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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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1 May 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

REAGAN CAMPAIGN FOR CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF MX VIEWED

PM020909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch under the rubric "echo of the week":
"Congressmen, the President, and the MX"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Mar -- Something akin to an emergency was declared last week on Capitol Hill. Dark green military buses drove up to the steps of the Congress, which was cordoned off by reinforced police detachments, and took the legislators away. Up came limousines from which highly placed leaders of the administration emerged. Pentagon Chief Weinberger, Secretary of State Shultz, the president's National Security Adviser McFarlane, and other equally worried looking men hurried up the capitol steps. "Operation MX" was in full swing...

The U.S. Administration, people from the Pentagon, and the arms manufacturers have been making strenuous efforts to force through Congress a part of their strategic arms buildup program -- aimed at securing the allocation of \$1.5 billion for the building of a further 21 MX first-strike ICBMS. One week earlier the Senate -- the upper house of Congress -- voted in favor of such a decision under equally strong pressure from the U.S. Administration: now it was the turn of the House of Representatives.

The MX missile -- a 96-ton monster armed with nuclear warheads -- is an offensive, first-strike weapon. Even THE WASHINGTON POST calls it "provocative and destabilizing." The construction of the MX is part of an extensive program to build up America's strategic arms which also include the Midgetman and Trident-2 missiles and the B-1 and Stealth bombers. Plans are to build 100 MXs. Congress froze the decision on the 21 missiles last year. The administration is determined to force the decision through this year come what may.

It is no secret that many legislators have serious doubts, fears, and objections about building the MX. They believe that commissioning the new ICBMS will not only not strengthen U.S. security but, on the contrary, will make it even less stable by accelerating the arms race. Now that the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms have started in Geneva, sensible Americans believe, it is necessary not to speed up the arms race but to show restraint. And, of course, there are convincing economic arguments

against this military program. Why throw away billions of dollars (implementation of the full MX program will cost several tens of billions) at the same time as the administration is drastically cutting back on social programs in order to "save money?"

The White House is well aware of all this. That is why the legislators are being conditioned on such a massive scale.

In retrospect the newspapers are calling this campaign to twist the congressmen's arms quite unprecedented. The full arsenal of bourgeois "democracy" has been brought into operation: persuasion, threats, and the promise of privileges or loss of privileges. The theme of patriotism has been particularly emphasized. The prevailing atmosphere on Capitol Hill is such that a legislator voting against MX is said to be "betraying the interests" of his country. This campaign is headed by the U.S. president in person. It was to him that the congressmen were taken for the "brain-washing" session. It was he who tried to prove that the legislators were obliged to vote for the MX proposal to demonstrate "Americans' unity and cohesion" to the whole world and, above all, to the Soviet Union. Only thus, it is argued, "can concessions be obtained from the Soviets" at the Geneva talks.

The President was followed into battle by Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation to the nuclear and space arms talks, who was specially recalled from Geneva. You would not think this diplomat -- who is taking part in an important and delicate matter, namely, the elaboration of mutually-acceptable decisions on curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it in space -- to be the right one to "change his tune" and campaign for a buildup of those same armaments simply by moving from one part of the world to another. But according to Washington's current rules anything goes when the fulfillment of the program to rearm America is at stake. So Kampelman came to the rostrum to demand that MX be approved at all costs. A refusal by Congress to approve this decision, he claimed, will "inevitably prolong the Geneva talks."

This week Washington has witnessed an upsurge of that twisted logic which states that the path to peace lies across mountains of nuclear warheads and that to achieve disarmament you must begin by increasing arms stocks; and that international stability and security can only be safeguarded at the point of America's nuclear gun. The morality of the cowboy "Wild West," so alive on the banks of the Potomac, appeared clearly in the thinking and arguments of those people who hold the reins of power in the country. And many legislators -- last week senators, this week congressmen -- could not resist the hypnotic effect of this false logic, showed a lack of far-sightedness, and were afraid of being accused of being "soft on defense questions." The House of Representatives voted twice on the question of building the MX missiles. The first vote was 219 for, 213 against, the second 217 for, 210 against.

When calling on the legislators to vote for the MX missiles the administration leaders stated that in so doing they would be "sending out a signal to the whole world." The "signal" has indeed been sent. At a time when Soviet-U.S. talks designed to curb the arms race on earth and prevent it in space are in progress in Geneva, this signal can only be interpreted as evidence of America's malicious intentions and proof that it is hard to believe in the sincerity of Washington's statements regarding its desire to reduce, let alone eliminate the implements of nuclear death.

CSO: 1807/264

INTERNATIONAL

WEST EUROPEAN OFFICIALS' CRITIQUES OF SDI CITED

British Foreign Secretary

LD161817 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] London March 16 TASS -- British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Geoffrey Howe criticized the political and military aspects of President Reagan's "strategic defence initiative." Speaking at the Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies, Geoffrey Howe described the "strategic defence initiative" as the "Maignot Line of the 21st century." The creation of such a defence, he stressed, will ensure no advantages, as it can be overcome by means of comparatively simple counter-measures.

Commenting on the statement by Geoffrey Howe, the newspaper DAILY EXPRESS points out that it has been the sharpest criticism ever of President Reagan's plans by a British Cabinet member. The FINANCIAL TIMES stresses that the statement by the British foreign secretary mirrors the growing apprehensions of the British Government circles over the frenzy with which the head of the U.S. Administration is pushing through his "strategic defence initiative." The DAILY TELEGRAPH writes that such actions by the United States President may be detrimental to, and even foil the possibility of reaching agreement at the Soviet-American Geneva talks.

