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10 MARCH 1987

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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10 MARCH 1987

USSR REPORT  
 POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

RSFSR FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES TASKS OF LOCAL SOVIETS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 86 p 2

[Interview with Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev, first deputy chairman, RSFSR Council of Ministers, by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Stepanenko: "The Rural Soviet: Reality and Prospects"]

[Text] Last summer the pages of IZVESTIYA were turned over to the chairmen of the ispolkoms of the rural Soviets from one of the regions of Russia. They spoke out on everything that was on their minds. Accordingly, the article was titled: "Speaking Frankly on Urgent Topics." Reader response contained a wealth of suggestions and questions. Some of these were published, the latest selection quite recently. An IZVESTIYA correspondent called on RSFSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman F.A. Tabeyev, briefed him on the letters to the editors, and suggested that he respond to certain questions from the readers and explain what is being done to improve the work of the Soviets in the settlements and rural areas, and to improve their material support.

[Question] Last July, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures for Further Increasing the Role and Responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies for Accelerating Socio-Economic Development in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress," was published. Our conversation, Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich, will focus on the work of the most popular link of Soviet power, the local Soviets. And our question to you is a specific one: How have the provisions of this most important decree, and the practical organizational measures worked out locally to implement it, affected the Soviets themselves in the settlements and rural areas?

[Answer] I would put the question more precisely. This is a most important, a landmark decree. It completely answers the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and thoroughly expresses the party's concern for restructuring the work of the Soviets. Restructuring is a nationwide phenomenon, which concerns the settlement and rural Soviets in the most direct manner--and we have over 25,000 such Soviets in the Russian Federation. A significant number of industrial enterprises, and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex are situated on their territory. The socio-cultural sphere is undergoing intensive development; and I stress--on the territory of the settlement and rural Soviets. And the decree stipulates that every Soviet should

enjoy full rights and responsibilities for the management of everything that concerns the comprehensive economic and social development of settlements and rural Soviets, and for satisfying the everyday spiritual and temporal needs of the people. I'll put it in more concrete terms: Everything that concerns the use of the land; creation of new jobs; volume and terms of completion for building residential homes, pre-school institutions, municipal projects, and projects for socio-cultural and nature-preservation purposes; production of consumer goods; organizing high-quality services to the public --these and many other questions--must "pass through" the local organs of power... Of course, you are correct to say that in actual practice a great deal is decided at the rayon and oblast level, and they recommend that the rural Soviet give its consent to an already-prepared decision. Yes, it happens that way. But that is improper. The rural Soviet is above all the master on its own territory. And it should show some character. At a recent conference of representatives held at the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Council of Ministers, it was stated in extremely precise terms, that practical implementation of the tasks defined in the decree will depend to a great extent on the ability to focus not only the material and financial resources, but also the organizational efforts of the local organs of state power and administration, on the unresolved problems.

[Question] To be the master on one's own territory means to have the necessary material resources as well...

[Answer] What kind of resources do you have in mind?

[Question] Those which the Soviets might actually possess, in reality.

[Answer] In that case we must single out at least two aspects here. Let's take the settlement and village budgets. At the present time their total volume exceeds 2.8 billion rubles, and comprises almost 9.0 percent of local budgets in the RSFSR. The figure is quite substantial. At the same time I would point to the constantly-increasing share of income from local sources. And, you see, the basic source of revenue in the budgets of the Soviets is state income and taxes. And this increases the personal interest of the local organs of power in more productive operation of the enterprises and organizations which make payments to the budget. Moreover, the amount by which income exceeds expenditures--and this is at times a significant sum--remains entirely at the disposal of the Soviets. And here's a new feature: It was recommended to the Councils of Ministers of autonomous republics, and to kray and oblast ispolkoms, that they examine the question of a gradual transition to planning the rural budgets on the basis of stable, long-term deductions from state taxes and revenues.

The second aspect: Settlement and rural Soviets should, in accordance with established procedure, more actively utilize the financial and material resources of enterprises and organizations situated on their territory. I don't think any kind of special explanation is required here: You work better, you display managerial initiative, and your budget gets fatter. Moreover, we evaluate better work on both a moral and material basis: every year 105 winners in the All-Russian Competition in settlements and rural Soviets are awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU, and some substantial monetary awards to boot.

[Question] And nevertheless many chairmen of rural ispolkoms complain of their lack of rights, and of the fact that they "can do nothing."

[Answer] We hear such statements quite often as well. They say that the rural Soviet can only make demands "on a conversational level." And when a supervisor or specialist does not carry out a decision of the ispolkom, he knows full well that no punishment will follow, since that is not provided for by law? I cannot agree with that... But we won't debate the point. Let's turn to the RSFSR Law on the Rural and Settlement Soviet instead. It is stated in the law that the decisions of the Soviets and their executive committees are binding on all--and I stress: all--kolkhozes, sovkhazes, enterprises, institutions, and other organizations situated on the territory of the Soviet; and this applies to responsible officials and citizens as well. And there's more: In cases when these decisions are not carried out, the settlement or rural Soviet has the right to appeal to higher-ranking organs with proposals for subjecting the supervisors to disciplinary action, right down to dismissing them from their posts. To this one can also add a number of other measures established by the RSFSR Law "On the Procedure for Recalling a Deputy of a Local Soviet of People's Deputies of the RSFSR," and other normative acts... The law, as you can see, does exist. The pity is that the local organs of power apply it, I would say, timidly. At times they do not even attempt to apply it... And so the task--to make optimal use of the entire potential of the decrees and existing legislation--becomes an extremely important one.

[Question] Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich, in many, many letters to the editors from the chairmen of rural ispolkoms, and from the Russian Federation in particular, the question was asked: How rational does the territorial system of the rural Soviets appear today? Certain of them take in two or three kolkhozes, and the reverse happens as well. Is such a districting system justified?

[Answer] Careful scrutiny of the letters to the editor causes one to reflect. Let's put it this way: the administrative-territorial system is as much of a continually developing process as is life itself. And evidently here we must proceed from the point of view that a territorial division has an objective character--that is, that it is facilitated by economic, demographic, and social factors and by associations which have evolved. In my own time I myself used to work in a rural Soviet--but right now you wouldn't even recognize those places. New kolkhozes and sovkhazes are being set up everywhere, or existing ones are being amalgamated, or split up, or their boundaries are changing; new settlements and villages are being established, and small populated areas are being combined.

Let's take Kalinin Oblast for example. In the last four years, the oblispolkom has established two new rural Soviets, and combined five of them in connection with their low population level; it has transferred the administrative centers of 12 rural Soviets to the central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhazes, and so on. Having examined the presentation of the Lodaynopol'skiy gorispolkom and taking into consideration the low population level of the Shapshinskiy and Pirozerskiy rural Soviets, the Leningrad Oblispolkom combined them. But then the Lipetsk Oblispolkom, on the contrary, broke up the Svishenskiy and Stegalovskiyy Rural Soviets in Dolgorukovskiyy Rayon, and made the two into three.

Having cited these examples, I nevertheless wish to emphasize that in each concrete situation one must proceed from the conditions at hand. One cannot use the same standard for, shall we say, determining the administrative-territorial layout in Yakut ASSR and in the Central European Region.

Incidentally, I personally do not see any special problems in the fact that one or two kolkhozes are situated on the territory of a rural Soviet. It's another matter if the kolkhoz were spread over the territory of two or three rural Soviets. That, of course, is awkward. But after all, in accordance with the "Regulation on the Procedure for Resolving Questions of the Administrative-Territorial System in the RSFSR," the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of autonomous republics, as well as kray and oblast ispolkoms, have been granted the right to independently resolve these questions--it goes without saying, taking into consideration the opinions of the lower-ranking Soviets of People's Deputies; and resolving them on a timely basis.

Incidentally, proceeding from the general rule, in a number of places--for example, in Bashkir, Tatar, Udmurt and Yakut Autonomous Republics; in Amur, Novgorod, Orenburg, Chelyabinsk, and other Oblasts--they have approved their own regulations, wherein an attempt was undertaken to define the criteria for optimal organization and administration of the territories... However, the problem still exists, and the attention of both the local and central state organs must be directed toward it.

[Question] The question I'd like to ask is connected with the previous one: How equally are enterprises of local industry and enterprises for processing agricultural production distributed on the territory of the Soviets?

[Answer] Well, you know yourself that we have practically no settlement or rural Soviets in the "pure form." In some places there is industry, in others agriculture, or the services sphere--but of course they must be present somewhere on the territory. To this we may add various kinds of subsidiary crafts and the citizens' individual economic activities. However, there are instances of inequitable distribution. In recent years progress has been made here as well.

Let's turn to the practical work of the Shopshinskiy Rural Soviet in the Gavrilov-Yamskiy Rayon of Yaroslavl Oblast, and its ispolkom. Plan development for socio-economic facilities on the territory is carried out here in an atmosphere of broad publicity, with the active participation of the deputies and in close coordination with the directorate, the party and the trade union organs of the Shopsha Sovkhoz, and with the services in the social sphere. The brigade contract has been extensively introduced here. Plans for retail goods turnover, public catering, and domestic services to the populace are systematically fulfilled. Over the last five years more than 5,000 square meters of living space has been built.

This example clearly shows how to establish the financial wellbeing of the local Soviets in the most effective way. Just take the capabilities of the auxiliary farm plots and the private farmsteads! One can only welcome the initiative of the Gorkiy Oblast Ispolkom, which upheld the socialist obligations of the residents of the Bolsherybushkinsk, Krasnogorsk, and Shubinsk Rural Soviets for their development of private subsidiary farms--such that no less than 85 percent of the families are raising cattle and poultry, and are taking part in selling dairy, meat, and other products to the state.

It goes without saying that you can't build a local industry or processing enterprise in every village or settlement. Moreover, strictly speaking, it is not necessary to do so. But when developing and approving regional planning projects and plans for future development and building projects at workers' settlements and villages, one must carefully study the technical and economic basis for siting the various enterprises and organizations and for developing trade, domestic, and municipal services for the rural population.

[Question] A special question, Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich, on building Houses of Soviets in the rural areas. Could you describe the general situation on the state of the buildings? What is being done in the localities and at the center in order that the building for the ispolkom of the Soviet truly becomes a central place in the rural area? Incidentally, over the last two years, in Zhitomir Oblast--and we wrote of this in the pages of IZVESTIYA--they marked the occasion of 500 rural ispolkoms moving to new buildings...

[Answer] I hope you won't object if the official structure of the answers is changed a little bit? You will recall that Aleksey Nedogonov summed up his well-known poem "The Flag Over the Village Soviet" in the words: "And it appeared to the people: It was not the dawn breaking, but their very own native flag, waving in the breeze over the roof of the Village Soviet, that was diffusing the early morning light." In the Tambovskiy Rayon of Tambov Oblast there is a village called Chernyanoye. The central square in this village is graced with a Palace of Culture, a shopping center, and a beautiful cafe--incidentally, no alcoholic beverages are served--where holidays and family occasions are celebrated. Running parallel to the square is a new street, and the administration building of the Pravda Kolkhoz. The village is replete with lawns and flower beds, and modern lighting fixtures have been installed. And, in architectural harmony with this complex, a two-story building is under construction for the Village Soviet!

There are quite a few such examples. The state is allocating on a central basis funds designated for construction of new buildings and for repair of existing ones. But, we must be frank, the problem remains a serious one. Suffice it to say that in the immediate future it will once again be necessary to build more than 9,200 buildings, and many Houses of Soviets must undergo major repairs.

It is planned to carry out the major portion of the construction in the current five-year plan. Tens of millions of rubles are required for this purpose. Here it is fitting to note that significant sums which are formed every year as a result of overfulfilling the budgets could be used by the settlement ispolkoms for building Houses of Soviets. Furthermore, the practice of using multi-purpose administration buildings on a cooperative basis with kolkhozes and sovkhoses should be followed more actively. But it is not simply a matter of "cold cash." Here is what puts one on one's guard: It still happens quite often in the autonomous republics, krais and oblasts, that the plans outlined for construction and repair are frustrated year after year. Here a great deal depends on the position taken by the administrators of local organs. For example, over the last two years, in Bashkir ASSR they were able to build 41 buildings according to standard plans, and 58 in Altay Kray. And so, Comrades Kostenyuk and Popov, chairmen

of the Orenburg and Chita Oblast ispolkoms, respectively, are hard put to explain why during that same period they managed to put up only eight buildings in Orenburg and one in Chita Oblast. At the same time, in Chita Oblast 177 ispolkoms--and that is almost half--are housed in rickety, dilapidated structures.

Don't think that I want to reproach only the local organs of power. In the very near future we will examine most carefully the situation which has come to pass, and will establish objective control over carrying out plans for construction. And of course we urgently recommend that the administrators of Soviet organs turn once again to the valuable experience of Zhitomir Oblast, and draw the appropriate lessons from it.

There is yet another principally important question which we must not pass by. As they say, "A cottage is not beautiful because of its corners, but because of its warm hospitality." Thus, we must take special pains to give a careful hearing to every person who comes to the ispolkom of the Soviet, objectively consider his case, and render the required assistance. That is the most important thing.

[Question] Almost every letter to the editors has a question about transportation...

[Answer] In varying climatic conditions, different kinds of transportation are needed. For today, questions of furnishing motorcycles, snowmobiles, or motorboats to the ispolkoms of rural Soviets have practically been withdrawn... And it's more complicated with automobile transport--in spite of the fact that over the past two years, about 3,000 light official vehicles were added to the existing motor pool to meet these needs. At the present rate it will take several years to fully meet their needs. The apportionment of motor vehicle transport itself varies. For example, in Suzunskiy Rayon, Novosibirsk Oblast, there are one settlement and 14 village Soviets. All of them have been furnished light vehicles. Well then, for those ispolkoms with no vehicles, we will have to seek out additional reserves. We will also have to be concerned with vehicle maintenance and repair. And it is high time to teach the officials of rural ispolkoms to drive...

[Question] And one final question. How can the prestige of the ispolkom chairmen be raised? Of course, here a great deal depends upon the personality of the chairman. But how can this individual be brought up? Not the least of matters here is material support--or to put it more simply, the wages of rural ispolkom officials--in comparison with, for example, the wages of kolkhoz specialists... Are there plans to improve the situation of the workers at the lowest link of Soviet power in this sense?

[Answer] You have asked this question last, but in terms of its significance it is, I believe, foremost. It is no accident that the decree calls building up the Soviet organs with skilled cadres one of the basic tasks. Today the main thing, as was properly pointed out, is the fact that the prestige of working in the ispolkoms of the settlement and rural Soviets must be raised. The opinions of a number of the chairmen of rural ispolkoms in Ivnyanskiy Rayon of Belgorod Oblast, which were expressed in the pages of IZVESTIYA, to the effect that the school of the Soviets is an important milestone in the life and biography of any person, deserves the fullest support.

What can I say specifically? In recent years the wages of workers at ispolkoms of settlement and village Soviets have increased several fold. And the general educational and professional level is steadily increasing. In many localities, the posts of chairman of ispolkoms (and occasionally their deputies and secretaries) have been placed under the nomenklatura of kray and oblast ispolkoms for accounting and control. New opportunities are opening in connection with the fact that serious measures are planned for training legal cadres for Soviet organs. In the RSFSR, steps are being taken for practical realization of this matter. Alas, in terms of educational level, the cadres of the rural ispolkoms in the Russian Federation lag somewhat behind those of other union republics.

But one must admit that thus far not enough attention has been focused on the people who occupy these troublesome positions. The attention must be demanding: where necessary, put in order; where necessary, instruct. Do not forget them and give words of encouragement. Incidentally, we have many opportunities to give encouragement to good workers. It's simply that we don't always see the person, his concerns and his needs. I speak of this with regret and with the hope that a decisive breakthrough will be achieved here as well.

Presently a regulation is being drawn up on awarding bonuses to workers at local Soviet and planning organs, to include the ispolkoms of settlement and village Soviets, for fulfillment of plans for economic and social development by all enterprises and organizations situated on the corresponding territory.

As you can see, there is noteworthy progress on all the questions raised in our conversation. A number of problems still exist. We are not concealing them. We intend to discuss all the troublesome questions at the All-Russian Conference of Chairmen of Ispolkoms of Settlement and Village Soviets, which is to be held during the year of the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution. It should be conducted in a spirited manner, purposefully, and in the spirit of the increased demands of the party, and further democratization and renewal of life.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

OREL OBKOM CHIEF URGES CADRE IMPROVEMENT

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 19, Oct 86 (signed to press 23 Sep 86)  
pp 15-20

[Article by Ye. Stroyev, first secretary of the Orel CPSU obkom: "For Creativity and Innovation, Against Inertness and Stagnation"]

[Text] The basic question in all party work today is the question of reorganization. Tendencies toward working in a new way have become outlined in the activity of the oblast's party, soviet and economic management organs, and of the social organizations. Yet there are still cases where words are substituted for deeds. Some are still slow in catching on to the essence of the changes which are taking place, and are waiting things out. The obkom buro feels unseen, sometimes unconscious resistance, inertness and stagnation sometimes in one, sometimes in another sector of work. Reorganization has not touched the quiet offices of many oblast organizations and departments. Some management personnel are waiting for some type of instructions and directives on how reorganization should take place.

Of course, reorganization is not an easy matter, and sometimes even a painful one. It presents each of us with one invariable choice: to forge ahead--where initiative, energy, honesty and courage are required, where we must take on more. But some strive to go off to the sidelines, into the shadows, where it is easier to "adapt oneself" to the overall matters at hand. Nevertheless, the situation in the economy and in the social sphere remains complex in the oblast. Because of a narrow departmental approach, the oblast had developed in a one-sided manner for a long time. We must in a short time not only put a stop to the negative processes, but also emerge onto a qualitatively new level of work, which would ensure the long-term, integrated and dynamic development of the entire economy. We must also seriously improve the training work of the party organizations.

The scope and complexity of the problems of economic and social development present new and ever more stringent requirements for party management of these processes. The level of activity of the workers, the scope and depth of their creativity, and their ability to achieve a high end result depend specifically on the actions of the party organizations.

After the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th Party Congress, there was a notable increase in the political and labor activity of the masses in our oblast, as everywhere. The people are accepting the party documents and practical steps on reorganizing the style and methods of work with great interest and approval.

Under current conditions, much depends on the active work of all the party committees, including also the oblast party committee, on its ability to concentrate attention on decisive sectors, and on its exactingness and consistency in implementing the adopted decisions. In a speech presented at his meeting with the active party membership of Krasnodar Kray, CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade M. S. Gorbachev said: "The party organs must first of all set the example in correctly understanding the line toward acceleration and toward a proper attitude toward its realization, and toward reorganization." This serves as a guideline to us in our everyday affairs.

One of the key matters is the set of problems associated with the development of scientific-technical progress, propaganda of the new and leading, with instilling initiative and creativity, and with affirming exactingness. We would like to share a few ideas and conclusions on this matter.

At the first meeting of the party obkom buro held after the 27th CPSU Congress, the following was among the questions regarding the activity of the oblast party organization: "On the work of the party committee of the production association of the 'Orlov Computer Plant imeni K. N. Rudnev' on accelerating the intensification of production." We must admit that the buro members had mixed feelings in reviewing the outline for the resolution on this question.

The association, which manufactures computers, is one of the leading ones in the oblast. The collective fulfilled its tasks for the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of time, significantly increased its production volume and labor productivity, reduced production cost and material expenditures, and has been fulfilling its contract deliveries for the past 3 years...

If we were speaking not of this current enterprise, but of an ordinary plant, we could easily generalize the experience of their work. But there is a large collective working here, Moreover, every fourth worker has a higher or secondary special education. These workers have the most complicated equipment and huge potential capacities at their disposal. How are they being accounted for and how are they used? These are the questions I posed to the workers of the industrial-transport section who prepared documents. It turned out that they approach the prospects of the collective's work from a departmental standpoint. To make the picture more complete, I will add that the speech presented by the partkom Secretary A. Nuzhdov at the buro meeting was animated and self-assured.

As we can see, this state of affairs fully suited the managers. No one wanted to admit that the association was acting on inertia, that it was playing at reorganization when it placed in the plant program "Intensifikatsiya-90" [Intensification-90] the manufacture of a new generation of instruments without accounting for a current elemental base. Both the management of the association and the workers of the section had to be seriously corrected. The discussion at the meeting was principled. A critical, I would even say stern, resolution was adopted in regard to the partkom. Essentially it was reduced to increasing the role of the primary party organizations and the personal responsibility of the cadres for accelerating the assimilation of computer control complexes which by their technological level correspond or exceed the world standards.

The meeting of the association's communists confirmed the fact that the correct decision had been made and that the collective really was capable of performing great deeds. The tasks of the party organization in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress were examined at this meeting. People talked heatedly of the need for reorganization, particularly since the Congress termed their products to be the catalyst for scientific-technical progress. The speeches and presentations noted that most of the workers and specialists are striving to seek out bold solutions and critically view what has been done.

It is no accident that so much attention is given to one collective. Using it as an example, we can show most clearly how the oblast party organization, through its primary unit, intends to implement the program of specific actions in the struggle against sluggishness and the phenomenon of stagnation in the economy.

The 27th CPSU Congress noted that "the essence of reorganizing party work consists of every party organization--from the republic to the primary--waging an active struggle for bringing to life the lines of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, of its living in an atmosphere of seeking out and renovating the forms and methods of its activity." At the turning points in the development of our society, communists have always closed up their ranks and taken on the most crucial matters so as to more assuredly go toward the goals outlined by the party. This same cohesion of communists and high intensity are also needed today in order to seek out and bring into action all the reserves for increasing production effectiveness and product quality, and for reorienting each collective toward the path of intensification.

We have many enterprises where the primary party organizations skillfully direct this work and conduct matters at the level of the new requirements. The experience of the party committee of the Order of Lenin Production Association "Prompribor" deserves a positive evaluation. It is developing initiative in a goal-oriented manner, and increasing the responsibility of the shop party organizations and party groups for the timely solution of questions of technical retooling of production. Recently there has been a notable increase in party influence here at the most vital sectors of production through improvement in the placement of communists as well as through improved control over the activity of the administration. The growth of responsibility and psychological re-orientation of the cadres in connection with the new tasks facilitate party control over the course of certification of engineering-technical workers and work stations, regularly scheduled interviews with the personnel, presentation of reports by economic managers and specialists at sessions of the party committee, party buro and party meetings on their personal contributions to the introduction of new engineering and technology.

Interesting experience has been accumulated in working with the personnel reserve. The "Statute on the Comprehensive Evaluation of the Moral-Political, Business and Personality Traits of Managers and Specialists" has been introduced into practice, and a sociological service has been created. The summary document "work portfolio", which is compiled and printed out by computer, aside from the usual biographical data of the worker, also contains a description of his qualities manifested with the highest degree of probability. During the period for which this statute has been in effect, an evaluation of practically all the managers in the association has been performed. This has made it possible to significantly improve the qualitative make-up of the cadres and the work of most subsections, as well as to conduct training activities in a more goal-oriented and in-depth manner.

And this has yielded results. The enterprise, working in cooperation with scientists, is introducing robot technology, machine tools with ChPU [numerical program control], and rotary lines. This year the first flexible mechanical processing production is being introduced for experimental application. It is very important that they have learned to introduce not only the well-developed equipment here, but also to ensure its maximal load. In a word, renovation is being conducted on a broad front. This opens up new horizons in technical progress for the collective.

The party obkom strives to comprehensively support such creative endeavor and matter-of-fact attitude. We carefully treat such valuable experience, seek out and promulgate that which is progressive, and promote it in all spheres of production. The questions associated with intensification, with acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and with introduction of its achievements into practice are regularly reviewed at the plenums and meetings of party committee buros, and at party and worker's meetings in the labor collectives. The scientific-technical societies, innovators and inventors are taking an ever more active position in resolving these questions.

We are pinning high hopes on the socialist competition for the title of best designer, technologist and innovator of the oblast. Such a high evaluation has been bestowed on the work of the chief of the design section at the "Prompribor" Production Association and the USSR State Prize laureate for 1985, O. N. Safronov; on the chief of the design buro at the Mtsenskiy Aluminum Casting Plant, B. A. Uzhegov; on the shop foreman of the Steel Rolling Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of October, V. P. Mokhov, and on many others with inquisitive minds.

To implement a breakthrough in minds and attitudes is not simply to renew the knowledge of the communist or to offer him a series of discussions. It is to teach him to think and act in a state manner, to develop a creative and innovative approach. This is what is done in the party organization of the Mtsenskiy Aluminum Casting Plant, where A. Karachentsev, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, serves as the director. Here assignments are fulfilled ahead of schedule and social questions are actively solved. At the initiative of communists, a program of scientific-technical retooling of production has been developed, which in the next few years will make it possible to liberate 500 people, obtain an economic effect in the amount of 4 million rubles, and turn out 2.5 million rubles worth of production over the plan.

Yet not all the party organizations have fully recognized the importance of the tasks set by the party or have risen to the level of the new requirements. Mismanagement, stagnation, narrow departmental or local egoism continue to announce themselves openly. There are cases where low-quality products are "pushed through" even on current technological lines. And aren't these instances of inertness, stagnation and a formal approach to the matter when the plan indicators are understated, and others are not fulfilled? For example, certain managers of the Orel Construction Administration, the "Orelagroprom" Association and other construction organizations cannot seem to work out real measures to ensure an improvement in the state of affairs in the sector. The plan for the first 6-month period on construction has not been fulfilled. The oblast is experiencing a need for building materials. But only a 21 percent increase in their output is planned, and a 26 percent increase in construction-installation work itself. This means that the plan is already doomed to failure.

What is the reason for such phenomena? Evidently, it is the fact that the party organizations give little attention to the decisive factor in all changes--the human factor. And moreover, even the most well-ordered economic management mechanism will not operate successfully if there is no precision, organization, or order in the work of the people. Even the most well-developed technology will not yield the anticipated effect if the culture of labor at the enterprise is low. Therefore, the June (1986) Plenum of the Party Central Committee set the task of implementing through all measures a psychological breakthrough in the cadres at all levels--from top to bottom, concentrating their attention on the most important thing--scientific-technical progress.

