of defective output is continuing. For this, 26 prohibitions were imposed in 1986 for its realization and nine economic sanctions were applied to the enterprises with the exception of reporting data on fulfillment of the production plan in the amount of 776,000 rubles. The relative share of products of the highest category of quality in the total volume of products subject to certification dropped 4.9 points in 1986 compared to 1985.

The Beltsy Electrical Equipment Plant and the Tiraspol Electrical Apparatus Plant are not achieving the fulfillment of plan targets for the production of high quality products. This indicator is extremely low at the Beltsy Electric Lighting Fixtures Plant, the Chadyr-Lunga Electrothermal Equipment Plant and the Kishinev Refrigerator Plant. Work is proceeding unsatisfactorily on product certification, which is an important lever in actively influencing raising their technical level and quality. Of the 15 product designations produced in the republic by enterprises of the USSR Industry of Electrical Equipment Industry and planned for certification, only 6 were certified in 1986.

The technical level of manufactured products is slow in rising. In this work, poor use is made of the engineering and technical potential of enterprises, their relations with head planning-design and scientific-research institutes are less than perfect and the role of developers is low. As a result, many varieties of items--electric loaders, electrothermal equipment, certain types of power converting machines, equipment for the food industry and a number of consumer goods--are not in accord with the latest achievements of science and technology and are inferior to the best world comparable models in regard to productivity, materials-intensiveness, economy and reliability of operation and design.

Effective measures are not being taken to ensure systematic renewal of the product list of produced items. At enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the relative share of products first developed in the country in the past 3 years amounted to 0.8 percent in 1986 and 4.7 percent for the USSR Ministry of Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances. Almost every second item has been manufactured for more than 10 years. This was the logical result of the fact that at a number of enterprises--the Tiraspol Elektromash Plant, the Bendery Electroapparatura Plant, the Chadyr-Lunga Electrothermal Equipment Plant, the Beltsy Electrical Equipment Plant and others--a determined struggle is not being conducted against technical stagnation and conservatism and a creative interested approach to the work is lacking. Extremely inadequate attention is paid here to reequipment of the production potential, the introduction of progressive production processes and modern means of product quality control, improvement of the work of the technical services and raising the prestige of engineering labor, the creative activity of inventors and rationalizers and the role of designers and technologists. The relative share of obsolete equipment at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry exceeds 32 percent and of the USSR Ministry of Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances--27 percent. More than 12 percent of the machines and equipment do not meet present-day standards and about 13 percent are completely worn out. The level of automation and mechanization of production processes is low. Plans for modernizing production, introducing achievements of scientific and technical progress and raising the technico-economic level and quality of manufactured products do not correspond from a number of standpoints to the tasks set by the party for the country's machine building. Accomplishment of many measures has been projected for the second half or the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

In the work of raising the technico-economic level and quality of products, the role of advanced forms of production organization, strengthening labor discipline, reducing losses of worktime and lowering personnel turnover has been minimized. At the Tiraspol Elektromash Plant, the Chadyr-Lunga Electrothermal Equipment Plant, the Kishinev refrigerator plants, Elektromashina and others, crash work flourishes as before. Up to 60 percent of the products are turned out in the third 10-day period of the month. The certification and rationalization of work stations are frequently done formally. Wages and the system of material and moral incentives are inadequately tied in to quality indicators and weak use is made of the possibilities of socialist competition. The role of the human factor is underestimated and effective measures are not adopted for creating suitable work conditions and strict observance of the requirements of labor safety practices. Questions connected with the satisfaction of the social needs of workers and employees are resolved without the necessary urgency.

The republic's local soviets of people's deputies poorly control the work of these enterprises. They do not give principled appraisals of cases of production of low quality consumer goods and provide inadequate aid to labor collectives in the solution of housing and personal-service problems.

The Presidium declared the work of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry and the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances situated in the republic on raising the technico-economic level and quality of manufactured products as not meeting the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and obliged heads of enterprises jointly with public organizations to implement concrete and energetic measures for the elimination of the pointed out defects and, in the light of the directives of the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to carry out actual restructuring of work relating to unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the party congress on a radical rise of the technical level and quality of production. For these purposes:

to accelerate reequipment and modernization of the production potential, wide-scale introduction of progressive production processes capable of significantly raising the technical level of production and production output; to secure the renewal of the product list of items being manufactured, aiming at the preparation of promising design developments with high technical and quality parameters conforming to advanced scientific and technical achievements in terms of productivity, materials intensiveness, economy and reliability, to not permit output of obsolete product types; to activate work relating to the preparation of products for certification of the highest category of quality;

to more fully utilize the rights granted for engaging on a cooperative basis in direct contacts with partners from socialist countries for carrying out joint developments and introducing new kinds of products of a high technical level and quality;

to bolster the prestige of engineering labor, the role of designers and technologists and the creative activity of inventors and rationalizers, to increase the responsibility of engineering and technical services of all

subdivisions of enterprises for raising the level of production organization, its standards and strict observance of production discipline, requirements of standards and technical conditions; to strive for a radical reorganization of the work of technical-control services and successful operation of enterprises under conditions of state acceptance of products;

to more actively introduce into production advanced forms of labor organization and remuneration while paying special attention to wide-scale employment of brigade cost accounting and to more closely tie in the system of moral and material rewards with specific indicators of the technical level and quality of production; to boost the effectiveness of socialist competition, to support the desire of workers to work with a personal brand and to more boldly grant this right to brigades bearing collective material responsibility for putting out poor quality products; to speed up the creation of quality groups in shops and sectors;

to pay paramount attention to training and raising the qualifications of workers and specialists as an important condition for improving the technico-economic level and quality of produced products and to inculcate in them a feeling of pride for the honor of the plant brand and the ability to think and act in a new way; to more actively struggle against inertia, passivity, technical stagnation and conservatism;

to show untiring concern pertaining to the creation of fitting conditions in production and to determinedly solve social questions; to adopt effective measures for strengthening labor discipline, reducing worktime losses, lowering personnel turnover and forming stable labor collectives.

The Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet has turned to union ministries with the request to speed up the solution of questions connected with retooling of enterprises and growth of the technico-economic level and quality of production output.

Local soviets of people's deputies are charged within the limits of their competence to look more deeply into the work of enterprises of union subordination, to exercise constant control over their activity in the realization of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent decisions of party and state organs on radically raising the technico-economic level and quality of production output while paying special attention to the production of consumer goods and raising their consumer qualities; and to provide the necessary aid to labor collectives in the solution of social questions.

7697

CSO: 1800/490

TURKMEN FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES LOCAL MEETING ON RESTRUCTURING

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Turkmen Information Agency on meeting of S. A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party, and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with the constituents of his Bezmein Electoral District: "The First Steps and Problems of Restructuring"]

[Excerpts] Speech by Comrade S. A. Niyazov to His Constituents.

As you see, comrades, a drastic change has begun to be apparent. But if we take a critical look at what has been accomplished from the standpoint of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, where our republic was subjected to criticism for stagnant phenomena in the economy, then it is absolutely necessary to add: the drastic change has not become as conspicuously apparent as one would like it to be. Not everything that has been planned has managed to be carried out.

The results that I cited above have been achieved mainly through a strengthening of labor, state and plan discipline and the institution of order, i.e., by tapping reserves that lay, so to speak, on the surface.

As for the underlying reserves associated with the effect of long-term strategic growth factors are concerned, they have not been activated strongly enough yet. I have in mind the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, intensification, the improvement of the technical level and quality of output, and the intensification of practices aimed at economizing.

In a number of places restructuring has encountered misunderstanding and sometimes even resistance on the part of those who are attempting to preserve outmoded procedures, and who tolerate shortcomings, stagnation, and inertia in operations. This is the only way one can explain the fact that so far this year 58 enterprises have failed to fulfill assignments for labor productivity, while at 79 enterprises this index has declined in comparison to the analogous period of last year. More than 24 percent of the total number of enterprises have been operating inefficiently and have allowed the cost of their output to rise. The construction of many facilities still takes longer than the normative period. Serious shortcomings have occurred in your city, too, comrades.

Plan fulfillment by industry in the city of Bezmeim for the sale of output came to 99.7 percent. Three of the city's 12 industrial enterprises failed to fulfill their plans for the sale of output. They fell short by 1,200,000 rubles' worth of output. Plans for contracted deliveries and labor productivity are not being fulfilled. The growth rates of labor productivity are lower than the growth rates of wages, which must not be permitted in the national economy.

Shortcomings continue to occur in capital construction.

In Ashkhabadskiy Rayon a number of farms failed to fulfill their plans for the sale of agricultural output. Thus, the kolkhoz imeni Lenin fulfilled its plan for the sale of vegetables by 74 percent, the kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov--by 79 percent, and the Kommunizm sovkhoz--by only 54 percent. Many farms allowed meat, milk and egg production to decline. Serious shortcomings exist in the preparation of land, equipment and seeds, and in laying the foundations for the future harvest. Matters are no better when it comes to the wintering over of livestock, either. Executives who are not fulfilling their plans should draw serious conclusions from this. For them the chief examination is the fulfillment of assignments for the second year of the five-year plan. Everyone will be evaluated on the basis of the end results of work.

On the whole, there has been a great deal of disorder in municipal services, trade and consumer services. Here it must be said that the city and rayon executives have fallen short in many respects.

Therefore, the duty of the executives of the city and rayon party organizations, members of the gorkom and raykom, and every communist is to recognize that right now it is necessary to work especially hard and persistently. People should believe that the most difficult problems will find their solution if those to whom executive positions have been entrusted will work devotedly, wholeheartedly and selflessly.

We believe that the well-founded complaints that have been leveled for shortcomings and various omissions in the work of party, soviet and economic-management agencies and the republic State Agroindustrial Committee, which failed to ensure the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for procurements of raw cotton this year, are justifiable. Whereas the plan called for 1,260,000 tons, in actuality 1,136,000 tons was harvested. And it is characteristic that the anticipated fiber production this year will be at the level of 1984, when 1,240,000 tons was harvested. Many executives of party, soviet and economic-management agencies and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have failed to understand the essence of the restructuring that is taking place in the country, have continued to work according to the old yardsticks, and have not brought about improvements in the utilization of irrigated land, mineral fertilizers and machinery, in the practice of crop rotation, and in the introduction into cotton growing of scientific advances, the best proven methods and progressive technologies.

It should be stressed that one of the chief reasons for shortfalls in cotton growing is deception that has not yet been entirely eradicated and the desire

to pass off wishes for reality. The state of affairs is not being appraised self-critically, and shortcomings in work are being downplayed by an excessive concentration of attention on the difficulties that have supposedly been caused by the condition of land with respect to land reclamation, weather conditions, and the shortage of precipitation. But what will we do if precipitation is low next year too? We should learn to work in difficult conditions, and the weather should not be used as an excuse.

The secretaries of the party obkoms, chairmen of the oblast ispolkoms and many rayon and farm executives very easily gave assurances that plans and obligations for procurements of raw cotton would be not only fulfilled but overfulfilled. However, their assurances were not backed up by extensive organizational work and strict exactingness with regard to the elimination of shortcomings in cotton growing, which gave rise to complacency and led to a gap between word and deed.