French Prime Minister

LD180530 Moscow TASS in English 0519 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 18 TASS -- Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France has criticized the Reagan administration's plans aimed at militarizing outer space within the framework of the "Star Wars" programme. In an interview with TIME magazine, he has pointed out that the realization of the so-called Strategic Defence initiative of the White House will lead to a new round of the arms race, as a result of which the rough balance of forces that has been established in the world may be upset. The prime minister pointed out that France is for the military balance, on which peace on earth depends, to be stable. He also said that it is essential constantly to make efforts with a view to lowering the ceilings of armaments.

French Foreign Minister

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 28 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[TASS item: "French External Relations Minister on U.S. Plans To Militarize Space"]

[Text] Helsinki, March 27 (TASS)-- The official transcripts of a press conference given by French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas in Helsinki have been released here. The minister was asked, in particular, about Reagan's "star wars" program. Answering this question, Roland Dumas said: France believes that the balance of offensive forces in the world guarantees security. This has been a rule for a very long time. The American initiative, known as the "strategic defence initiative," aims at revising this doctrine. We have stated that the use of space according to the American plan actually means superarmament. The French doctrine, based on the balance of offensive forces, also presupposes that it is necessary to reduce to the lowest possible level these offensive forces, especially nuclear forces.

As for the American plan, it leads to superarmament, which would be achieved through the militarisation of space, and hence to the escalation of risks and dangers. It does not mean the striving to ensure security.

We state, anyhow, that the Americans themselves, initiating their research program, on which they will have to spend, according to their own estimates, 25 billion dollars, are simultaneously setting aside in their budget considerable funds on the modernisation of their nuclear forces. This is the best proof that the American initiative will not necessarily lead to the abolition of the nuclear forces. Anyway, it will by no means lead to this goal within the next 15-20 years. That is why, faced with such a risk of superarmament and hence the danger, in the face of doubts about the success of this plan, we turn back to the classical doctrine, which says that it is better to preserve the balance of forces while reducing them to the lowest possible level.

We state that, after a moment of hesitation, such a country as Britain, the situation of which is similar to that of France, and such a country as West Germany, which is in a very different situation because it does not have nuclear weapons, accepted the same reasoning, which prompts us the following conclusion: it is necessary to seek by all means a stop to that superarmament while there is still time. It is so far the phase of research but we do not any illusions. Doesn't common sense tell us that progress cannot be blocked? Anyway, it is necessary to seek to achieve this by all means at the point of transition from research to deployment. Hence the importance of the Geneva talks and the interest evoked by them in everyone. (PRAVDA, March 28, in full.)

1 May 1985

Swedish Prime Minister

LD160025 Moscow TASS in English 2324 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Stockholm March 16 TASS -- Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden has voiced criticism of the U.S. Administration's "star wars" preparation plans.

The Swedish Telegraph Bureau reports that he addressed constituents in a Stockholm suburb within the framework of the election campaign which is being conducted in the country on the eve of the forthcoming regular elections to the Riksdag (parliament) in Sweden in September this year.

The head of the Swedish Government described as illusory the hopes for ensuring U.S. security through militarization of outer space. There is every indication that this is impossible, he pointed out.

CSO: 1812/201

INTERNATIONAL

SAUDI ARABIA, EGYPT ACCUSED OF AIDING AFGHAN REBELS

Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] At the press conference for Afghan and foreign news reporters held in Kabul, our station reporter reported from the Afghan capital as follows:

A statement by the Afghan BAKHTAR News Agency was read at the press conference. The statement described the hiring of bandits to fight an undeclared war in Afghanistan--armed interference in Afghanistan by someone outside the country. The Western countries regard these rebels as fighters who safeguard Islam and freedom. However, the Afghan people regard them as enemies. A bandit was introduced at the press conference. Bandit (Chawushu) said: Hired by a U.S. CIA agent, he received training in a secret warehouse in Tehran. He was later sent to Afghanistan to carry out spy activities. What was his special mission? (Chawushu) was taught by Americans to use different types of poison. He outlined methods of placing poison in drinking water, in various government organs and schools, in water used for public baths and mosques, in food, and in public means of transportation and movie theaters. He also described tiny bombs that look like cigarettes or toys.

Our station reporter also saw a bandit named (Dawasi). This bandit collaborated with the Pakistani espionage agency. He said: "The Afghan counter-revolutionaries who entrench themselves in Pakistan are under the protection of the Pakistani authorities. All this," (Dawasi) said, "has been done under the direct command of the Americans, and sometimes the Americans have even personally involved themselves in this." He mentioned the cruel torture suffered by Afghans who were kidnapped by the bandits in Peshawar, Pakistan, saying that all the atrocities were directed by so-called American advisors. (Dawasi) said that he had broken off the ties with the Pakistani espionage agency and the bandit gang of his own accord.

The reporter saw some captured weapons, both light and heavy, most of which were made in the United States. On display at the press conference were pictures showing various atrocities committed by the counterrevolutionaries on the Afghan land. A film shown at the press conference indicated how the United States called up and helped the bandits, as well as the distress and misfortune that the so-called help brought to the Afghan people. The BAKHTAR News Agency pointed out that the U.S. Government is directly leading an undeclared war against Afghanistan, and each year Washington has spent

several million U.S. dollars training and arming the counterrevolutionary armed bandits and sending them into Afghanistan. The BAKHTAR News Agency statement said: The bandits are trained on U.S. military bases in different parts of the world, and schools for this purpose have been established in the United States. China and Israel are prepared to provide the Afghan bandits with some U.S. \$5 million worth of weapons and equipment. Also joining the imperialist reactionaries' aggression against Afghanistan are Saudi Arabia and Egypt, the Afghan news agency added.