Exactingness, matter-of-factness, creativity--these are what the situation which has arisen dictates to communists. The party organizations speak out decisively against those who have still not recognized the crucial nature of the period in which we are living, those who show technical conservatism and try to force new ideas and tasks into the framework of outdated work methods. Thus, the "Orelkhimtekstil'mash" Production Association has installed capacities for foundry casting in the volume of 35,000 tons. This is half of the currently existing capacities of this type in the oblast. However, due to outdated equipment and low mechanization of labor, casting production yields slightly over 40 percent of the possible product output. Essentially all of the dying operations have fallen into disrepair at the tricot factory, and many low-quality goods are produced. But unfortunately the managers of these enterprises have not found the strength to bring about the proper order and to overcome inertness and stagnation in the work.

At present we speak extensively about the imperfect ties between science and production. This is clearly evident in the example of one of the oblast's leading institutes--the NIILegmash [Scientific-Research Institute of Passenger Automobiles]. In the years of its existence, the collective which numbers almost 600 associates, has not received a single patent, and has not sold a single set of license rights abroad. The development of individual automobiles takes up 10 years. How can we speak of any project innovation? And it is no accident that the press equipment manufactured by the Machine Building Plant imeni Medvedev for the footwear industry is noticeably inferior in its parameters to foreign analogs.

We have six enterprises located in our oblast which are related to Minlegpishchemas [Ministry of the Light and Food Industry]. They yield a significant portion of products in the overall volume of production, but still far from fully utilize their potential capacities. The ministry is also at fault here. It does not take necessary measures to reorganize its subordinate enterprises toward the output of more current equipment. This is a fault not only of Minlegpishchemash plants. Recently the managers of "AvtoVAZ" expressed rightful criticism aimed also at our Livenskiy Plastics Plant, which does not provide automobile builders with various types of component parts. This same plant must also full the priority orders of Rostselmash for the new high productivity combine "Don-1500". At the present time, however, the collective is simply not ready for such responsible work, because 70 percent of its casting equipment has already long ago worked out its set amortization periods. How many times has the question of supplying the enterprise with the necessary number of thermoplast machines been placed before Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry], but the matter has not budged from its dead standstill.

We also have examples of a different sort. Often we hear discussions by certain economic managers about the fact that the productivity of new equipment lags behind the growth of prices on this equipment. In connection with this, they say, it is impossible to achieve an increase in return on capital. However, the example of the Prompribor Association which we have already mentioned convinces us otherwise. Here in the five-year plan the capital-labor ratio has increased by 1.5 times, and labor productivity has increased by 60 percent. The economic managers also do not consider another aspect of the problem. In buying up new machine tools, they are extremely reluctant to part with the old ones. This leads not only to a reduction in the workability factor of the equipment, but also to an increase in the number of work stations. And all this is at a time when up to 10 percent of the metal processing machine tools are not utilized at all.

The obkom has demanded that the party organizations mobilize their collectives toward a bold but prudent renovation of the active part of production and toward improving its structure while maximizing its load. According to our calculations, this will make it possible to obtain additional industrial production valued at hundreds of millions of rubles.

The presented facts are evidence that bringing up the slow collectives to the level of the best ones presents a considerable reserve for the oblast's economy. In practice, however, this task is resolved in a rather complex manner. An entire series of measures is needed to realize this obvious reserve. And everything must begin with a definite shift in the thinking of the economic management personnel. Mainly, they must realize the vital necessity of reorienting the manager of each enterprise toward the intensive path of development. This is also the starting point of the party obkom in its activity.

Many party committees and primary party organizations are persistently pursuing a line toward promoting people into key economic positions who combine a high political consciousness with good professional training, who are capable of resolving questions on production development in a knowledgeable manner, and who have a mastery of current methods of administration and skills in moral training work.

In this respect, there is much to be learned from the practice of the party organization of the "Livgidromash" Production Association. Here personnel questions are systematically reviewed at party meetings, partkom sessions, and at special conferences. A reliable reserve has been created from which the personnel are selected for promotion. The reserve is selected generally in the course of certification of specialists, which is held every 2 years. Mistakes in such cases, as a rule, are excluded. For example, based on the results of the certification, a young communist, senior foreman A. Rybin was promoted to the position of shop chief. Since he has come on the job, the collective has reliably fulfilled its plans and the moral-psychological climate has become healthier.

Work practice has included hearing the reports of communists and economic managers at party meetings, partkom and shop party buro sessions. Such discussion helps to increase the responsibility of communists for their assigned task, is a good school for managers, and serves as a moral lesson for the others.

Drill operator A. Borodina, a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, serves as an example of an innovative attitude toward the cause. From my meeting with her I concluded that such a person is not only herself capable of changing step during the march, as they say, but also of getting others to follow along.

This is particularly important since the oblast's industry will be faced with very complex tasks in the 12th Five-Year Plan. The production volume must increase by 32 percent, practically without an increase in the number of workers. A radical renovation of the production capital must be realized through reconstruction and technical retooling. Over 400 million rubles in capital investments are being directed toward this end. This comprises 60 percent of the overall volume of capital investments, or 1.5 times more than in the preceding 5 years.

We plan to do this by means of increasing the level of mechanization and automation of production and by introducing systems of automated planning and control. All this will make it possible to increase labor productivity by 1.3 times and to reduce the portion of manual labor to 75 percent of its current level. We plan to significantly improve the application of the developed production apparatus, to increase equipment load, and to bring the factor of machine tool shift application to 1.8, and of machine tools with digital program control--to no less than 2. The output of new improved generations of machines and instruments will be stepped up. These will be comparable with the best world standards.

Today, innovative, large-scale endeavors demand extensive thought and intensive labor from everyone everywhere. The party obkom strives to seek out and finds exact, correct approaches to the solution of these problems.

The ideological training of the masses is of great significance in achieving the goal which has been set. Ideological activity is becoming more specific in many places. The means of ideological influence are being ever more heavily concentrated on the weak points which have been defined and reflected in the target integrated programs. They are starting to give more attention in the rayons to such forms and methods of ideological training work which would more closely touch upon the interests of the people. Socio-political centers have become more active in many areas and a creative approach is being manifested toward the organization of the people's leisure time on holidays and days off. Public outings and mass sports competitions are skillfully utilized for these purposes.

However, this is not the case everywhere. In a number of places they have not yet rid themselves of didacticism and banality. An analysis of the study and propaganda of the 27th CPSU Congress materials in Khotynetskiy rayon showed that the speeches and conversations of rayon managers with the people lacked depth and objective orientation toward accelerating socio-economic development. It was all the same lack of objectivity, isolation from practical application, and generalized reasoning. As a result, a significant portion of the people do not understand the essence of the reorganization at their work station. And today this is the main thing.

Any reorganization begins with a restructuring of the consciousness. We strive to see that every person understands the acute nature of the moment which we are experiencing, feeling himself to be a participant in the great cause which the party has adopted, i.e., the cause of activating the human factor. In all directions of the ideological process, the obkom orients the party organizations toward persistently overcoming lack of planning, separation of propaganda from life and departure from acute questions, and a "wholesale approach" to evaluating the effectiveness of ideological activity.

Let us take, for example, the oblast organization of the Znaniye society. Last year its members presented almost 75,000 lectures. The figure is impressive. However, few lectures are given on questions of scientific-technical progress, intensive technologies and other current problems. Scientists and a large detachment of specialists stand aside from this extensive work. Last year, out of 460 VUZ instructors, only 69 spoke before the workers of the village.

We must note that the timidity of specialists in ideological work is often caused by inadequate training in their student years. Let us take, for example, our oldest educational institution--the pedagogical institute. Every year it turns out over 500 teachers. However, the quality of their training and their civil and moral position are cause for alarm. Some of them are not prepared for work in rural areas, and others exhibit weak knowledge. Why does this happen? Of course, the outdated material-technical base becomes evident. Lessons must be conducted in several shifts. On the other hand, out of 34 department chairmen at the institute, only 10 percent are under 40 years of age. There is a large number of older people also among the instructors. The situation is similar also in other higher and secondary educational institutions. The party obkom has focused the attention of the party committees and the obkom section on the need for intensifying answerability for training, for the placement and upbringing of the cadres, and for ensuring an increased level of professional and moral tempering of future specialists. The times persistently demand an increase in the role of the higher school and educational institutions in solving important moral upbringing and scientific-technical problems. If we can achieve the situation where every graduate and specialist will be able to skillfully fight for accelerating scientific-technical progress from the heights of current education, how many problems we would solve!

All of our organizational and mass-political work is aimed at developing the active involvement of the people, at increasing discipline and organization at each sector of production and social activity, and at a creative approach in solving the problems which are presented. The party focuses attention on the fact that everyone must step up their work: those who are associated with production as well as those who are associated with science, administration, or with organizational and political work.

The workers of the oblast are taking this directive as a guide in their everyday activity.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SARATOV OBKOM CHIEF URGES BETTER MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR CADRES

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[Article by A. Khomyakov, first secretary of the CPSU Saratov Obkom: "Assimilating Political Methods of Management and Rejecting the Administrative-Command Style"]

[Text] The success of reorganization depends largely on the management cadres called upon to organize it in the sectors entrusted to them. However, conversations with managers held in the party obkom show that far from all of them have a good understanding of the essence of the transformations, of the organizational and political work which must be performed in order to conduct the reorganization in an energetic and bold manner. Often they speak authoritatively about the current economic management campaign, but at times become lost when the topic turns to a political analysis of social phenomenon, to socio-economic tasks and scientific-technical problems, and to the possibilities contained in the human factor.

We see our primary task in helping the management cadres to master methods of political influence on social processes and on the upbringing of the masses. We are striving to make the political approach the decisive one, literally permeating all their activity.

This means that the cadres must have the ability to reinterpret today's party requirements into the language of specific actions and practical measures and bring them to life through painstaking organizational and political work. This is especially important now, when, as CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Comrade M. S. Gorbachev stressed at his meeting with the active party membership of Krasnodar Kray, we are faced with tasks of great novelty and huge scope.

It is specifically the ability to achieve the set goals and the outlined end result while overcoming difficulties, it is the creative and innovative approach to solving basic economic and social problems, it is the constant aim toward the future, the healthy bolshevist dissatisfaction with that which has been achieved and the desire to do more which today characterize the style of action of the party workers and the economic managers. Thus, the Third State Ball-Bearing Plant, whose director is I. Yashkin and partkom secretary is V. Slyuzov, has developed a strong material base for resolving questions on accelerating scientific-technical progress. A scientific center has been organized here which includes 9 problems thematic laboratories and a design bureau for development of new technol

The ball bearing plant has its own operational machine tool building shop, which has introduced high productivity rotary lines, machines for assembling ball bearings, high-class precision polishing units, and instruments for active quality control of the manufactured products. Moreover, the enterprise also has a new technology shop, which conducts the assimilation of automatic machine tool prototypes manufactured by domestic industry, as well as training of personnel to operate these machines.

In a word, the Saratov GPZ-3 is practically a scientific-production complex. Its collective does not wait for the country's machine building plants to start the series output of new equipment. It develops new technology itself, with the extensive cooperation of scientists from the polytechnical institute, the state university, and scientific-research institutes and design buros in its sector.

We must note especially that the plant gives constant attention to see that the development of production is done in conjunction with fulfillment of the plans for social-cultural construction, for improving the conditions of work, everyday life and rest of the people, and for improving their moral upbringing. From year to year the problem of housing is consistently solved at the enterprise. Among the "screens" and displays of poster propaganda illustrating the everyday working life of many shop collectives, photo montages of apartment houses under construction attract our attention. Next to them are lists of workers who will in turn receive apartments in these houses.

The household facilities of many of the shops have modern improvements and are equipped with saunas, swimming pools and recreation rooms. Everything is done to bring consumer services to the work stations. The integrated program "Zdorovya" [Health] is being developed and implemented at the plant. A sanatorium and preventative health center is in its third year of operation, with cozy wards equipped with treatment rooms and a winter garden. The task has been set of completing the construction of a plant hospital, a balneologic section in the preventative health center, a swimming pool, and creating a unified plant medical complex within the current five-year plan.

The activization of the human factor in the social and spiritual sphere facilitates the successful solution of production tasks. Despite the reduction in industrial-production personnel by over 1,000 persons, the growth rate of goods production has exceeded 15 percent.

However, this approach is inherent in far from all the workers. This is one of the main reasons why 42 associations and enterprises have not met the plan for realization of production since the beginning of this year. Every sixth one does not fulfill its plans for labor productivity, 78--the plans on reduction of production cost, and 88--the plans for contract deliveries. And no matter how the managers of the enterprises which are lagging behind point to difficulties of an objective character, no matter how they ask that we "see it from their position," their fault lies in the fact that they have turned out to be psychologically unprepared for reorganization and for the assimilation of political methods of management. Many of them still believe that if they seek less advice

from the people, if they do not show true concern for their needs and requests, and if they merely command, then the path to the outlined goal will be shorter and simpler. In reality, however, this leads to an entirely opposite result.

All this was most frankly and thoroughly discussed at the plenum of the party obkom, which dealt with the tasks of oblast party organization stemming from the decisions of the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The obkom plenum stressed that the political approach to the assigned task which our cadres are called upon to implement includes, along with the professional and work-related, also a special party responsibility of the communist. This responsibility is not a good wish, but a directive duty. Communists cannot be condescending to that which does harm to our all-party cause. Moreover, they must be irreconcilable in relation to those managers who are in no hurry to work in the new manner, and whose word as before is clearly not in line with their deed.

In connection with this, the following fact was implemented. In a number of rayons the increase in milk production per grazing cow was planned in such a way as to reach a level of 2,500 kilograms of milk by the end of the five-year period. The real situation shows, however, that this level may already be achieved in the current year. The paradox was that the dairymaids, through their own calculations and with consideration for the available reserves, tried to prove that they could work better and more productively, while the managers and specialists held them back, fearing the caprices of the weather and other "objective" reasons. And what about the party committees, the party buro and their secretaries? They shrugged their shoulders, what if there really was a bad harvest? What kind of propaganda could we build, they said, around an unrealistic task or responsibility? In short, they went along with the short-sighted, unmotivated farm managers.

Here we have encountered the clear lack of principle of communists selected to the management organs of the primary party organizations, their unwillingness to ruin their relations with the farm managers. The habit of working in the old manner became evident, of acting indecisively with, as they say, only a glance at responsibility. It was necessary to remedy the situation in short order. We could not allow people who were seeking and full of initiative to end up in a difficult situation or to experience failure. The party obkom buro and party meetings in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses held exacting and self-critical discussions on this matter.

Today the farm workers have adopted socialist responsibilities which have been increased on the whole for this year and for the five-year plan. The fulfillment of these responsibilities is being taken under strict party control. More and more farm managers do not think of working without relying on the force of influence of their party organization. They submit the most vital decisions and plans to it for advice and judgement. This is becoming the norm. Control over the activity of the administration and accounts given by managers to the collectives on all questions regarding the vital interests of the people help to support and strictly maintain this standard. This is the guarantee of creating a healthy atmosphere for honest and creative labor. Then people feel themselves to be the true masters, and this is the most important thing in re-organization.

One example is the activity of the partkom and administration at the "Krasnyy Kut" State Poultry Raising Sovkhoz, where V. Rezayev is the partkom secretary and V. Ryzhkov serves as director. Every year there are noticeable advances at this farm. The milk production per grazing cow have exceeded 5,000 kilograms. By 1990 the sovkhos plans to increase the production volume by about 1.5 times as compared with 1980. What is the secret of their success? First of all, it is that the managers of the state poultry raising sovkhos understand very well that relying on the collective and creating friendly and creative conditions for it is the main factor in moving ahead. With the aid of communists and with their direct participation, they were able to wake up the people, to help them recognize their social responsibility, and to arm them with the rightfulness of the decision which they were making. Not one question here is resolved behind closed doors. All the managers are appointed with consideration for the suggestions and wishes of the people. And if someone doesn't like something in the behavior of a comrade promoted to a certain duty, he is free to speak out "against" it.

The development of every sovkhos worker as master of production, his inclination toward the scope and newness of current tasks, are what bring about visible results. The farm is building and growing. The settlement here, lush with greenery, is being expanded and improved. The people live in houses with all the conveniences. They go to work eagerly. In short, everything which we now call the human factor, the acceleration of the economy, is clearly evident here.

The assimilation of political methods of management presupposes the decisive elimination of elements of administration in the work of the party committees. However, the desire of the party raykoms and gorkoms to take on management functions does not grow weaker. Through means of control and the economic management method they will often manage to solve vital political problems. Thus, A. Adyrov, bricklayer team leader and secretary of the shop party organization at the "Saratovkhimtyazhstroy" First Trust spoke out with sharp but justified criticism addressed at the Saratov party gorkom at a party meeting held here recently. At one of the "hot" trust sites, the gorkom created its own staff here for the period of the intensive work. This was instead of studying the real situation in the life of the primary party organization and suggesting ways of increasing the role of communists in the life of the collective. And what was the result? The intensive work period ended and the staff was dismissed. Yet the problems leading to such intensive work periods remained. Until the next "hot" sites. It is no wonder, stressed the speaker, that at one such site--the construction of the technological complex ELOU-6 at the Petroleum Processing Plant imeni S. M. Kirov--the capital investments are being assimilated for 7 years now.

The oblast's agroprom [agroindustrial complex] also exhibits a continued tendency toward customary methods of management, or rather administration. For example, one of the remote trans-Volga rayons of the oblast--Krasnopartizanskiy rayon--has already been "limping", as they say, on both legs. Both the grain management and animal raising are in a poor state here. This rayon places a disproportionate burden of shortages on the oblast's economic scales. Its managers have repeatedly been heard and, it would seem, substantiated decisions were made. But when the deadlines came, not only did matters not improve, they got worse on a number of indicators. What is the problem here? It is that party work in the rayon is essentially implemented in a single means--through the dispatch method. The raykom has become, if we may say so, the main dispatch center of the rayon. The raysovet ispolkom and RAPO have become its express messengers.

The plenums, meetings of the party active membership and conferences have become a sort of production planning session. The style of the so-called economic pumping-up prevails, while comprehensive political, organizational and ideological activity remains on the sidelines. It is specifically a political and party approach which the Krasnopartizanskiy raykom and its secretaries V. Presnyakov, V. Grishunin and V. Bychkova lack in the work on successful implementation of the tasks facing them.

And it is not only they who are lacking. The prevalence of administrative-management methods in party leadership is one of the most vulnerable points in the work of many of the oblast's party committees. This approach is manifested in different ways. In one case it is when the party secretary wholly goes along with the farm manager. In another it is when you cannot tell him by his methods of operation from, say, a chairman or a director. Sometimes it is even more appropriate to call the raykom secretary the "rayon director" according to these indicators.

Why is it that party workers, including the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, are so prone to administrative-management methods of operation? Because it is easier to give an order of a management type, to organize a certain "campaign" on this matter and its step-by-step control and computation of summaries on the subject of tons and rubles, rather than to study the logic in the actions of the manager, the style of his work and life, and his political principles.

And if we are scrupulously honest with ourselves, we must admit that these phenomena are determined to a considerable degree also by the style of work of the party obkom and its secretaries. For many years we too, we must admit, gained our understanding of life on site through a stream of papers, figures and percentages. Even when we went out to visit the rayon and the farms, most of the time we "dealt" with reports, and not with people. And it turned out that the evaluations of the state of affairs were also often far from actual reality.

Today there is a radical reorganization in the style of work of the party obkom. It began with a sharp reduction in meetings, conferences, and various operations, and in the adoption of a large number of decisions which were not always reinforced by organizational work and therefore were poorly implemented. The obkom workers now have greater opportunities to visit the primary party organizations and the labor collectives. All the while, we are striving to set an example of matter-of-factness and principle, and primarily in evaluating the activity of the cadres.

Thus, when we examined the report of the Kalinin party raykom at our obkom buro meeting several months ago, we did not "see things from the point of view" of the raykom First Secretary V. Kalyayev, as had often been the case in the past. Instead, we told him directly that he is weak in reorganizing his work in the spirit of current requirements, that he does not evaluate the achieved results in a self-critical manner, and that he allows complacency. When visiting the labor collectives, the raykom workers see only one side--the production, and are not interested in the placement of communists, the state of moral training work, or the living and working conditions of the people. They do not always

feel the need for daily contacts with the people or for political presentations to the workers. Yet without this, as we know, there is no political activity. This is one of the main reasons why the rayon failed to fulfill the plan for procurement of grain, sunflower seeds and potatoes in the last five-year plan. The obkom buro warned the raykom first secretary that if the reorganization drags on and he is not able to bring matters in order, it will be necessary to draw organizational conclusions. V. Kalyayev drew the correct conclusions from the conversation at the buro.

On the example of this party raykom we have once again become convinced that if we principally evaluate the activity of the workers and call things by their proper names without excess diplomacy, changes for the better will occur sooner.

In helping the cadres to assimilate political methods of management, we are focusing attention on their moral upbringing. In their managers, the workers want to see people of authority in all respects--not only businesslike, competent, erudite, with a firm organizational grasp, but also people of high moral character, humble, honest and righteous, down-to-earth, respectable, closely associated with the masses, such people who would serve as an example both in their work and in their everyday life, for whom one can vouch, in the words of Lenin, that they will neither take a word on faith, nor say a word against their conscience.

Unfortunately, we still encounter cases of improper conduct by individual workers, disruption of the norms of party ethics and communist morality, and cases of abuse of position for reasons of personal gain. Not so long ago, for example, Kalinin party raykom Second Deputy Secretary B. Andrianov was relieved of his duties and stringently punished along the party line for economic acquisition and an obvious leaning in the direction of personal interests instead of public ones.

We must say that recently it has become necessary to remove many workers from their positions, and many of them specifically for abuse of their work positions. What does this indicate? First of all, it indicates that principle exactingness to the cadres has not been established everywhere, that strict control has not been established over their work and behavior, and that the role of the primary party organizations in this has been underestimated. Moreover, with the knowledge of the party obkom, gorkom and raykoms, the managers have often been protected from responsibility for their actions and deeds.

This was the case with the chief of the oblast "Plodoovoshchprom" Association, N. Lapach. Together with his subordinates, he engaged for a long time in criminal dealings. Meanwhile, everyone, including also the workers of the party obkom, pretended that they didn't see anything. Finally, he was excluded from the party, fired from his job and sentenced for a long period.

We are currently waging a decisive and uncompromising struggle against all these ugly occurrences. We proceed from the assumption that any disruption or abuse, or any involvement in it by a party member, as well as a compromising attitude to law-breakers, is incompatible with holding a managerial position. We are striving to see that not one worker, no matter what post he occupies, is left outside of control or outside of criticism. It has become an irrevocable law:

in the promotion, transfer, reward and punishment, the opinion of the primary party organizations and the labor collectives must necessarily be considered. A communist who commits an infraction answers for it first of all before the primary party organization.

Such an approach allows us to strengthen the decisive sectors with politically prepared, competent cadres capable of successfully solving the problems facing the oblast. The work performed in the 8 months of this year has strengthened certain positions in the economy: the growth rate of productivity has increased. It comprised 7.9 percent--almost 2 percent greater than the annual task. Measures on improving the situation in instrument building, electronics and energetics have begun to be felt. In the first 6-month period the oblast has sold 15 percent more milk to the state than for the same time last year. The plans on basic indicators in capital construction have been fulfilled.

These results, of course, are still not great, but they are obvious. Also obvious is the work with people performed for their sake. And this now is no less important for us than the results themselves: to know by what means they are achieved. Yet there isn't the slightest cause for flattering ourselves. There are complex problems facing the oblast. They are multi-planar in character. Thus, as yet the questions of grain production are still being resolved unsatisfactorily. We have still not been able to achieve a breakthrough in the construction of facilities for land reclamation and for increasing the quality of land, nor have we been able to improve the culture of farming.

The problems which have accumulated for years both in the economy and in the social sphere, as well as in the sphere of culture, require our immediate solution. And we understand that we must solve all these problems in such a way that the people would see the changes, and by them would judge the reality of the ongoing reorganization. It is specifically toward such an approach to the work that we are currently attuning the active membership of the oblast, and through it--all the workers. This is so that everyone can find his place in the reorganization as soon as possible and can already today make a real personal contribution to its implementation.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### SLYUNKOV DELIVERS REPORT TO MINSK AKTIV MEETING

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 27 Dec 86 pp 2-3

[BELTA Report on speech by N. N. Slyunkov, Politburo candidate member, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party: "1986 Work Results and Socialist Obligations of Workers at the Republic's Agro-Industrial Complex for an Appropriate Welcome for the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] As already reported, a republic conference of the party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol aktiv jointly with representatives of labor collectives was held in Minsk on 25 December. N. N. Slyunkov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, made a report.

The year 1986, he said, will occupy a special place in the history of the party and the Soviet State. This was the year of the historic 27th CPSU Congress, which developed and thoroughly substantiated the concept of acceleration of the country's social, economic, and spiritual development advanced by the April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee, the year of a persistent and systematic fight by the Soviet people under the guidance of the Leninist Party, its Central Committee, and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee for revolutionary transformations of all aspects of our society's life and for a successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

This was the year of the elaboration and implementation of large-scale measures for an accelerated development of priority sectors of the national economy, its technical reconstruction, gearing the economy toward intensification, and improving the economic mechanism and management.

This was the year that demanded from everyone a reexamination of many things, a decisive break with obsolete stereotypes and habits, a persistent search for new approaches, and a reorganization in thinking and actions.

Today one can say with good reason that restructuring is gathering strength and acquiring an ever greater scope and depth. Renewal is taking place in all the spheres of life--socioeconomic, sociopolitical, and moral. An atmosphere of efficiency, strictness, and exactingness is being created, democracy is

improving, and openness is expanding. Legality, discipline, and order are being strengthened.

High rates in virtually all national economic sectors have been attained in the country this year. The highest growth of the national income and of industrial production was obtained during the 1980's. The program for improving the well-being of the Soviet people is being implemented systematically. The construction of housing and projects of the social and cultural complex is being carried out in volumes bigger than ever.

The republic's national economy is also developing more dynamically. In 11 months industrial output increased by 7 percent and labor productivity, by 6.5 percent, which was above the planned assignments and adopted socialist obligations. More fixed capital and projects for social purposes were commissioned than during the corresponding period of last year. Workers in railroad and motor-vehicle transport and in domestic services for the public coped with plans.

The yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animals rose. Gross agricultural output increased by 6 percent and labor productivity, by 8 percent. Plans for grain, potato, sugar beet, vegetable, meat, milk, egg, and wool purchases were fulfilled. Despite favorable conditions and opportunities, the plan for the sale of flax fiber to the state was not fulfilled.

The average plant output per hectare of arable land amounted to 39.9 quintals of feed units, as compared with 37.4 last year. In Grodno Oblast productivity per hectare of arable land rose to 45.7 quintals, in Brest Oblast, to 45.5, and in Minsk Oblast, to 43.4. With due regard for the point evaluation of land, Brest Oblast attained the best results. The yield of feed units per point-hectare of arable land amounted to 130 kg there and in Grodno Oblast, to 120 kg.

Throughout the republic 25.2 quintals of grain per hectare were obtained, while the assignment called for 25. Its gross output increased by 287,000 tons, or by 4 percent.

For the first time in Belorussia, Grodno Oblast (L. G. Kletskov, first secretary of the oblast party committee; D. K. Artsimenya, chairman of the oblast executive committee; M. I. Girut, chairman of the oblast agroprom) attained a yield of 31.1 quintals. A total of 29.4 quintals of grain were gathered in Minsk Oblast (A. A. Malofeyev, first secretary of the oblast party committee; S. S. Ling, former chairman of the oblast executive committee; A. M. Zhuk, chairman of the oblast agroprom). A total of 29.2 quintals were gathered in Brest Oblast (Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the oblast party committee; A. A. Zelenovskiy, chairman of the oblast executive committee; V. I. Burskiy, chairman of the oblast agroprom).

Among rayons, the best results were obtained by Nesvizhskiy Rayon--40.4 quintals (M. N. Khudaya, first secretary of the rayon party committee; N. A. Zhuk, chairman of the rayon executive committee; A. I. Stulba, RAPO chairman)--and by Grodnenskiy Rayon--40 quintals (N. A. Pokholok, first

secretary of the rayon party committee; R. A. Olizarovich, chairman of the rayon executive committee; I. I. Kurzenkov, RAPO chairman). A total of 19 rayons, as compared with 8 rayons last year, obtained 30 quintals of grain per hectare and more.

The highest yield of grain crops--59.1 quintals--is on the Progress Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon (A. I. Dubko, chairman; P. P. Boltach, secretary of the party organization; V. N. Nikolayenko, chief agronomist). Workers on the Kolkhoz imeni Gastello in Minskiy Rayon (Ye. S. Livshits, chairman; M. G. Timoshenko, secretary of the party organization; S. A. Dunay, chief agronomist) have attained stably high yields for a number of years. A total of 57.9 quintals of grain per hectare have been gathered here this year.

The following obtained 50 quintals per hectare and more: The Leninskiy Put Kolkhoz in Slutskiy Rayon (N. I. Vasilevich, chairman; M. V. Metla, secretary of the party organization; A. A. Linnik, chief agronomist); Novaya Zhizn and Peramoga kolkhozes in Zhitkovichskiy Rayon (N. N. Artyushko and A. I. Melnikov, chairmen; N. N. Balbutskiy and I. A. Rusyy, secretaries of party organizations; K. I. Komar and N. A. Melnikova, chief agronomists); the experimental Kurasovshchina base in Minskiy Rayon (S. S. Yunevich, director; L. V. Karpushenok, secretary of the party organization; A. A. Shvedov, chief agronomist); the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Nesvizhskiy Rayon (Ya. V. Aleksankin, chairman; I. I. Skrobat, secretary of the party organization; V. S. Bober, chief agronomist); the Polessk Experimental Reclamation Station (A. T. Shlakov, director; A. M. Telpuk, secretary of the party organization; D. S. Pyatnitsa, chief agronomist); the Mir Sovkhoz-Combine in Baranovichskiy Rayon (A. N. Duduk, director; S. I. Gunko, secretary of the party organization; M. I. Petrashkevich, chief agronomist); the Ivatsevichi Experimental Reclamation Station (A. M. Akhromeyko, director; S. S. Shapetkin, secretary of the party organization; N. S. Palto, chief agronomist); the Krasnaya Zvezda Pedigree Stock Plant in Kletskiy Rayon (I. I. Plavskiy, director; I. P. Bukato, secretary of the party organization; V. A. Kislyuk, chief agronomist); the Drutskovshchizna Sovkhoz in Nesvizhskiy Rayon (M. A. Kostyukovich, director; M. Ya. Shibeko, secretary of the party organization; N. N. Gribenko, chief agronomist).

A total of 88 kolkhozes and sovkhoses obtained 40 quintals of grain per hectare and more and 473 farms in the republic, more than 30.

Noting certain achievements in grain production and giving credit to advanced workers and their tremendous creative labor, we must evaluate what has been done from critical positions and in a fundamental and exacting manner. The republic did not fulfill the grain production plan and did not reach the goals of the Food Program. Only 125 farms coped with the task of obtaining 1 quintal of grain and more per point-hectare of arable land set by the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

The main reason lies in the fact that in some oblasts and in many rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses, restructuring is proceeding slowly, all the potentials for increasing land fertility are not being utilized, and the introduction of intensive technologies is being handled without proper responsibility. A total of 1,733,000 hectares of grain crops (62 percent)

have been cultivated according to such technology this year. The necessary quantity of mineral fertilizers, plant protection agents, and equipment has been allocated for the planned yield to every oblast. However, all this has not been utilized with the same effectiveness.

Mogilev Oblast (V. S. Leonov, first secretary of the oblast party committee; A. A. Yanovich, chairman of the oblast executive committee; Ye. A. Korneyev, chairman of the oblast agroprom) gathered only 20.4 quintals of grain--5.6 quintals less than envisaged by obligations. Almost one-half of the grain crops were sown according to intensive technologies there. However, the oblast did not carefully handle the big material and technical resources granted it.

The same can also be said about Vitebsk Oblast (V. V. Grigoryev, first secretary of the oblast party committee; V. P. Kulakov, chairman of the oblast executive committee; V. A. Bulgak, chairman of the oblast agroprom). A total of 56 percent of the grain crops were sown according to intensive technologies. The yield amounted to 22 quintals. However, the intensive hectare produced 24 quintals--almost 5 quintals less than throughout the republic.

Thus, whereas Grodno Oblast gathered 34 quintals of grain crops cultivated according to intensive technology per hectare, Brest Oblast, 31.9, and Minsk Oblast, 31.7, Mogilev Oblast gathered 25.5, Vitebsk Oblast, 24.4, and Gomel Oblast, 22.9.

One level of work has strengthened our personnel's faith in the advantages of advanced methods of management on land and another, conversely, has undermined it. This applies to oblasts, rayons, and farms.

The following obtained an especially low increase from the introduction of intensive technology: Lioznenskiy Rayon, 0.3 quintals, as compared with ordinary technology (I. I. Avin, first secretary of the rayon party committee; V. P. Andreychenko, chairman of the rayon executive committee; A. A. Trukhov, RAPO chairman); Rossonskiy Rayon, 1.6 quintals (M. P. Sosonko, first secretary of the rayon party committee; A. I. Kapustin, chairman of the rayon executive committee; V. I. Dedinets, RAPO chairman).

Only 20 quintals of grain per hectare and less were gathered in 28 rayons in the republic and less than 17 quintals, in Chauskiy Rayon (V. I. Litvinov, first secretary of the rayon party committee; N. A. Savkov, chairman of the rayon executive committee; A. I. Beloglazov, RAPO chairman) and in Oktyabrskiy Rayon (N. M. Sudas, first secretary of the rayon party committee; G. M. Degtyarev, chairman of the rayon executive committee; V. A. Popkov, RAPO chairman).

A total of 12 quintals of grain per hectare were obtained on 62 farms in the republic. In Gomel Oblast there are 39 such kolkhozes and sovkhoses, in Mogilev Oblast, 19, and in Vitebsk Oblast, 4.

The lowest yield of grain crops is on the Karpovka Sovkhoz in Loyevskiy Rayon--7 quintals; on the Pobeda Sovkhoz in Dubrovenskiy Rayon--9.2; on the

Volyntsy Sovkhoz in Kormyanskiy Rayon, 11.7; on the Novyy Put Kolkhoz in Rogachevskiy Rayon--9.5; on the Rudnyanskiy Kolkhoz in Gorodokskiy Rayon--11.2; on the Kolkhoz imeni Chapayev in Kirovskiy Rayon--11.8.

Those that make a mess of things, as before, are not averse to referring to unfavorable natural and climatic conditions. However, the essence lies in work, not in the weather.

The Pobeda Kolkhoz in Baranovichskiy Rayon (G. V. Kozlyak, chairman; N. N. Savitskiy, former secretary of the party organization; A. A. Slavinskaya, chief agronomist), where arable land is evaluated at 44 points, obtained 40 quintals of grain per hectare. However, on the neighboring Put Lenina Kolkhoz (N. A. Kuryan, former chairman; V. A. Zholnarkevich, former secretary of the party organization; I. G. Zeldner, chief agronomist) arable land was evaluated at 43 points, but the yield amounted to only 27.5 quintals. The sun shone and the rain fell in the same way, but, as you see, the results were not the same. Nor can they be the same if the attitude toward work is different. The first farm widely and skillfully applies intensive technologies, while the second farm very often commits the grossest violations in agrotechnology.

The example with pulse crop cultivation also attests to the groundlessness of the references to the weather and nature. Everyone knows that feed is not yet balanced in terms of protein. Nevertheless, lupin and lucerne essentially have been reduced to zero in the republic in recent years. Moreover, the situation with rape has by no means progressed. Various technologies of cultivation of this crop have been tested over a period of a number of years. A total of 67,500 hectares of winter rape have been sown for grain purposes this fall. A recent examination has shown that, where work is handled with full responsibility, the condition of crops is good and satisfactory. At the same time, an optimum density and good development of plants have not been ensured on more than one-third of the area; in Mogilev Oblast, on almost one-half of the area; in Vitebsk Oblast, on 42 percent; in Brest Oblast, on 37 percent. Their successful wintering is doubtful, almost improbable.

This was the consequence of the fact that some farms poorly prepared soil and did not maintain seeding rates and the depth of seed placement. Thus, it is not a matter of weather conditions, but of the attitude of many managers and specialists toward this crop and toward the standard of farming in general. On every farm, in every rayon, and in every oblast it is necessary to critically analyze the results of work on grain and pulse crop cultivation, to learn lessons, to consolidate positive experience, to uncover shortcomings, and to take measures to gather no less than 30 quintals of grain per hectare next year, as envisaged by the plan for socialist obligations.

Now the republic has attained a record potato yield--210 quintals. The output of tubers increased by 1.9 million tons, or by 35 percent, as compared with last year. The highest result--251 quintals per hectare--is in Brest Oblast. A total of 238 quintals per hectare were gathered in Grodno Oblast, 223, in Minsk Oblast, and 209, in Gomel Oblast. A total of 311 quintals of tubers were dug up in Luninetskiy Rayon (N. A. Prosmyskiy, first secretary of the city party committee; P. N. Tumilo, chairman of the rayon executive committee; A. D. Klimchuk, RAPO chairman). Zhabinkovskiy, Grodnenskiy, Korelichskiy,

Kletskiy, Lyubanskiy, and Nesvizhskiy rayons obtained more than 270 quintals per hectare. A total of 185 kolkhozes and sovkhoses had a yield of more than 300 quintals. In Brest Oblast such farms comprise 20 percent and in Minsk and Grodno oblasts, 10.

The Put k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Luninetskiy Rayon (A. I. Verenich, chairman; I. I. Rudovich, secretary of the party organization; M. I. Sulkovskiy, chief agronomist) is in the lead among them. A total of 480 quintals of tubers per hectare were obtained there. The Progress Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon gathered 458 quintals of potatoes per hectare. The link headed by P. I. Vanyuk on the Rassvet Kolkhoz in Luninetskiy Rayon attained excellent, one can say outstanding, results. It obtained 558 quintals of potatoes per hectare on an area of 40 hectares. At the same time, 450 kolkhozes and sovkhoses (18 percent) gathered less than 150 quintals of tubers per hectare, including 62 farms, less than 100. A total of 56 of these kolkhozes and sovkhoses are in Vitebsk Oblast.

This sector is obviously neglected in Vitebsk Oblast. Only 146 quintals of potatoes per hectare have now been obtained here. A total of 108 quintals of tubers have been dug up in Gorodokskiy Rayon (B. P. Tarasov, first secretary of the rayon party committee; Yu. L. Serzhantov, chairman of the rayon executive committee; M. V. Vasilevskiy, RAPO chairman), 120, in Rossonskiy Rayon, 125, in Sennenskiy Rayon (N. F. Domashkevich, first secretary of the rayon party committee; S. T. Voytekhovich, chairman of the rayon executive committee; A. F. Voronkovskiy, RAPO chairman), 126, in Beshenkovichskiy Rayon (A. A. Sivchikov, first secretary of the rayon party committee; D. M. Chernykh, chairman of the rayon executive committee; A. I. Mikhalevich, RAPO chairman).

Up to 60 quintals of tubers per hectare were gathered on the 1 Maya Kolkhoz in Beshenkovichskiy Rayon, on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Postavskiy Rayon, and on the Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya Kolkhoz in Miorskiy Rayon.

Many cadres in Vitebsk Oblast try to convince themselves and, to be sure, others that the poor results in potato growing are caused by the lack of quality seeds. In fact, owing to known reasons, seeds for this year's harvest had to be brought from other oblasts to Vitebsk Oblast. Possibly, a certain part of them was of an inferior quality, although both Gosagroprom and managers in Vitebsk Oblast should not have allowed this. However, even where seeds were good, the harvest was low. Essentially, there is no personal responsibility for this crop. During its cultivation technological discipline is grossly violated, planting periods are not observed, and there is no proper care of crops.

The people of Vitebsk Oblast must shape up, and must do so energetically. Opportunities and potentials for this exist. The experience of many kolkhozes and sovkhoses shows that soil and climatic conditions in Vitebsk Oblast make it possible to attain a potato yield of 200 quintals as a minimum. A total of 52 farms in the oblast have obtained such a harvest this year.

Directions in the intensification of potato growing in the republic have been determined. First of all, work on seed growing requires a fundamental restructuring. It should be transferred to a nonservice basis in the next 2 years. Institute research in the area of potato selection should be directed toward the development and introduction into production of potato varieties of different early ripening periods, which are resistant to pests and diseases, are suitable for mechanized cultivation, and ensure a yield of 400 to 700 quintals per hectare. Next year potatoes should be cultivated on all areas only according to industrial technologies by contract brigades and links. This will make it possible to obtain, as envisaged by obligations, no less than 220 to 230 quintals of tubers per hectare.

The attitude of many cadres toward such an important sector as flax growing is not changing. For a number of years the republic has not coped with flax fiber purchase plans. This year its yield is also 4.9 quintals. A total of 13,000 tons of this product were underdelivered to the state. Vitebsk and Grodno oblasts allowed the greatest lag. They underdelivered 5,000 and 3,300 tons of flax fiber respectively. Oblast agroprom managers (V. A. Bulgak and M. I. Girut) often requested that republic bodies reduce flax areas, at the same time, assuring them that they would fulfill the plans for the procurements of flax products through an increase in the yield. Their request was satisfied, but they did not keep their word.

Gorodokskiy, Rossonskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Svislochskiy, Gluskiy, and Klichevskiy rayons obtained less than 3.5 quintals of flax fiber per hectare and 100 farms, less than 2 quintals.

One cannot continue working in this manner. Such an approach should be considered unwise, departmental, unfit, and harmful for the country.

Socialist obligations for 1987 envisage obtaining no less than 6 quintals of flax fiber per hectare. BSSR Gosagroprom and party and soviet bodies must implement effective measures to raise the productivity of the flax field, to improve the technology of cultivation of this crop, and to strengthen the sector's material and technical base. Next year every oblast must not only fulfill plans and obligations, but also compensate for the debts. Local party bodies, the Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, and the BSSR Council of Ministers must place this item under special control.

Sugar beet growers worked well. The yield of this crop totaled 303 quintals. It is even higher in Grodno Oblast--329. A total of 371 to 361 quintals of sugar beets per hectare were dug up in Grodnenskiy, Nesvizhskiy, and Luninetskiy rayons. The highest harvest--502 quintals--was obtained on the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Ivatsevichskiy Rayon (I. N. Chirko, chairman; A. S. Golovchik, secretary of the party organization; V. I. Varenich, chief agronomist). The Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz, the Krasnyy Pakhar Kolkhoz, the Kolkhoz imeni Chapayev, the Parokhonskiy Sovkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon, the Progress Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon, Zavety Iliche and Put k Kommunizmu kolkhozes in Luninetskiy Rayon, the Sovetskaya Belorussiya Kolkhoz in Kamenetskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Nesvizhskiy Rayon, Rassvet and Semezhevo kolkhozes in Kopylskiy Rayon, the Rassvet Kolkhoz in Lyubanskiy

Rayon, Pogranichnik and Pamyat Iliche kolkhozes in Brestskiy Rayon, and Novoye Polesye and Gotsk sovkhoses in Soligorskiy Rayon, on the average, gathered more than 400 quintals of sugar beets per hectare.

The following collectives deserve a special praise: of the brigade of the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Nesvizhskiy Rayon (V. A. Bogdan, brigade leader; 539 quintals of sweet roots per hectare were obtained); of the brigade of the Kolkhoz imeni Chapayev in Pinskiy Rayon (N. N. Kokhnovich, brigade leader--514); of the production section of the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Zelvenskiy Rayon (I. I. Potapovich, head--493); of the production section of the Progress Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon (G. A. Fedosevich, head--488).

However, in many rayons and farms the yield of this crop continues to remain low. In Kobrinskiy Rayon it totaled 249 quintals and in Drogichinskiy Rayon, 265. The Trud Sovkhoz in Pruzhanskiy Rayon gathered 103 quintals, the 1 Maya Kolkhoz in Drogichinskiy Rayon, 114, and the Krinitza Sovkhoz in Kopylskiy Rayon, 135.

The plan of obligations for next year envisages increasing the yield of sugar beets to no less than 330 quintals. This requires a further improvement in the technology of their cultivation.

The production of vegetables in the republic, as compared with the average annual level of the 11th Five-Year Plan, increased by 10.8 percent and sale, by 10.4 percent.

Mogilevskiy Rayon (V. S. Dolzhenkov, first secretary of the rayon party committee; V. I. Rovneyko, chairman of the rayon executive committee; M. V. Drazhin, RAPO chairman) makes a substantial contribution to an increase in vegetable production. A total of 343 quintals of vegetables per hectare were gathered there and 22,600 tons were sold to the state, while the plan called for 19,200. The Rudakovo Sovkhoz in Vitebskiy Rayon (V. A. Lysakovskiy, director; A. Z. Tsykunov, secretary of the party organization; N. S. Gnedenkov, chief agronomist) obtains stably good indicators in vegetable growing. It has now gathered 338 quintals per hectare and has sold 8,300 tons of vegetables to the state. The mechanized link of the sovkhos--the Mogilevskiy Hothouse Combine headed by N. I. Mankevich--attained high indicators. From an area of 100 hectares it obtained 530 quintals of cabbage per hectare.

Nevertheless, neither the assortment of products, nor their quality, meets the population's needs. Insufficient heat-loving and green crops are produced. BSSR Gosagroprom, oblast executive committees, and many executive committees of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies manifest dependence and, instead of adopting effective measures for maximum self-provision with fruit and vegetable products, year after year seek an increase in deliveries of vegetables, fruits, and berries from other regions. The republic, the speaker stressed, can and should attain a full self-provision with vegetables and fruits in the necessary assortment. In this connection there is a special program and Gosagroprom and its local bodies must ensure its unconditional fulfillment.

The line of a sharp increase in the yield of fodder root crops has justified itself. Big areas--135,000 hectares--are occupied by these valuable crops. However, their output has remained at the level of 270 to 350 quintals per hectare.

Three years ago Zhitkovichskiy Rayon (A. M. Pevnev, first secretary of the rayon party committee; A. N. Stepanenko, chairman of the rayon executive committee; I. V. Blotskiy, RAPO chairman) set the task of increasing the yield of root crops from 316 to 1,000 quintals. This was not simply an appeal. Industrial technologies and advanced forms of labor organization were actively introduced there, personnel were trained, and an efficient competition among machine operators was launched. In one year, 630, last year, 806, and this year, 986 quintals per hectare were gathered.

Valuable initiative was also kept up in other places. As a result, in 13 rayons the yield of fodder root crops exceeded 600 quintals per hectare and in Kletskiy and Dobruzhskiy rayons, more than 700. Throughout the republic it totaled 471 quintals.

The Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Zhitkovichskiy Rayon (S. F. Kurban, chairman; N. G. Rusyy, secretary of the party organization; P. M. Bakhun, chief agronomist) established a record--1,614 quintals. The Sovetskaya Belorussiya Kolkhoz in this same rayon (G. I. Markevich, chairman; A. D. Pashevich, secretary of the party organization; V. V. Doroshko, chief agronomist) obtained 1,513 quintals. The Pirevichskiy Sovkhoz in Zhlobinskiy Rayon (N. I. Domarkov, director; P. P. Bolovtsev, secretary of the party organization; V. N. Shamovtsev, chief agronomist) obtained 1,520 quintals.

The experience of advanced rayons and farms convinces us that an increase in the yield of fodder root crops to 800 or 1,000 quintals in the next 2 years is realistic for all the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. No less than 600 to 800 quintals--this is stated in the plan of obligations--should be obtained next year.

Positive shifts are also taking place in other feed production sectors. The structure of the fodder field has been upgraded, areas sown with highly productive fodder crops have expanded, and the productivity of the fodder hectare has increased. The stock of the following has increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as compared with last year: of silage, by 1.9 million tons, of potatoes and root crops, by 2.7 million tons, and of all feed per standard head of livestock, by 2.1 quintals of feed units. The quality of fodder has improved. The procurement of first-category hay comprised 82 percent, of haylage, 78 percent, and of silage, 81 percent.

In Brest Oblast, the provision of animals with feed makes up 103 percent, including with locally produced feed, 95 percent. With due regard for the arrival of concentrates from state resources the need of livestock for fodder is also met fully in Grodno and Minsk oblasts. Succulent feed for the full need has been procured in 99 rayons and on 1,848 farms, coarse feed, in 28 rayons and on 1,053 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and all types of fodder, in 13 rayons and on 644 farms.

However, not everyone works in this manner. Therefore, the problem of feed production development remains acute. As during previous years, less fodder was procured in Mogilev Oblast (80 percent of the plan) and in Vitebsk Oblast (84 percent) than in others. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Gomel Oblast reduced feed production volumes. In these oblasts on 1 December feed units per standard head of public livestock were lower by 10 quintals. The fodder stocked on every fifth farm in the republic, as well as in Beshenkovichskiy, Braslavskiy, Glubokskiy, Gorodokskiy, Lioznenskiy, Sennenskiy, Chashnikskiy, Mozyrskiy, Kirovskiy, Klimovichskiy, Klichevskiy, Kostyukovichskiy, Krasnopol'skiy, Krichevskiy, Khotimskiy, and Chaus'skiy rayons, made up less than 75 percent of the need.

We must agree once and for all: The assignments and indicators inherent in the program for feed production development are obligatory on every farm, every rayon, and every oblast. Work must be organized so that all kolkhozes and sovkhoses meet the needs of both public animal husbandry and of livestock privately owned by citizens for locally produced feed. As early as next year, as envisaged by obligations, it is necessary to produce no less than 21 million tons of feed in terms of feed units, or 10 percent more than procured this year. No less than 20 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock will have to be allocated for the 1987/88 winter stabling period.

When increasing land productivity, N. N. Slyunkov noted, problems connected with the introduction of intensive technologies should be placed in the center of all work. No less than 1.85 million hectares of grain crops, 220,000 hectares of potatoes, 120,000 hectares of flax, and 50,000 hectares of sugar beets should be cultivated according to them next year. The chief thing in this matter is to avoid formalism and oversimplification. BSSR Gosagroprom and its local bodies are responsible for this. Party committees and organizations must establish permanent control over the observance of technological discipline and make guilty persons strictly responsible for breaking it.

Right now it is necessary to seriously engage in preparations for spring sowing. Everything is important here: the repair of equipment, procurement of organic fertilizers, bringing seeds up to high sowing standards, and personnel training. Not a single matter should escape the field of vision of personnel at the agro-industrial complex and at party organizations

Next the speaker analyzed the state of affairs in animal husbandry. The system of increase in animal productivity encompassing the establishment of base farms and livestock sections with milk yields of 4,000 kg, directed heifer raising, flow-shop milk production, and other intensive technologies, which was developed in the republic, justified itself.

During the current year milk and meat production will increase by 8 percent. The entire increase in milk, 65 percent of the beef, and 55 percent of the pork will be obtained through intensive factors. More than 360,000 tons of milk, about 80,000 tons of meat, 58 million eggs, and almost 230 quintals of wool will be sold to the state in excess of the annual plan. In milk purchases the republic will exceed the level envisaged by the Food Program for 1990.

To what especially would one wish to draw attention? The republic set for itself a big task of sharply raising dairy herd productivity. We might as well admit that some of those present here doubted the reality of attaining milk yields of 4,000 kg by the end of the five-year plan. Today it can be stated that the psychological barrier of a lack of faith in one's own abilities has been overcome. Life has shown that great goals give rise to great energy, impel people to search for new approaches and methods, and teach people to work at their fullest intensity and to actively utilize all potentials.

For the current year the republic has adopted the obligation to ensure an increase of 260 kg in milk yields and many rayons and farms, 1 kg in 24 hours. Although this indicator could not be reached, an increase of 250 kg was a big victory for field and livestock section workers and the result of purposeful political and organizational work by party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations.

Dozens of rayons, hundreds of farms, and thousands of livestock breeders coped with the adopted obligations successfully.