The questions raised at the Central Committee's sixth plenum are of timely importance for more than Tashauz Oblast. Such shortcomings have been disclosed and condemned by communists at plenums in all the republic's oblasts. Our press has reported the dismissal from work and expulsion from the CPSU or party punishment of the executives of Khalachskiy, Vekil-Bazarskiy, Turkmen-Kalinskiy, Maryyskiy, Krasnovodskiy and Serakhskiy rayons.

Recently the Central Committee buro relieved Comrade M. A. Charyyev, former secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, of his position as first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Agroindustrial Committee, and Comrades G. Gurbanov, Ya. K. Dzhumayev and S. Mukhamedov, former ministers, of their duties as deputy chairmen of the State Agroindustrial Committee for serious shortcomings in their work. Penalties are being imposed on other executives, as well.

The Central Committee of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party is following a firm policy of strengthening party exactingness on the part of oblast, city and rayon party committees and the party committees and buros of party organizations, a policy of holding each communist more strictly accountable and of asserting strictness in work and a high degree of mutual exactingness. At the same time, everything is being done in order to help each official start down the new paths. In cases in which this cannot be achieved, personnel are replaced and the sectors involved are strengthened. The overwhelming majority regards such measures as just and well-founded.

Such a practice [refusing to change one's own work style and trying to prevent others from doing so] has an unfortunate effect on performance results. For example, in Krasnovodsk Oblast the proportion of enterprises that fail to fulfill their plans is nearly twice as high as in other oblasts in the republic and amounts to 28.9 percent of all the oblast's enterprises with respect to fulfillment of plans for the sale of output and 23.7 percent with respect to plans for the production of commodity output. This cannot be tolerated. I think that the oblast executives will draw correct conclusions from this. There are no compromises in policy, and none of us should permit them, especially with regard to accelerating the development of our society

and creating an atmosphere of high exactingness and close and well-organized work and a healthy moral climate in each primary unit and within the framework of each territory.

While objectively appraising the state of affairs, we nonetheless should recognize that the enterprises that produce poor-quality consumer goods, the builders who turn over housing and social and consumer-service facilities with serious amounts of unfinished work, and many employees in the services sphere are greatly in arrears to the working people. Complaints about the state of health care and medical services are perfectly justifiable. The republic government is allocating more money for putting matters in order in hospitals and polyclinics and for acquiring supplies, equipment, modern furniture and medications. In many places, however, through the fault of executives and service personnel, proper order is not being maintained, medical care continues to be of poor quality, and instances of a callous, heartless and negligent attitude on the part of medical personnel toward their direct professional duties have not been eliminated.

The assignments for 1987 presuppose the implementation in all branches of the national economy of a broad complex of measures for introducing the latest scientific and technological advances, the mechanization and automation of labor, and the scientific organization of production..

The national income within the republic's territory is planned to increase by three percent. Industrial output is supposed to rise by seven percent, as against the four percent projected in the five-year plan assignment. Labor productivity for industry as a whole is slated to increase by three percent, but we are required to achieve no less than five percent.

The improvement of output quality is an essential condition for solving the problem of more fully satisfying the diverse needs of the national economy and the population. The state acceptance of output will be introduced as of 1 January 1987 at a number of the republic's enterprises.

Branches in the fuel and power complex will receive further development.

The construction of new enterprises and expansion and reconstruction of existing enterprises in the republic's petrochemical and machine-building industries, light industry and local industry, apart from construction, will be continued. For the republic's economy as a whole, it is planned to put to use capital investments from all sources of financing in the amount of 2 billion rubles, or 11 percent more than we will achieve this year.

Next year the agroindustrial complex will receive further development, its physical facilities and equipment will be enhanced, the operating efficiency of related branches will be increased, and on this basis, the supply of foodstuffs to consumers will be improved.

The production of raw cotton is planned at 1,270,000 tons, and those who have fallen short this year are supposed to take steps to make up for their debts. The production of grain, vegetables, melon crops, grapes, meat, milk and eggs, and canned fruits and vegetables will increase.

Attainment of planned levels of the production of agricultural products and compensation for the shortfalls this year in raw cotton production require the implementation on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in agroindustrial associations of additional measures to improve the organization of labor, make rational use of land and water resources, available machinery and mineral fertilizers, and reduce losses and ensure the safekeeping of products.

In the plan for 1987 more attention will be given to the development and strengthening of the physical facilities of municipal services and the social and cultural sphere. From all sources of financing, residential buildings with a total area of 1,280,000 square meters will be built, which is 63,000 square meters more than planned for this year. This will permit approximately 120,000 persons to improve their housing conditions.

Plans call for children's preschool institutions with accommodations for 10,000 children to be built; this is 1,400 more than specified in the five-year plan assignment. Plans call for the construction of general education schools with accommodations for 34,500 pupils, outpatient polyclinics capable of handling 1,830 visits per shift, and hospitals with 1,070 beds. There will be 802,000 students in general education schools, and specialized secondary educational institutions are slated to accept 22,000 students.

In the course of restructuring, the role of openness and the mass information media is invaluable. This is not just a question of informing people; it is a political question. Concealment of the truth is disregard for the human being, and it gives rise to mistrust in the party and state. We have embarked on the further development and intensification of openness. You know that our press, television and radio provide full and detailed information about the work of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, Soviet and economic-management agencies, and public organizations. This principle should be precisely observed in each labor collective, as well.

The success of the restructuring of the life of society and of the acceleration of socioeconomic development depends to a critical degree on the level of party guidance at the local level. The role of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms here is great; they are called on to set an example of a businesslike and purposeful attitude and to affirm innovative and enterprising approaches to the accomplishment of the tasks confronting us. However, so far not all party committees in the republic have picked up speed, so to speak, or have overcome the paper-slogan style and the lulling inertia of business-as-usual. They must change their work style and methods and get in step with the times.

And we all--Central Committee secretary and worker, minister and engineer, office employee and kolkhoz member, scientist, creative worker and student--should clearly assimilate the fact that this process depends on every one of us and on our attitude toward our jobs, on what we contribute to work, and on who we are in our common home--proprietors or outside observers.

Restructuring is proceeding with difficulties, conflicts and the inevitable clash of the new and the old. We are still at the very beginning of this process, so much lies ahead. But one can already say with confidence: the new is invincible.

Dear comrades! In several days the year 1986 will be history. For all our difficulties, we are obliged to finish it successfully, for this is the year of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan, the starting year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. Looking to tomorrow, to the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we all should also remember our internationalist duty--to make a worthy contribution to the development of the country's unified national economic complex. We have all the potential to do so--a glorious working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the labor intelligentsia, and the detachment of the republic's communists, which is more than 100,000 strong.

8756

CSO: 1830/378

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON ECONOMIC PLAN, TASHKENT METRO

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Buro of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular meeting on 14 January, the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the results of the acceleration of the development of the republic's economy in 1986 and the plans for the second year of the five-year period from the very first days of the year.

It was noted that last year national income in the republic increased by 3.4 percent, and labor productivity in industry--by 3.5 percent. The volume of industrial production rose by 5.8 percent, which is higher than plan assignments. In agriculture procurements of meat, milk, eggs, potatoes and vegetables rose slightly. In capital construction measures were implemented for the concentration of funds on construction projects scheduled for early start-up. In accordance with measures previously worked out, the social program is being carried out.

At the same time, it was emphasized that the process of restructuring is proceeding too slowly, and the shift of the economy to a footing of intensification is being carried out at an unsatisfactory rate. Growth rates of produced national income failed to reach plan targets. One-third of the enterprises and associations failed to fulfill plans for contracted deliveries and the assignment for the production of goods in the top quality category. The consumer properties and assortment of consumer goods that are produced fail to meet the requirements of the times.

In agricultural production, plans for the sale of raw cotton, grain, melons, fruits and berries to the state were not fulfilled.

The commissioning of fixed assets was not accomplished in the planned amounts, and centrally allocated capital investments were not fully put to use. Plans for the opening of housing, children's preschool institutions and hospitals, and for putting irrigated land into cultivation have remained unfulfilled. The plan for the sale of consumer services was not fulfilled.

In the first days of the new year recurrences of disorganization, lack of discipline, inefficiency and mismanagement have manifested themselves again. Many enterprises began the year with a shaky start and completed the first 10 days in arrears. The unpreparedness of collectives of the Uzbektekstil'mash [Uzbek Textile Machinery] Production Association, the Andizhanelektrodvigatel [Anizhan Electric Motor] Plant, the Tashkent Mebel [Furniture] Production Association and a number of others for work in conditions of state acceptance resulted in the complete failure to fulfill 10-day assignments at those places.

In the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and Dzhizak and Kashkadaryinskaya oblasts the repair of farm machinery has been performed slowly, and only 70 percent of the tractors are ready. Deadlines for carrying out land-reclamation work have been missed in Andizhan, Namangan and Fergan oblasts.

In the resolution adopted, the central committee buro has instructed the party obkoms, the Uzbek Council of Trade Unions, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblispolkoms and the republic ministries and departments to draw the necessary conclusions from performance results for the previous year and the first 10 days of 1987 and to develop and implement effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings and errors that have occurred. The party committees, primary party and trade-union organizations are instructed, in the course of the preparations that have been launched for the 70th anniversary of Great October, to intensify political and organizational work in labor collectives in order to accomplish the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for 1987.

At the meeting the central committee buro examined the work of the Bukhara Obkom of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party in light of the CPSU Central Committee's instructions concerning the report of the Perm Party Obkom. The resolution on this matter will be published in summary form.

The buro approved the socialist obligations of the working people of the Uzbek SSR for the 12th Five-Year Plan and a worthy greeting of the 70th anniversary of Great October. The text of the obligations will be published in the press.

At the meeting the Buro of the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party discussed measures for the development of the Tashkent subway in 1987-1990. In order to accelerate its construction, the Tashmetrostroy [Tashkent Subway Construction] Trust and the Tashkent Subway have been instructed to complete construction of the Uzbekistan Line in 1987-1990, including:

the section from the Tashkent Station to the Chkalovsk Station in 1987;

the section from the Navoi Station to the Chorsu Station in 1989;

the section from the Chorsu Station to the Biruni Station in 1990, and to begin, in the second quarter of 1988, preparatory work on the Yunusabad Subway Line from the Aybek Station to the Yunusabad tract.

In order to ensure the timely commissioning of new segments, establishment of the repair and maintenance facilities of the Tashkent Subway, development of

the construction-industry facilities of the Tashmetrostroy Trust, and improvement of the artistic and sculptural treatment of the stations, provision has been made for the allocation from the republic budget of necessary funds, along with centrally allocated amounts of contract work and corresponding material resources.

The republic ministries and departments have been given specific instructions for resolving questions connected with the timely commissioning of the aforementioned stations of the Tashkent Subway.

Decisions on certain other matters pertaining to the republic's life were also made at the meeting of the Buro of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee.