CSO: 4005/773

1 May 1985

INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN REFUGEES IN IRAN SAID TO SUFFER HARSH CONDITIONS

Afghan Returnee Describes Conditions

NC261220 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Bakhtar news agency has reported that another 16 Afghan families, who had left their homeland under the influence of hostile propaganda, recently returned to Afghanistan. Our commentator writes the following on this:

It is not a secret to anyone that a large number of Afghans currently are living in Iran. Among these people are both those who went to Iran in search of work before the April revolution, and those who did not understand the nature of events and left democratic Afghanistan under the influence of counterrevolutionary propaganda. Both these groups have become hostages of Iran's anti-Afghan circles which are preventing their return to the homeland. However, despite numerous difficulties, it is clear that the wish for repatriation is intensifying among those Afghans living in Iran. Reports citing the repatriation of more and more Afghan families are clear proof of this. Those who believed the false reports on the persecution of Islam by the new rule and who fell for the demagogical promises expressing Islamic solidarity have been greatly disappointed. It became clear that Islamic solidarity was nothing but a propaganda ploy.

The life of so-called Afghan refugees--who actually are misled Afghans turned into refugees by force--is very difficult both in Iran and Pakistan. Sa'id Mostafa from Herat, who fled Iran at the first opportunity, talked about his life. He said that in Iran he and his entire family were taken to a refugee camp which was more like a prison camp. They were not fed for many days. Sa'id Mostafa saw for himself how Iranian officials stole the insignificant sums that had been earmarked for aid to hungry refugees. The death rate in such camps is very high and those who die first are the children and the elderly. Sa'id Mostafa added that after most of the prisoners of the so-called refugee camps had become disgusted, representatives of counterrevolutionary organizations then arrived to hire Afghans. The Afghan refugees faced two alternatives: either to die of hunger or disease, or to sell themselves to the counterrevolutionary leaders. Obviously these unfortunate people had no alternative but to obey. Those who protested were shot to death.

It should also be noted that the Afghans in Iran are not only forced to register in Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations, but are also taken to the Iran-Iraq front by force. Afghan youths are killed in this war, a war which is completely meaningless and only benefits imperialist forces. Furthermore, in Iran, as in Pakistan, reactionary forces try to use the Afghan refugees to crush opponents of the regime. As a result, local inhabitants regard the Afghans with increasing hostility each day. The question that arises is whether the fact that more and more Afghans, like Sa'id Mostafa, want to return to their homeland is even surprising.

The reality of the DRA Government's policy, however, infiltrates the refugee camps. Contrary to hostile propaganda, people realize that the revolutionary officials of Afghanistan not only do not prevent the return of Afghans to their homeland but in fact overtly announce that they are willing to accept all those who have understood their mistakes and want to return. The DRA Government tries to create the conditions necessary for those who return to be able to lead a normal life, work in peace, and be ensured freedom and immunity. The warm welcome extended by local officials in Herat to Sa'id Mostafa affected him greatly. However, not everyone has yet had the chance to return home. The revolutionary Afghan officials are not to blame for this in any way. It is Tehran and Islamabad that create various obstacles to the repatriation of Afghans, that arrest those who dare to take this step, and that even issue death sentences on these people.

There is no doubt that more and more Afghans, who are actually captives in exile, now understand the true stand of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and their foreign mentors as far as their own destiny is concerned. Demonstrations by Afghan refugees in Iran have exemplified this understanding. Undoubtedly the Afghans remaining in Iran become informed of the fate of those who have succeeded in returning home. For example, Afghan officials have granted land, houses and jobs to those 16 families to whom we referred at the beginning of this commentary. In short, these families have received everything necessary for a normal life. It is not surprising, therefore, that among the hundreds of Afghan families suffering in exile, the wish to return to their homeland--to the DRA--intensifies each day.

Treatment of Refugees Criticized

TA281917 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Commentary by Vladimir Borisov]

[Text] Iran's government and political figures are constantly proclaiming that Iran is allegedly worried and concerned over the situation in Afghanistan, and is trying to seek a solution to the so-called problem of Afghan refugees. In addition to this, while broadcasting its programs to Afghanistan Tehran radio is also engaged in lauding and propagandizing Iran's ruling regime with great fanfare. It should also be noted that efforts to impose one's ideology and social system on other peoples naturally raise a great deal of doubt and skepticism about the real value of this propaganda, because there is no need to propagandize this so-called attractive and good life with much commotion.

Amid all this, the question that arises is: What pleasant things can Iran's current leaders present to Afghan Muslims in a specific and concrete form? We must say that those Afghans currently residing in Iran for various reasons have clearly realized these dubious things, and can only feel regret.

Indisputable facts indicate that the majority of Afghans who suffer from pain and tragedy outside their homeland, have in reality been transformed into hostages of Iran's officials. They have been gathered in special camps surrounded with barbed wire, and are guarded by members of the so-called Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. The inhabitants of these camps are forced to submit to every shameful and difficult job in return for a piece of bread. Compared to an Iranian citizen, an Afghan refugee is paid much less for the same job. At the same time, youths--including deceived Afghans--are forcibly dragged to the Iran-Iraq front so that they can sacrifice their lives for the sake of goals that are entirely foreign and alien to them.