In Cherikovskiy Rayon (V. N. Novikov, first secretary of the rayon party committee; A. I. Knyaziv, chairman of the rayon executive committee; P. A. Kondratov, RAPO chairman) in 11 months milk yields increased by 523 kg. In 30 rayons the productivity of the milch herd will increase by more than 300 kg.

After a prolonged stagnation Mogilev Oblast attained a significant increase-- 280 kg.

Whereas last year eight rayons hit the 3,000 kg target in milk yields, this year 17 are expected to do so. They are Berezovskiy, Brestskiy, Lyakhovichskiy, Pruzhanskiy, Gomelskiy, Dobruzhskiy, Berestovitskiy, Volkovysskiy, Grodnenskiy, Korelichskiy, Mostovskiy, Svislochskiy, Slonimskiy, Minskiy, Nesvizhskiy, Kletskiy, and Slutskiy rayons.

Grodno Oblast will be the first in the republic to reach this level. Here are the indicators of the best advanced production farms:

The Pobeda Kolkhoz in Gomelskiy Rayon (V. M. Slesar, chairman; K. D. Dernovskaya, secretary of the party organization; V. I. Gurkov, chief animal specialist) on 100 hectares of agricultural land produced 2,467 quintals of milk and, on the average, obtained 3,950 kg of milk from each of the 2,000 cows.

On the Kolkhoz imeni Aleksandr Nevskiy in Bobruyskiy Rayon (P. P. Lapukhin, chairman; S. M. Osipovich, secretary of the party organization; A. M. Gatsko, chief animal specialist) with approximately the same annual milk yield the increase in milk per cow totaled 550 kg.

The 7,000 kg target in milk yields was exceeded by G. F. Skakun from the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Brestskiy Rayon (7,458 kg) and by O. A. Mshanetskaya, T. M. Golova, and G. A. Sorokina from the Berezki Pedigree Stock Plant in

Gomelskiy Rayon (7,800, 7,490, and 7,280 kg). Hero of Socialist Labor T. V. Chubrik from the Korelichin Pedigree Stock Plant in Korelichskiy Rayon obtained 7,068 kg of milk per cow, ensuring an increase of 628 kg.

A link consisting of K. A. Khlebtsov, Ye. M. Sharayeva, T. F. Kovaleva, and S. I. Bobrova from the Nosovichi Pedigree Stock Plant in Dobrushskiy Rayon, on the average, obtained 6,850 kg of milk, ensuring an increase of 463 kg. Mechanical milking operator L. Ye. Tyulkova from the Kolkhoz imeni Lepeshinskiy in Kormyanskiy Rayon became the first in the rayon to obtain 5,000 kg of milk, ensuring an increase of more than 1,500 kg.

Hero of Socialist Labor Lidiya Dmitriyevna and her husband Nikolay Aleksandrovich Bryzga from the Pamyat Ilich Kolkhoz in Brestskiy Rayon demonstrate high occupational skills, love for work, and the best human qualities. Having accepted cows with a milk yield of 2,900 kg, in 2 years they increased their productivity to 5,550 kg.

Here are the true beacons, who should be emulated and whose example should be followed. It makes us happy that their number is increasing every year. A total of 39 milkmaids have exceeded the 6,000 kg target, 215 milkmaids, the 5,000 kg target, and 1,429 milkmaids, the 4,000 kg target.

Unfortunately, by no means everyone works in this manner. There are still many collectives, where high goals are not backed by specific work.

Serious complaints about the low rates of milk production growth and increase in cow productivity should be lodged against Vitebsk Oblast. There in 11 months the gross milk yield increased by only 6 percent and cow productivity, by 188 kg. Every fifth farm reduced milk production. This was the only oblast, where the number of underproducing kolkhozes and sovkhoses grew, as compared with last year.

In Iveyevskiy Rayon (A. A. Bogushevich, first secretary of the rayon party committee; A. V. Rayko, chairman of the rayon executive committee; A. A. Letko, RAPO chairman) in 11 months the milk yield per cow rose by only 58 kg, in Beshenkovichskiy Rayon, by 92 kg, in Krupskiy Rayon, by 97 kg (V. N. Popov, first secretary of the rayon party committee; F. F. Boris, chairman of the rayon executive committee; A. A. Kovalev, RAPO chairman), and in Novogrudskiy Rayon, by 102 kg (N. I. Bondyuk, first secretary of the city party committee; A. V. Turok, chairman of the rayon executive committee; I. M. Perko, RAPO chairman).

In 11 months 278 farms lowered milk production and 135, the milk yield per cow.

This is how some managers permit themselves to work. They permit themselves to have results, which are one-third or one-half of the general republic results and one-seventh or one-tenth of the results attained by advanced workers. The fact that they permit themselves is clear. The absence of a sense of healthy self-respect in them can also be explained, although with difficulty. However, nothing can explain the position of party committees. It can be called none other than passive and compromising.

There are no and there can be no objective reasons for lowering the productivity of the milch herd. Elementary mismanagement and an irresponsible attitude toward work--this is what leads to such disruptions.

The program for the intensification of dairy husbandry is being poorly realized in many rayons and farms. Let us take, for example, herd rejuvenation. Heifers continue to be kept on meager rations. Their weight gains are especially low in Beshenkovichskiy, Braslavskiy, Verkhnedvinskiy, Postavskiy, Baranovichskiy, Smorgonskiy, Stolbtsovskiy, Volozhinskiy, Khotimskiy, Chauskiy, and some other rayons. Even on specialized farms daily weight gains in heifers do not exceed 500 grams.

The flow-shop system of milk production is being introduced poorly. By the end of next year the entire cow stock should be kept according to this technology. Meanwhile, in Vitebsk Oblast it is applied only at every fifth livestock section, in Mogilev and Gomel oblasts, at every fourth, and in Minsk and Brest oblasts, at every third.

There are quite many such "bottlenecks" in the fulfillment of the milk program. In oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses it is necessary to profoundly and thoroughly analyze the course of realization of what has been envisaged and to take measures to ensure an unconditional fulfillment of its every provision next year. The achievements of advanced workers, the material and technical base established in the sector, and the increased feed resources make it possible to set the task of obtaining no less than 3,000 kg of milk per cow for 1987.

A forward step in the development of hog breeding has also been made this year. Average daily weight gains in raised and fattened hogs increased by 27 grams, totaling 363 grams throughout the republic, 416 grams in Brest Oblast, and 401 grams in Grodno Oblast.

Hog fattening operators M. P. Mironovich from the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Luninetskiy Rayon, A. M. Mitilovich and S. I. Kretova from the Sovkhoz-Combine imeni 60-Letiya BSSR in Borisovskiy Rayon, and O. I. Polyanskaya and L. A. Luchina from the Budagovo Experimental Production Farm in Smolevichskiy Rayon attain weight gains of 600 to 650 grams.

Average daily weight gains in cattle increased by only 18 grams. Not a single oblast reached the planned goals. The lowest weight gains in cattle are in Vitebsk Oblast (419 grams). As compared with last year, they increased by only 7 grams in this and Grodno oblasts. Average daily weight gains in livestock in Beshenkovichskiy, Braslavskiy, Verkhnedvinskiy, Dubrovskiy, Postavskiy, Myadelskiy, Krasnopol'skiy, Slavgorodskiy, and Shklovskiy rayons declined, as compared with last year's level, and did not reach 400 grams.

On many kolkhozes and sovkhoses beef stock continues to be utilized inefficiently. During three quarters livestock slaughtering on farms made up 14 percent of the obtained offspring and in Gomel and Minsk oblasts, even more. A significant number of animals of below-average and lean degrees of fatness are sold, owing to which a great deal of meat is lost annually. An

especially big quantity of such livestock is delivered in Gomel (17 percent), Vitebsk (16 percent), and Minsk (14) oblasts.

Specific people and specific executors stand behind each of these shortcomings. Party committees must make guilty persons strictly accountable for them and increase the responsibility of managers of all links for the fate of plans and the realization of the Food Program. It is fully within our powers to increase average daily weight gains in raised and fattened cattle to no less than 500 or 550 grams and in hogs to 400 grams as early as 1987.

There are people to be emulated in the republic. Operators A. I. Kostyukovich, I. S. Levchuk, and G. A. Petrukovich from the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Pruzhanskiy Rayon, M. P. Pakhomovich from the Mayak Kommuny Kolkhoz in Orshanskiy Rayon, M. G. Lasitsa from the Demekhi Sovkhoz in Rechitskiy Rayon, N. S. Bivoyna from the Progress Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon, N. V. Silvestrovich from the Urechskiy Sovkhoz in Lyubanskiy Rayon, and M. A. Kurnevich and V. B. Guminskiy from the Krasnaya Zvezda Kolkhoz in Mogilevskiy Rayon obtain average daily weight gains of 1 kg and more in raised and fattened cattle. The experience of these advanced workers should be made available to all livestock breeders.

The fate of obligations for the second year of the five-year plan will depend to a decisive degree on how livestock wintering proceeds. There are all the opportunities, primarily a bigger quantity and a higher quality of fodder, for increasing the production of livestock products during the winter period. The entire matter lies in utilizing them efficiently.

However, many are not up to this. On 1 December 53 feed shops and kitchens were not put into operation on farms in Vitebsk Oblast, 34, in Gomel Oblast, 35, in Grodno Oblast, and 38, in Mogilev Oblast. Fodder recording has not been organized at all livestock sections. Since the beginning of wintering average daily weight gains in hogs were lowered in Gantsevichskiy, Kobrinskiy, Sennenskiy, Ushachskiy, Rechitskiy, Stolbtsovskiy, Slavgorodskiy, Khotimskiy, and some other rayons. Many farms underproduce with respect to weight gains in cattle and milk yields.

It is necessary to immediately stop the decline, to attain at every livestock section a differentiated, depending on productivity, feeding of livestock, and to ensure the utilization of fodder only in prepared form. Special concern must be manifested for livestock breeders. An effective competition should be organized among them and their working and living conditions should be improved.

Then N. N. Slyunkov dwelled on the solution of social problems. Twice as much housing should be built in rural areas during the 12th Five-Year Plan than during the preceding five-year plan. Although the current year's plans are being fulfilled, this task is not being realized satisfactorily. Only one oblast--Vitebsk Oblast--built almost 10 apartments per farm this year, as was envisaged by the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia. On the average, throughout the republic this indicator is equal to 7.5 apartments. Not a single oblast coped with the assignment for building housing with the population's funds.

Next year it is planned to build 1.4 million square meters of housing--one-third more than the current year's assignments. The commissioning of children's preschool institutions should be increased 1.6-fold and of clubs and houses of culture, 1.4-fold. These indicators should be considered minimal. Party, Soviet, trade-union, and economic bodies must do their utmost so that problems of people's life organization are solved both more rapidly and at a higher-quality level.

Mass interruptions in goods trade of a sufficient assortment cannot be tolerated further. For various reasons during the first half of the year, 4,100 rural stores did not work 3 days or more. Consumer cooperative workers continue to manifest sluggishness and a lack of initiative in the development of commission trade in nonfoodstuffs and in the expansion of the volumes of output of their own products. In more than 11,000 villages there is no stationary trade network and every second kolkhoz and every ninth sovkhov do not have public dining enterprises.

The gap between the level of domestic services for the rural and urban population remains considerable. Today the rural resident receives almost one-third less services than does the city resident.

Gosagroprom, the Belorussian Cooperative Union, ministries, departments, and party and Soviet bodies must complete the work on opening a trade network in all rural settlements. It is necessary to adapt vacant houses, of which there are more than 53,000 in rural areas, for this, to expand the network of shops at home, and to better utilize the opportunities granted by the Law on Individual Labor Activity.

The road construction program is being ensured. Road construction volumes have increased 1.3-fold during the current year. Grodno and Mogilev oblasts must catch up with the rest. They realized the annual assignments for commissioning hard-surface roads 46 and 64 percent respectively. In Minsk Oblast the BSSR Ministry of Road Construction fulfilled the plan for intrafarm road construction only 17 percent.

For a successful solution of problems concerning an accelerated development of agriculture, N. N. Slyunkov stressed, all personnel at the agro-industrial complex must master economic methods of management.

On most farms economic work is in a neglected state. To this day managers, specialists, and medium-level personnel have not learned to count how much 1 quintal of grain, 1 liter of milk, and 1 kg of meat costs. On most kolkhozes and sovkhoves there is no genuine fight for lowering production costs and for raising production profitability. As a result, expenditures exceed income significantly and credit debts are considerable.

During the past five-year plan production costs of all types of products, except for pork, increased. Since 1982 gross output rose by 23 percent and expenditures on its production, by 31.

A certain improvement in the economic situation has been noted during the current year. According to preliminary calculations, production costs will be lowered by 6 percent, including of grain, by 4 percent, of potatoes, by 10 percent, of milk, by 4 percent, and of beef and pork, by 7 percent.

On the whole, however, they still remain very high.

The work of Gosagroprom, its local bodies, and many farm managers and specialists in the introduction of cost accounting and the collective contract is an example of conservatism, inertia, and disregard for economic methods of management.

Judging from reports, this year cost accounting has been applied in 99 percent of the production subdivisions of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the collective contract, in 73 percent of the brigades and in 75 percent of the livestock sections. In fact, however, adjusted cost accounting and the contract are applied only on a few farms. Work on their introduction is organized poorly. In RAPO, farms, and oblast agroproms it has been shifted to economists. Managers and sectorial specialists avoid it. They do not master and do not try to master the theory and practice of this work.

Such serious shortcomings are largely due to the passive position of the Main Administration for APK Planning and Economic Development of BSSR Gosagroprom (F. V. Mirochitskiy and A. A. Chernyavskiy). Its workers are engaged mainly in talks about new methods of management and not in their introduction. The Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Organization of Agricultural Production (V. G. Krestovskiy) also keeps aloof from economic work in rural areas.

As stressed in the recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee, an extensive introduction of cost accounting and the collective contract in combination with intensive technologies should become obligatory on and necessary for all kolkhozes and sovkhoses. RAPO should be controlled so that the development of production assignments, limits of material and monetary expenditures, and contracts for contract collectives is completed in the next few days. On all farms it is necessary to establish an efficient system of control over a reduction in expenditures, to set assignments for lowering them for every subdivision, and to envisage incentive measures for saving them. Family and individual contracts should be utilized more widely.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses should be transferred more energetically to self-repayment and self-financing. In the republic for the time being 632 farms work according to the principle of self-repayment and 300, of self-financing. Before the end of the five-year plan it is necessary to transfer all kolkhozes and sovkhoses to self-repayment and self-financing, including next year, 423 and 234 farms respectively. This problem can be solved only by increasing output in the maximum possible way, lowering production costs, improving quality, and reducing losses.

On every kolkhoz and sovkhos it is necessary to organize schools for the study of cost accounting, the contract, and intensive technologies by medium-level personnel and members of contract collectives in a differentiated manner

according to occupations. Training should be done in brigade and livestock sections, where this work is organized in an exemplary manner and produces high results. If a farm does not have such brigades and livestock sections, it is necessary to organize trips to base kolkhozes or sovkhoses. Schools for training managers, secretaries of party organizations, farm specialists, and RAPO workers should be established in rayons and for RAPO managers and oblast agroprom personnel, in oblasts. Training should be completed with workers' certification and conferment of the appropriate skill category on them. Under the control of oblast and rayon party committees oblast agroproms and RAPO should certify managers and specialists of farms and rayon and oblast management bodies. During the winter period it is necessary to see to it that every worker perfectly knows the job entrusted to him and is able to ensure qualitative and highly productive work at his work place.

It is necessary to organize work so that during the current five-year plan every kolkhoz and sovkhos reaches a profitability level, which will enable it to solve all the problems concerning the development of production and social spheres with its own funds.

N. N. Slyunkov touched upon problems connected with an improvement in the work of the Gosagroprom industry. Many enterprises continue to produce low-quality products and deviate from standards. Plants, which previously produced alcoholic products, are being restructured inefficiently. Obvious endeavors to preserve alcohol and wine production and expectations of big funds and imported equipment for reconstruction are frequent. As a result, restructuring compensated for only 57 percent of the value of commodity output not obtained owing to the reduction in alcoholic beverage production. This indicator is even lower in Mogilev, Minsk, and Grodno oblasts.

To retool the processing industry, it is necessary to better utilize the industrial potential created in the republic. Gosplan and Gosagroprom must develop a specific program of actions in this direction.

Gosplan, BSSR Gosagroprom, and soviets of people's deputies must take urgent measures for an accelerated development of processing sectors and for an increase in production capacities through the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises and a more extensive utilization of the possibility for interfarm cooperation among APK enterprises and organizations, industrial enterprises, and credit.

Some advances attained by the republic in the development of agricultural production, the speaker said further, would be impossible without people's increased labor and sociopolitical activity and without a creative and productive atmosphere, which is consolidated in our society to an ever greater extent under the effect of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The ideas of the congress awakened the people's creative forces. Fully approving the party policy of renewing all the aspects of our life and attaining a qualitatively new state of society, people began to work with greater efficiency, to handle their duties sagaciously, and fight against shortcomings irreconcilably.

A detachment of advanced production workers and innovators has appeared in the republic. These are people, who, sparing no effort or energy, increase their contribution to the realization of the Food Program.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the republic's government N. N. Slyunkov expressed sincere gratitude to field and livestock section workers and to managers and specialists of agroprom enterprises and organizations for their creative and selfless labor.

He thanked collectives of industrial enterprises, students, pupils, and soldiers of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District for their tremendous help to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the fight for increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

For great services in the development of agricultural production based on this year's results 455 advanced workers were awarded certificates of honor and certificates of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, 32, the title of honor "Honored BSSR Agricultural Worker," and two, the title of honor "Honored BSSR Industry Worker."

N. N. Slyunkov warmly and sincerely congratulated them on the high awards and wished them new labor achievements for the good of the homeland, good health, and happiness.

The high moral tone set by the 27th party congress must not only be preserved, but also raised in 1987. This will be the year, when the party, the Soviet people, and all progressive mankind will mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Socialist obligations for 1987 are also permeated with the striving to appropriately welcome this famous anniversary and to consolidate and develop the rates adopted during the first year of the five-year plan. They orient us toward highly responsible stepped-up work, an energetic search for and activation of potentials for production growth, and the coordination of all the links of the agro-industrial complex.

The annual plan for the sale of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, and berries to the state is to be completed by the 70th anniversary of the Great October and the assignments for purchases of meat, by 1 November and of meat, by 1 December.

The entire organizational and political work of party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations and of all personnel should be directed at the attainment of the goals envisaged by obligations. Their duty is to create in all collectives an atmosphere of efficiency, initiative, creativity, and stepped-up and harmonious work. Every party member and every worker should clearly know his place in the fight for high final results.

There is no doubt that workers at the agro-industrial complex will welcome the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in an appropriate

manner and will make a worthy contribution to the acceleration of the country's social and economic development.

In conclusion N. N. Slyunkov congratulated from the bottom of his heart the participants in the republic meeting on the coming year of 1987 and wished them new labor achievements, robust health, happiness, and well-being.

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Opening the debate, A. A. Malofeyev, first secretary of the Minsk Oblast Party Committee, said that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress initiated fundamental changes in the agrarian sector of the economy. Farmers in Minsk Oblast were the first to obtain 29.4 quintals of grain and pulse crops per hectare. The adopted measures made it possible to significantly exceed the yield of root crops during past years. More feed was procured and favorable conditions for livestock productivity growth were created. In milk procurements the oblast reached the goal envisaged by the Food Program at the end of the five-year plan. However, next year we will have to accomplish even more crucial tasks and to search for new potentials.

Unfortunately, the interests of kolkhoz and sovkhos production, the speaker noted, have not yet become the chief interests of oblast agroprom bodies. The endless flow of papers, directives, and instructions stifles live work. Nor does the oblast party committee work sufficiently with agroprom personnel. This year has shown who is capable of what. The difference in the yield among individual regions has reached 18 quintals per hectare. The experience of advanced workers is still utilized poorly.

The increased attention to animal husbandry has also uncovered many problems, without the solution of which a goal of 4,000 kg of milk cannot be achieved. The oblast's farms still do not have enough highly productive cows. Planned and systematic work on herd rejuvenation is needed. There is an urgent need to establish in the oblast a production association for pedigree stockbreeding, which BSSR Gosagroprom should organize.

The fulfillment of the socialist obligations discussed today largely depends on the production of high grain yields, said N. A. Melnikova, chief agronomist on the Peramoga Kolkhoz in Zhitkovichskiy Rayon. We set the goal of obtaining 100 quintals of grain per hectare. This task is not simple, but very tempting. To accomplish it, we organized cooperation with a number of scientific research institutes, carefully studied the experience of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and once again checked every operation of intensive technology in minute detail.

The idea of 100 quintals emanates from life. We must be more daring. The 100-club has been established at the base of farms in the Turóv zone of our rayon and of advanced farms in Gomel Oblast. It plays an important role in establishing close relations with science. It seemingly is a proving ground, where scientists' best ideas are tested in practice. If the republic's agroprom places its strong shoulder under our club and supports us morally and materially, then in practice we will be able to bring the future of our agriculture closer.

Having analyzed the state of affairs in agriculture and in the sectors servicing it and having critically evaluated what has been done, we reached the conclusion that existing capabilities were utilized poorly, said V. V. Grigoryev, first secretary of the Vitebsk Oblast Communist Party of Belorussia. Not all managerial personnel have been able to change over to intensive work. Many manifest passivity and sometimes even an obvious unwillingness to undertake a heavier burden. This precisely can explain the fact that a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not yet fulfill planned assignments and that the indicators of the Food Program have not become the law for the oblast's entire agro-industrial complex.

Land reclamation will help to increase the fertile strength of fields. After all, the average contour of agricultural land in the oblast is now only 3.4 hectares. The oblast's reclamation specialists have come out with the initiative to double the volumes of water resources construction. A great deal will have to be done in the mechanization of reclamation work. At all projects in 1987, as a minimum, two-shift work will be introduced, the watch method will be applied widely, and the collective contract based on cost accounting will be introduced everywhere. The BSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources will have to work on the quality of reclamation work seriously.

N. I. Klyshko, leader of the mechanized link on the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Ivanovskiy Rayon, is at the rostrum. I was fortunate to be a delegate to the 27th party congress, he says. When I returned home, the link discussed what it could do to fulfill its decisions and it was unanimously undertaken to grow 400 quintals of potatoes per hectare on an area of 85 hectares. We applied advanced technology, fulfilled all agrotechnical methods diligently, and obtained a record harvest of 412 quintals per hectare. The link is working on the basis of the collective contract, which forces it to increase productivity and to lower expenditures.

It is only a pity, the speaker continues, that seed growing is organized poorly. For many years we have been growing basically "temp." There are very few promising varieties on the farm and, moreover, in the rayon. Their reproduction should be accelerated. Losses due to the poor storage of tubers are still big. These problems must be solved urgently.

The workers of the oblast's agro-industrial complex successfully fulfilled socialist obligations for the production and sale of agricultural products, said D. K. Artsimenya, chairman of the Grodno Oblast Executive Committee. However, a strict analysis shows that, on the whole, the development of individual sectors and of many farms has not yet acquired a stable nature. The yield of grain crops obtained on 32 kolkhozes and sovkhoses was below 25 quintals per hectare. The yield of sugar beets declined and flax growers failed to deliver 3,100 tons of fiber to the country.

The level of return of organic and mineral fertilizers remains low. All of this is the result of nonobservance of crop cultivation technology and of the weakened control over the work of specialists. Some of them do not raise their occupational level and do not know the secrets of growing high harvests.

All of us together should increase our demands on personnel and avoid violations in production technology.

Trade-union group organizer V. A. Baranovskaya, mechanical milking operator at the experimental base imeni Kotovskiy in Uzdenskiy Rayon, talked about the affairs of her collective. Our milk yield per cow will total 3,650 kg, or 700 kg more than last year, she said. We are happy not only about the indicators--they are higher on the republic's best farms--but also about the fact that the atmosphere and the attitude toward work are now changing fundamentally and great interest on the part of everyone in improving work results is felt.

The party organization and the administration of the experimental base pay much attention to improving livestock breeders' work and rest conditions. There is an excellently equipped red corner, a recreation room, a bath house, and a medical center and a store operates at the livestock section. With the introduction of two-shift labor organization the life of milkmaids has become totally different. Another two livestock sections on the farm will be transferred to two-shift work during the new year.

The reliance on the introduction of intensive technologies justifies itself both in farming and in animal husbandry, noted A. A. Grakhovskiy, chairman of the Gomel Oblast Executive Committee. The agronomic service now inspects the technology of grain crop cultivation and errors and miscalculations are uncovered on every farm in the oblast. Along with this the experience of advanced workers is studied and personnel are certified.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not yet fully utilize the created potential for more intensive animal husbandry management. This potential is big. Through an increase in animal productivity on lagging farms alone the oblast will be able to additionally obtain more than 50,000 tons of milk, 4,000 tons of beef, and 2,500 tons of pork.

Cost accounting is the most important method of utilizing potentials more fully. The speaker discussed the changeover by the oblast's farms to the check form of expenditure control and to self-repayment and self-financing.

In her speech M. N. Khudaya, first secretary of the Nesvizhskiy Rayon Party Committee, said that, although the rayon has fulfilled socialist obligations for the production and sale of farm and livestock products ahead of schedule this year, the results of work of farms, brigades, and livestock sections are mixed. The task is to more rapidly bring the indicators of lagging farms closer to the level attained by advanced ones. Patronage help in the introduction of advanced technology in farming and animal husbandry is provided to lagging kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The approach to the evaluation of farm activity has been changed in the rayon. Not only production indicators, but also production costs, the amount of the derived profit, and profitability, now form the basis. This stimulates an active introduction of the antiexpenditure mechanism of management.

Comparing what has been attained with the measures developed for the five-year plan, we must admit that there is no basis for self-deception. In a number of items the oblast has not been able to reach the envisaged goals, noted V. I. Burskiy, chairman of the Brest Oblast Agroprom. The yield of grain crops and flax and public herd productivity are below the obligations. Nor is everything satisfactory with respect to the quality of output. There are costs of organizational work. So far we have not been able to improve the activity of personnel everywhere and to teach them to think and act in a new way under specific conditions.