8756

CSO: 1830/381

INTERNATIONALISM, GORBACHEV VISIT TO TASHKENT DISCUSSED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Jan 87 p 1

[Lead editorial: "Internationalism Is Our Standard"]

[Text] The year that has begun will go down in the chronicle as the year of the glorious jubilee--the 70th anniversary of Great October. And the higher we rise on the steps of progress, the more clearly we can see the significance of the great event of the 20th century--the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The results of the path that we have traversed, the results of the transforming work of the CPSU in our multi-national state, which combines 15 union republics and 38 autonomous formations, are the outstanding gain of socialism, which has enriched world civilization. "THE NATIONAL QUESTION LEFT OVER FROM THE PAST HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY RESOLVED IN THE SOVIET UNION," noted the country's communists in the new version of the party's program that was adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. "Characteristic of nationality relations in our country are both the further flourishing of nations and nationalities and their steady convergence, which takes place on the basis of voluntary choice, equality and fraternal cooperation. Neither any sort of artificial urging on, nor the restraint of the objective trends of development that have come to maturity is permissible here. This development carries with it in the remote historical future the complete unity of nations."

The indestructible friendship of peoples and respect for the national culture and national dignity of all peoples have already been established today and become part of the consciousness of Soviet people. Internationalism is the standard of the Soviet people as a qualitatively new social community fused by a unity of economic interests, ideology and political goals.

Of course, as emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress, our achievements should not create the idea that nationality processes are without problems. They must be seen, and correct answers must be given in timely fashion to the questions that life raises. While continuing to improve the nationality relations of developed socialism, we must also continue to show concern for the upbringing of people in the spirit of internationalism, of which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--the child of Great October--has become the example and a model community of peoples.

And today it is especially important to take care that the contribution of all republics to the acceleration of socioeconomic progress and the development of the unified national economic complex corresponds to their increased economic and spiritual potential. After all, socialist internationalism in action is, first and foremost, the honest, conscientious, highly efficient labor of all peoples for the common good. We must overcome the slightest urges toward national isolation and parochialism and must free ourselves even of the most timid dependency. "The development of cooperative production relations, cooperation and mutual assistance among the republics is in the highest interests of our multinational state and of each republic," said M. S. Gorbachev in the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th Party Congress. To make honest and efficient work the everyday norm at every workplace and in every labor collective and every city and rayon is an extremely important duty of party, soviet and public organizations. In our republic, remembering the lessons discussed at the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party and at the 21st congress of the republic's communists, we must deliver a resolute rebuff in every labor collective and at every workplace to any attempts to embellish the state of affairs in the economy and the social sphere, and to the unfit practice of falsifying reports and distorting figures on the fulfillment of plans and pledges.

At the time of his visit to Tashkent, M. S. Gorbachev gave a positive appraisal of the efforts that are being made in the republic to overcome the consequences of negative phenomena. However, we all understand that there is endless work to be done here, including work in internationalist upbringing. It is necessary to improve all ideological work further, enhance the role of the human factor in accomplishing urgent socioeconomic tasks, and resolutely and uncompromisingly overcome the coating of religiousness that the backward part of the population or demagogues of all sorts substitute for the concepts of national character or national traditions. It is necessary to hold communists and executives, first of all, strictly accountable for the least deviation from internationalist positions, for flirting with the carriers of religious restrictiveness, and for a gap between word and deed in these matters.

In improving nationality relations and bringing up people in the spirit of socialist internationalism, a correct personnel policy has a great role to play. In Tashkent the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the fundamental importance of the unswerving observance of Leninist principles in the selection, assignment and upbringing of personnel. We have made serious mistakes in this key matter, which has caused great material and nonmaterial damage. It is necessary to improve work with personnel in every way possible, to take greater care in their training and upbringing, including instilling the qualities of internationalism in them.

The orientation toward parochial attitudes and the favoring of people from one's own district has the potential for slipping into favoritism and cronyism, national conceit and arrogance. Today what is valuable in personnel is the ability to distinguish, from class and party positions, that which authentically comes from the people from everything alien and harmful, and

from attempts by our ideological enemies to play on people's national feelings. It is necessary to deliver a resolute rebuff to backward morals and customs, as the Third Plenum of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party Central Committee demanded--to morals and customs in which ideas and a morality that are alien to our internationalist society are insinuated under the guise of coming from the people. Self-satisfaction, permissiveness, the exaggeration of true successes and accomplishments, and the disparaging or forgetting of the assistance of other nations and nationalities in the development of the successes of a given republic, kray or region can become a nutritive soil for national narrow-mindedness in some of its forms.

For our republic, where the representatives of more than 100 nations and nationalities live and work in a single fraternal family, attention to the internationalist upbringing of people should be a daily matter. It is necessary to work toward a situation in which internationalism permeates people's entire production, social and spiritual life. The preparation for the 70th anniversary of Great October and the broad competition among the masses to greet it in a worthy fashion should provide a new impetus in this work. Party committees, primary party organizations, the deputies of local soviets, the trade unions, the Komsomol, and women's formations must work more persistently in that direction.

At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the rebuff to all manifestations of national narrow-mindedness. Lenin's precept that Marxism is irreconcilable with nationalism, no matter in what garments it decks itself out, is unshakeable. In place of all nationalism Marxism puts forward one thing--internationalism. And it is affirmed in daily life, in creative labor, and in the struggle for acceleration and restructuring. Multinational labor collectives--and in the republic practically all of them are multinational--are precisely the environment in which the internationalist spirit is best instilled, and the fraternity and friendship of peoples and their fidelity to solidarity with the world's peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress are strengthened.

And it is necessary with every means of influencing peoples' minds, hearts and feelings to deepen unswervingly spiritual ties among representatives of all nations and nationalities and develop a single culture of the Soviet people that is socialist in content, diverse in national forms and internationalist in spirit on the basis of the best accomplishments and original progressive traditions of all our country's peoples. All ideological work should contribute to a situation wherein the interest of all nations and nationalities in everything of value that exists in each national culture serves the objective process of their interaction and convergence. This pertains to language, historical monuments and the interpretation of historical events and personalities.

A great deal in this respect still must be done in the republic, because in the past two decades in our republic the historical past has been idealized in the social sciences, literature and art and other spheres of cultural life, and there has been a deviation from class positions in the appraisal of certain events and personalities. The establishment of order in this matter is encountering voluntary or involuntary resistance because of disorientation

with regard to the subject of national pride. One still frequently encounters the merging of the everyday attitudes with religious dogmas, and certain of the people's customs and traditions have been deformed to the benefit of limited interests. We must more boldly break down everything obsolete and stagnant and creatively carry out upbringing work among the masses in the spirit of respect and friendship among the country's nations and nationalities, love for their great Soviet homeland, and filial concern for its well-being and might. All party and Komsomol organizations, soviets, trade unions and ideological and economic-management personnel are called upon to accomplish this task.

Internationalism is our victory standard. "Our party's tradition originating with Lenin," it was said at the 27th CPSU Congress, "is special sensitivity and circumspection in everything that pertains to nationality policy and affects the interests of each nation and nationality and people's national feelings, and at the same time it is a principled struggle against manifestations of national narrow-mindedness and arrogance, nationalism and chauvinism, no matter in what garments they deck themselves."

The party is faithful to these Leninist principles. Its nationality policy has earned the approval of all Soviet people and become an example for all the earth's progressive forces.

And all communists and all Soviet people should unswervingly follow these principles in the internationalist upbringing of new generations, creatively apply them in new conditions, and be attentive and principled to the utmost in nationality relations in the name of the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship of all the USSR's peoples. And this means contributing to the strengthening of our state itself--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

8756
CSO: 1830/381

RELIGION

MOSCOW HOSTS CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by V. Kondrashov: "Conference of Religious Leaders"]

[Text] "General security and moral-ethical values"--this was the topic of the day at the "roundtable" conference held in Moscow. At the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church, around 100 religious leaders representing the basic religions of the world--Buddhism, Sikhism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Christianity--all came to participate in the work. They came from 35 countries, along with scientific experts from countries of Asia, Africa, Europe, North and South America.

The conference participants were greeted by Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen, who announced that the very thought of nuclear war must forever be banned from the human consciousness. People of faith must reason that general security demands that all states without exception consider the interests of the family of peoples as a whole in their domestic and foreign policy. He expressed the hope that the results of the "roundtable" conference will help religious leaders and all people of good will in their intensive efforts at achieving the advancement of mankind along the path leading to the triumph of a lasting and just peace.

At their plenary meetings, as well as in their sections, the conference participants subjected to an in-depth analysis the most acute, most pressing problems which today concern mankind, and primarily questions associated with the struggle against the nuclear threat and for the survival of mankind.

The conference participants unanimously approved a communique on the results of their work. Specifically, they announced their support of M. S. Gorbachev's proposal on removing medium-range missiles from Europe. The communique also gave a high evaluation of the international forum entitled "For a Nuclear-Free World, For the Survival of Mankind", held in Moscow.

The meeting participants sent a telegram to American astrophysicist Ch. Haider expressing their sympathies and solidarity with him.

An IZVESTIYA correspondent asked a number of the conference participants to share their impressions of its work.

Metropolitan of Minsk and Belorussia Filaret: "The 'roundtable' conference is being conducted for the fifth time within the plan for implementation of the decisions of the World Conference of Religious Leaders held in 1982. As usual, we had the opportunity of hearing interesting speeches and holding creative discussions. I am convinced that our meeting will make a very beneficial contribution to the all-people's movement for averting a world catastrophe. We were able to become convinced of the fact that the new political thinking is winning positions in various religious, political and social circles. This is an encouraging signal."

Michael Roshek, representative of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA: "We are living in an alarming time. The initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev create a unique basis for the joint actions of religious leaders in favor of peace and mutual understanding, in favor of morality, and in favor of continuing the process of eliminating isolation of countries and peoples from one another. At this conference we had the opportunity of meeting together--religious leaders and scientists--and discussing the most current questions. We are glad to have had this opportunity. Our meeting gives us new strength and inspiration. I repeat, we are living not only in alarming times, but also in times which give hope for the future of mankind."

Metropolitan Pavel mar Grigoriy (India): "There is no doubt that this conference is called upon to serve the cause of strengthening international security. A new political moral and a new political thinking must triumph in the world. Your country has been the initiator of such a fruitful approach. Any person, no matter what position he occupies or what views he holds, and no matter what religion he espouses, must defend this new approach. As a religious leader, I see in this my duty."

12322

CSO: 1800/534

RELIGION

USE OF RELIGIOUS TOPICS IN MEDIA, LITERATURE HIT

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by Z. Tazhurizina, instructor at MGU: "So What is the 'Benefit' Of Religion?"]

This is not my first year teaching scientific atheism. My business, like any other, has many difficulties.

One has to know the spiritual needs of the young people. One has to see and understand why a young man might suddenly announce: "I am not a believer. I have never read the religious books, but I believe that religion is beneficial to the individual and to society." Where does this notion of the benefit of religion come from?

It is very important for there to be an ideological unity of philosophical and artistic culture. After all, the broad masses perceive ideological principles not so much through philosophical books and brochures as through artistic works. Such an ideological unity on the basis of Marxist theory does exist. Soviet culture has long ago taken on the function of instilling a materialistic, realistic attitude toward reality and the propaganda of communist ideals.

However, certain difficulties have arisen since the 60's. Gradually there has been a growing tendency, which in party documents has come to be called ideological confusion, obtuseness, God-seeking motives, and ideological omnivorousness.