The mortality rate among Afghan refugees, particularly children, is extremely high, and there is a great shortage of foodstuffs and fuel. Are they really refugees? No. In reality, they are captives of Iran's present regime, and are condemned to a meager life, all kinds of insults and humiliation, and untimely death. It should also not be forgotten that Iran's propaganda officials, in their hostile propaganda, also include among the refugees those individuals who left Afghanistan prior to the revolution in search of jobs and wages.

For example, in the mid-seventies several hundred thousand Afghans lived in Iran, and according to other information, about one million Afghans lived there. The majority of these Afghan refugees were construction workers who were engaged in physical work on Iran's projects. At that time there was a shortage of manpower in Iran, and Iranian employers used to recruit the Afghans willingly in return for the payment of low wages and without any social benefits. Today, however, according to preliminary statistics, there are about 5 million jobless people in Iran, and a shortage of foodstuffs and essential goods is evident. The prices of goods on the black market are fit for the buying power of wealthy people only. Many industrial institutions have been closed or are not working at full capacity. In recent years both the material and social life of Iranian toilers has increasingly deteriorated. The hopes that the Iranian people held regarding the anti-shah and anti-imperialist revolution, including the hope for building a new democratic and just society, have not been fulfilled. Landlords and major capitalists, with the exception of a few, have continued to maintain their influence and power. In conditions of the present regime as well, like the imperial regime, the rich are free in their activities, and the life of the poor has not improved. However, even in comparison to them, living conditions of Afghans in Iran have become more difficult.

Many Afghan refugees, as a result of oppression and injustice by Iranian Government officials, have been forced to steal and indulge in highway robbery in order to feed themselves. According to information by the press, about 30,000 Afghan refugees in Iran have been arrested because they committed crimes after being deprived of the possibility of finding an honorable job.

These are the bitter and horrible facts. Iran's propaganda authorities are maintaining a deadly silence about these facts because Iran's ruling circles do not want the Afghan people to become fully acquainted with them. In this connection one must ask: Does the reason for this not stem from the fact that Tehran's rulers have persistently shown and continue to show their disinclination to issue permits for the return of scores of thousands of Afghans to their homeland?

The Afghan Government has repeatedly proposed to Iran that the problem of repatriation of Afghans to their homeland be discussed and negotiated. Tehran has not once responded positively and constructively to these proposals. Moreover, Iran's ruling circles have escalated armed intervention in the affairs of a neighboring country, have accelerated a slanderous tumult about Afghanistan and its government, and are raising obstacles to efforts by Afghanistan which wants the regional situation to return to normal.

As we are aware, some of Iran's reactionary circles are hypocritically shedding crocodile tears about the so-called problem of the refugees which has been created artificially; in practice they are the least inclined of anyone who wants a settlement.

CSO: 4640/510

INTERNATIONAL

BANGLADESH LIBERATION STRUGGLE PRAISED ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Liberation Struggle Recalled

BK280405 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1500 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Commentary by Vladimir Pustov]

[Text] Bangladesh is observing its national festival--Independence Day--on 26 March. Fourteen years ago, the people of Bangladesh launched an armed struggle against Islamabad's economic and political discrimination to liberate their homeland. The struggle was not easy. The Pakistani military junta, with the massive support of U.S.-led imperialist reactionary quarters, carried out atrocities against the people of Bangladesh. They supported the policy of genocide against the Bangladeshi people at the United Nations and other international forums and supplied arms and ammunition to Pakistani armed forces. The United States openly threatened to use military force to block the victory of national liberation movement. It is well-known that it was the firm and resolute attitude of the Soviet Union and its unequivocal solidarity with the Bangladeshi people's struggle for independence which foiled the implementation of the threat of these overseas politicians.

The joint declaration of Soviet Union and the Republic of Bangladesh signed in March 1972 said that not only was the attitude of various countries toward the just cause of the Bangladeshi people exposed during the struggle, but it also showed who were the real friends of the newly independent state of Bangladesh and who was unfriendly toward it. The then Prime Minister, Mujibur Rahman, described the (?unflinching) support of the Soviet Union as a massive source of strength. The Soviet Union continued its support to the young republic in the difficult days of the postwar period.

You might recall the year of 1972, when industries and high voltage electricity lines were destroyed, bridges were blown up, and there was an acute shortage of food and medicines. The Bangladesh government asked for help from other countries to overcome the crisis. It is well-known that all the western democracies refused to provide loans to the young nation. Moreover, major banks in the capitalist countries persistently demanded that Bangladesh should repay the outstanding loans of erstwhile East Pakistan. Then aid began arriving from all the socialist bloc countries, including the Soviet Union. The Soviet people helped in the restoration of the war-ravaged economy, in industrialization, in the development of the power industry and in the training of experts

and technicians. In short, the Soviet Union helped in the restoration and overall development of Bangladesh.

Analyzing the significance of this aid, Kabir Chowdhury, an eminent social activist in Bangladesh and professor of Dacca University who is currently visiting Moscow, told us in an interview: when we were anxiously looking for help, Soviet aid was very valuable to us. He emphasized: because of the generosity of your country, the attempts to totally destroy the new republic in its infancy were foiled. The democratic people of Bangladesh supported the program of nationalization of industries and banks, the implementation of land reform and the initial steps of the government to assist workers and peasants.

There also existed, however, elements who opposed the progressive reforms from the very start and who tried to damage the friendly relations between Bangladesh and the Soviet Union and Bangladesh and India built during the war of independence. Rightist elements along with extreme leftist forces were most active in this regard. They were receiving support from foreign countries, especially from various special units of the United States. Taking advantage of hardships faced in the process of development, they brought charges against the government over the difficulties. They provoked the people into holding antigovernment demonstrations, strikes and so forth and also indulged in terror, crimes, sabotage and other destructive activities.