Discussing ways of overcoming the lag, the speaker stressed that in the oblast special significance is attached to the introduction of cost accounting and to the transfer of all links to payment according to final results. However, even here there are elements of formalism. Some managers also suffer from this disease.

V. I. Gaylyun, operator at the hog section on the Druzhba Kolkhoz in Postavskiy Rayon, reported to the participants in the meeting that production volumes at the complex increased 1.5-fold annually. The sector's profitability also rose. Production costs per quintal of pork were lowered from 180 to 130 rubles in 2 years. Although this indicator is one of the best in the oblast, it does not satisfy livestock breeders. The level of the republic's best complexes can and should be reached. This means that agronomic and feed procurement services on the farm have something to work on.

N. P. Parnitskiy, secretary of the Mogilev Oblast Party Committee, noted that, although Mogilev Oblast fulfilled the plans for the sale of all types of agricultural products, except for flax growing, the rates of production growth remained low. The improvement noted in the work of kolkhozes and sovkhoses occurred basically through the utilization of surface potentials. Specialists were unprepared for the introduction of intensive technologies. Now the situation is improving. Permanent courses have been established with oblagroprom funds at the Belorussian Agricultural Academy. All farm, medium-level, and contract subdivision managers will be retrained here in a year. Technological groups for improving the skills of rank-and-file workers in the livestock sector have been established in the oblast agro-industrial committee and rayon associations.

Restructuring in localities should not be carried out autonomously, without an efficient interaction with superior organizations. Often, however, checkers from republic departments only distract oblast agroprom and RAPO specialists. Paper work and writing of certificates become the style of their work.

Some RAPO workers and kolkhoz and sovkhos managers seek ways of "structuring" under the level of present requirements, not of restructuring their work, allow a simplified approach to the introduction of intensive technologies, and use methods and knowledge, which today do not and cannot give the necessary effect--N. N. Misyura, chairman of the Dubrovenskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association, continued the thought of the previous speaker. It is necessary to fundamentally change the attitude toward land, to raise its fertility, to change over to intensive methods of management in plant growing and animal

husbandry, and to make the practical experience of advanced kolkhozes and sovkhoses available to all farms.

The speaker stressed that workers at the rayon's agro-industrial complex see the main task in training the necessary personnel, fully utilizing land potentials, developing a herd reproduction system, introducing the flow-shop organization of milk production and two-shift work at livestock sections, and doubling the return of every hectare of the fodder field, hayfields, and pastures.

N. K. Davydenko, deputy chairman and secretary of the party organization on the 1 Maya Kolkhoz in Mstislavskiy Rayon, said that party and all members of this kolkhoz understood the acceleration task as follows: To constantly increase work productivity and to work more qualitatively. The party organization and the board consider the human factor and concern for man the initial restructuring point. On the farm in a short time 65 apartments, a kindergarten-nursery, a restaurant, a bath house, and red corners at livestock sections and in shops have been built, roads have been constructed, and a house of culture is being built.

A total of 30 quintals of grain crops per hectare have been obtained this year. However, the farm is not carried away by what has been attained and connects the further development of all sectors with their intensification. We believe that it is time to procure feed balanced in terms of the content of protein, sugar, carotene, and other nutrients for livestock so that no more than 1.2 feed units are spent on the production of 1 kg of milk and no more than 7 feed units, of 1 kg of weight gain. The kolkhoz has approached the accomplishment of such a task in real earnest.

Having dwelled in detail on measures for introducing intensive technology in plant growing and animal husbandry, Ye. I. Slesarev, director of the Lepelskiy Sovkhoz in Lepelskiy Rayon, noted that the collective faced extensive work on improving the social and domestic conditions of machine operators, livestock breeders, and specialists. A bath and laundry combine will be put into operation during the first quarter, the construction of a machine yard with heated garages for 75 machines is being carried out, and 20 farmstead-type apartments are being built by the economic method. Premises for a restaurant and a domestic service combine have already been reconstructed. The entire sovkhos plans to utilize 600,000 rubles on its own.

Not a single event in the life of our workers occurred without the trade-union committee, stressed A. I. Saley, chairman of the trade-union committee on the Iskra Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon. Now we pay more attention to pensioners and young people. The socialist competition has been organized in a business-like and concrete manner. Monthly summing up, openness and comparability of results, taking into account the quality of work and discipline, and strict resource saving have enabled us to increase the efficiency of the competition. We attach great importance to the labor rivalry with our Lithuanian friends. For 20 years we have been competing with the Kirsna Kolkhoz in Lazdiyskiy Rayon. Joint meetings and an exchange of experience help us to attain higher results in production.

In his speech A. Ye. Zhdanovich, director of the Korytnoye Sovkhoz in Osipovichskiy Rayon, discussed the decisive role of the human factor in the realization of plans and obligations. Only a few years ago the farm was among low-profitable and unprofitable ones, disrupted the fulfillment of national economic plans, and labor productivity was low.

Good changes have taken place here recently. The increase in people's labor activity, discipline, and responsibility for the state of affairs in production has played its role. Starting in 1983 the sovkhos began to operate profitably. More than 1.5 million rubles of net profit were obtained there in 1985. Preliminary calculations show that this year's financial results will not be worse. Total production profitability will make up 60 percent.

With the introduction of elementary order in land and in the animal husbandry sector workers on the Kolkhoz imeni 23 Syezda KPSS in Rechitskiy Rayon began restructuring on their farm, said V. P. Zhukov, its chairman. Reconstruction was carried out in most livestock barns and several light-type and inexpensive cow sheds were built. Thought was given to overall mechanization and to the creation of conditions necessary for the work and rest of livestock breeders. Cost accounting and the collective contract introduced at all dairy sections and in plant growing helped this matter. Today all farm managers and specialists work with payment for final products. People have become convinced in practice that even without big material expenditures it is possible to achieve a great deal.

In order to give more products with the smallest expenditures, first of all, it is necessary to activate economic levers of management, said G. S. Yaskovich, first secretary of the Goretzkiy City Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. Cost accounting and collective and family contracts are being actively introduced at kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and agroprom enterprises. Labor collectives are reexamining the criteria of the socialist competition. Its main direction lies in giving up easy obligations and relying on productivity, quality, and resource saving. Under these conditions every primary party organization should become the leader in the introduction of everything that is new and advanced into production and learn to train and correctly place purposeful managers full of initiative.

Those that participated in the debate also dwelled on other matters connected with the fulfillment of stepped-up socialist obligations of the second year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

11439

CSO: 1800/274

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GROSSU ATTENDS RYBNITSKIY RAYON BURO MEETING

[Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 January 1987 carries on page 2 a 900-word report on a Rybnitskiy Rayon buro meeting attended by MSSR CCCP First Secretary Grossu. The meeting examined problems in the production of dairy products in Rybnitskiy Rayon. /6662

FIRST SECRETARY GROSSU ATTENDS MEETING OF MOLDAVIAN MVD WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 9 December 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word article which reports First Secretary Grossu's participation in a meeting of the leading workers and political apparatus of the organs and subdivisions of the Moldavian Ministry of Internal Affairs. /6662

CSO: 1800/311

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR CC BURO CRITICIZES HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, PARTY WORK

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] At its regular meeting the Lithuanian CP Central Committee buro discussed the work of the "Auksine Varpa" kolkhoz party committee in Radvilishskiy Rayon to reorganize the activities of the primary party organization in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, the decree on which will be published in the press.

The issue of serious shortcomings in the work of the republic's party, soviet, economic and public organizations to reduce paper-shuffling and to eliminate red-tape was considered at the meeting. It was noted that ministries and departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms are conducting work to reduce paper-shuffling and to eliminate the faulty practice of red-tape slowly and without proper persistence. Lively organizational work is being replaced by the distribution of a large quantity of written directives and instructions, the collection of various kinds of information and the conduct of meetings. An increase in paper-shuffling is often related to poor discipline practices and an inability to organize practical and effective control over the fulfillment of previously adopted resolutions. In many cases, the right to resolve matters concerning economic activities is not fully utilized. Proper order in the efficient organization of inspections has not been effected.

The buro has instructed the LiSSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, the LRSPP [Lithuanian Regional Soviet of Trade Unions] and the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee to adopt additional measures to decrease paper-shuffling further and substantially reduce the amount of normative documentation, instructions, directives and reports and information requested of enterprises and organizations, which is sent to subordinate organizations. Party organizations and ministerial and departmental collectives should systematically examine the status of fulfillment discipline and the problem of restructuring the management system's work, and should decisively cut back on paperwork. Lithuanian CP Central Committee departments should maintain constant control over the restructuring of work style and methods of party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs and public organizations, as well as over the improvement of their own staff's activity. Party gorkoms and raykoms must take decisive steps to perfect party office work, eliminate the forms and methods of a bureaucratic leadership style and maximally use

work time for organizational and political work in labor collectives. The LiSSR People's Control Committee must strictly oversee the fulfillment of party goals for reducing plan and report indicators, for their regulation, and for the complete elimination of any sort of illegal bookkeeping.

The course of implementation of the national economic plan for sociocultural construction in the republic in 1986 was discussed at the buro meeting. Ministries and departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations have been instructed to adopt exhaustive measures on the unconditional fulfillment of housing and sociocultural construction plans established in the current year and on the creation of reserves needed for construction of these projects in 1987. Organizational work must be intensified to spread the initiative of the Gorkiy Automotive Plant, AvtoVAZ and other leading enterprises to attract workers more widely to assist construction workers with the projects at hand. The construction of housing and other sociocultural projects must be more widely developed by the enterprise itself.

The Ministry of Construction and the republic Litagropromstroy [Lithuanian Agro-Industrial Construction] association have turned their attention to the serious shortcomings in the construction of residential buildings, hospitals, polyclinics, stores, professional and technical schools and other structures. The Lithuanian CP Central Committee buro demanded that the above organizations achieve a decisive improvement in construction quality, so that all structures going into commission will meet the requirements of set norms and rules. Specific measures concerning the unconditional adherence to construction deadlines and the more equal distribution of annually commissioned housing and other sociocultural projects must be carried out on a quarterly and monthly basis.

The editorial offices of republic newspapers, journals and radio and television broadcasters must widely disseminate the experience and valuable initiatives of leading collectives. They must actively speak out against existing shortcomings in labor organization and low work quality and reveal the reasons hindering the successful implementation of the social construction program.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro approved the decision of the Vilnius Radio Detection and Ranging Instruments Plant imeni 60-Letiye Oktyabrya collective to provide every family with a separate apartment by 1995. The ministries and departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms are charged with providing effective assistance in support of the initiative, to direct organizational and mass-political work towards attracting production collective members into housing construction with their own economic means, and to use all opportunities for overall improvement in the workers' living conditions and more rapid provision of a separate apartment for each family.

The issue of the tasks of party, soviet and economic agencies and public organizations in introducing state production approval in industrial associations and enterprises was considered at the meeting. In examining the issue, it was noted that work on raising the technical level and quality of

production is being carried out at an inadequate pace and that part of it does not correspond to requirements of standards and technical specifications. One of the principal measures for raising the quality and technical level of production is the introduction of extradepartmental control--state approval.

The Buro has instructed the party gorkoms and raykoms, Ministries of Light, Furniture, Paper and Construction Materials Industries, the Lithuanian republic administration of USSR Gosstandart and the primary party organizations to undertake efficient practical steps to improve quality and introduce state production approval. Work to raise the technical level and quality of production must be more closely linked to the reinforcement of cost accounting and to a further broadening of the rights and responsibility of enterprises for the final results of their labor and the fulfillment of all delivery obligations. Comprehensive and in-depth preparation for transferring enterprises to state production approval and the acceleration of the pace of preparatory work must be ensured. The staffing of state approval agencies by highly skilled specialists with broad political and technical outlooks must be completed in the shortest possible time.

The buro examined the question of the participation of a Lithuanian CP Central Committee member, S.P. Yasyunas, minister of the LiSSR Construction Materials Industry, in political education work among workers. A decree on this issue will be published in the press.

The Buro also discussed a number of items related to the republic's sociopolitical and cultural life.

13362

CSO: 1800/213

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### ASHKHABAD RAYKOM'S CADRE POLICY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 October 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the need to bring about a change in forms and methods of party work. In this context, the editorial points out that "the party's Ashkhabad Raykom is permitting blatant violations of Leninist principles in its work with cadres. As a result, facts have emerged such as a lack of attention by the rayon's party, soviet, and economic leaders to the people's daily needs, a neglect of important work such as providing communal and social services, and violations of social justice." /6662

### TEACHING OF MARXISM-LENINISM CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 October 1986 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,200-word unsigned article timed to the beginning of the year's Marxism-Leninism studies in the party's political education system. "Some of the republic's party committees and organizations have not taken the needed steps in rebuilding the content of party studies and economics and are continuing to work in the old style." The article adds that "some propagandists have been unable to relate important practical and theoretical issues to the life and work of the workers' collectives, to the work and concerns of students, or to their own role in compliance with the duties set forth by the party." /6662

### EDUCATION MINISTER CRITICIZES CADRE POLICIES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 31 October 1986 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word article by M. Alyyeva, TuSSR minister of education, on problems in selecting teaching and leadership cadres. She notes that "there are still instances when the selection, placement, and training of pedagogical and leadership cadres is approached in a formal manner." She adds that "situations in which poorly qualified individuals are working in schools and peoples education departments are not rare." The Peoples Education Department in Ashkhabad Oblast and those in Gavers, Tejen, Bakherden and Saragt Rayons are singled out for special criticism because "party principle has not been followed in selecting leadership cadres on the basis of their abilities and political and moral qualities." /6662

CSO: 1830/246

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

WORK OF GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET FOURTH SESSION DETAILED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Nov 86 pp 1,4

[GRUZINFORM report of the session, which opened in Tbilisi on 29 November 1986: "For Restructuring and Acceleration -- A New Impetus: the Fourth Session of the Eleventh Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Excerpt] The first meeting in the fourth session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet's 11th convocation opened in the GeSSR Supreme Soviet conference hall at 10 a.m.

At the chairman's table were deputy chairmen of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, deputies N.I. Lagidze, E. Ch. Kvarchiya, A.K. Gagaishvili, and B.V. Tekhov.

Occupying the government boxes were comrades D.I. Patiashvili, V.I. Alavidze, G.A. Andronikashvili, O.G. Vardzelashvili, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, K.A. Kochetov, B.V. Nikolskiy, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, B.V. Adleyba, G.G. Gumbaridze, T.V. Lordkipanidze, D.V. Margvelidze, T.I. Mosashvili, N.R. Sadzhaya, and G.Kh. Emiridze, members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the GeSSR government.

N.I. Lagidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the session.

Those attending stood to honor the memory of Deputy K.A. Lordkipanidze, who passed away in the period between sessions.

Then the deputies unanimously approved the session's agenda and the order of its work.

The following questions were introduced for discussion at the session:

1. The question of changes in the composition of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. The question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1987 and of progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1986.

3. The question of the Georgian SSR State Budget for 1987 and of fulfillment of the Georgian SSR State Budget during 1985.

4. The question of progress in carrying the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 25 June 1986 "On the Practical Management by the Georgian SSR Soviets of Peoples' Deputies of the Work of Deputy Groups, Posts and Organs of Public Autonomous Activity [samodeyatelnost] in Light of the Requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress."

5. The question of introducing changes to the Georgian SSR Law on Public Education in connection with the basic directions set for reform of the general education and professional school and to certain legislative acts of the Georgian SSR.

6. The question of approving the Statutes of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegates entered into a discussion of the first agenda question. In connection with the fact that the former first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, Deputy V. G. Lordkipanidze, has been transferred to other work, he was excused from his obligations as a member of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, Deputy D.V. Margvelidze, was unanimously elected a member of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the GeSSR State Planning Committee, Deputy O. G. Vardzelashvili presented a report concerning the second agenda question.

An report on the third agenda question was given by the Georgian SSR Minister of Finance, Deputy D. N. Dvalishvili.

On these two questions, the deputies heard a supplementary report from the Budget Planning and other permanent commissions of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, presented by the chairman of the Budget Planning Commission, Deputy G.A. Andronikashvili.

A discussion developed concerning these reports and the supplementary report. Taking part in it were deputies A. Yu. Pavshentsev -- secretary of the Tbilisi City Party Committee, I.V. Shamugiya -- a worker at the Zemo-Bargebskiy tea-growing sovkhos in Galskiy Rayon, O.N. Margalitatze -- the first secretary of the Batumi City Party Committee, A.R. Saneblidze -- chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio, D.T. Savaneli -- first secretary of the Tsiteltskaroykiy Rayon Party Committee, Ts. A. Kelekhsayeva -- a worker at the Tskhinvali Emalprovod plant, B.R. Abzianidze -- assembly brigade chief at the Kutaisi Home Construction Combine, Ts.A. Khotsanyan -- milkmaid

at the kolkhoz imeni Engels in the village of Katnaty in Bogdanovskiy Rayon, V. R. Asatiani -- Georgian SSSR minister of culture, M.M. Yerkomaishvili -- tea-grower at the Shemokmedi village kolkhoz in Makharadzevskiy Rayon, Yu. E. Chediya -- chief of the Gruzglavenergo administration, Georgian SSR Minister of Health I.A. Menagarishvili, and Deputy A.D. Zurabashvili, the director of the Tbilisi Scientific Research Institute for Psychiatry imeni M.M. Asatiani of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Health.

The speakers presented a thorough analysis of progress in fulfilling the State Plan and of discharging the republic's budget and introduced constructive proposals for ensuring unconditional realization of this year's tasks. At the same time, unused reserves for accelerating intensification of production were uncovered and specific directions for restructuring in various spheres of life were pointed out. The deputies approached evaluation of the draft plan and the draft budget for the second year of the five-year plan with a sense of great responsibility. It was stressed that their structure conforms to the strategic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress concerning the priority development of a number of the most important sectors of the national economy and takes full account of problems connected with the republic's social development. Having unanimously approved the plan and budget drafts, the elected representatives of the people emphasized that success in implementing them can be achieved only under conditions of all-round improvement in the economic mechanism, a high level of discipline and organization on the part of each and every one, further development of socialist democracy, and affirmation of the principle of social justice.

Deputy O.G. Vardzelashvili presented the concluding remarks.

The session unanimously ratified the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1987. The resolution of the GeSSR Supreme Soviet concerning progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1986 was approved.

Closing remarks were then heard from Deputy D.N. Dvalishvili.

The Law on the State Budget of the Georgian SSR for 1987 was ratified unanimously and a decree was passed affirming the report on fulfillment of the GeSSR State Budget for 1985.

The chairman of the GeSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, P.G. Gilashvili presented a report on progress in implementing the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "On the Practical Management by the Georgian SSR Councils of Peoples Deputies of the Work of Deputy Groups, Posts and Organs of Public Autonomous Activity in Light of the Requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress".

The following deputies spoke on this question: N.I. Lagidze -- secretary of the Tbilisi City Party Committee, V.O. Kobakhnya -- chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M.G. Shvelidze -- a weaver at the Rustavi Khimvolokno production association, D.G. Chubinishvili -- first secretary of the Gori City Party Committee, and the Chairman of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee, D.G. Uchidze.

The speakers noted that many deputy groups and posts, initiating valuable innovations in the national economy, have accumulated positive experience in joint activity with the administration and trade union committees and are purposefully and single-mindedly engaged in the solution of social problems within labor collectives. At the same time, it was emphasized that this work should become more active and that a wide circle of production questions, as well as increased output of consumer goods, development of services, and construction of living space, should be given a central place among the concerns of the deputies. It is important, the deputies noted, to mobilize the efforts of micro-rayon soviets, of street, apartment block and building committees and of women's councils in the struggle for a healthy way of life and exemplary order everywhere and in everything.

The Georgian SSR Minister of Justice, Deputy A.A. Shushanashvili made a report on the 5th agenda question.

A supplementary report on this question from the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet commissions for legislative proposals and for education and culture was presented by the Chairman of the Commission for Legislative Proposals, N.A. Popkhadze.

The report and the supplementary report gave a detailed account of proposed changes to existing legislation in connection with the basic directions set for the reform of general education and professional schools. These proposals were thoroughly examined in the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, in the GeSSR government, and in the permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet.

The deputies unanimously approved the Georgian SSR law "On Introducing Changes to the Georgian SSR Law on Education in connection with the Basic Directions of Reform of General Education and Professional Schools."

The Georgian SSR law "On Introducing Changes to Certain Georgian SSR Legislative Acts in connection with the Basic Directions of the Reform of General Education and Professional Schools and with the New Edition of the Georgian SSR Law on Public Education" was also approved.

The session heard a report on ratification of the Statutes of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was presented by the secretary of the GeSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Deputy T. V. Lashkarashvili, and passed a corresponding law and decree.

Certain changes in the composition of the permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet were introduced at the session.

With this, the 4th Session of the 11th Convocation of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

13032  
CSO: 1830/231

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KOLBIN VISITS ALMA-ATA MACHINE TOOL PLANT

PM260949 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[KAZTAG report: "Energetic and Comprehensive Approach to Socioeconomic Questions"]

[Excerpts] The meeting of workers and specialists from Alma-Ata's 20-Letiye Oktyabrya Machine Tool Plant with G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist party Central Committee, evolved into a frank and meaningful conversation with working people about the implementation of the collective's social development program and primarily the complete satisfaction of housing requirements and the improvement of working and living conditions.

Addressing core-makers in the foundry shop, G.V. Kolbin said:

"The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has planned a broad range of measures to accelerate housing construction. And what is the situation regarding apartments in your plant, how will you be able to help us resolve this important question?"

"The waiting list for housing is still long here, and it is moving slowly," V.A. Kadukova replied. "I think that in order to get things moving faster it is necessary to make wider use of the in-house resources method of construction. Following the example of people in Tolyatti, we could work on housing construction on our days off."

Casting foreman K.K. Iksakov joined the conversation:

"Funds are needed in order to work on the in house resources method of construction. And they can be earned provided production is organized efficiently and economically. We have refitted the cupola. This will not only help us to cast better quality billets, but will also save considerable quantities of fuel. The switch of forging furnaces to natural gas will produce an even greater economic benefit. Working conditions will also improve at the same time."

G.V. Kolbin: Correct ideas, and I hope the plant's leadership will take them into account in its plans.

"The personal plots of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers could be of real assistance in supplying city dwellers with meat, but their feed supplies are

inadequate. What will happen in that direction?" Heat unit operator I.I. Zhigalkin asked.

G.V. Kolbin: We will let steers and calves be reared on personal plots and will allocate them the appropriate feed. This is advantageous for both kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers. After all, looking after livestock will mean additional payment. And the state will receive more meat more quickly. Animals gain more weight when they are individually looked after.

A meeting of the enterprise collective discussed a report by Director G.I. Bulygin on the fulfillment of the plant's comprehensive plan for housing and consumer service development.

In conclusion, G.V. Kolbin delivered a speech to those assembled.

It was noted that the comprehensive plan for housing and consumer service development is realistic. But its fulfillment will require the activation of additional reserves. It is necessary to enhance labor and technological discipline and everyone's responsibility for the sector entrusted to him. Particular attention must be given to the quality of output produced and strict adherence to the policy of thrift.

The enterprise collective has taken the first step toward substantially improving output quality. A package of measures is under elaboration to boost the output of machine tools and achieve consistently high quality of all output. But the social sphere's development is still inadequate and tangibly lags behind the development of production. The problems of housing and food supplies must be tackled more energetically.

It was emphasized that collectives can be led only by people capable of swiftly resolving not only production but also social questions. The enterprise has a goos sports complex, a young pioneers' camp, and a kindergarten, but today this is extremely inadequate. Housing construction is still slow, and insufficient use is made of advanced methods in construction using the in-house resources method. Specific measures have been proposed for the accelerated construction of housing and the active involvement of the entire collective in this work. Restructuring, it was emphasized at the meeting, means primarily fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (L985) Plenum. It must reduce the time taken to solve all problems of economic and social development, primarily the most complex ones. Everything possible must be done to ensure that people notice changes for the better in all spheres of life. And this requires a reversal in thinking and the use of even the slightest opportunity to find approaches which would change the situation in the desired direction.

For years social questions were overlooked by leaders at all levels. Many of them became accustomed to enjoying benefits while failing to perform their duties. Each one must carry a heavy social load, feel personally responsible for his social position, and solve all questions falling within the range of his duties. The shortcomings are known, many people criticize them, but they fail to indicate how to put them right.

The essence of party work is not just to ensure sharp positive changes for the better. The leadership must be closer to people, in other words in the thick of life, because statements by ordinary workers and specialists could contain grains of rationality. Restructuring is necessary to ensure the intelligent management of collectives and production.

This practice of reports by enterprise leaders will become a permanent feature. They must report to their collectives everywhere.

It was said that for years significant sums of money were expended on construction and maintenance of so-called "hunting lodges," guest accommodations, residences, and so on for the bosses' indulgence. This practice must be ended. It is incumbent upon every leader to set public interests above personal ones, and not the other way around, as has happened in the past. Leaders need constantly to learn, otherwise they will fail to solve efficiently and wisely the problems that arise, including the construction of plant storage facilities and hothouses for supplying the working people with vegetables and fruit. This is also demanded by a genuine party approach toward affairs, including the creation of a pool of future leaders.

Attention was also drawn to the need to strengthen discipline and law and order in public places and to create an atmosphere of implacability toward all sorts of violators. Specific and efficient management must be ensured in every sector of production right away. It is necessary persistently to aim for the intensification of production and to create conditions for enterprising labor by all workers and specialists. The efforts of directors, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and the entire public, must be focused on this.

The meeting approved the enterprise's comprehensive plan for housing and consumer service development.

Ye F. Bashmakov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; M. S. Mendybayev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom; I.B. Yedilbayev, chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Heavy Industry Department; and G.V. Shuliko, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Gorkom, participated in the meeting's work.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH TU COUNCIL CHIEF DISMISSED FOR ABUSES

PM231243 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA In Russian 10 Jan 87 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Kazakh Trade Union Council Plenum"]

[Text] The 13th Kazakh Trade Union Council Plenum was held on 9 January to examine an organizational question. V.K. Kadyrbayev was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council.