For a long time now in certain circles of the intelligentsia, a complacent, sometimes even apologetic attitude toward religion and idealistic philosophy have been evaluated as "a broad-minded outlook," and "civic courage". Religious orientation of culture has come to be viewed in these circles as a means of humanization of society, an increase of its spiritual potential. Different spheres of culture in the last 15-20 years have gradually become saturated with an ever greater number of religious subjects, images, and ideas which were presented in a positive manner.

Idyllic notions about religion are largely the result of insufficient theoretical literacy. In reading certain artistic and publicistic works, we may find that their authors do not have a scientific understanding of religion. They interpret

it rather expansively, without catching its specifics, and consequently also its essence. They make elementary mistakes. Thus, religion is mixed with other forms of social consciousness: with morals, art, philosophy and politics. But as we know, religion is not morals and not politics.

However, there are also deeper reasons for certain cultural leaders to turn toward religion. A significant role here belongs to the unfavorable social atmosphere of the 70's-early 80's: the disruption of the principle of social justice, the growth in private ownership and dependent sentiments, the gap between word and deed, and the increased effect of the consumer stratum on social and spiritual life. Some have begun blaming the "official doctrine", i.e., Marxism, for this. Religion, in the opinion of these people, is an ideology "untarnished" by negative phenomena. In the search for a means of overcoming negative phenomena and for a means of increasing morality, part of the cultural leaders have turned toward religion.

Paradoxically, the anti-socialist moral was perceived not as the result of a retreat from socialism, but as the consequence of the loss of religiousness and the spread of materialism and atheism among the workers in the post-October period.

It cannot be excluded, however, that a certain part of the cultural leaders, turning to religion in search of an ideal, expressed the sentiments and interests of people with a psychology of private ownership. We have not yet sufficiently clarified the connection between religion and the needs of people leading an anti-socialist way of life. Nevertheless, observations show that this connection does exist. While a certain portion of our people reach out to religious illusions, suffering from a shortage of social justice (here, unfortunately, the departure from socialist principles is taken as socialism as such), another part of the population, which is conditionally called the money-grubbing portion, reaches for religion, experiencing fear of the consequences of its actions.

The presence of such a stratum has long been noted by some Soviet writers. A. Ananyev, a perceptive and courageous writer, who contraposed to lack of spirituality the alternative of a truly socialist culture in the novel entitled "Years Without War", in describing our society in the late 60's, tells with alarm about the strengthening of the positions of that stratum for which the highest ideal is the code of inviolability of ownership.

Before, says A. Ananyev, this stratum was considered to be suppressed, obliterated, destroyed in its very basis but, as time has shown, having changed into protective clothing it waited until it could appear on the historical arena.

It is understandable that socialism for such people acts as a foreign power, just like Marxist teaching on social equality and social justice. This environment by its very existence demonstrates a defiance of the principles of equality. It is no accident too that there has been a yearning toward idealization of the way of life and the values of the ruling, property owning strata of pre-revolutionary Russia. This sort of social nostalgia could not help but be reflected also in the desire to restore the spiritual "values" of the ruling classes of pre-revolutionary Russia, and primarily religion and the ideas of the Russian religious philosophers.

And, in my opinion, there is one more important circumstance. Since over the past 15-20 years it was easier for children of those who occupied a privileged social or property-owning position to get into the VUZes, gradually there was formed also a definite intelligentsia who highly slighted the principles of social equality, communist morality and, accordingly, atheism.

It seems to me that a tendency has been outlined toward the reorientation of ideals from revolutionary and communist ideals to religious ones. It is no wonder that it has involved itself in efforts to review the class approach to the past. In speaking of the so-called "moral seekings" of certain intelligentsia, A. Ananyev notes very accurately that history was being reviewed. Efforts were made to "present it in such a way, as if before there were neither poor nor rich, neither serfdom nor nobility, but rather there existed only a certain national unity and national fraternity, thanks to which the culture and the character of the people were created."

In the 70's there was a re-evaluation of the attitudes toward revolutionary democrats, and to the progressive tradition in our culture in general. The search was intensified for defects in the position as well as in the moral face of those who fought against serfdom, autocracy and the church. A number of books taunted Belinskiy, Dobrolyubov, Pisarev, Chernyshevskiy, and Saltykov-Shchedrin. It was hardly an accident that the school program on literature developed several years ago decisively rejected revolutionary-democratic literature in the higher classes. They got rid of Belinskiy's "Letter to Gogol", all of Herzen and reduced Shchedrin to two stories.

In contrast to the revolutionary-democratic ideology, the religious aspect of the works of the great Russian writers Gogol and Dostoyevskiy was presented. It was set forth as the most fruitful component of their ideology.

Often there are discussions about the fact that atheism has created a moral vacuum in the souls of the people. Atheism is blamed not only for amorality, but also for the destruction of artistic monuments. Individual literary critics passed by many interesting studies and popular works in the field of scientific atheism with olympian indifference, and began to blame atheism for being limited, for its "iron" dogmatism, and even for the substitution of administration for enlightenment.

It is curious that in the past decades we know of almost no artistic works which embody the images of free-thinkers and atheists of the past.

On the contrary, biblical and Koran personages, or church leaders and monks are presented more and more often as the examples of morality.

Often religious holidays and customs have been propagandized in the press, in movies and on television.

Strangely enough, in the current period of revolutionary reorganization of society, some writers have seemingly begun to compete with each other: who will go the farthest in preaching religious or abstract-humanistic views? It is becoming fashionable to switch over from the concept of social transformation to the notion

of "transformation of the soul," and to transfer the center of gravity toward individual self improvement.

It has been about 15-20 years now since the ideas of general sin, the universal feeling of guilt which the truly moral person is supposed to experience, and the notions of Christian forgiveness, humbleness and submissiveness have been wandering about in our cultural life. Here we may observe the desire to represent religious moral standards and religious ideals as being common to all mankind, and to give a religious character to simple, common human standards of morality. They even say that we, modern-day Soviet people, still live by the 10 commandments. In this case they "forget" to add that the first four commandments of the ten bear a purely religious character, while the next six simple standards of morality had a specific-historical content.

What is the influence of all these tendencies on the spiritual and social life of our youth?

First of all, they serve to erode the scientific-materialistic ideology on which communist upbringing is built. For about 10 years now the notion has prevailed in certain circles of the intelligentsia that it is necessary to have ideological and philosophical pluralism in spiritual life. As one philologist told me, "we must give all philosophical currents the possibility for existence." "And let there be Marxism, too," he added magnanimously.

However, pluralism can be only a relatively short transitional state, after which the prevalence of one of the ideological directions will follow. The prevalence of a religious-idealistic orientation would not bring society anything but harm, as is evidenced by all the experience of historical development. Various types of God-seeking tendencies loosen the soil for the spread of bourgeois ideology and further moral disarmament.

Having a writer's talent, it is not difficult to time and again circle around biblical themes and personages, and to once again retell the ancient legends in an interesting way. But it is much more difficult, evidently, to seek out real positive tendencies in this varied and contradictory life and, by leaning on these tendencies, to truly transform both ourselves and the world around us.

Efforts to instill religious-moral directives in the people are a dangerous utopia which diverts attention away from the search for means of real transformation of man's external and internal life. The desire to elevate the moral level of society by means of turning to religion is too much of a simplified, superficial, and most precisely flawed approach to solving the very serious problems facing us. We cannot forget that God-seeking motives in culture are associated also with nationalistic sentiments.

And here is one other consideration. The publication of works which contain idyllic notions about religion in one form or another brings much greater harm than the publication of purely religious literature. Soviet publications are perceived by our country's population as being authoritative, unlike theological publications which are valued only by the faithful.

It is time to take the halo of civic courage off of efforts to propagandize religious ideas in Soviet culture.

12322

CSO: 1800/534

UNIFIED APPROACH IN ATHEIST EDUCATION URGED IN TAJIKISTAN

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 Apr 87 p 5

[Article by S. Navruzov, head of the department of scientific atheism, TGU [Tashkent Order of the Labor Red Banner State University] imeni V. I. Lenin: "Closer to Practice, Closer to Man. Reforms in Higher Education. Atheist Upbringing"]

[Text] Today there is no shortage of orators who speak of atheism from various rostrums and at various levels. As compared with the recent past, questions of atheist upbringing have been given considerably more attention both by the republic and local press, by radio and television, and by leaders in literature and art. More measures have been conducted dedicated to improving atheist propaganda among the population in the city and on the farm.

On the whole throughout the republic there has been a stepping up in atheistic work since the ideological active membership meeting which in August of last year discussed questions of international and atheist upbringing. But as yet it still bears the character of discussions and the adoption of decisions and measures which have not yet reached real needs or touched upon the vital essence.

In the acute religious situation which has currently arisen in the republic, when self-proclaimed clergy and fanatics have stepped up their activities, when religious extremists openly proclaim themselves, scholastic theorizing and rah-rah-patriotic talk evoked by the supposed concern for atheistic upbringing of the masses and not accompanied by any practical actions not only will not help in improving atheistic work, but may even devalue the very idea of atheism. Therefore, it has long been time to shift the center of gravity in atheistic work from rostrums and various conference halls, from the pages of protocols and decisions to real ground, and to embody it with practical deeds. For this we must solve a number of questions, without which it would be impossible to effectively realize in any way those measures which have been recently been developed.

This concerns also the VUZes, the methodological and theoretical level of their instruction in scientific atheism, the place which it occupies within the system of social sciences and in communist upbringing of the student youth, as well as the attitude toward it on the part of the deans and the students themselves. Thus, the volume of lectures is measured in 8 hours in the correspondence course, 16--in the evening course, and 24--in the daytime course. How much can one accomplish in these hours? Also, with such a load one cannot expect there to be

a sufficient number of pedagogs who could conduct atheist propaganda among the population on the days which they have free from lectures. At the same time, we must remember that the "opposing side" surely devotes all 24 hours of the day to work on the souls of the faithful and unfaithful alike.

While the instructional plans and loads in the other social sciences in different VUZes are more or less unified, or in any case there are no great divergences between them in terms of hours, this cannot be said of scientific atheism. Thus, at the polytechnical institute it is taught for 30 hours, in pedagogical institutes it is taught for 24 hours at some faculties and 36 at others, in the agricultural institute it is taught for 28 hours, and at the Art Institute in different faculties and departments it is taught for 26, 28 and 36 hours, respectively. At the university, the Institute of Physical Culture, the Medical Institute and the Institute of Russian Language and Literature it is taught for 24 hours. Who can understand the reasons for such inconsistency?

Judging by this distribution it turns out that at some VUZes the students are "more atheistic", while at others they are "less atheistic". At some faculties they are more strongly subjected to religious sentiments, while at others--less. Yet upon entering a certain VUZ or a certain faculty or department the students did not receive neither differentiated nor unified atheistic education so that this could serve as the reason for such scheduling of the scientific plans and loads for scientific atheism.

A rational means for correcting such an imbalance has been found in Lithuania, where in all VUZes, regardless of their description, the instructional loads in atheism have been brought up to 32 hours. In all the faculties of the Mordovian University, 72 hours of lectures on atheism are offered. The increase in instructional time was authorized in the Lithuanian SSR by decision of the Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education], and in the Mordovian University--by order of the rector.