Recently the situation in Bangladesh has again become tense because of some genuine and (?private) reasons. The Bangladesh press writes extensively on this subject. It is noteworthy forces are also trying to make the best of these difficulties. By exerting economic and political pressures on Dacca, Washington wants to force Bangladesh to abandon its independent nonaligned policy and thereby hurt its relations with a number of friendly nations. In the early part of last year malicious attempts by reactionary forces in Bangladesh to foment anti-Soviet feelings within the country aroused apprehension and concern in the minds of the Soviet people. However, all these attempts to malign the friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Bangladesh were foiled. The rightist elements failed to secure the support they expected from the people. The working people and government employees of Bangladesh have categorically extended their support to further developing and strengthening the overall relations and contacts between Bangladesh and the Soviet Union.

Bangladesh is today passing through a crisis, facing various political, social and economic development problems. The Soviet people, however, firmly believe that the people of Bangladesh, who emerged victorious in their struggle for national liberation 14 years ago, will be able to overcome these present difficulties.

Extending our greetings to the people of Bangladesh on their national festival, we wholeheartedly wish them success in building a prosperous and happy life.

Bangladesh Ambassador Speaks

LD280016 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Bangladesh ambassador]

[Text] Today is Independence Day for the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Participating in our program is Syed Najmuddin Hashim, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the USSR.

[Begin Hashim video recording in vernacular, with superimposed Russian translation] Dear Soviet friends: Today, on the 14th anniversary of independence and on the national day of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, allow me to send greetings to you all, the whole Soviet people and the Government of the Soviet Union, and to send you heartfelt and best wishes.

Bangladesh is a young state, but our nation is an ancient one; Bengali literature's history goes back centuries. As a result of attacks, and of an internal plot in 1757, in a grave near Plassey, the sun of Bengali freedom set. In 1971 the invincible people of Bangladesh swore to return to itself the red sun of freedom. For the sake of this, hundreds of thousands of heroes gave their lives. It is a characteristic feature of our history that we never submitted and will never submit to foreign domination.

We believe in friendship and cooperation with all states on the basis of equality, national sovereignty, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, the peaceful resolution of all conflicts and the principle of non-alignment. Bangladesh aspires to peace throughout the world, favors mutual international understanding and disarmament. Guided by these principles, I recently deposited documents in Moscow on Bangladesh's adherence to the Moscow treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests in three spheres, and to the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological and toxic weapons.

The great diplomatic and moral support we received from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries during the war of independence is unforgettable. We also remember the important economic aid shown us by the Soviet Union in the postwar period, including aid for the reconstruction of the port of Chittagong, destroyed during the war. Bangladesh has achieved significant successes, thanks to the cooperation with the Soviet Union, in the building of electricity power stations and radio stations, in the field of technology, and fuel exploration in accordance with the agreements on trade, economic and technical cooperation between our countries. The Bangladesh economy has achieved great successes and has overcome many difficulties. Thus we were able to aid those who suffered from our most fearful flood for many years, amounting to almost 2 billion take, that is, r70 million. Despite this, about 16 million metric tons of grain was harvested in 1984, which exceeded the previous year's harvest. Industrial production increased by almost 6 percent. This is a great success for our working people and our dynamic leadership.

Current political events give grounds for firmly hoping that alongside economic progress, Bangladesh can make a significant step forward toward political stability and democracy. May Soviet-Bangladeshi friendship strengthen and develop.

1 May 1985

INTERNATIONAL

UNION CARBIDE ATTEMPTS TO DENY LIABILITY IN BHOPAL GAS LEAK

BK311540 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Commentary by Viktor Sivakov]

[Text] Both houses of the Indian Parliament have passed a bill empowering the government to represent the victims of the tragedy at the Bhopal chemical plant. Taking part in the parliamentary debate, Virendra Patil, minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers, informed the members that in the near future a case will be filed against the American company Union Carbide, which owns the Bhopal plant. In the opinion of legal experts, the legal issue is absolutely clear. The fault lies with Union Carbide, which did not take necessary security precautions at the Bhopal plant.

More than 2,500 persons were killed by gas leak, and approximately 150,000 are still suffering from the effects of the gas. Newborn babies are dying in Bhopal, and the health of the future generation is in jeopardy. But the owners of the company do not want to pay for the damage voluntarily. Not only that, trying to escape their responsibility fraudulently, they are making flimsy statements about the ignorance of the Indian experts. However, even American congressmen and the press admit that Union Carbide built the Bhopal plant paying no attention to security measures and took no necessary steps after a small gas leak earlier. The matter has reached such a level that the directors of the company have started talking about some deliberate sabotage in the Bhopal plant. The attempt of Union Carbide's owners to escape punishment from the ill effects of the tragedy reflects their selfish interest. They do not want to pay for their crimes because their sole objective is to make a profit. To cut costs, the expensive electronic equipment, which could have given a warning signal, was not installed at the time of construction. Today, when the question of compensation is being raised, they do not want to spare anything from their profits.

The problem, however, is not limited to the technical or judicial aspects but goes far beyond them. The Bhopal tragedy has exposed the inhuman attitude of big business. Could this attitude have anything to do with humanitarianism, when the owners of Union Carbide refused to cooperate with the Indian authorities in compensating the victims of the tragedy? They neither sent medicine nor gave information on treating people affected by the gas. These humanitarian steps have no relation to the rules of the capitalists. On the other hand, activities like stealing or removing proofs are very natural for them. An agent of the company was recently caught red-handed doing such a thing.