Gross financial violations were committed in the construction of a bus station in Alma-Ata while V.K. Kadyrbayev was the republic's minister of motor transport. Thus, whereas the project's estimated cost was R2,977,800, in fact R5,327,500 was spent on it. V.K. Kadyrbayev did not take measures to stop violations, sanctioned the illegal acquisition of additional equipment, and permitted capital repair funds to be used to face columns and walls with marble, granite, and other costly materials to the tune of R1.05 million. In October 1986 the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat reprimanded V.K. Kadyrbayev for violations committed in the construction of the new bus station.

While he was a minister, V.K. Kadyrbayev received gifts from collegium members and chiefs of some of the ministry's administrations on his 50th birthday in 1983 and failed to display the necessary principle and scrupulousness.

Taking the aforementioned into account, the plenum endorsed the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau decision to relieve V.K. Kadyrbayev of the chairmanship of the Kazakh Trade Union Council and to put him to work in the economy.

E. Zhakselekov, who was working as secretary of the East Kazakhstan Obkom, was elected chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council. Comrade E. Zhakselekov was born in 1936, is a Kazakh, graduated from the Kazakh Mining and Metallurgical Institute, and is a mining engineer and candidate of technical sciences. He worked for more than 10 years at the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy and Lisakovsk Mining and Enriching Combines and rose from assistant excavator driver to be deputy chief engineer. Then he was chief engineer of the Turgay Bauxite Ore Administration, chairman of Arkalyk Gorispolkom, and director of the East Kazakhstan Copper and Chemical Combine. In December 1985 he was elected secretary of the East Kazakhstan Obkom.

The plenum relieved V.A. Fomin of his duties as secretary of the Kazakh Trade Union Council in connection with his retirement on pension.

A.V. Zelenkov, who was working as a section chief at the "Ekibastuzugol" Production Association's "Severnnyy" Opencut Mine, was elected secretary of the Kazakh Trade Union Council. Comrade A.V. Zelenkov was born in 1947, is a Russian, graduated from the Ekibastuz Mining Technical College, is a mining technician-electrician and USSR state prizewinner, and was a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress. He began his working career as an apprentice fitter at the Ekibastuz Station locomotive depot. He worked for more than 20 years at Ekibastuz opencut coal mines as a fitter, machine operator, leader of a comprehensive team of excavator drivers at the "Severnnyy" Opencut Mine, and section chief.

The Kazakh Trade Union Council plenum considered the Kazakh Trade Union Council's report to the 13th Kazakhstan Trade Union Congress.

The draft budget of the republic's trade unions and the draft state social insurance budget were approved.

G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

Participating in the plenum's work were M.M. Akhmetova and O.I. Zheltikov, deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; K.S. Sultanov, chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; and V.Ya. Salenko, deputy chief of the AUCCTU Organizational and Instructional Department.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH OFFICIALS TO HAND OVER 'ILLEGAL' PREMISES

PM231227 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] A Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Buro session held on 9 January 1987 examined the question of eliminating violations of state and financial discipline and instances of the illegal expenditure of funds on the construction and maintenance of "smaller" hotels, country houses, and dachas for leading workers. It was pointed out that state and financial discipline has long been grossly violated in the republic, and considerable amounts have been spent illegally on the construction, modernization, and maintenance of various residences, "smaller" hotels, country houses, and dachas with saunas and billiard rooms for leading workers and guests. This has been most widespread in the city of Alma-Ata and in the North Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kustanay, Pavlodar, Dzhezkazgan, Chimkent, Guryev, and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts. Scarce materials have been used to construct and appoint these projects, and carpets, crystal chandeliers, and other costly equipment have been acquired. Apartment houses and hostels have illegally been assigned as "smaller" hotels. In housing under the jurisdiction of a number of ministries, enterprises, and associations, apartments earmarked for a narrow circle of visitors have been set apart and equipped. The majority of them stand empty for long periods and make a loss.

These violations of the norms of party life are committed with the connivance of party, soviet, and economic organs--which inflicts not just material but also moral harm on cadre training efforts.

The Central Committee Buro condemned the actions of ministry, department, obkom, and oblispolkom leaders who have committed gross violations in the construction and operation of various kinds of residences, "smaller" hotels, country houses, and dachas and obliged them to hand them over to health care organs and children's establishments before 1 March 1987 where expedient or otherwise to disabled patriotic war veterans and participants and large families as apartments.

It was noted that steps are being taken to put in order the use of similar projects on the books of local soviets, as well as of the residence belonging to the Economic Administration of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs.

The Administration of Affairs of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are instructed to determine before 1 March a statute and regulation governing the use of state dachas for party, soviet, and economic workers.

A national relations sector of the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department has been formed to study national and international problems in the republic and to elaborate and implement measures to enhance the effectiveness of international and patriotic education.

The Central Committee Buro accepted a motion from Dzhambul Kazakh Communist Party Obkom to relieve R. Yerseitov, first secretary of Talasskiy Raykom, of his post for taking advantage of his official position to gain admission to the CPSU for his daughter-in-law Meyrmanova and for the grossest violations of the requirements of the CPSU Statutes in doing so. CPSU Candidate Member Meyrmanova had not turned up for work for 9 months without valid cause and had then traveled to take up permanent residence in Alma-Ata City without giving written notice of her resignation. However, 3 months later the primary party organization of Talasskiy Rayispolkom, where she had previously been senior economist on the rayon planning commission, and Talasskiy Raydom admitted her as a CPSU member. Yerseitov also helped to find employment for his son on graduating from an institute--first as senior economist and 8 months later as chief economist of the rayon agroindustrial association. R. Yerseitov has been punished under party rules.

Other questions were also examined.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH PARTY COMMISSION DISCUSSES ETHNIC ISSUES

PM031609 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Daily Attention to Internationalist Education" under the rubric "At the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A session of the Central Committee Commission for National and International [mezhnatsionalnyy] Relations was held on 20 January and was chaired by Z.K. Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. The chiefs and deputy chiefs of party obkom propaganda and agitation department and the leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments took part. The session assigned duties to the commission members, discussed the plan for the commission's work in the first 6 months of the current year, and examined the basic guidelines for activity by the national relations section of the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department. The session was addressed by G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Thanks to the transformative work by the Communist Party in the national relations sphere, a qualitatively new social and international community has been created--the Soviet people, united by their common economic interests, ideology, and political goals. It would be a mistake, however, to believe that the national processes taking place are free of problems. Issues, at times very complex issues, are raised by life itself and they require heightened attention and sensible, well-considered solutions. They must always be appraised from a class and political standpoint.

A tremendous role is played by the family, schools, preschool institutions, and VUZ's in fostering an ethos of inter-national contacts. It is essential to base educational work from the very outset on the principles of the close combination and indissoluble unity of future citizens' rights and responsibilities. From the earliest years the process of shaping the personality must be based on the concepts of duty and responsibility to society and pride in belonging to our united, multinational country.

The sources of internationalization lie in the development of productive forces and mode of production. Kazakhstan is part of the country's unified national economic complex and is connected with the fraternal republics by

thousands of contractual, economic, and cooperative ties. The struggle to further strengthen these ties and unconditionally fulfill contractual and delivery pledges is an important lever in patriotic and internationalist education in labor collectives. We must support and develop to the utmost the working people's desire to establish business contacts with colleagues from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and other republics in the Soviet Union and to expand interblast ties and socialist competition.

The overwhelming majority of labor collectives in Kazakhstan are multinational. This creates favorable conditions for patriotic and internationalist education. As experience shows, however, the education process will not occur automatically or of its own accord. The commission's task is to make a thorough, scientific study of what is preventing this process from being accelerated and to decide what kind of specific measures are to be taken to ensure that it is conducted efficiently and assertively.

Social scientists must make a significant contribution to this work--primarily to issues relating to studying the historical ties between the nations and ethnic groups inhabiting the republic's territory and relating to linguistic problems. New theoretical developments are needed which would determine, from Marxist-Leninist standpoints, the future course to be taken in further improving internationalist education and which would serve as an effective weapon against bourgeois ideologists who are attempting to revive nationalist prejudices and survivals of the past in our society.

The activity of the creative intelligentsia contributes to a considerable extent to deepening inter-national ties and bringing nations and ethnic groups closer together spiritually. This mighty potential must be used to the fullest. We must use tried and tested forms of holding literature and music festivals and interrepublic competitions for artists and reformers which have a positive influence on the growth of internationalist consciousness even within the creative intelligentsia itself.

A great deal of work lies ahead. It has been recommended that commissions for national and inter-national relations be set up in all party bokoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. Their main task will be to study the work practice of party committees in their observance of Leninist principles and of the 27th CPSU Congress requirements regarding the national issue, generalize the best experience of party organizations, draw up recommendations, and work out forms and methods of internationalist and patriotic education.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KaSSR: WORKING GROUP SESSION ON FOOD SUPPLY HELD

PM231307 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 87 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "All Reserves Must Be Put Into Operation"]

[Text] A routine session of the Central Committee working group on the prompt solution of tasks of improving food supplies for the republic's population was held 17 January under the chairmanship of G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Having heard a report from G.V. Shuliko, first secretary of the Alma-Ata party gorkom, the working group noted definite advances which have taken place in the supply of foodstuffs to the city's inhabitants. This has been helped in particular by the measures taken by the party organs to introduce order in food distribution. For instance, about 30,000 people have been removed from the register of the city's order desks after making illegal use of their services. The food formerly sold at closed distribution centers has been dispatched to the trade network.

At the same time it was pointed out that the party gorkom and raykoms and soviet and economic organs are still being slack in seeking the equitable sale of food resources in each rayon of Alma-Ata and improving the standard of service in stores and canteens. A large quantity of potatoes and fresh and canned vegetables has been brought into the city, but the quantity is only sufficient for the winter if they are well stored. Yet overspending waste and the gross violation of food storage procedure are still common.

Over half the food stores in Frunzenskiy, Moskovskiy, Kalininskiy, and Auerzovskiy rayons are situated in ramshackle or unsuitable premises and have no normal conditions for stocking goods. The network of public catering enterprises is expanding only extremely slowly, especially in higher and secondary educational establishments. To rectify the situation it is necessary not only to construct specialized establishments more rapidly but also to reequip basement and semibasement premises as cafes, snack bars, pancake houses, and so forth.

The state of trade at the markets is cause for concern. In winter all the markets, except the central market, significantly curtail their trade turnover. The reasons are the lack of aid to rural inhabitants in delivering their foodstuffs and poor conditions for the sale and storage of meat, fruit, and vegetables. Commission trade is also working feebly and premises for it are inadequate.

The party gorkom and raykoms, the city's construction and other economic organizations, and the republic's relevant ministries and departments must embark in a vigorous and comprehensive manner on the solution of urgent questions. It is particularly important to ensure daily, strict control for meat, milk, potatoes, and vegetables to reach all trading enterprises promptly and to be distributed punctiliously among them and for the standard of service to customers to be improved. Effective measures must be taken to increase the purchase of stockraising and horticultural produce from the population.

Similar measures must be taken immediately in the republic's other cities and settlements. It is recommended that questions of the supply of foodstuffs and the fulfillment of the trade turnover plan be examined weekly at the level of party obkom, gorkom, and raykom first secretaries. It is essential to adopt the tried and tested practice of inviting to the party committee the communists who work in trade enterprises and institutions for a thorough analysis of the state of affairs in servicing the population.

It has been decided to create special working groups under the leadership of inspectors of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department and to send them to all oblasts of the republic to discover reserves for fulfilling the trade turnover plans. According to need, these plans should be corrected and brought to the notice of every trade enterprise leader, who in turn must provide a specific target for every salesperson. The organization of fairs and trading points directly at enterprises and the sale of goods on paydays must be practiced more extensively.

The steady increase in the production of stockraising output, the session noted, depends directly on persistent work on the effective reproduction of the publicly-owned livestock and the intensive replacement of sick animals with healthy ones. But in resolving these tasks the Kazakh SSR State Agro-industrial Committee must be oriented more toward reserves within the republic and must not allow the unjustified expenditure of meat to make up for purchases of young cattle outside the republic. In addition, it is essential to establish strict control over the precise fulfillment of the plan for deliveries of meat to the state and to prevent trading enterprises from failing to pick up the stocks assigned to them for sale to the population.

The next session of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee working group will be devoted to questions of improving the work of the republic's meat combines to increase the production of output and improve its quality.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KaSSR: FUNDS REDIRECTED FOR STUDENT HOSTELS, HEALTH CARE PROJECTS

PM231519 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of additional measures to improve the provision of hostels for students at Alma-Ata higher and secondary specialized educational institutions and also to step up the construction of medical establishments in the city.

To this end it is deemed necessary to suspend temporarily, starting in 1987, the construction in Alma-Ata City of administrative, laboratory, and engineering blocks and computer and method centers whose construction is not a prime necessity.

The Kazakh SSR Gosplan has been given the task of preparing a proposal to mothball similar projects for which capital investments are allocated by union and union republic ministries and departments.

The Kazakh SSR Gosplan is entrusted jointly with the republic Ministries of Education, Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and Health, and Alma-Ata Gorispolkom with channeling the released quotas of capital investments and construction, installation, and contract work into the construction of student hostels and health care projects.

The republic Gosplan, ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms are entrusted with amending during January this year's capital construction plan in relation to oblasts by excluding from it the construction of administrative and other projects and with channeling the funds released into the construction of student hostels and health care projects.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH CP OFFICIALS VISIT ALMA-ATA VUZ

PM261017 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Rearing a Worthy Replacement"]

[Text] The professorial and teaching staff, students, and pupils of a number of higher and secondary educational institutions in the Kazakh capital have met with Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Department chiefs. During the meetings at the Kazakh V.I. Lenin Polytechnical Institute, the Kurmangazy Conservatory, the Medical Institute, the Railroad Technical College, the Music School, and other educational institutions there were detailed, interested discussions of the problems of improving the teaching and educational process, enhancing the activeness of young men and women in scientific research work, and implementing the tasks set before young people by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The importance of improving ideological and moral education, raising the level of international contacts, and improving the training of future specialists in close connection with production requirements and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress was emphasized.

It was pointed out that party committees and trade union and Komsomol committees must constantly seek and employ new forms of ensuring live contact with young people and acceleration of the labor, creative, and sociopolitical activism of students and pupils.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### SUPSOV PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES WORK OF TATAR ASSR SOVIETS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 86 p 2

[Report: "In the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet": "On the Work of the Tatar ASSR Soviets of People's Deputies on Improving the Style and Methods of Their Activities in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] As already stated, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has examined the question of the work of the Tatar ASSR Soviets of People's Deputies on improving the style and methods of their activities in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was noted in the adopted resolution that in carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the republic's Soviets of People's Deputies, under the guidance of the party organs, mobilizing the masses toward accelerating socio-economic development, are taking measures for restructuring the style and methods of their activities, and are developing democratic principles in management. They are increasingly observing openness in their activities, and are studying and considering public opinion. Practical steps are being taken to strengthen the state of organization and discipline, and on increasing the activeness and initiative of all links of the Soviets in solving problems connected with more fully satisfying the spiritual needs of the workers. The tasks for the first 11 months of 1986 have been completely carried out in the republic for sales to the state of industrial products, growth of labor productivity, and sale of grain, vegetables, potatoes, and livestock products.

At the same time the content, style and methods of work of the Tatar ASSR Soviets do not yet correspond with the directives of 27th CPSU Congress. They are not fully making use of their authority for supervising economic and socio-cultural construction. The activities of the Soviets are not businesslike. Unacceptable delays are noted in carrying out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers of 25 July 1986, "On Measures for Further Increasing the Role and Responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies for Accelerating Socio-Economic Development in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress." Certain Soviets are taking a passive position, and are awaiting some kind of special instructions from higher-ranking organizations on disposing of problems which fall under their own jurisdiction.

There are a number of significant shortcomings in the activities at the Soviets' sessions. The atmosphere created at the sessions does not always contribute to constructive analysis of the state of affairs; to objective, principled analysis of the work of the executive committees and other accountable organs; or to arriving at concrete decisions. Elements of formalism and ostentation, and the practice of self-aggrandizement have not been eliminated. Quite often the reports do not set a businesslike atmosphere for critical analysis of questions and do not arouse the deputies to action. A narrow circle of people selected in advance take part in the discussions, and criticism is basically directed from the top down. Monitoring the fulfillment of the wishes of the electors is poor.

The demands presented by the party to increase the enterprising nature of the cadres are quite often reduced to simple appeals. There is no systematic approach to restructuring their work. "Paper" methods of management are being eliminated too slowly. The Tatar ASSR Council of Ministers in particular is adopting an increasing number of decrees.

Whereas in 1983 there were 439 decrees, in the first nine months of 1986 alone more than 500 were adopted. In addition, a great deal of paper is being sent out in the name of various commissions, staffs and councils. Decisions on economic questions are dragged out and entail a vast amount of correspondence for coordination.

Instances of bureaucratism, red tape, and a careless approach to the suggestions, applications and complaints of the citizens have been noted in the executive committees of certain Soviets; bearing witness to this is the steady flow of letters from the Tatar ASSR to the central organs on essential problems in the lives of the populace which should be resolved locally.

Control over the execution of adopted resolutions is carried out perfunctorily in many Soviets. Quite often the analysis of work carried out focuses on the presence of various kinds of written information and certificates, and not on the actual state of affairs and the concrete results.

The approved plan has not become the law for all labor collectives. For example, the plan for the first eleven months for product sales was not fulfilled by 40 industrial enterprises, and 97 enterprises have not fulfilled the plan with respect to tasks and obligations for deliveries.

The Soviets are far from making full use of the republic's powerful industrial and scientific potential to speed up the solution of social problems. Construction of many projects for socio-cultural purposes is not being completed in the normal time-span. Problems of medical services to the populace are being solved poorly. Progress in construction of hospitals and polyclinics is altogether unsatisfactory. Progress is lagging in setting up the organs of the State Agro-Industrial Commission.

Soviets and their organs are doing a poor job in directing individual educational work with the people, and are not sufficiently considering the peculiarities of certain groups in the populace; they are not taking the proper measures for strengthening obedience to the law and legal procedures, nor

for increasing the protection of the rights of the citizens. The struggle to assert a healthy way of life and to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward those who violate labor discipline and display antisocial tendencies, is not being waged effectively.

In the republic there are quite a few administrators of Soviet and economic organs who do not critically analyze the results of their activity; they do not display initiative and have lost the feeling of responsibility toward the matters entrusted to them; and they try to justify the lags in many sectors of their work by means of various kinds of attendant circumstances. Training of soviet officials is not well-organized. Monitoring of their self-education has become poor. Incidentally, among the chairmen of the executive committees of neighborhood and rural Soviets, only 28 percent have higher education--which is twice as low as for the country as a whole. Personnel turnover is great--over a five-year period, 45 percent of the chairmen of rural Soviet ispolkoms were replaced.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has directed the attention of the Tatar ASSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, and the local Soviets of People's Deputies, to the fact that no decisive turn-about has yet taken place in the style and methods of their work on administration of economic and socio-cultural construction, as the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress require.

It was pointed out to the Tatar ASSR Soviets of People's Deputies that it is necessary to carry out, guided by the directives of the party and its Central Committee, a complex of specific practical measures on improving the style, form and methods of their organizational and political-educational activities--directing them toward mobilizing the labor collectives to unconditional fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development, as well as the counter-plans and socialist obligations they have accepted; and toward increasing their attention to man, to his specific affairs, and to his spiritual and temporal needs. Upholding in their everyday lives the principles of social justice, they must react more sharply to deviations from the norms of a socialist community.

A businesslike, demanding atmosphere must be achieved in the work of the soviet and economic organs in solving urgent problems. Excessive organization and formalism at sessions, paper-shuffling, conservatism and passiveness must be overcome.

The necessary conditions must be established for fully realizing the democratic principles of organization and action of the Soviets of People's Deputies, for increasing the effectiveness of their sessions, and sessions of the executive committees and standing commissions. Active assistance must be given to improving the work of the the deputies, deputy groups, and public organizations.

There must be increased openness in the work of the Soviets and their organs, and contacts with the masses must be strengthened. The collective experience and knowledge of the people must be taken into consideration, and more frequent discussions must be held in the labor collectives and at the citizens' homes on draft resolutions of the Soviets on questions touching on the interests of the workers.

Regular and effective accounting reports must be provided by the deputies and by the executive committees of the Soviets, their departments and directorates, to the working collectives and to the citizens at their residences. The electors must be systematically informed on the resolutions adopted, including those pertaining to the citizens' petitions or complaints. Constant concern must be devoted to ensuring that accounting reports occur in an atmosphere of demandingness, with active public participation. And monitoring the activities of accountable organs must be stepped up.

It was suggested that the Presidium of the Tatar ASSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, and the executive committees of the local Soviets of People's Deputies in the republic strive to achieve better results in their administrative activities, and that they beef up their economic management methods. They must steadfastly outgrow the practice of substituting the adoption of an inordinately large number of resolutions for active organizational work, holding numerous meetings, and needlessly creating various kinds of commissions, staffs, and similar formations.

Leninist principles of collegiality and personal responsibility must be strictly observed, so that each person operates effectively in the sector entrusted to him, and is not afraid to take responsibility upon himself.

The quality of training of Soviet cadres must be increased, constantly deepening their knowledge in the areas of management, planning and organizing production, on the basis of scientific-technical progress. Special attention must be devoted to their legal and economic training. Improvements must be made in arranging for certification of cadres, and in working with reserves. Staff workers at the Soviets must be educated in the spirit of conscious discipline, and intolerance toward shortcomings and violations of the laws and norms of communist morality. They must be taught to operate in a new manner under conditions of expanding democracy.

Measures must be taken to provide extensive information to the public on the actions of the Soviets. An atmosphere must be established in every Soviet and every executive committee which would exclude non-objective evaluations and self-aggrandizement, and which would provide broad scope to criticism and self-criticism.

A ruthless struggle must be waged with bureaucratic distortions and red tape in the administrative apparatus; with lack of discipline and irresponsibility among officials at all levels; with those who try to preserve outmoded procedures; and with those who display a liberal attitude in the struggle with reporting inflated figures and with eyewash.

The attention of the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviet of union and autonomous republics has been directed toward the need to continuously analyze the process of reorganization of the activities of local Soviets of People's Deputies, and to perfecting the style and method of their work. This is the most important prerequisite for successfully implementing the economic and social policy of the party; for strengthening legality and law and order; and for improving the working, living and leisure activities of the Soviet

people. Toward these ends, more effective use must be made of all the opportunities granted to the Soviets in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers of 25 July 1986, "On Measures for Further Increasing the Role and the Responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies for Accelerating Socio-Economic Development in the Light of the Decisions of the 27TH CPSU Congress."

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### UZBEK PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST RESTRUCTURE IDEOLOGICAL WORK

#### Editorial Notes 'Sluggish' Restructuring

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 October 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "The Duty of Ideological Cadres" which points out that in recent years socioeconomic development has slowed down and false reporting, deception, and other negative practices have increased in the republic. These deficiencies result from shortcomings not only in leadership but also in ideological work. Ideological workers have been called on to create a healthy atmosphere, establish social justice and wage the fight against drunkenness and unearned income. One of their most important tasks is to educate workers and students in a spirit of internationalism, patriotism, love for the Motherland, and boundless loyalty to the party and the people.

As part of their restructuring, most party committees are conducting an attestation of ideological cadres and are studying the organization and membership of all levels of ideological cadres and activists. Unfortunately, some city and rayon party committees and numerous primary party organizations are not taking full advantage of the potential of these cadres. Restructuring of ideological work is sluggish, particularly in Kashkadarya, Bukhara, and Syrdarya Oblasts. Many party committees conduct propaganda and agitation work on paper only. Party committees, primary party organizations, and local sections of the Znaniye Society must rebuild their ideological work in accordance with the new demands. Departments of social sciences must ensure that future specialists are imbued with Marxist-Leninist theory and the ability to think and work in the new way. Agitators, political information officers, lecturers, propagandists, members of creative unions, and workers of cultural establishments also need the ability to interpret sociopolitical events correctly and form their own opinions so that they can speak openly and truthfully with workers.

#### Khorezm Obkom Plenum

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 13 October 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by correspondent F. Zohidov entitled "There Is No Room for Stagnation" in which he reports on a plenum held by the

Khorezm Obkom to discuss ways to improve ideological work. He notes that Obkom First Secretary M. Mirqosimov and other speakers spoke openly and critically of shortcomings in the restructuring of the ideological sector. Due to the neglect of party organizations and ideological establishments, stagnation, passivity, formalism, and paperwork are said to prevail in political education work. This work is hampered by insufficient creative spirit, innovation, firmness, and militancy. Party organizations have neglected the organization of political education in collectives and the ideological tempering of communists.

The author reports that speakers also dealt with problems of developing forms and methods, raising the quality of political and economic instruction, eliminating formalism in atheistic propaganda, and resolving problems in school reform and living conditions. Some officials continue to work in the old way and have not rid themselves of vestiges of the past. The observance of religious customs by certain communists is tolerated. The survival of the bride-price, an ugly custom that denigrates women, is unacceptable. The oblast and rayon press does not display sufficient militancy, criticism, and boldness in dealing with such problems. The fight against drunkenness and unearned income is sluggish. In several areas the training of propagandists is poor. Thirty people, including 17 communists, were expelled from the obkom's Marxist-Leninist University for lack of attendance. One of these was Urgench City Military Commissar V. Aistov. The work of agitators, lecturers, and political information officers in field tents is unsatisfactory. The plenum adopted a resolution outlining measures to improve ideological work in the oblast.

#### Samarkand Obkom Plenum

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 October 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by correspondent J. Mamatov entitled "Progressive Factor" in which he reports on a plenum held by the Samarkand Obkom to discuss tasks in the restructuring of ideological work. Obkom First Secretary R. S. Ashuraliyev and other speakers openly criticized the collapse of plans, excessive paperwork, verbosity, and inaction in ideological work. It was stated that these shortcomings have contributed heavily to the failure of numerous industrial enterprises and farms to meet their plans.

Criticism was also directed toward the oblast education department. Not only is the implementation of school reform exceedingly slow, but an unhealthy atmosphere prevails at various schools due to slander and factionalism among colleagues. In 7 months of this year, several teachers committed crimes and 27 were put in drunk tanks. Clearly, many leaders do not recognize that the center of ideological work is schools, cultural houses, clubs, libraries, museums, and field tents.