Our Minvuz and other ministries having educational institutions must also find the courage to establish an optimal minimum of instructional hours in atheism. Particularly since the USSR Minvuz does not prohibit this and recommends that we proceed from real capacities and on-site needs in resolving this question.

We would like to express serious reproach to instructors in the social sciences who often remove themselves from atheist training. A unique dependency has been formed at the VUZ social sciences departments. It is expressed in that often there they do not even try to implement extracurricular measures for the atheist upbringing of the students through their own efforts. Here we most often hear references to the fact that they are "not atheists". What kind of an atheist am I, they say, I am a physicist (chemist, biologist, linguist, etc.). It is impolite to utter copy-book truths, but after all these people are pedagogs, educators, and already by their pedagogical calling they must also be concerned with atheistic training.

For the time being, unfortunately, their atheistic work is reduced to gathering students and sending delegates to atheist lecturers, as if to say--all together, conduct a discussion, read a lecture, start a public debate. I do not understand

the instructor who cannot or does not want to hold one or two discussions with his students on atheist topics.

A similar attitude is observed among the students, primarily among students in the technical, non-humanities courses of study. It is caused by their unilateral technocratic orientation toward "their own" disciplines. As a result, the students not only do not try to extend themselves to the social sciences, and specifically scientific atheism, but generally do not master the necessary skills for independent moral-training work. We might ask, where are they supposed to obtain such skills if not at the VUZ? Today they are students. Tomorrow they will be teachers, educators who will be entrusted with bringing up the upcoming generation.

The cadres for atheist work are being prepared at different levels, including also at the faculties of the social professions, in VUZes, in public universities, in the Znaniye Society, and at evening universities on Marxism-Leninism. But, unfortunately, for most of their graduates atheistic work ends at the same time as their course of study. Having completed these schools and universities, they often do not perform any propagandist-enlightenment work, moreover atheistic work. This concerns the absolute majority of graduates of the department of scientific atheism at the evening university on Marxism-Leninism under the Dushanbe party gorkom. We might ask, what are they being prepared for then?

As early as 1974 in our history faculty, a specialization in atheism was introduced, which was passed annually by more than 20 people. But in 1981 it was discontinued in the Russian language groups. Today the specialization is passed only in the Tajik language groups, and then only about 5-7 students. Aside from the theoretical course, we present 15 special courses and special seminars for them. Is this relation rational? Hardly. The currently increased needs for cadres for atheistic work convincingly testify to the fact that the discontinuation of specialization in scientific atheism in the Russian language groups was a mistake.

At the present time, a persistent need has arisen not only for restoring it here, but also for introducing this specialization at other VUZes, as for example, in the Dushanbe, Leninabad and Kulyab Pedagogical Institutes. However, for this it is first of all necessary to introduce departments of scientific atheism here and, of course, not such tiny ones as ours. We submitted our proposals on this question to the section on science and educational institutions of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee.

The training of advanced atheist cadres through graduate study also requires radical reorganization, especially on problems in Islamic studies. As concerns the training of method lecturers in scientific atheism, it also requires serious attention and changes.

The successful solution of these problems would directly meet the requirements on the reorganization of the schools. After all, the need for training students to be morally mature and socially active specialists is clearly discernible in all the sections of the "Basic Directions for Reorganization of Higher and Secondary Special Education in the Country".

12322

CSO: 1800/534

OGONEK PUBLISHES PASTERNAK LETTERS

LD181117 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow 18 April TASS--The popular Moscow illustrated weekly OGONEK has published letters by Boris Pasternak, a prominent Soviet poet, giving an insight, in particular, into the circumstances of his work on the novel "Doctor Zhivago." "Pasternak began writing the novel, being equipped by the whole of his human and artistic experience, after the victory in the Great Patriotic War," the weekly says.

Almost all of the nine letters published in the weekly were addressed to Pasternak's cousin, Professor Olga Freidenberg, a professor of antique literature, head of the chair of Leningrad University.

The novel "Doctor Zhivago" was ended in the winter of 1955-1956. Pasternak gave his manuscript to the editorial board of Moscow's literary novel NOVY MIR. The book was also planned for publication by the state literature publishers (Goslitizdat). Yet the publishers were dragging feet on the issue of the book and finally refused to publish it, under the pressure of some influential men of letters, who opposed the publication. Meanwhile the novel was published in Italy."

The novel "Doctor Zhivago" is to be published in 1988 in NOVY MIR, to which Pasternak offered his manuscript more than 30 years ago.

In recent years no few works by Pasternak were published in the USSR including his translations of West European classics and Georgian poetry. Now the KHUDOZESTVENNAYA LITERATURA publishers is preparing a new collection of Pasternak's works for publication. A commission for the poet's literary heritage is at work now, preparing for publication his works and letters. It is planned to put up a memorial plaque on the house where Pasternak was born, and on his country house near Moscow.

/12913

CSO: 1812/183

IZVESTIYA HITS MANAGERS' FONDNESS FOR OLD WAYS

PM121435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Plan Discipline"]

[Text] The IZVESTIYA correspondents' center in Volgograd has sent the editorial bureau a copy of the following telex it received from Gomel: "To Yefimov, 'Krasnyy Oktyabr' Metallurgical Plant, Volgograd. Your 1986 steel delivery shortfall was 7 tonnes. Shipments still disrupted in 1987. Assembly line for tractor assembly starter motors threatened. Request you intervene and take resolute measures to meet first-quarter steel shipment norm. 'Puskodvigatel.' Chief Engineer Anokhin."

What does this telex bring to mind? The fact above all that, although they started the year under new economic conditions, many economic managers are operating in the old way in practice. Downgrading of plans is impermissible now. And all appeals on that score to the USSR Central Statistical Administration have failed. But does it make things any easier for the Gomel machine builders if the Volgograd metallurgists did not downgrade the plan but simply failed to meet it?

The country's industry has completed the first quarter without fulfilling many contract commitments for output shipments. Certain directors are trying to downgrade even those indicators which have no impact on the assessment of the results of enterprises' activity. That is the force of habit! After all, if all contract commitments are not fulfilled without exception, we should not be talking about material incentives of any kind.

And it is important to note something else too. In the second year of the 5-Year Plan our industry must rely more vigorously on acceleration factors such as the extensive utilization of progressive technology, transition to the two- and three-shift system of working, and resource-saving. These reserves have been included in the plan. But one gets the impression today that they are not yet being utilized in the best possible way, that we are marking time in some areas and even going backward in others.

State acceptance of output has made people look more self-critically at the results of their activity. Sensing the high level of the demands, many labor collectives are not rushing to produce articles from their shops until equipment is repaired and materials of the requested quality are delivered.

However, recent checks by prosecutors have shown that a number of ministries still compromise in the face of cases of systematic production of substandard goods and often excuse those enterprises that are guilty of manufacturing low-quality output. For instance, only 2.4 percent of the damage caused by such guilty enterprises has been made good in the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry system.

In describing restructuring as resolutely overcoming stagnation processes, breaking with the mechanism of declining pace, and creating a reliable and effective mechanism of acceleration, we are referring above all to the eradication of various kinds of deformations which have long accumulated in planning. The authority of the plan--the main tool of our economic policy--must not be undermined by subjective approaches, a lack of balance, instability, and the desire to encompass absolutely everything, right down to trivia. Nonetheless, although it is now forbidden to ask for daily reports, departments are maneuvering their way around this--phones ring incessantly and verbal reports and accounts are demanded, once again down to minor details: articles, tonnes, and rubles! Is it any wonder that the plans of a number of sectors are divided by solid barriers, as if they were separate territories, and are not geared to shaping efficient national economic proportions or to developing the social structure properly.

The other day the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the proposals drawn up by the government on the main avenues for restructuring the state system for planning the country's economic and social development and the material and technical supply system in order to bring them into line with the new demands stemming from the transfer to economic management methods in the national economy. The new planning system is meant to step up the plan's influence on accelerating national economic development, ensuring the democratization of management, and expanding enterprises' economic autonomy [samostoyatel'nost].

Economic leaders and Soviets--endowed as they are with extensive rights to monitor plan fulfillment--are obliged to strive to ensure that the unswerving observance of plan discipline is a moral norm of the life of all labor collectives. Any instance of unreliability or indiscipline will cost the national economy dear: Each stoppage gives rise to a "chain reaction" of stoppages at associated production facilities. We say a great deal but do little to beef up demands against those who do not keep their word and seek "loopholes" as long as they can make their work easy and still receive all the material benefits accruing. But the measures being taken have not yet produced the expected returns. Regrettably, the activities of such woeful managers have not yet received a principled assessment everywhere.

The party Central Committee January Plenum stressed that the key question today is the cadre question; we need vigorous and competent cadres capable of leading people and seeing the cause of restructuring through to completion. The party warns against stagnation in cadre policy and against counterproductive cadre turnover. It is important to think constantly about the political and vocational growth of association and enterprise general directors, shop chiefs, foremen, and team leaders. Everyone should have an opportunity to fully reveal his capabilities. Democratization in promoting

leading cadres will make it possible to resolutely avoid those who cling to old ways and remain complacent about or simply oppose the changes that are taking place.

The attitude to restructuring and, first and foremost, the attitude to ways and means of fulfilling the 5-Year Plan targets today determine the fundamental difference between those who really want to work in the new way and those who have "adapted" to restructuring, who praise many things and cover up their intransigence with "self-criticism." We must learn to distinguish in a party-minded way between those who just talk and those who work, and to react sharply when time-serving, personal ambition, and selfish calculations march under the banner of restructuring.

Our economy is now testing its high efficiency, its receptivity to advanced technology, and its ability to produce topflight output and compete with rivals in world markets. We will essentially have to take a political examination in maturity--in assimilating new work methods and implementing socialism's opportunities and advantages. And the first step toward this is simple and straightforward--clearly fulfilling targets, unswervingly observing contract commitments, and bringing laggards up to the front-rankers' level.

/12913

CSO: 1800/626

LISSR KOMSOMOL GROUPS CALLED TO FIGHT DRUG ADDICTION

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 87 p4

[Article by correspondent N. Lashkevich, under the rubric "Topic for Reflection": "Who is Proliferating Drugs? Efficient Komsomol Detachments Must Take an Active Position in the Struggle Against Juvenile Drug Addiction"]

[Text] Vilnius -- There were ten of them in the group. Almost every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday for sure, they come to the headquarters of the operational Komsomol detachment of the people's patrol imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy. Many of them have families, children, school studies, jobs, and a mountain of everyday urgent affairs. The parents and wives are not too happy about the fact that they often return from duty after midnight. Their friends wonder why do they need this business of catching some kind of drug addicts instead of going to the theater or watching television. What, they ask, compelled Pavel Vrublevskiy, after just a short break -- a child was born into Pavel's family -- to return again to the detachment and ask for the most difficult area of work, the special group engaged in controlling drug addiction? A thirst for adventure? What is it in general that compels them to spend time with teenagers, drive out to see them, talk, and argue with them, and if necessary, watch out for them, or detain them?