The debate in the Indian Parliament on the question of obtaining compensation from Union Carbide has proven that the Indian authorities are resolved to remove any possibility of a repetition of the Bhopal tragedy. Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers Virendra Patil said that the Madhya Pradesh government has recommended the nationalization of the Bhopal chemical plant and added that it is being considered.

CSO: 4624/14

INTERNATIONAL

HISTORY, PROFILE OF TASHKENT UNIVERSITY ORIENTAL FACULTY

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by T. S. Sattorov, dean of Tashkent State University Oriental Faculty, professor, and M. Sh. Abdusamatov, faculty docent: "TashDU [Tashkent State University] Oriental Faculty at 40: Orientologists Trained"]

[Text] The year 1944. Horrible years of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Army is approaching victory. In these hard times, the party and Soviet government adopted a resolution on opening an oriental faculty under SAGU [Central Asian State University] (now Tashkent State University imeni V. I. Lenin).

At that time, the famous orientologists evacuated from Moscow and Leningrad to Tashkent, Ye. E. Bertels, I. P. Petrushevskiy, V. I. Belyayev, A. N. Kononov, O. I. Smirnov, V. M. Beskrovnyi, and others were actively conducting work to develop oriental studies in Uzbekistan and to raise a cadre of orientologists for the republic.

In connection with the establishment of the Oriental Faculty in 1944, they showed concern about providing the faculty with teachers and curricula, and began to direct the newly-opened department themselves. Along with this, these scholars taught foreign oriental languages, literature, and history. For example, Ye. E. Bertels and M. S. Andreyev taught Persian language and Iranian literature, A. N. Kononov taught Uzbek and Turkic languages, and V. Beskrovnyi taught Hindi. To this day the students who were studying in the faculty at that time recall with pleasure that they were fortunate to hear the famous orientologists' lectures and to be in contact with them.

When the Moscow and Leningrad specialists returned home, the situation at the faculty became somewhat more difficult. The shortage of highly trained teachers and the lack of textbooks and educational materials on the oriental languages began to be acutely felt at the faculty.

In order to prepare a trained cadre, in 1947 graduate studies were organized at the faculty; talented young people who had graduated the faculty were attracted to it, and sent to the oriental centers of Moscow and Leningrad for study. Among the first graduate students were N. A. Muhamedova, Sh. M. Shomuhamedov, A. Gh. Ghaniyev, Kh. Muhamedov, T. Gh. Ghiyosov, and Gh. A.

Ahmadjonov. Many of them to this day continue their scientific-pedagogical activity at the faculty.

In the past 40 years, our faculty's educational-material base has been strengthened and it has prepared hundreds of trained cadres. It has become a great cadre center.

Among those who studied and conducted scholarly activity here are 3 correspondent members of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences. One has been elected to the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. About 30 doctors of sciences and over 300 candidates of sciences are making a worthy contribution in developing orientology and training a cadre of orientologists in Uzbekistan and other republics of Central Asia. The names of our faculty's former students and famous orientologists, among many others, U. I. Karimov, R. Kh. Aminova, M. Kh. Khamrayev, A. P. Gayumov, M. B. Baratov, Sh. M. Shomuhamedov, A. K. Khayitmetov, M. Razzoqov, B. A. Ahmedov, M. A. Bobokhojayev, I. Abdullayev, A. Ya. Sokolov, T. Gh. Ghiyosov, T. S. Sattorov, A. O. Orinboyev, A. Gh. Ghaniyev, K. M. Munirov, and H. Hikmatullayev, are known and famous not just in our country, but abroad as well. Their scholarly works have been translated into several oriental and European languages. Specialist graduates of the Oriental Faculty are working in the UzSSR Academy's Oriental Institute and Institute of Language and Literature, and in the Radio Committee and various publishing houses, in secondary and higher educational institutions, and in various fields of the economy. Among the faculty graduates there were trained great writers, linguists, literary scholars, and mature specialists on Uzbek and Farsi-Tajik literature. Their works and scholarly research have been granted high awards by our state and party. The kollektiv of our faculty is justifiably proud that Uzbek readers' beloved writer Pirimqul Godirov and Navoi scholar and sector head of the Language and Literature Institute imeni Pushkin Professor Abduqodir Hayitmetov were worthy of the Hamza State Prize, and that for his great scholarly works and great contribution to the development of Soviet-Iranian cultural relations the Tashkent State University Prorector and great orientologist Professor Sh. M. Shomuhamedov was worthy of the international Firdausi Prize.

Today, about 700 students are studying in the Oriental Faculty. They are learning oriental languages and oriental studies in their own native languages. It must be noted that for several years our faculty has been carrying out such honorable work as preparing highly trained oriental cadre from among youth of union republics and fraternal socialist countries. At present, there are 60 students studying in our faculty from Bulgaria, the GDR, Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam, Poland, and the Afghanistan Democratic Republic.