Several speakers stressed the need to increase mass political and education work, and sharply condemned deficiencies in atheistic education. For example, passages of the Koran on tape cassettes and other religious items are available for sale by the "Blue Screen" Agency of the oblast Consumer Services

Administration. Party and soviet leaders in Ishtikhan, Kushrabat, and Payaryk Rayons are seemingly unaware of the fact that numerous places considered to be holy by the religious exist on their territories. The plenum ended with a resolution outlining ways to rebuild ideological work. V. A. Antonov, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, also spoke at the plenum.

#### Surkhandarya Obkom Plenum

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 October 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by correspondent A. Khalilov entitled "Toward Productivity" in which he reports on a plenum held by Surkhandarya Obkom to discuss tasks in the ideological field. Obkom First Secretary S. Mamarasulov and other speakers dealt with disruptions in early leadership over the economy, widespread false reporting and deception, and violations of Leninist principles in cadre policy. They traced plan failures in capital construction and agriculture to the weakness of ideological work.

Speakers criticized party organizations for slackness in the fight against parasites and drunks. In 9 months of this year 2,407 people, including 69 communists and Komsomol members, were apprehended for public drunkenness, Atheistic education has also been ignored. For example, in the last 2 years in Lenin Yuli Rayon, a number of communists, mostly leaders, were firmly punished and removed from their posts for taking part in religious ceremonies and observing superstitious practices. It was noted that in 1983-1985 in Shurchi Rayon, an insidious person named Muzaffarkhon Rashidov held posts as director of a store and chairman of the Denau Mosque Council while studying at the economic tekhnikum in Gagarin Rayon. The Shurchi Raykom had to be aware that Rashidov was conducting various religious ceremonies and meetings, and yet it failed to take action against him. The plenum ended with a resolution outlining tasks in improving ideological work. V. A. Lobko, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, also spoke at the plenum.

#### Kashkadarya Obkom Plenum

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 October 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by correspondent M. Karomov entitled "In a Demanding Spirit" in which he reports on a plenum held by Kashkadarya Obkom to discuss ways to increase the effectiveness of ideological work. Obkom First Secretary N. T. Turopov and other speakers pointed out that negative situations of the past are still affecting the minds of people today and damaging economic and political life in the oblast. Creating a healthy atmosphere will require changing the moral and psychological outlook of people.

Participants criticized party leaders who are not involved in rebuilding ideological work and who permit the widespread shortcomings in capital construction and agriculture. They stressed the need to rebuild the work of the party system of political and economic education, get party and farm leaders

involved in instruction, and eliminate formalism, deception, and other deficiencies in mass political work. In recent years the slackening of atheistic education in the oblast has produced terrible consequences. Certain officials in Shakhrisabz Rayon made it possible for clerics and religious adherents to operate openly and freely. The obkom severely reprimanded them for this. The plenum ended with a resolution outlining measures for rebuilding ideological work. V. A. Khaydurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee, spoke at the plenum.

#### Navoi Oblast Party Aktiv Meets

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 October 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word article by correspondent A. Qorjovov entitled "Clear Goals and Practical Results Are Needed" in which he reports on a meeting held by the Navoi Oblast party aktiv to discuss ways to restructure ideological work. Obkom First Secretary A. S. Yefimov and other speakers stressed the difficulty of accelerating and restructuring the economy without the creativity of ideologically motivated workers. In the recent past, serious violations of socialist norms of economic management and Leninist principles of cadre policy, along with shortcomings in ideological work, have occurred in the oblast. During the first 9 months of this year several officials in the nomenklatura have been expelled from the party, 151 party members have received party punishment, and various leaders have been relieved of their duties and criminally prosecuted.

In every sector of the oblast economy there is backwardness, absenteeism, loss of worktime, production of defective goods, and pilfering of state property. In many respects this is due to slack ideological work, deficiencies in party leadership over the economy, and the failure to motivate leaders, specialists, and workers. Superficiality, deception, and outdated methods prevail in ideological work.

Speakers pointed out that school reform measures are not being implemented. The teaching of Russian in the oblast is especially slack. At the beginning of this year the obkom's department of science and higher schools began to prepare a Russian language program, but has not completed it yet. There are also shortcomings in Marxist-Leninist instruction and atheistic education. Belief in religion led to negative qualities like toadyism and bribe-taking among U. Asadov, former chairman of the oblispolkom; N. Hikmatov and Gh. Orinov, former raykom secretaries; and O. Ubaydullayev, former rector of the Navoi branch of the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute. The meeting concluded with a resolution calling for increased ideological work. I. B. Usmankodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

#### Andizhan Oblast Party Aktiv Meets

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 28 October 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by correspondent A. Quronboyev entitled "Ideological Work Is Creative Work" in which he reports on a meeting of the

Andizhan Oblast party aktiv to discuss way to restructure ideological work. Obkom First Secretary M. M. Oripjonov and other speakers stressed the need to make ideological work effective, improve labor education, create a demanding and creative atmosphere in every collective, instill intolerance for violations of order and discipline, and utilize every means of ideological influence.

In the conviction that ideological education begins in kindergarten, party organizations have concentrated on expanding the network of preschool establishments. However, research shows that very few of those working in this system have the necessary training adequately to prepare children for school. The oblast education department is not implementing school reform, providing methodological help, or rebuilding the work of teachers. The obkom has found that one-sixth of the 500 school directors in the oblast are not qualified for their positions.

Speakers dealt with problems of rebuilding lecture propaganda and agitation, improving the work of the intelligentsia, and eliminating vestiges of the past and religious ceremonies. The increase in pilgrimages to holy sites, which is the result of slack atheistic education, must be reversed. Since the beginning of the year several party members have received party punishment for participating in religious ceremonies. In the past 2 years 75 percent of ideological workers have been replaced and yet old approaches to selection of cadres have governed this process. A number of people have been fired for permitting gross errors in this work, several leaders have been expelled from the party, and 412 people have received party punishment.

Participants stressed the need to elevate women to leadership positions. Presently, very few women work in the apparatuses of city and rayon party committees, and only 35 percent of school directors are women. First and second secretaries of city and rayon party committees must become more involved in ideological work. The meeting ended with a resolution outlining ways to improve ideological work. R. H. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### SUCCESSFUL IDEOLOGICAL RESTRUCTURING IN UZBEK OBKOM NOTED

[Editorial Work] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 October 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by H. Ahmedova, secretary of the Namangan Obkom, entitled "Striving Continues" in which she discusses measures taken by the obkom to restructure its ideological work. First of all, it is bringing to order the selection, training, and placement of ideological workers. Previously nepotism, cronyism, and localism prevailed in cadre policy and led to serious errors in work and to violations of social justice. Now the obkom is implementing Leninist principles in cadre policy. It has conducted an attestation of ideological workers and found that one-third of agitators and political information officers could not pass the test. A number of party officials engaged in ideological work have been transferred to other duties. Sh. Roziqova, chairwoman of the Chindavul Village Soviet in Kasansay Rayon, was removed for permitting violations of the law concerning religion.

To help eliminate shortcomings in this field, centers for socioeconomic affairs were set up at over 70 enterprises, organizations, and farms in the oblast. These centers include offices for political and economic education, mass political work, and counterpropaganda; a library; a modern club; and a museum. The centers hold talks, publicize innovations, and show films, and provide a material base to party organizations for elevating ideological and educational work. Another measure is the organization of groups of political speakers consisting of leaders, mature specialists, and ideological cadres to tour large farms and enterprises.

There are great numbers of women in the densely populated oblast who stay at home to raise children rather than work. There are also numerous pensioners living in microrayons and neighborhoods. Religious beliefs and vestiges of the past survive among people in these groups. Currently, the obkom is stepping up atheistic propaganda among this religious segment. Party committees have set up special groups of lecturers to work among housewives and pensioners. They tour neighborhoods and talk with people about daily affairs, new developments, and ways to improve living conditions. As a result, many of them have expressed a desire to work or have been enlisted as workers or farmers. Nonetheless, restructuring of ideological work is not being carried out everywhere at the level of demand, and is still plagued by excessive paperwork, adoption of measures, and verbosity.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK KOMSOMOL DAY MARKED, ATHEISTIC WORK STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 October 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by D. Dadajonova, secretary of the Uzbek [Komsomol] Central Committee, entitled "The Tradition Continues" in which she discusses Komsomol activities and tasks in conjunction with Komsomol Day. Republic Komsomol organizations are devoting their energy to restructuring their work, introducing scientific advances, and working on construction projects. In the 12th 5-Year Plan 15,000 Komsomol members will be sent to work on shockwork projects, while currently over 2,300 of them are working in the Nonchernozem, West Siberia, and the Far East.

The republic Komsomol organization is working to instill communist ethics in the minds and behavior of youth, introduce new customs into their way of life, and imbue them with a strongly atheistic world view. It holds regular talks and lectures on atheistic themes. The Uzbekistan Komsomol Agitpoyezd has formed atheistic studies in several oblasts. Other measures are helping to propagate the atheistic way of life and progressive customs among youth. However, there has not been sufficient consistency and militancy in the efforts of komsomol committees to rebuild their work and educate youth to be intolerant toward violations of socialist law and order.

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### ZHURNALIST ON PUBLIC ACCESS TO PARTY, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 11, Nov 86 pp 24-25

[Article by Yuriy Borin and Mikhail Fedotov\*: "The Right to Information"]

[Text] An inquisitive reader asked in his letter: "Why are there no mixers for sale?"

The editors found the question interesting. A correspondent for a central magazine went around to a number of stores and trade bases in the capital, but everywhere he was told that there are no mixers and none are expected.

Why? For the question at hand we shall turn to the Ministry of Trade. This is under their jurisdiction.

At the appropriate main administration of the union ministry they explained that they could provide an answer to that question, but...only with the permission of Deputy Trade Minister, Comrade Davydov.

"That is our procedure."

The deputy minister has his own covering force. To all phone calls his secretary replied that, "Ivan Lukich is busy and cannot receive correspondents. Apply to our press center."

Two weeks later the editors received a response from the press center, which explained to the slow-witted journalists that, "The ministry is carrying out a great deal of work to saturate the market with items for which demand is high."

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\* Yuriy Borisovich Borin was born in 1922. He was educated as a lawyer, and took part in the Great Patriotic War. Borin has worked on the newspapers SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, and GUDOK. At present he is an editor in the economic department of the magazine KROKODIL, and has received the Award of the USSR Union of Journalists.

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Fedotov was born in 1949. A graduate of the Juridical Department of Moscow University, he has worked on the editorial staff of the newspapers VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Currently a docent of the All Union Juridical Correspondence Institute, he holds the degree of candidate of juridical sciences.

The question on the mixers remains open, but the path to it--closed. And why? Because at Mintorg [Ministry of Trade], that is "the procedure."

Ohhh--that "procedure"! Every department somehow has its own. But with all its variations there is something in common--it is called upon to scrupulously protect departmental interests, and not permit leakage of any kind of negative information. "We can give the information, but...with permission."

How could such a--permit me to say, "procedure"--come to be? To lawyers it has long been known that wherever a legislative gap appears, sooner or later independent legal activity springs up. Who, and in what document, granted the ministries and departments the right to limit the journalists' access to information? There is no such document and never has been. On the contrary--Why, V.I. Lenin himself wrote, that we need a press "which openly exposes all the sores in our economic life and thus, appealing to the workers' public opinion, would heal these sores" (Complete Collection of Works, Vol. 36, p 147).

But how can one expose the sores, if they do not even allow one to approach the operating table?

Who is it that invents all sorts of cunning methods for struggling with the journalists? The answer to this question is contained in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee at the 27th Party Congress. It is those people who are used to working in a slipshod manner; those who make use of eyewash--those for whom "the light of openness is truly unpleasant, when everything that is being done in the state and in society is monitored by the people, and is plainly visible to the people."

And their methods are cunning indeed.

In Kemerovo Oblast for example, official certification for the editor of a newspaper with wide circulation was granted by the directorate of one of the mines. This document required that the editor gather information only through the administrative departments.

The Main Architectural and Planning Administration [GlavAPU] of the Moscow City Executive Committee at one time promulgated a procedure whereby any material whatsoever for the press had to be inspected by the GlavAPU staff. Why was this done? Why, in order to, it seems, protect the editors from making terminological, technical, and other mistakes.

Goskomnefteproduktov [USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products] also displayed touching concern for the prestige of the press, when it required advance approval of its administration for any publication on questions of supplying petroleum products to the national economy.

Quite recently, the Moscow Main Trade Administration demanded that KROKODIL correspondent G. Kroshin present special authorization from the editors in order to acquaint himself with their "top secret" activities on the study of consumer demand. His correspondent's identification card didn't mean much to them. And why? Well, that is their procedure.

But television and documentary film journalists really catch it. Who have the associates at "Fital" [unknown, probably a photo/TV journalism organ] not passed themselves off as, in order to conceal their true identity! And if you don't conceal it, there is no way you will get any information. Either they won't let you in at the enterprise, or they won't give an interview, or the products of an enterprise turn out to be classified, or the electrical power is suddenly disrupted, or all the managers have suddenly left on a business trip (got sick, went on vacation, went out to inspect the projects, went to lunch...).

True, it also happens otherwise. Journalists from Central Television were once invited to a major Moscow plant on the occasion of the opening of a new production line ahead of schedule. The TV reporters responded, and soon the topic was aired. But at the very moment when the line was triumphantly putting out products on the TV screen, in the shop at that very plant, complete silence reigned: the line was not in operation. It simply could not operate because of a great deal of unfinished work. And the director sternly warned his subordinates: Heaven help anyone who lets any kind of scribbler into the shop!

Apparently, quite a few such examples can be found in the experience of every journalist--which brings to mind Ilf and Petrov who in "The Twelve Chairs" described how there were barriers at the main entrances of the institutions. Among these barriers were information barriers, which were dragged up for the sole purpose of--preventing the spread of openness; in order to escape responsibility in the court of public opinion; in order to hide in the thickets of bureaucratic paper-shuffling.

Each and every kind of anti-journalist barrier, be it a swinging beam, a moat, or protruding stakes, can be wiped from the face of the earth by a nationwide law which would establish a uniform procedure for journalists to obtain information on the work of party, Soviet, or economic organs; or on public organizations, and the like.

Workers in the press, radio and TV are anxiously awaiting the passage of such a law. As they await it, they think of the many big shots, holed up behind information barriers. On their own part, legal scholars have been speaking and writing for some years on the need to adopt a law on the press and other mass information media. In so doing, they cite the experience of those fraternal socialist countries in which such acts are already in operation.

For example, a Law on the Press was passed in Romania in 1974; in Poland, in 1984; in Hungary, in 1986. In Bulgaria, the Order of the State Council on Working with Critical Publications has been in effect since 1977. In all of these acts, the procedure for gathering information by journalists, and responses to materials published in the mass information media are regulated in detail, and the procedure is defined for resolving disputes and conflicts which spring up on this soil.

What should our press, radio and TV workers expect from such a law?

Primarily, indications that all organizations are obliged to furnish to the mass information media information about their work. It goes without saying that this cannot extend to information which comprises a specially-protected state secret, or to military secrets. There are also certain other kinds of information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law--for example, the confidentiality of adoption, and data from preliminary investigations and inquests. However, in recent times a large number of people have become fond of affixing the ominous seal "For Official Use Only" to completely innocuous documents.

The realm of official secrets includes telephone directories, and various kinds of instructions on safety equipment, fire prevention, and official duty instructions. Is it not paradoxical, that one often finds that the decisions of local Soviets of People's Deputies are printed in small lots, and stamped "For Official Use Only?" And after all, this is in direct contradiction to the USSR Constitution and to our laws, which require that the Soviets provide to the public extensive information on the decisions they have taken.

Until recently, for example, upon the demand of the USSR Ministry of Health, a ban was placed on any mention of the fact that narcotics and narcotics addiction exist in the Soviet Union. The effect of this ostrich-like policy is that we must now make up for lost time.

And hence the necessity to inform... The right of the journalist to seek and get the necessary information must correspond to it. At the same time the right to information is not only the possibility of finding out something; it also means the right to receive specific and reliable information quickly, without hindrance, and from a competent source. "We need complete and honest information," wrote V.I. Lenin. "And truth does not depend upon whom it must serve" (Complete Collection of Works, Vol. 54, p 446).

In order to get reliable information, we must above all have access to its source. That is, to that responsible official who can respond to the questions that interest the journalist. Incidentally, in order to request a pass to a plant or to an institution, one must at a minimum strive to attain an attitude of forbearance toward a given meeting--in order that this responsible person is not afflicted with some kind of "press-phobia," and in order that he has no interest whatsoever in blocking the appearance of a critical article. Finding such a responsible official, and subsequently obtaining a pass, is quite often rather hard.

Therefore, we believe that it would be more proper to establish that representatives of the press should have the right to receive a pass to any non-secret enterprise upon presentation of their correspondent's credentials.

And so, a journalist finds himself at a plant. It is very important to him that he have the opportunity to independently, and without hindrance, gather information right from the working collective. However, here he also frequently has to be on the watch for information barriers. For example, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Correspondent S. Blagodarov was recently "accosted" while conversing with the workers in a shop of the Altay Tractor Plant.

"What right did you have to go directly to the shop, without stopping at the administration?" asked a party committee representative. "You would have received exhaustive answers to all your questions there."

The law can help a journalist in this instance. For example, the Polish Law on the Press states that administrators are obligated to offer journalists an opportunity to establish contact with the workers, and to freely gather information and opinions from among them. At the same time the law forbids reprisals for providing information. In Bulgaria such actions by a responsible official are punishable by a fine in an amount up to 200 levs (200 rubles). A supervisor who refuses to cooperate with a journalist in gathering information, or who provides false information, is subject to the very same fine.

A journalist can get a great deal of necessary and useful information by attending various sessions, conferences, and gatherings. But representatives of the press are not always able to gain access to such events. Rarely are journalists invited to board meetings of ministries and departments, or to those of scientific councils of institutions. A journalist is rarely a guest at sessions of the ispolkoms of local Soviets. But then in Tallin, for example, the city ispolkom notifies the editors of the newspapers YKHTULEKHT, VECHERNIY TALLIN, and the TV program "Aktualnaya Kamera" [Topical Camera] three days prior to their sessions. Along with the invitation, they send drafts of decisions on the most important questions. Incidentally, in that very same Tallin the exact opposite occurs as well. E. Spriyt, deputy chief editor of the satirical magazine PIKKER, was escorted from an open session of Estonian SSR Goskomnefteproduktov. In good time he was accused of prejudice, narrowmindedness, and trying to besmirch the reputation of that fine organization.

The law should help journalists gather information at sessions, conferences, councils, and other such gatherings. In our country, representatives of the press, radio and TV have the right to attend sessions of Soviets of People's Deputies, and meetings of election commissions and people's control committees; however, there is as yet no uniform standard granting them access to all other such functions. Incidentally, the Romanian Law on the Press grants journalists the right to attend working sessions of the organs of ministries and departments; central and local organs of state administration, enterprises and institutions; and meetings of workers' collectives.

Of course, in order to best support the right to information it is not enough to merely record in the law the rights and obligations of journalists and correspondingly, of officials. Disagreements and conflicts are inevitable, and ways for solving them should be stipulated in advance. For example, a journalist requests information, and an official turns him down-- How can the information barrier be overcome? Most likely the Polish example should be followed, where a refusal to provide information must be given in writing to the chief editor, within three days. This document must clearly state the reasons for the refusal. Moreover, the law provides for the right to appeal such a decision to the main administrative court within one month. Inasmuch as there are no administrative courts in our country, rayon and city people's courts could be given the authority to adjudicate such disputes. Conflicts in which press representatives are denied access to

enterprises or institutions could be resolved in the very same way. By the way, while suggesting that such a procedure be established, we are confident that in the overwhelming majority of cases the matter will not reach the courts. The educational and preventive influence of the law should take effect here.

The right to information... How journalists pin their optimistic hopes on these words! This right will give us the opportunity to struggle even more actively--to literally fight, as M.S. Gorbachev put it in his appeal to journalists--for every line in the decisions of the party congress. The right to information is directly associated with the expansion of openness, which, as V.I. Lenin put it, "Serves to attract the broad popular masses to independently participate in the resolution...of questions which affect the masses most" (Complete Collection of Works, Vol 36, p 149).

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### PROPAGANDISTS' ROLE IN PARTY EDUCATION SYSTEM STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 10 October 1986 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of the propagandist in the party's educational system. "The proper organization of studies depends on the propagandist's capabilities and experience. Also, primary party organizations have to supply him with constant help." The editorial complains that "not enough importance is given to this important work at some primary party organizations. It is a regrettable fact that one comes across party organizations which are unconcerned with providing the necessary support for the propagandist in organizing the studies, assuring student participation and preparing the themes to be covered." /6662

### YOUTH SUSCEPTIBLE TO BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 October 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial urging that more counter-propaganda work be conducted with youth. "One must structure political work conducted with youth in accordance with the demands of the time. We must get out of the habit of evaluating this work on the basis of statistical data. We have to pay attention to the unity of word and deed through individual work. At a time when the ideological struggle is becoming more intense we must not forget how youth must be educated. The basic target in the 'psychological war' waged by the imperialists is youth." The editorial adds that "because the political thought of some youth is weak they are unable to perceive the bourgeois content of Western propaganda. This is no secret to anyone." /6662

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### UZBEK PAPER OPENS NEW RUBRIC FOR COUNTERPROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by Yu. Yusubaliyev, head of the Uzbek SSR Main Administration for Foreign Tourism, entitled "You Have Much of Interest" which discusses measures to deal with a tourist boom in Uzbekistan. Responding to a foreign radio broadcast question on this topic, the article notes that trips will be made regularly from Tokyo-Irkutsk-Tokyo beginning in 1988 and from Tashkent-Tokyo in 1990, and describes the opening of a "Tourist House" with multilingual facilities and the construction of additional hotels.

A short introduction to the article notes that in opening the new rubric "We Unmask Slander" [Razoblachayem klevetu], "the paper establishes a place for objective information on the true state of affairs, helping the reader to unmask anti-Soviets."

"The foreign radio stations 'Radio Free Europe,' 'Ozodlik' and others brazenly splash out muddy waves of slander and disinformation on the life of Soviet people. Perfecting the methods of psychological warfare, our ideological opponents choose as objects of their lies those who have not been ideologically, politically or morally tempered." "The real life of our country, our people--with its dynamic, future-oriented, life-confirmed position of acceleration and restructuring--is our most dependable weapon against slander and the dirty 'radiocurrents' from abroad."

/9274

CSO: 1830/259

## RELIGION

### GEORGIAN CHRISTIANITY'S 'POSITIVE HISTORICAL ROLE' REFUTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 October 1986 carries on pages 2-3 Professor Doctor of Philosophy Davit Gegeshidze's 3,500-word essay debunking the idea, which has been nurtured for centuries and is disturbingly widespread even today in literature and the arts, "in unofficial and official circles alike," that Christianity has played a positive and often crucial role in Georgia's history. This notion, vigorously fostered by the clergy in centuries past and at present, has influenced even historians, and some literary figures and artists "virtually wave incense over it." The author sees this "hyperbolization" as a negative factor which blocks the search for "a true, final (or at least acceptable to the majority) position" on the question; it is "anti-historical, distortive, and metaphysical."

Professor Gegeshidze draws at length on sober assessments by such respected historians as Ivane Dzhavakhishvili and Korneli Kekelidze to dismiss a number of cherished notions arising out of persistent early legends and apocryphal components of Georgian Christianity, its legitimacy as an autocephalic church, and the like, and quotes from Professor Mate Aleksishvili's "The Christian Religion: Meaning and Assessment" to trace the path by which the Georgian clergy secured and have attempted to maintain the church's undeserved reputation in that regard. (The latter work is based on Marxist-Leninist principles and hence "is correct.")

While acknowledging that the Georgian Church has produced a few eminent figures justly deemed to have played a "progressive role" (Giorgi Mtatsmindeli for one), the author argues that more often the church establishment identified itself with the feudal power structure and helped keep it in power. The claim that the church was a key institution in repelling enemies is rebutted by reinterpreting this endeavor as a "patriotic struggle" by all the Georgian people, which of course included the churchly but did not constitute "fighting for the church." In fact, says the author, church authorities joined the struggle only where it was that or lose their privileges; when these were guaranteed by invading powers, they would not fight.

In a similar vein, the author rejects the idea that the church fostered and shaped Georgian culture. In fact, it was "the people's culture"--often fraught with elements contradictory to church teachings and practices--that really counted, had to be co-opted by the clergy if they were to survive, and persists to this day. This extends to many festivals, ceremonies, and

even folk figures adopted as "saints." In short, it was Christianity that was nationalized, not the other way around. Even the liturgy and sacred writings were "freely translated" into Georgian rather than slavishly copied.

Turning to the eventual domination of the Orthodox Georgian Church (for contrary to widespread belief, there were plenty of heterodoxies in early Georgian Christianity), the author suggests that the scholarly focus be placed on "the historical place and role of Georgian Orthodoxy/Georgian Christianity" in order to truly assess the church's positive and negative roles. Georgian Orthodoxy did have its influence, a fact which must be neither denied nor exaggerated in present-day atheistic work. After all, to detect what is rational in Georgian Orthodoxy "poses no danger" to scientific atheism, no danger that it will be seen as "an acceptable ideology." Rational elements in it come not from religion but from "the people."

6854

CSO: 1830/255

CULTURE

KAZAKH OFFICER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE FOR YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 26 December 1986 carries on page 14 a 2,100-word article by Qasymbek Moldashev, lieutenant-colonel of "N" Military Division, published under the rubric "We Return Again to Subjects Discussed Previously," entitled "Wrappings of a Common Tongue." The article strongly stresses the need for a complete mastery of Russian by the Kazakh young people of today, tomorrow's defenders of the nation.

In a long introduction to his topic, based upon his own personal experiences, Moldashev--through appeal to Kazakh common values--establishes his own "Kazakhness" and records the shock that military life created for him due to the need to function totally in Russian. He goes on, however, to underscore his own discovery of the importance of Russian and its usefulness, and to appeal to young Kazakhs to acquire much more than a dictionary knowledge of Russian if they are to function fully in modern Soviet society. Moreover, as Moldashev makes clear repeatedly, this is not especially in conflict with Kazakhness," as Moldashev seeks to show through the example of his own life.