Pavel is not very talkative. "It's just necessary," he said and lowered his head. "It's just necessary," repeated Vilyus Chyapas, commander of the group. "After all, somebody has to do this job. And who would do it if not we, Komsomol operatives?" added V. Dyudyukin, commander of the Komsomol Operational Patrol Detachment.

As they drove from one end of the city to the other on their assigned surprise raids which are executed regularly twice a week, they were basically silent. They responded very simply: Yes, no...

I won't describe how the raid went. It is simple, customary work. True, there were chases, and they did catch up with addicts attempting to hide. But in general, as I was told by Vilyus, the raid was quite conventional and ordinary. Still, there was one encounter that took place at the very end of this four-hour trip, which I remember particularly.

"Tanya, when did you start giving yourself the needle?"

"A half year ago."

"Where did you get the drugs?"

Silence.

"Have you ever heard of the city group that is combating drug addiction?"

"Of course, who doesn't know it. And thanks to you, I ended up in a hospital. Thanks a lot."

"We want to help you, Tanya."

A disbelieving glance.

"We inject ourselves, and you chase after us. Don't you have anything else to do? We're not bothering anybody...Why don't you go chase after thieves..."

Three days ago Tanya K. left the narcological clinic of a psychiatric hospital. She started by "sniffing" and later started to inject drugs. During one of the regular raids, she and some friends were found in a state of semi-consciousness by associates from Chyapas's group who brought the girls to physicians.

Tanya is 14 year old. She is of medium height, well proportioned, and has light hair. Her nervous hands attempt to fold over the lap of her gown that she has long outgrown...

How is one to help her? How can hundreds of other juveniles be removed from catastrophe? When the group was first organized the fellows thought they would have to be harsh, even brutal in struggling with these boys and wenches. You catch them, and then to the militia! Then a trial, and several years of incarceration... However, after the first few encounters with these people it became painfully clear that strict punishment was no panacea. In fact the law (Article 232 of the LiSSR Criminal Code) does not provide for the institution of criminal proceedings against persons for the abuse of narcotics. It does punish those who store, sell, transfer, and deliver narcotics, and induce persons to become addicts.

They decided that this is way they would operate: Before combating drug addiction, it was necessary first of all to understand teenagers. After all, there are sick people among the addicts. But there are also criminals. One must know exactly how to single them out. The main task is to identify those who intentionally violate the law, manufacture narcotics, and engage in speculation and then turn them over to the militia for further investigation. Those who are simply abusing narcotics in the pursuit of illusory pleasure must be helped in every possible way to break away from a nasty environment. In just one year of their operation, the group identified more than 300 toxic drug and narcotic addicts with variable degrees of sickness. Several criminal cases were set into action. Some of the youngsters, although very few, managed to break with their past habit.

"The main thing is to find the leader," said Vilyus Chyapas. "The leader is the principal person to blame for replenishing the ranks of drug addicts. We already know some these ringleaders. But we do not yet have sufficient evidence to prove their criminal activities. It's very difficult to catch them red-handed. It's these kind of people that I would treat harshly and unmercifully."

According to data from the LiSSR MVD the number of identified drug addicts last year was 62 percent greater than that number in 1985. It must be understood that we do not try to distort the figures artificially. This also reflects the active work of militia, including the special group of the Vilnius Komsomol Operational Detachment and the identifications they have made. But it is essential to note that there has been an objective growth in the number of drug addicts. This means that the struggle to control them must be waged even more decisively.

More decisively...Easily said. But how effective can that work be if the group is thus far working practically alone? Only the militia and the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee's section for the struggle against antisocial manifestations are actively supporting the group, helping it, and providing it with all that it needs. It would seem everyone else is indifferent.

"Tanya, what do you know about drug addiction?"

"I read something about it in the newspapers...I heard how everybody now is screaming: Oh, drug addiction, oh, toxic drug addiction..."

"And did you ever give any thought as to why you get together and inject yourselves with drugs?"

"We find it interesting -- and that's all..."

"Would you be agreeable to having an intelligent person, a specialist, gather your friends and tell you the truth about you?"

"I might agree, if he really had something intelligent to say..."

The group needs a sociologist who is studying problems of drug addiction. Why is such a person needed by the Komsomol operatives? Almost everyone with whom I have had occasion to discuss this matter asked me over and over about this in wonderment. Sociologist acquaintances knit their brow when they recall that. Alas, we don't have a specialist who could in earnest tackle a study of such a painful problem.

Everyone knows about the consequences of drug addiction very well, but we are still in the dark when it comes to the reasons for addiction. If we had no experience with this subject there would be some excuse. But we do have the experience. It is at hand! The Georgian sociologist A. Gabiani, who has been working out a method for analyzing the problem, has proposed a packet of special applied computer programs. Gabiani firmly established that one-third of the questioned persons obtained narcotics or their components at hospitals

and pharmacies. That means that one of the most important tasks is to break the channel of drug distribution from medical and pharmaceutical institutions. In general, sociologists could and must provide us with answers to many questions that face us so urgently today. Without scientific studies, any struggle we undertake can only be of purely cosmetic nature. The fields of psychology, sociology, and medicine must all be engaged in the struggle against evil.

Even the first timid attempts at sociological research in Vilnius has come up with some quite instructive information. As a result of discussions with 21 drug addicts aged from 14 to 29 years, it was learned that one out of three addicts was a Komsomol member and used narcotics daily. Other studies have shown that whereas 58 percent of the first year students at the city's vocational-technical schools did not use narcotics, only 3.9 percent of the third year students did not! There is where the greatest efforts must be made in the struggle against drug addiction!

"Tanya, do you have girl chums in school?"

"They don't interest me...They're just a bunch of schizos!

"And you don't care if you have any friends or not?"

"I don't care. And the only thing the teachers can do is lecture at you: Behave yourself like a nice girl, and so forth...How boring!"

The schools. In no way can one be indifferent when speaking about juvenile drug addiction. Vilyus showed me letters sent by the Vilnius Operative Komsomol Detachment to schools that have pupils inclined to narcotics abuse. "This is to inform you," the letters read, "that such-and-such pupil of your school has been detained..." , etc. The Komsomol operatives write these letters in the hope that the schools will help and apply educational measures, and that the administration will report to them how teachers are handling pupils identified as toxic drug or narcotic addicts. Ten persons, even if they are the most remarkable enthusiasts, are practically helpless unless they can work hand in hand with teachers. Alas, responses to the letters are not forthcoming. Strange as it may seem, the schools are not interested in "exposing" drug addicts. Why? There is a generally recognized principle that is in effect here: a reluctance to wash one's dirty linen in public. But how else can the problem be attacked? For a moment you'll get a threatening shout, or else an order from the city department of public education or the Ministry of Education that will say: "So it is you who are breeding drug addicts in your school!" The fear "to become famous" is prodding many schools to engage in an elementary cover-up. And when facts can no longer be concealed, the schools begin to struggle with the teenagers by the pathetically well known methods. The teachers don't know anything about this toxic drug and narcotic drug addiction among juveniles.

Do you remember what Gabiani demonstrated? Almost one-third of the interrogated addicts obtained narcotics at hospitals or pharmacies. This has also been confirmed by the operations of the Vilnius group.

And what is being done to treat drug addicts? Physicians gesture helplessly when they see a sick person brought to them by the fellows from Chyapas's group. They don't know what to do with them or where to put them. There are few vacancies at the narcological clinic. The diagnoses are most often made by an antediluvian method -- by external symptoms. There have been cases where physicians were forced to refuse to accept an addict for treatment. It was considered better to send the person to the militia...

After the raid I met with Department Chief of the Republic Narcology Clinic Algirdas Mikalkyavichyus, a practicing physician who specializes in the treatment of addicts.

"Unfortunately, treatment thus far has not been very effective," he said. "But it is possible if the illness has not progressed very far and the psychological dependence on narcotics has not been firmly established. We don't have enough appropriate medical equipment for making a precise diagnosis and effective treatment. The fact that physicians are not trained in this area is a clear factor. But that's the way it is. But it seems to me that the practice of anonymous treatment would be of primary importance in resolving the medical aspect of the problem. After all, why is the juvenile addict reluctant to go to a physician? He is afraid that he will immediately be registered at the (IDN), and who knows, end up on trial, since the law makes it a crime to manufacture, store, sell, or steal narcotics."

"But not to use drugs..."

"Correct. But if a person used narcotics, then that means that at one time he stored the drugs, got them from somewhere, and perhaps divided them with a friend, i.e., sold them. All of this scares the addict away from a hospital, like in the case of Tanya K., and reduces the effect of treatment. It's quite another thing if a sick person, and I'm inclined to think of a drug addict as sick person, freely comes to a narcology clinic and asks to be helped on the condition that the treatment be kept a secret. Incidentally, just such a clinic has already been opened on a cost-accounting basis in Vilnius.

"In what specific way can physicians help the group in its fight against drug addiction. Surely, they also must be in constant touch with you?"

"We are now completing the preparations of materials for school physicians entitled 'Toxic Drug and Narcotic Addiction,' which we hope will be of help to them in controlling habits that are detrimental to the health of youngsters. That publication would also be suitable for the special group in its fight against drug addiction. We must act together. This means cooperation on the part of the militia, sociologists, physicians, teachers, and parents, in order to conquer this vice."

"Tanya, I'm going to write down the address of a place you should go to on Saturday..."

"I'm not going anywhere!"

"Calm down, no one is going to take you anywhere. Just drop in to see us at the group's headquarters and we'll have a heart to heart talk..."
Tanya thinks about it.

"OK, I'll come."

She takes the piece of paper with the address on it and intently looks at Vilyus. Could this be some dirty trick?..

On Saturday at 1800 hours I made a special point of dropping in at the headquarters of the operative detachment. I stopped in the doorway. Sitting at the table were V. Chyapas, V. Dyudyukin, and P. Vrublevskiy, listening to Tanya K. She was animatedly telling them about something in particular. Well, she did come after all!

They listened very attentively. They tried to understand, and tried to help. They were doing something about it. Now that is the most important thing.

6289
CSO: 1800/507

TRUD LISTS ILLEGAL ACTIONS OF NOW-DECEASED DISSIDENT

PM111145 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by TRUD special correspondent Yu. Vasilyev under the rubric "Look Out: Sabotage!": "A Hollow Ring"]

[Text] Moscow--The truly universal racket kicked up by anti-Soviets is still showing no sign of subsiding in the West. False and provocative words, designed to create a sensation to excite public opinion, are repeatedly splashed across the pages of extreme right-wing bourgeois papers and other reactionary publications and flashed across television screens: "Human rights fighter killed," or "Prisoner tortured."

So who is this so sadly mourned "rights defender"? It is true that he--Anatoliy Marchenko--is no longer alive. He died a convicted man. We take up our pen with just one aim--to tell the truth about this man who put his own future in jeopardy. He started to destroy it from an early age.

Marchenko had six convictions to his credit. Six times, without counting numerous edifying conversations, meetings with representatives of the law enforcement organs, and official warnings, he violated our laws in the most audacious manner, and for that he landed in jail. Moreover, this was by no means for his "ideas" and for "dissidence," as his bourgeois patrons portray it.