There are 8 kafedra in the faculty--Arabic, Iranian, Afghan, Hindi, and Chinese Philology, plus the Department of History of Foreign Oriental Countries, Department of Literature of Foreign Oriental Countries, and the English Language Department; 112 teachers conduct scholarly and pedagogical work. Specifically, 6 doctors of sciences, 5 professors, and 45 candidates of sciences conduct productive work in preparing a cadre of orientologists. It is good that almost all of the professors and teachers of the faculty

are former students who studied at the faculty. Along with their pedagogical work, faculty teachers are conducting great scholarly-research activity. Textbooks and educational methodological materials on Oriental languages, along with many monographs, scholarly works, dissertations, and articles on the literature, history, and economy of Iran, Afghanistan, India, and the Arab countries are clear evidence of this. The scholarly works, articles, and translations of Professor Sh. M. Shomuhamedov of the Department of the Literature of Foreign Countries occupy a special place. This department is the first to be carrying out significant work in our country on a major problem--in the area of studying and researching the creative work of the great representative of Persian-Tajik literature Khisrav Dehlaviy. Textbooks written by faculty teachers and printed by Oqituvchi Publishers for Arabic (by B. Z. Kholilov), Hindi (by R. A. Aulova), and Persian (by M. Abdusamatov) are serving as the main educational material in students' study of oriental languages.

Faculty students have been working successfully for many years in foreign countries of the East, and fulfilling in excellent fashion their international obligations.

In accordance with a resolution of our party and government, special schools have been opened in several oblasts where Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and Chinese are being taught. The faculty administration and teachers have taken sponsorship of these schools, and are providing them with scholarly-methodological materials and teacher cadre.

In accordance with the UzSSR Ministry of Education resolution on improving instruction of oriental languages in the republics, and broadening the network of schools with oriental language instruction and providing them with textbooks, the faculty's teachers have created curricula for Arabic, Persian, Hindi, and Urdu in cooperation with mature teachers of the schools. Lessons in oriental languages are being conducted in accordance with these curricula. Rapid work is also being conducted on creating textbooks on oriental languages.

The professors, teachers, and students of this faculty, in response to the fatherly care of the party and Soviet government, will spare no effort in the area of developing orientology in our republic, raising the young, enhancing the educational-upbringing process, and increasing scholarly-research work.

CSO: 1836/427

NATIONAL

ROLE OF MAIN ADMINISTRATION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 84 (signed to press 12 Nov 84)
pp 14-16

[Article: "Morning Begins with the Newspaper"]

[Text] For millions of Soviet people, the day begins with their copy of the newspaper, which they receive in their mailbox or buy at the "Soyuzpechat" kiosk. It is imperative that periodical publications reach our readers in time, whether they live in cities or in villages, in the central regions of the country or in its remote districts.

I. Simdyankin, head of the printing and distribution section of the Department of Propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee, L. Barashenkov, member of the board of the USSR Ministry of Communications and head of the General Administration for Distribution of the Press ("Soyuzpechat"), and the journalist, G. Khatsenkov, discuss newspapers and magazines with regard to distribution, sales, unresolved problems and unused reserves in this important matter.

[Correspondent] To begin with, I think it would be useful to tell our readers about what "Soyuzpechat" is.

[I. Simdyankin] On 21 December 1918, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin signed a decree of the Council of People's Commissars regarding the involvement of the mail and telegraph department in the distribution and delivery of the press. The decree indicated that this matter was being implemented "in the interests of the widest and most constant provision of the working and peasant masses of Soviet Russia with the productions of the periodical and non-periodical Soviet and communist press."

Lenin's decree marked the beginning of the establishment in our country of a totally new system of distribution of newspapers and magazines. This system assumed responsibility for fulfilling all the functions connected with receiving subscriptions and distributing publications. An organization was born which became the prototype of the present General Administration for the Distribution of the Press ("Soyuzpechat") of the USSR Ministry of Communications. "Soyuzpechat" distributes newspapers and magazines (both Soviet and foreign) through a network of enterprises of postal communication

and also sells them retail. Today, a single edition of the publications distributed comprises 412 million copies. But I think that the head of "Soyuzpechat" will give a better account of its activities.

[L. Barashenkov] Newspaper and magazine subscriptions are handled by 86,000 postal branches, 400,000 reception offices, "Soyuzpechat" agencies and one and a half million public distributors. The retail network of "Soyuzpechat" now numbers about 38,000 kiosks, more than 700 stores and 12,000 semi-automatic newspaper machines. A third of these merchandising points work on one and a half, two and three shifts (mostly in train stations and airports). In all large cities, a great many kiosks are open from 6:00-7:00 in the morning. Moreover, thousands of non-staff distributors help us. Their work is particularly necessary for serving passengers on rail, sea and air transport.

In reviewing, in particular, the results of the work of the retail trade network in 1983 and 1984, it is possible to say that, on the whole, we coped with the tasks that were assigned. The plan for retail commodity circulation was overfulfilled. In only one year, through the retail network, more than a billion rubles in printed matter and other goods were sold.

[Correspondent] Timely receipt by the population of periodical publications is a very important matter. Readers often use this to judge the activities not only of the workers in "Soyuzpechat" and the postal service, but also those of journalists and printers. It would be interesting to know what measures are taken so that the journalists' words reach the reader more rapidly.

[I. Simdyankin] The CPSU Central Committee devotes particular attention to the efficiency of newspapers and magazines. This is inconceivable without the precise and well regulated work of the editorial offices, the printing enterprises and the delivery service. In recent years, there has been an increase in the capacity of equipment intended for the issuing of newspapers and magazines, while specialization of printing enterprises has been carried out. New large-scale newspaper and magazine complexes are being built in many cities, with high capacity dispatching departments. More than 50 printing plants for central newspapers have been established in cities; newspaper galleys are transmitted there by phototelegraphy. This has permitted an increase in the speed of delivery of fresh issues of newspapers in many regions of the country.