/12232

CSO: 1830/275

SOCIAL ISSUES

MOSCOW TV REPORTS APPREHENSION OF DRUNK DRIVERS

LD052236 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 5 January 1987 in its Vremya newscast carries a report describing one night's work of the Moscow State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration in apprehending drunk drivers. The video moves from shots of the police supervising traffic to a man shielding his face and being interviewed by a policeman. The policeman explains that the man had been driving in a state of "mild intoxication."

The correspondent goes on to interview another well-dressed man, who says he is a lawyer and tries to explain why he had driven after drinking. Another man, sitting inside a police van, asserts that he has not been drinking, but the policeman says that the breathalyzer proves he is in a state of mild intoxication.

The correspondent concludes: "This is the result of our swoop: 29 incidents involving road transport, 6 people dead, 34 injured. Here is one such tragedy-- the cause was a drunken driver at the wheel." Final video shows the wreckage of a car and a truck.

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CSO: 1830/254

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### 1989 CENSUS WILL SHOW SUBSTANTIAL KAZAKH GROWTH

Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 12 Dec 86 p 10

[Article by demographer Maqash Tatimov: "Facts of Demographic Development"]

[Text] Just recently, the USSR Council of Ministers made a resolution regarding the carrying out of the regular All-Union Population Census at the beginning of 1989. This will be the eighth census in our history.

Two years still remain before the census will be carried out. However, at the present time current statistics provide full information on the population of our nation, its demographic structure and composition by nationalities, allowing us to project with great exactness the results of the census in advance.

According to advanced estimates made by census centers, the total USSR population will turn out to be 287 million in the 1989 census. However, the population of the USSR will reach a round figure of 300 million at the end of 1993 or the beginning of 1994. It is also estimated that the number of inhabitants of Kazakhstan, within the total population of the Soviet Union, will be 18.5 million by the 21st century.

At the present time, the population of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, forming a unified demographic region within the Soviet Union, is in the neighborhood of 50 million. In the future, a large proportion of the USSR population, or one-third, will live in this area. One reason for this assertion is that the region's rate of growth is very high in comparison to other regions.

The Kazakh people have flourished and grown within the Soviet family of fraternal peoples. In the future census the total number of Kazakhs living on USSR territory will considerably exceed the 8 million level. In later years, as the rate of population growth begins to abate somewhat, the number of Kazakhs will reach 10.5 million in the year 2000, 12.5 million by 2010 and 15 million by the year 2025. During the years 1989-90, the indigenous, Kazakh population of the republic will account for 70-75 percent of total republic population growth. In the census the Kazakhs will comprise 42 percent of the population of their republic (29 percent in 1962). By the year 2000 this figure will be raised to 50 percent.

Whereas the number of Kazakhs in Kazakhstan itself will be in the vicinity of 6.75 to 6.9 million in the coming census, the number of Kazakhs in other republics will be around 1.45 to 1.5 million. The multi-ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan in the coming census will be as follows: Kazakhs, 6.9 million; Russians, 6.3 million; Germans, 1 million; Ukrainians, 800,000; Uzbeks, 340,000; Tatars, 330,000; Uighurs, 185,000; Belorussians, 165,000; Koreans, 100,000; Azeris, 95,000; Polish, 55,000; Greeks, 53,000; Sheshen, 32,000; Dunghan, 29,000; Moldavians, 25,000; Tajiks, 24,000; Chuvash, 23,000; Kurds, 22,000; Jews, 20,000; Armenians, 16,000; Udmurd, 15,000; Dagistanians, 14,000; Khirghiz, 11,000; Mariy, 10,000; Gypsies, 9,000; Georgians, 8,000; and Lebanese, 7,000.

Hitherto there has been a majority of the indigenous population in five oblasts (Kzyl-Orda, Gur'yev, Chimkent, Uralsk, Aktyubinsk). In the coming census, three oblasts (Semipalatinsk, Dzhabul, and Taldy-Kurgan) will be added to the ranks of these oblasts. The present rate of demographic growth in these oblasts provides reliable evidence for such a projection. Dzhezghazghan and Manghyshlaq Oblasts will reach this level by the beginning of the 1990's, and Alma-Ata and Torghay Oblasts will reach this level by the year 2000.

At present the number of Kazakhs in Chimkent Oblast exceeds 1 million. Likewise, whereas the number of Kazakhs exceeds half a million in Kzyl-Orda and Dzhabul Oblasts, it is near to that figure in Semipalatinsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts.

The total number of Kazakhs living in foreign countries at present exceeds 1.3 million. The specific figures are: in China, 1.055 million, in Mongolia, 105,000; in Afghanistan, 40,000; in Turkey, 25,000; in Iran, 15,000; in Pakistan, 10,000; in the FRG, 12,000; in the United States, 7,000; in France, 5,000; in Canada, 3,000; in Austria, 2,000; in Sweden, 1,000. In a word, every seventh Kazakh lives abroad.

If we add to these figures that of the number of Kazakhs living in union republic, 1.45 million, then 2.75 million Kazakhs at present live outside the republic. This is some 30 percent of the total number of Kazakhs.

At present, preparations are going forward feverishly everywhere for the 1989 census. This major event will become the basis for the proper planning of our society's social and economic development and its proper administration. Our country's ethnic achievements will be clearly reflected in the census. Careful determination of the ethnic composition of the Soviet nation will be of great benefit to proper development of enterprise and economics of union and autonomous republics, proper structuring of school, higher and middle education instructions systems, establishing circulations of newspapers and magazines published in mother tongues, and establishing radio and television programming plans.

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CSO: 1832/410

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### KAZAKH ANTICRIME COORDINATING PANEL MEETS

PM231629 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee": "Stepping Up the Struggle Against Crime and Alcoholism"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the republic Coordinating Council for the Struggle Against Crime, Alcoholism, and Unearned Income has been held under the chairmanship of G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. Participating in its work were party obkom secretaries in charge of ideology and senior officials of the Kazakh Trade Union Council, the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee, and the republic's law enforcement organs. The question of the state of work on combatting crime and alcoholism and the tasks of intensifying it was examined.

It was pointed out that as a result of the measures taken in the republic the crime level fell by 4 percent during the past period, and by 16.2 percent for serious crime. At the same time, the tasks of eradicating antisocial manifestations are still not being resolved effectively enough or with proper effort. Many crimes--burglaries, hooliganism, rapes, motor accidents--are committed under the influence of drunkenness and drugs. In the struggle against negative phenomena poor use is made of the potential of workers' meetings, peoples' courts, village meetings, and other forms of social influence which have moved themselves.

The coordinating councils for the struggle against crime, alcoholism, and unearned income under party committees are developing their work only slowly. The mobile groups called upon to ensure the maintenance of public order in cities, settlements, and villages are still small in a number of places. The actions of local soviet ispolkom commissions for the struggle against drunkenness, for ensuring road traffic safety, for juvenile affairs, and the organization of the society to struggle for sobriety lack assertiveness and structure. The struggle against parasitism and vagrancy is being waged inadequately. All this work lacks openness.

The coordinating council recommended that party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations investigate without delay the state of crime, drunkenness, and drug addiction in every population center, labor collective, and educational institution, discuss this question in party committee bureaus, and mount a resolute and uncompromising struggle against all antisocial manifestations.

The efficient and effective work of coordinating councils for the struggle against crime, alcoholism, and unearned income must be organized. It is necessary to complete within a short time the establishment of mobile groups in all cities, settlements, and villages and to concentrate their efforts, above all, on stopping and eradicating offenses in public places.

It is necessary to specify the tasks of trade union and Komsomol organizations in conducting legal educational and antialcohol work and to organize efficient, purposeful actions by people's courts, workers' meetings, specialized voluntary militia detachments, and other public formations within their jurisdiction.

Party committees and primary party organizations are instructed to call more strictly to account communists and leaders discovered consuming liquor and to enhance the personal responsibility of leading cadres for the state of the struggle against drunkenness in collectives. The appearance of party members and leaders of any rank in public places and at work in a state of intoxication and their organizing of feasts must be regarded as a gross violation of the norms of party and state life, and strict measures of party punishment should be applied to them for this, including expulsion from the CPSU's ranks and dismissal from their posts.

Local soviet ispolkoms are obliged to activate the work of commissions for the struggle against drunkenness and for ensuring road traffic safety. Every violation of antialcohol legislation and motor accident is to be raised for discussion. Commission sessions are to be held without delay, at least once a week, and a practice is to be made of inviting to them leaders from the work place of those under discussion. Where necessary, measures of influence are to be applied not only to violators but also to leaders who make it possible for anti-social misdemeanors to be committed. It is necessary to apply more widely the working off of fines by persons punished administratively at places other than their chief work places, out of work time and on days off, having agreed this matter in advance with adult members of their families. The activity of commissions for juvenile affairs should be organized in a similar manner.

Law enforcement organs must step up work on instilling proper order in the streets and in public places and stopping theft and encroachments on citizens' rights and legitimate interests. The activities of criminal investigation departments, departments of the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property and speculation, the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate, patrol and post services, and precinct inspectors are to be restructured more resolutely. Mass raids are to be conducted to bring to light cases of drunkenness at work places, organizing them at shift takeover times, at the end of the workday, and after receiving wages. Special attention is to be devoted to bringing drunk drivers to light and instilling order at enterprises which use spirits in the manufacturing process.

Oblispolkoms together with the Kazakh SSR MVD are entrusted with promptly considering and resolving the question of additional accommodation in occupational therapy clinics [lechebno-trudovyye profilaktorii] for persons suffering from chronic alcoholism who are brought to light at a result of the active work now being done to clear cities and other population centers in the republic of anti-social elements. It is necessary to ensure strict observance of their maintenance regime, the use of their labor, and compulsory treatment.

The republic council of the Voluntary Society of Struggle for Sobriety must concentrate efforts on getting staff workers to make an in-depth analysis of the causes and conditions conducive to drunkenness and on elaborating effective measures to eradicate this dangerous social evil from the life and daily routine of working people.

Using all means and forms of mass information and propaganda it is necessary to impart broad openness to work on combatting crime, drunkenness, and parasitism and to create an atmosphere of intolerance and universal censure around all antisocial manifestations and those specifically responsible for them.

The Corrdinating Council's recommendations have been approved by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Buro.

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CSO: 1830/271

SOCIAL ISSUES

KAZAKH MINISTER SCORES PENSION ABUSES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 December 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,700-word article by M. Qusymzhanov, KaSSR deputy minister of social security, entitled "Let Us Adhere Strictly to Rules for Pension Assignments." The article looks at the KaSSR pension system--now involving 2.341 million persons (17,000 more than in 1985) with payments of 2.579 million rubles--and some abuses of it due to conscious manipulation of the system by some and poor record keeping in general. As a result, Qysymzhanov shows, millions of rubles are being paid out in illegal over-payments and even in pensions themselves, to which some individuals are not entitled. Qysymzhanov calls upon the public to obey the rules and upon organizations to keep better records and prevent abuses.

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CSO: 1830/274

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### DRUG USE RISING AMONG TURKMEN YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 9 October 1986 carries on page 3 an 1,100-word report on a meeting of the Turkmen Coordination Council to discuss "the struggle against drug addiction and the illegal trade in narcotics." At the meeting G. Negoda, chief of administration of the USSR Procuracy, expressed the opinion that the reason for the amount of narcotics cultivated throughout the TuSSR was traditional: "In earlier times the use of narcotics here was a custom; a significant percentage of the population used narcotics as a kind of universal panacea." He added that "it is well known" that the narcotics trade "has grown over the last 5 years" and claimed that "many leaders have approached the party and government's directives on the struggle against narcotics irresponsibly and have not eliminated the conditions which contribute to the spread of this destructive sickness." He also noted that "last year and in the first 8 months of this year alone 700,000 opium and Indian hemp plants were found by internal affairs organs in the 4 oblasts of this republic." He also pointed out that drug use by teenagers, secondary, and professional-technical school students was increasing. /6662

### MARY OBLAST RUSSIAN TEACHERS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 3 October 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial criticizing Russian teachers in Mary Oblast. "In examining the teaching of the Russian language in Mary Oblast schools, it has emerged that the use of technical aids in some schools is unsatisfactory. Situations in which language laboratory equipment purchased a long time ago is still not installed are not rare. At examinations held in some schools in Sakar and Farab Rayons, students were unable to do any practical laboratory work because some teachers did not use the equipment enough during the school year." The editorial adds that the teachers' aversion to using new teaching technologies also applies to those who teach mathematics and physics. /6662

CSO: 1830/248

SOCIAL ISSUES

NEW BOOK ANALYZES TURKMENIA'S CHANGING DEMOGRAPHY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 October 1986 carries on page 4 a 300-word review by M. Durdyev, candidate in historical science, of Sh. Kadyrov's "Turkmenia's Population in Historical and Modern Times" (Ylym). "In it special attention is given to questions of the development of the Turkmen family with several children, and the constant concern of the communist party and Soviet state for the spiritual and moral development of the Soviet family." He adds that "the party is implementing a policy directed at improving the material and living conditions of young families and families with several children, and uniting motherhood with the creation of the proper conditions for the active participation of women in work and public affairs."

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CSO: 1835/406

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### IZVESTIYA CALLS FOR CONSERVATION OF WATER RESOURCES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] We know that 21 percent of the drinking-water from our apartments flows away without use, without benefit--simply into the sewer system. We know what sort of unrestrained "water-hogs" many industrial and agricultural enterprises have become. Unused economic reserves in this connection are enormous. And a reader's letter stating that "conservation is better than waste" is really not far from the truth.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Discontinuing Work on the Diversion of Parts of the Flow of Northern and Siberian Rivers" proposed that the councils of ministers of union republics, USSR Gosagroprom, USSR Minvodkhoz [USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] and industrial ministries and departments implement effective measures for the economical use of water resources and reduce water outlays for industrial, household, agricultural and other needs by no less than 15-20 percent during the current 5-year period.

Estimations have indicated that by conserving water it will be possible to save 2.5 billion rubles over the 5-year period. Are there possibilities for using these opportunities? Yes, there are. They lie above all in the application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress and the latest water conservation technology.

Water conservation is also one of the strategic paths to economic improvement and the preservation of the surrounding environment. Many production collectives and even entire sectors of the national economy are now successfully taking this path. However, it is precisely today, after the 27th Party Congress, when serious reorganization is taking place in our lives, opening the way for new technology, new ideas and new people, which is the very time to review the arsenal of scientific and technical means which are erecting a barrier against the large water losses in industry, agriculture and everyday life. We must single out those which yield the greatest economic effect and ensure their rapid introduction.

In industry above all this implies the introduction of water supply recirculation. It is a type of wasteless production which not only saves fresh water and reduces capital expenditures and operational outlays but also

substantially improves the ecological situation and makes our rivers and lakes much cleaner. The use of recirculating water in industry at the present time has reached 72 percent on the average. This is a good indicator if one overlooks the words "on the average." The picture within individual sectors turns out to be rather mixed. The indicator fluctuates from 91 to 46 percent.

The ministries of civil aviation, railways and light industry are devoting insufficient attention to the introduction of water supply recirculation. The production needs of their enterprises up to this time are being met for the most part using fresh water. Mintyazhmash [Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building], Minavtoprom [Ministry of the Automotive Industry] and USSR Minlesbumprom [Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry] are not carrying out plan assignments for constructing and commissioning closed water circulation systems.

The largest consumer of water in the country is irrigated farming. At the present time about half the water given to our fields is wasted. Therefore we should reconsider the approach to evaluating the efficiency of farming in irrigation zones, striving for maximum production not only per hectare of watered area but also per cubic meter of additionally used water.

The actual use of water in certain republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan in some years significantly exceeds estimates. What does this indicate? It indicates that, aside from technical measures, control over outlays and distribution of water should become highly important.

USSR Gosagroprom, USSR Minvodkhoz and the councils of ministers of union republics must develop specific measures for water conservation, including the rebuilding of efficacious irrigation systems and the comprehensive use of progressive irrigation methods, new machines and mechanisms, etc.

Flooding on arable land and in population centers is the direct consequence of irresponsibility. It is noteworthy that this process occurs not only in those regions where water is plentiful but also in the country's southern rayons--in the Ukraine and Central Asia, i.e., in areas where water is at times insufficient for industrial and agricultural purposes, and sometimes even for population use.

Great tasks in water conservation also lie ahead of the urban municipal economy. Here it is necessary to apply measures to reduce the loss of water and leakage in the water supply system, and to provide it with reliable equipment.

The establishment of water use norms can become an important instrument for conservation. Progressive water-use norms, developed with consideration of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, permit savings of up to 10 percent of fresh water without involving additional capital investments. At the same time, the introduction of such norms in sectors of industry (they have already been developed for 27 ministries and departments) runs into many problems. Above all, the monitoring and testing equipment is in short supply. There are no special norm-setting services in enterprises. There is no proper control over the observance of standards.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers decree on increasing the role and strengthening the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for accelerating socioeconomic development seriously raises the question of water conservation, of the fact that the soviets of people's deputies should become true fighters for thrift, for sensible, responsible use of this most important natural resource.

The efficient use of water resources should become economically profitable not only for all society but also for every enterprise, official and Soviet person. Yet we are still faced with solving many difficult technical, economic and even psychological problems. A great deal depends on the fact that, so far as each of us understands, the wasted drops flow into rivers and on into seas of lost water. In this matter each must not only understand, but also become a thrifty manager of the country's natural resources.

13362

CSO: 1800/245

REGIONAL ISSUES

PRESS REPORTAGE ON LATEST WEST GEORGIAN AVALANCHES, FLOODS

Leadership Condolences on Deaths

PM031355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 87 First Edition p 1

[Message of condolences to the victims of the natural disaster in Georgia entitled "From the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] An emergency situation which entailed loss of life has arisen of late in many parts of the Georgian SSR as a result of heavy snow falls, numerous avalanches, torrential rain, and floods. Production facilities, housing, and municipal and transport services have also suffered serious damage.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express deep condolences to the families of those who perished and all the inhabitants of the republic who have suffered through the natural disaster.

A government commission has been set up to eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster and provide the republic with the necessary assistance.

The Republic Party, Soviet and economic organs are taking steps to restore normal conditions. In the struggle with the elements people are displaying great endurance, selflessness, and organization.

Relief Operation Described

LD052008 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Tbilisi, 4 Feb (TASS)--A friend in need is a friend indeed. This truth has again been confirmed by the natural disasters in western areas of Georgia, a Soviet republic in Transcaucasia.

From the very outset of the natural disaster the whole of the country has been helping people who have suffered from floods and avalanches. A government commission for the elimination of the aftermath of the calamity and for the rendering of the necessary assistance to the republic is at work. The commission is headed by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee.

Food, medicines, and fuel reach the disaster-stricken areas in a continuous stream. People are being evacuated from the danger zones. More than a thousand people have already been brought to the city of Poti from Khobi district alone. The district was hit by unprecedented floods.

Helicopter pilots are showing examples of high courage these days. At times they land helicopters in such places which have been untrodden by man.

People in the republic's towns and districts welcome the evacuees like their own relatives. Hundreds of families from high-mountain villages have already been provided with shelter.

Meetings are now taking place in all work collectives of the republic, with those present deciding upon their specific contribution to the relief to the disaster-stricken areas.

The initiative by the women's council of the city of Poti to remit daily earnings of all cityfolk to the disaster-stricken regions has been supported. Hundreds of families in Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Batumi, Kataisi, Rustavi, and Tkibuli have decided to send monthly salaries to the relief fund.

Offers to help are being also conveyed in telegrams that are being sent to Georgia from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tallinn, Baku, Yerevan, and from all over the country.

#### More on Damage, Relief Work

LD060012 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Tbilisi, 5 Feb (TASS)--For the seventh day now, thousands of people expect reports from areas of Georgia that were affected by a flood and avalanches. It is yet early to say that the situation has stabilized completely, but efforts have been made to cope with the results of the natural calamity.

The main task now is to evacuate the population of areas threatened with avalanches. The situation is particularly alarming in the highland Mestia district. Some 7,000 people have already been evacuated from the area but the situation remains difficult. Special TASS correspondents who are now in Mestia, could not get in touch with the editorial office for two days. It is only this evening that they could radio the first report (all other means of communication are not operating because of power failure).

The report says this: "300 people were evacuated from the area in helicopters on 3 February in conditions of the minimal visibility. People who now have no shelter or who live in the zones threatened with avalanches are resettled in other areas of the republic. Some 270 more people are to be evacuated, but helicopters cannot get into the gorge because of the fog."

"Avalanches caused vast destruction in the Ushguli highland village. Only 4 out of 42 houses remain intact. More than 200 people are to be evacuated from the village. There is contact by radio with Ushguli. But there is so far no communication with 45 villages and 9 rural Soviets. Helicopters fly over the area. There is no threat to this area so far.

Reports from Zestafoni say that the ferromanganese works is operating as usual. "Gruzkabel" plant, which was affected by the flood, is increasing its output. The plant's director Guram Kuchuhidze said that more than half of the equipment is already functioning. Related enterprises of Moscow and other cities render assistance.

People of entire Georgia are assisting the population of the districts affected by the natural disaster. All actions of people are selfless, prompted by the desire to help. Dozens of people gave up new apartments to accommodate those evacuated from the avalanche-affected Mestia district.

A governmental commission for the liquidation of the consequences of the natural disaster in Georgia and rendering the necessary assistance to the republic was formed under a decision of the USSR Council of Ministers. The commission is headed by first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Vsevolod Murakhovskiy.

The damage caused to Georgia's national economy by avalanches and flood in the past days is considerable, he said. The damage to the economy of the Chiatura area alone, where manganese is mined, amounts to 14 million roubles. Railways and highways, enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, electrical engineering and the light industry were damaged. Fast areas of crops, livestock farms were flooded. All the fraternal republics extended a helping hand to Georgia. They send food products, medicines, fuel. Efforts to combat the natural disaster continue.

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CSO: 1812/051

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### KAZAKH EDITORIAL CONDEMNS ALMA-ATA 'INCIDENT'

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 31 December 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Great Benefits." The editorial reminds readers of the great benefits for all which have resulted from the internationalist cooperation of the peoples and warns against the damage which can be done through such "incidents" as that recently occurring in Alma-Ata. Soviet nationalities policy, the editorial admits, is not perfect, but the party is continuing to work actively to perfect it. To this end an increased emphasis on internationalist and patriotic education is called for.

### BARTOGHAY RESERVOIR COMPLETED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1986 carries on the inner cover and page 1 a 300-word brief noting the completion of the major 320-million cubic meter Bartoghay reservoir system. The new reservoir, which will provide abundant water to a water short region through a canal system, will become the basis for irrigation of 25,000 hectares of highly productive land by the end of the current 5-year plan.

### KaSSR: SPECIAL HEALTH CARE PROBLEMS OF HERDSMEN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1986 carries on page 12 an 800-word article by Ghaliya Qurmayaeva, inspector-physician of the Treatment-Preventive Medicine Administration of the KaSSR Ministry of Public Health, published under the rubric "The Food Program--In Our Life," entitled "The Health of Herdsmen." The article, one in a BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK series examining KaSSR sheep raising, looks at the special medical needs of herdsmen, who usually reside in remote areas, and how these needs are being responded to. Qurmayaeva stresses both the special character of herdsmen's medical needs--especially of their wives, who are a large part of the herding and animal husbandry work force--and recent increased public health efforts in this area as witnessed by the recent assignment of 240 doctors (8 dentists), 437 other health care professionals and 96 vehicles specifically to the service of rural herdsmen. According to Qurmayaeva, there are now more than 300,000 people working in republic animal husbandry and nearly 200,000 in livestock pasturing, about one-fourth of them herdsmen.

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### TURKMENIA RESIDENTS HAVE CHANCE TO MOVE TO AMUR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 October 1986 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by G. Korchinsky, deputy administration chief of the TuSSR Ministry of Justice, on the help provided by the state to inhabitants of Turkmenia who wish to move their families to enterprises in Amur Oblast. Moving expenses, including 2 tons of personal goods and livestock, are paid; a place to live, including a garden plot, is provided; housing, energy and communal services are supplied free of charge for 2 years following the move; those maintaining livestock will be sold up to 300 kilograms of concentrated feed a year; the USSR State Bank will issue personal lines of credit. In order to make this move and receive all the benefits, each family must have two individuals between the ages of 16-55 (men) or 16-50 (women) and pass a medical examination. /6662

### DESERT SPECIALISTS MEET IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 October 1986 carries on page 2 a 500-word Turkmeninform report on the 3-day All-Union Scientific Conference on the "Allround Study and Mastery of the USSR's Deserts." Participants discussed three basic topics: "The desert's natural resources and mastering them"; "Ecological problems in mastering the desert and the preservation of nature"; and "Scientific-technical progress and the desert." A. Babayev, chairman of the conference's organizing committee, noted that 15 percent of the USSR's territory is desert and pointed out the importance of the deserts of Central Asia and Kazakhstan for breeding camels; he also stressed the importance of developing irrigation systems further, and added that "a scientific council for problems of the 'allround study and mastery of the deserts of Central Asia and Kazakhstan,' which coordinates the work of dozens of our country's scientific organizations, has drawn up problem-oriented notes on the duties of science in this sector until the year 2005." /6662

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REGIONAL ISSUES

MSSR ENTERPRISES, RAYONS, CITIES, LOSE PERFORMANCE AWARDS

[Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 16 Dec 86 p 2 and on 26 Dec 86 p 3 carries reports listing a number of MSSR enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, sovkhos-factories, cities and rayons which allowed figure-padding and distortions of accounting data and consequently, were stripped of previous performance awards.

"The Central Committee of Moldavia, MSSR Soviet of Ministers, MSSR Soviet of Trade Unions and Central Committee of Moldavian LKSM obliged secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms of the party, chairmen of ispolkoms of city and raykom soviets of people's deputies, heads of ministries, departments, farms, enterprises and organizations to guarantee the return of illegally received awards and also of monetary prizes in the prescribed manner."

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