It is a joyless task to leaf through court records. But they reproduce--somewhat drily, but accurately--the real events, facts, and "undesirable" incidents, which some of Marchenko's zealots would now like to forget. Let us recall just a few of them... We have before us the sentence of Karaganda Oblast Saran City People's Court, dated March of the now-distant year of 1958: two years' isolation from society. What do you think this was for? For a night of disorderly behavior, including a knifing, in...a women's hostel.

That was how the "rights defender" began...

Then, in 1961, there was a more serious crime connected with an attempt to violate the USSR State border. This happened in southern Turkmenia, where Marchenko was caught red-handed. On that occasion he involved an under-age kid in his adventure, inciting him to accompany him, without considering the moral damage inflicted on the very young mind and on the kid's parents.

Egoism and callousness guided this man. And there followed many other illegal actions and the perpetration of more serious crimes. Such was his "service" record.

How, you might ask, did all this come about in someone born into the family of a Siberian soldier and participant in the Great Patriotic War? Into a family whose grandfather helped to establish Soviet power in the Barabinskaya Steppe and was later shot by Kolchak's gangs in the Civil War for helping the partisans. How could all this be forgotten? How could he trample on sacred family traditions and relics, not to mention our social values, to become in time no longer an ordinary criminal but a dangerous recidivist and sling mud at our people by the bucketful. For Marchenko went so far as to begin to insult the memory of our fallen frontline soldiers, to justify the Hitlerites' invasion of the USSR, to extol fascism in a frenzy...

Who is it that the lying radio stations are trying to pass off as an "outstanding" writer and current affairs journalist? This man scarcely coped with grade school. He did not study any further, although his parents--especially his mother Yelena Vasilyevna--begged him in tears not to abandon his studies, to find a correct path in life, and to set himself up with a good specialty. But his mother's tears and imprecations were to no avail. He found his "teachers" and "mentors" among the malicious enemies and abusers of our society and state system.

His slanderous "statements" and "addresses" seemed to pour from a horn of plenty. And there were even books of "reminiscences" from camp life. In the intervals between convictions and spells in prison, of course, he never developed the desire to work for the good of society. It is no accident that, in the few testimonials he managed to find, the following words are invariably present: "Shows a lack of discipline," "Has a passion for cards," "Shirks work...." But then his inflamed vanity was very gratified when he heard his name in the broadcasts of hostile radio stations such as DW and Radio Liberty.

In September 1981 Marchenko was once again up before the court. This time in Vladimir. In that oblast--married now--he bought a house in the city of Karabanovo and started to work, after a fashion as an operator at a housing and municipal department boiler-house. At first many people thought: the man has calmed down and come to his senses; after all, he is nearly 40. But no. He continued his slanderous activity with his former bitterness.

Even while in exile in the settlement of Chuna in Irkutsk Oblast, and then in Karabanovo, he produced and disseminated literature discrediting the Soviet state and social system and calling for it to be undermined. He sent the literature to his accomplices in the West where it was used as an "inventory" to organize a hostile campaign against our country. Its malicious libels were crammed with all kinds of conjectures and invented reports about mythical "strikes" in some of our cities and "massacres" of "dissidents" in prisons. When the addresses and events mentioned were checked, it all proved to be an evil fabrication. But then VOA, Radio Liberty, DW, and other radio stations immediately extolled these "revelations" and circulated them throughout the world.

It is not inappropriate to recall here that in many capitalist countries, including the United States, Britain, Italy, Sweden, and the FRG, legislators are by no means indifferent to slander and fabrications. There are strict penalties in all states for people who utter lies and falsehoods: long terms of imprisonment and huge monetary fines. The U.S. code of laws, some of its paragraphs, Britain's "Law on Crimes Against the Government and Society," and the criminal codes of the FRG, Sweden, and a number of other countries. They draw up a whole battery of strict punitive measures--"for public abuse of the nation," for "insulting parliament" and "the constitutional system," and even for "undesirable" correspondence and articles in the press. But here in the USSR, they say, people can slander and lie, and even do. Here Western saboteurs demand total "freedom" for illegal and subversive activity...

I remember, in a Genoa bookstore, coming across A. Marchenko's wordy opus entitled "My Testimony," published in a mass edition in a colored dust jacket. What didn't it contain--all kinds of stories about his own "sufferings and wanderings," malicious slander against our social and state system, and various insinuations in connection with measures by the Communist Party and Soviet Government to strengthen socialist legality in our country. The latter-day "freedom fighter"--as his Western patrons then started to call him--invented all this and illegally and secretly sent it abroad.

It is not worth describing all the stories, "addresses," "manifestos," and "appeals" which bear his signature. They are all rather monotonous, hackneyed, and executed for the needs of hostile centers...

A few words about his weeks of hunger strike, which the radio stations immediately began to make a fuss about. Was there a hunger strike? Let us say bluntly that the rumors about this unusual event were manifestly exaggerated. At the very "peak of the hunger strike" Marchenko sent his wife a letter dated 28 November 1986. In it the "rights defender"--allegedly not touching food--asked her to send him urgently", 1 kg of butter; 1.5 kg of port fat; 1 kg of honey, preferably in a soft plastic jar.... Fill the remaining 1.5 kg at your own discretion, not with biscuits but rather sausage or fish or something, and be sure to put in four cloves of garlic and a couple of apples, and a small jar of cod liver would be nice..." We were told about this letter, and indeed about Marchenko's by no means starving November, by representatives of the corrective labor establishment administration.

So that's what happened, Messrs Western zealots, who are proposing to create a "commission to investigate the circumstances and causes of the death of A. Marchenko." As for his death, he died in a city hospital at the start of December last year from acute cardiac and pulmonary failure. His wife and some friends and acquaintances came to his funeral. Following the family's wish he was seen off on his final journey according to the Orthodox rite, with the burial ceremony in a local church.

The Plyushches, Shcharanskiys, Bukovskiys, and their patrons, who are now raving outside the USSR's borders, for some reason all assiduously keep quiet about one very important fact. And that is that the Marchenko family, including Marchenko himself, were told that they could go abroad. But the whole point was that they needed him in prison, not free. For the organizers

of the provocations needed the opportunity--profiting by his name--to ask dockworkers not to work on Soviet ships in foreign ports and to ask people not to go to concerts by our artists, to boycott Soviet exhibitions and movies, and to submit all kinds of provocative proposals at international conferences.

In this connection the appraisal of all that happened by the people who knew Marchenko well is highly curious. Thus, V. Mashkova made a statement to the law enforcement organs. We will quote this statement:

"Three reports were made to the foreign press by Marchenko's wife in connection with the settlement of her husband's fate. The first said that the authorities suggested that she submit an application for her family to leave for Israel. She refused to submit such a request, as she stated, without seeing and consulting her husband.

The second report was a correction inserted by the wife into the first report. The correction that the authorities had proposed the departure only of herself and her son, but not of Anatoliy Marchenko. It was puzzling: In what connection was this woman insisting on seeing her husband? The third wordy report with her signature completely cancelled the correction she had inserted. In it she said that the authorities suggested that she apply for her whole family to leave for Israel, including her husband Marchenko. And that it was precisely with the prospect of leaving for Israel that she was applying to see her husband.

This was an invitation to play at cheating. Knowing Marchenko's wife to be an experienced and dynamic person, living moreover in the capital, in her own circle of people, and not deprived of telephone communication with personal foreign "advisers," it is difficult to imagine her in the role of a poor woman who lost her head in her husband's misfortunes."

The letter is quite eloquent enough...

Our foreign enemies are ringing all the bells heart-rendering and importunately for a man who betrayed his country and mocked the memory of its 20 million fallen defenders. And this malicious anti-Soviet hue and cry reminds us of an other-worldly sound which cannot be perceived by the normal human ear. Indeed, it does not penetrate the heart and mind of any honest and decent person at all. And that's a fact...!

There were doubts as to whether it was worth writing about all this now, but we resolved that we should indicate once again who it is that these Western propagandists are organizing their loud campaigns around with regard to "human rights" in our country....

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CSO: 1800/621

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR INTERVIEWED ON PURSUIT OF WAR CRIMINALS

PM130855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 87 Morning Edition p 6

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with N.A. Bazhenov, USSR first deputy prosecutor general, by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Lapskiy: "Following Deportation;" date and place of interview not given; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Recently we reported that the war criminal Karl Linnas, who committed atrocities during the war on the territory of Estonia, was deported from the United States to the Soviet Union. IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Lapskiy talks with N.A. Bazhenov, USSR first deputy prosecutor general.

[Lapskiy] Nikolay Aleksandrovich, it is not so often that Western countries hand over to Soviet justice war criminals who operated on our country's territory with the Hitlerites. Cases of deportation can be counted on one hand.

[Bazhenov] It is quite true, there are only isolated cases. As a rule, our demands for the return to the Soviet Union of runaway war criminals remain unanswered. In 1984 F. Fedorenko, former SS Oberwachmann at the Treblinka concentration camp, was deported from the United States to our country; he has already been punished, and the press reported on his trial, which took place in the city of Simferopol. That, I think, is all. And now Linnas.

[Lapskiy] I would like to recall: The United States Supreme Court was in favor of the deportation of this criminal back at the end of last year. It only remained for the attorney general to see that this decision was implemented. Alas, instead of this Edwin Meese gave Linnas time to look for a country which would grant him asylum. Moreover, Meese--wishing to help Linnas--was himself involved in the search. As far as I know, inquiries were made in 40 countries, but only with Panama did they almost succeed in coming to an agreement.

[Bazhenov] But this aroused such a storm of indignation among the U.S. public that the Panamanian Government had to back off, so to speak. What does this show? That there are in the United States substantial forces, among influential circles moreover, which acknowledge the legal prosecution of Nazi criminals as necessary. Linnas' deportation to the Soviet Union is the best proof of this. We, on our side, are striving to extend legal cooperation with the United States on those principles which worked so effectively during the

preparation and conducting of the Nuremberg trials. We assess the present step on its own merit, and we hope it will not be the last.

[Lapskiy] Doesn't such a circumstance seem paradoxical to you: In 1943 the United States, with the USSR and Britain, signed a declaration on the prosecution of war criminals, together with other countries in the anti-Hitler coalition it elaborated and ratified the Nuremberg principles, and so on. But soon after the war they had probably given shelter mainly to war criminals.

[Bazhenov] It is a paradox only from the viewpoint of formal logic, but in reality it is a natural development. Anti-Sovietism has always been strong in the United States, and often--unfortunately, even too often--has colored the attitudes of the organs of U.S. justice. It is true that thousands of fugitive Nazis, escaping just punishment, have taken refuge in the United States. We have sent to Washington materials on many criminals which convincingly confirm their Nazi past.

[Lapskiy] In the past we wrote about the war criminal Kozia who left the United States for Costa Rica unimpeded.

[Bazhenov] The question of Bogdan Kozia was recently examined in the Costa Rican court in the city of Alajuela. The decision was taken to hand him over to Soviet justice organs. We hope it will be implemented. What would I like to add? Britain--a member of the anti-Hitler coalition, a party to many international agreements regulating the criminal prosecution of Nazi war criminals, nonetheless has not as yet taken any measures in this direction. We know that war criminals are taking refuge in that country--USSR citizens Kirill Zvarich, Mikhail Sulima, Antanas Getsevichyus (Gikas), and 34 others. We requested London to extradite Zvarich. We did not receive a reply. We are undertaking an investigation into Getsevichyus.

[Lapskiy] Let us return to Linnas. As is known, in 1962 the Estonian SSR Supreme Court Penal Division sentenced him in absentia to the highest measure of punishment. Quite recently it was suggested in the United States that Linnas would be put up against the wall immediately upon his arrival in our country. What is the position today?

[Bazhenov] Linnas is now under arrest in the city of Tallinn. He has been given time to familiarize himself with the court's verdict. He wanted an experienced attorney to give him legal assistance. He has been granted just such an attorney.

[Lapskiy] Has Linnas the right to appeal against the court decision?

[Bazhenov] Yes, the law gives him this right.

[Lapskiy] Please remind our readers of the charges against Linnas.

[Bazhenov] Linnas betrayed his people and motherland. At the beginning of July 1941 he voluntarily became a member of an armed gang created by the Nazis behind Soviet lines, and as a member of this group he took part in anti-Soviet actions in Tartu. The gang attacked Soviet troop units and terrorized the

population. Then he started work, also voluntarily, in the Tartu death camp organized by the fascists, and at first was a duty officer. From August 1941 through May 1942 he was the chief of this camp where, by the way, a total of more than 12,000 Soviet citizens--Russians, Estonians, Ukrainians, and Jews--were killed. Not only was he the organizer, but he carried out the death penalties himself. It is not possible to recount all his crimes in this short interview. I believe that material will be appearing in the Soviet press with the more detailed story of his atrocities.

[Lapskiy] Are witnesses of Linnas' crimes still alive?

[Bazhenov] Yes. Unfortunately, not many of the 43 people who gave evidence in court a quarter of a century ago, remain.

[Lapskiy] More than four decades have passed since the crimes in question were committed. This is quite a long time. From time to time voices can be heard in the West saying that a humane attitude should be shown and that the Nazi war criminals, now harmless old men, should be left in peace, and that some of them have allegedly repented their actions. There has been a wave of demands for the release of Hesse, Hitler's former comrade in arms, who is serving life imprisonment in West Berlin's Spandau Prison, and the noise is mainly made by neo-Nazis...

[Bazhenov] All this is so. We are sometimes accused of seeking revenge, of being insensitive. I would like our position to be understood correctly, and our humanism and profound principledness not to be doubted. In examining the deeds of the Nazi war criminals we approach each case strictly individually, rigorously observing both our legal norms and the international obligations accepted by the Soviet Union. You are right, 40 years is a long time. But we are talking about actions against mankind which are not and cannot be subject to any statute of limitation. This conclusion was recently reaffirmed by a special resolution of the UN General Assembly. It is not at all a question of rancor and revenge but of just retribution, of fulfilling a sacred duty to the memory of the millions of victims of Hitlerism. But not only that. As we did many years ago in Nuremberg, we want to state that crimes against humanity--both past and present--never will be forgiven and forgotten.

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CSO: 1800/606

LVOV INSTITUTE EXPERIMENTS WITH FLEXIBLE WORK SCHEDULES

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by N. Derkach, Lvov: "A Safe Compromise"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] The editorial mail has many letters whose authors ask to be told about the new forms of labor organization that make working conditions easier for women with children. We have already written about some of them. Today we shall deal with the flexible work schedule in which I. Kizima from Sumy, G. Chernushchenko from Dnepropetrovsk Oblast and L. Andriyenko from Zhitomir are interested.

... The hand of the clock had long announced the start of the workday when engineer Natalya Maslovskaya crossed the institute's threshold. She calmly passed the man on duty and greeted her colleagues who already were at their work stations. There was no reason for her to become embarrassed because she had come late. For the time that "she was late" she was able to turn over to the polyclinic analyses of her 5-year old daughter and to summarize a portion of the material for her seminar work (Natasha is a correspondence student at the Lvov Polytechnic Institute).

When 10 years ago Nina Vasilyevna Adashchik, chief of the department of scientific labor organization and administration of Lvov Scientific-Research Radio Engineering Institute, on returning from an official business trip to Kokhtla-Yarva, proposed using the experience of their Estonian friends at the institute, there were many skeptics shrugging their shoulders: a flexible work schedule? So workers themselves could arrange their own worktime? But this would have a negative effect on the plan and production discipline. And the authority of management would be reduced--up to this time not a single lateness had escaped their attention.... They decided to conduct a sociological study. By a majority vote (with the active support of management) the introduction of a flexible work schedule--a new form of work organization--was initiated at the institute.

What is the basic idea of the experiment? A workday can begin at 8 o'clock and end at 19:30 hours with a break for lunch. For the purpose of ensuring production contacts, a firmly fixed time is specified: workers have to be at their work stations from 9:00 to 16:00 hours. For the duration of the

"flexible" hours--from 8:00 to 9:00 and from 16:00 to 19:30--they have the right to choose at their discretion the beginning and end of the workday. Furthermore, the maximum duration of the workday in a 24-hour period must not exceed 10 hours and the time of their presence at the institute from the start to finish of work (taking into account unpaid breaks)--12 hours. Furthermore, regardless of the time of arrival at work, the time of the lunch break, engaging in production gymnastics and being present at meetings of the collective are obligatory for each worker. If you were unable to work off today the established legal day worktime, you can pay your "debt" to the institute any other day. And if you have overworked the number of hours set for the workday, this reserve can then be used when you find it necessary.

"Which workers at the institute can change to a flexible work schedule," we inquired with interest of Grigoriy Tikhonovich Alekseyenko, deputy director for personnel.

"We do not aim to transfer the entire institute to the new work regime," he responds. "Among those who enjoy the right to work on a flexible schedule, preference is given to young mothers and mothers with many children, pregnant women, the chronically ill and also personnel who conscientiously perform their tasks, take part in the social life of the collective and justify with a good reason their request to be transferred to the new work regime.

"The new schedule is based exclusively on the mutual trust of manager and subordinate. The fact is that in working with it, each worker to a certain extent becomes a norm setter. For this reason, let's face it, the fears of managers who were once against such a form of labor organization were groundless; still there were to be found among the institute's personnel (although only a few) those who see in the flexible schedule the possibility of snatching an extra hour from work. They were deprived of the right to use the flexible schedule for 3 months, and if they again violated discipline, such workers would be transferred to the generally accepted work regime."

"Would you describe in more detail what you get from the new work organization?" I addressed this question to staff personnel of the institute--to young specialists.

From the account of engineer designer Galina Volnistova:

"I have two children. We live apart from our parents. My husband also works at our institute. It sometimes happens that our boy raises a fuss early in the morning. Were there no flexible schedule, I myself would become anxious and worry the child. Or finally call a physician (when you have only a few minutes, it is difficult to tell whether the child is sick or simply "not in the mood"). This way I have time to figure out what is what. As a rule, after 20-30 minutes, my youngster calms down, and we go peacefully to the kindergarten. Today I've stayed longer than usual at the institute. I was in a creative and good mood, and the work went smoothly. For this reason, I shall be able to go calmly tomorrow to the parents' meeting, and it won't be necessary to persuade the chief of the unit to let me off earlier and I won't be troubled the whole day with thoughts about whom I would have to ask for what.... I go to work in a good mood and consequently work with pleasure.

Lesya Flinta, the senior engineer of the microelectronics department, has the possibility to compare work on a flexible schedule and without it--she now has been 13 years at the institute. Formerly, she recalls, she needed an extra 5-10 minutes to get to the institute from Mayorovka where she lives. She spent an hour to an hour and a half on the trip. And if the public transport let her down, she would have had to catch a taxi going that way--and this would have meant another several rubles from the family budget. She used to come wrought up to work. What sort of creativity could be expected under the circumstances! Since the introduction of the flexible schedule, Lesya, a young mother of two children, manages to take her boy to the kindergarten, to go to the store and to prepare dinner. In her department there are many mothers with two or three children. And most of them are convinced that the innovation helps them very much both in institute and in home affairs.

And what does the new form of labor organization give to the institute itself, is it beneficial for it? Let us also turn to Grigoriy Tikhonovich Alekseyenko: "First, I was able to eliminate losses of worktime from brief absences on personal affairs. Second, absences without leave and other violations of labor discipline. In the 9 years of working in the new way, almost none of the workers operating on the flexible schedule have used administrative leave on their account. The number of hospital absences for care of children and personnel turnover have markedly decreased. Now each person tries to use worktime for the biggest return. An assignment that must be urgently completed is not put off to the next day."

The flexible work schedule is only one way of easing the work conditions of women with children. Of course, it cannot be introduced everywhere. But searches in this direction are necessary.

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CSO: 1800/488

PUGO CALLS FOR MORE CONTACT IN SCHOOLS WITH AFGHAN SOLDIERS

Riga CINA in Latvian 25 Apr 87 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] The Fifth Congress of Teachers of Soviet Latvia. Informative Report.

Not an ordinary bell but a school bell announced on 24 April at the House of Political Education of the Latvian CP Central Committee in Riga that the fifth congress of teachers of Soviet Latvia had started.

First Secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee B. Pugo spoke at the congress.

The activities to be carried out in order to improve the teaching of Russian and Latvian languages, and which have been outlined in the resolution of the Latvian CP Central Committee buro on the improvement of the patriotic and internationalist education of the working people, play an important role in raising the culture of international contiguity of our republic.

A great deal must also be done by the teachers in its implementation. At every school they must persistently inculcate an attitude full of respect both toward the Russian and Latvian languages, and for every pupil an internal need must be created to learn both languages equally.

It is no less important to create also equal conditions everywhere for acquiring them. Presently not every school provides an opportunity to learn Latvian. The reason is simple--there is a shortage of more than 150 teachers. For example, at the No. 87 secondary school of Riga there are two vacancies. This is bad. The Ministry of Education and public education departments must do everything so that already with the next school year there would be teachers of Russian and Latvian languages at every school.

Simultaneously, in schools where children are learning who belong to the main nationality, the special role of the Russian language in the life of all the peoples of our country has to be explained even more convincingly. For example, this was very well described by the well-known Latvian poet Valdis Lukss. He wrote that there is a powerful means of communication between peoples, which gives a work of art a special scope. It is the Russian language. The Latvian classic Rudolfs Blaumanis sorrowfully said that it is doubtful whether the time would come when the world would learn to know the

writers of Latvia. Yet the time has arrived. A few years ago I was in Japan. There I was shown the "Latvian Folk-Tales," the "Fisherman's Son" by Vilis Lacis, and a few more books of my people which have gone into the wide world, thanks to the Russian language.

The significance of the Russian language in the life of all of us has not only to be known but also to be properly assessed beginning with school age [children].

By forming in the children a wish to acquire languages, the teachers must, at the same time, also engender an interest in Russian and Latvian cultures, and must include more widely writers, artists and actors.

It would be acceptable, if schools where instruction takes place in Russian were more frequently visited by Latvian cultural workers, and the schools where instruction takes [place in Latvian--by representatives of the Russian creative intelligentsia.

In my opinion, soldiers who have been to Afghanistan should also be invited to schools more frequently. They have become acquainted not in words but in practice with the power and meaning of internationalism. Contact with them will be of a benefit not only to the pupils but also to the teachers.

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CSO: 1808/31

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34

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