[Correspondent] At the same time, letters to the editor arrive whose authors report on delays in the delivery of newspapers and magazines. After critical articles in the press, the situation improved somewhat. But even now, in some settled areas, subscribers receive newspapers the day after their publication. Even in Moscow, not everything is satisfactory. In the house where I live, for example, newspapers are sometimes found in the mailboxes only after nine o'clock, whereas they should be there by eight, before people go to work. You look into the empty mailbox and become upset... A newspaper is of value not in the evening, when it is possible to find out the latest news from television information programs, but in the morning.

[I. Simdyankin] Unfortunately, the signals regarding unsatisfactory delivery of periodicals are not isolated ones. About 90 percent of the central newspapers are delivered on their day of issue. The rest (and this is no fewer than 7 million copies) are only delivered on the second or even the third day. In this regard, aside from objective causes (late publication of the newspapers, interruptions in train, ship and airplane traffic, weather conditions), the situation is also affected by improper organization of delivery, lack of necessary control over the schedule of production processes, and ineffectiveness of measures directed at speeding up the receipt of periodicals by subscribers and at kiosks. Briefly, there is often insufficient initiative and flexibility in work. Constant improvement is necessary in the process of shipping and delivery of newspapers and magazines. Production discipline and organization must be increased.

[Correspondent] It is well known that delays also occur because of the editorial offices, which drag out their work on an issue. I think that it is necessary for them, first of all, to observe technological discipline more strictly.

[L. Barashenkov] According to our calculations, in 1984 alone there were more than 3,000 schedule breakdowns among the country's publishers, which caused delays of from one to four hours in the publication of newspapers. As a result, more than 12 percent of editions of periodical publications did not reach readers in time on the day of issue.

A special comment is required regarding the delivery of evening newspapers. We have 27 of these in the country, plus the evening edition of IZVESTIYA, a million copies of which are published. We have to receive them at 5:00 PM from the dispatching office of the publishers so that when people are going home from work, we can deliver these newspapers to them through the department of communications and kiosks. If the newspaper is delayed for an hour in typography for some reason, irreparable interruptions occur on the delivery conveyer. Taking this into consideration, we are obliged to stipulate delivery terms with the editorial offices. If the edition is delayed, then the newspaper is delivered on the following morning. The terms are strict, but there is no other way. The editorial staff and the printers must also have a feeling of responsibility for their audience.

[I. Simdyankin] Of course, the distributors of the press must not remain sideline observers in such situations. They should occupy an active position in all cases and increase control over the maintenance of schedules for the delivery of newspaper editions with the publishers. The application of suitable sanctions against those who violate contract conditions is not excluded. It is, of course, imperative for the employees of "Soyuzpechat" to improve the whole process of transmission of printed materials from the publisher to the reader.

[Correspondent] During the last four years, retail sales of periodicals have increased almost one and a half times...

[L. Barashenkov] Yes. The average single issue of central newspapers and magazines in retail trade today comprises 21.6 million copies. A growth of this kind requires a proportional development of the material and technical basis of press distribution, above all in motorized transport. Without specialized transport, it is difficult to deliver the press in both city and village within narrow time limits. Today, many communications enterprises, including "Soyuzpechat'", have transport within 60 percent of the limits of the established norms. The motor transport enterprises still do not ensure a continuous supply of automobiles to the "Soyuzpechat'" agencies and, consequently, newspapers are not delivered on time.

An experiment was conducted in the entrance yard of the Moscow Likhachev auto plant. Newspapers were sold there from eight o'clock in the morning - and 5,000 copies were sold. Periodicals began to be delivered earlier, so that trade could begin at seven o'clock, and the number of newspapers sold doubled.

[Correspondent] Even so, it is still difficult sometimes to buy the needed newspaper or magazine. There are often long lines at the kiosks. How do you explain this?

[I. Simdyankin] Unfortunately, for a number of reasons we still cannot satisfy the demand for a number of central newspapers and popular magazines. These reasons include the poor printing base in certain regions, insufficient initiative on the part of press distributors and lack of departmental unity. For example, in the suburbs of the capitals of the union republics and in most of the oblast and industrial centers, newspapers are delivered by motor transport, sometimes with long delays. It would be possible to utilize suburban electric trains, "work trains" and buses for early newspaper deliveries to kiosks in suburban zones, but this still does not have wide application.

The available semi-automatic machines for selling newspapers are not utilized to capacity in the provinces. Many of them do not work due to the fact that they are out of order or are not stocked with fresh newspapers in time, although the use of "mechanical sellers" permits newspapers to be obtained at any hour of the day or night.

Tens of thousands of newspapers are sold in long distance trains at the Moscow railroad junction, but it is still impossible for passengers traveling after 11:00 PM or for those whose trip does not exceed 4-5 hours to buy a newspaper. On other lines, the railroad brigades often receive only magazines for sale.

[Correspondent] What does "Soyuzpechat'" do to supply customers with newspapers and magazines without delays and in sufficiently large quantities and wide assortment?

[L. Barashenkov] First of all, the number of multi-shift kiosks has increased. They now comprise more than a third of the total number. Many kiosk workers now take longer breaks, which permits them to withstand the

great "rush" hour traffic without particular pressure. Secondly, more than 1200 delivery routes for sales points have been provided, which has permitted a greater number of newspapers to be delivered to the kiosks before the start of the working day.

A dispatching service has been established in the Central Retail Agency for the efficient collection and analysis of the work of the "Soyuzpechat" enterprises. The same services have been organized in the city agencies of "Soyuzpechat". This yields the possibility of more efficient resolution of questions of supplying printed matter to kiosks and stores. These services aid in the timely delivery of newspapers and magazines, and in the better control of information on their sales. The city agencies have begun to devote particular attention to working out detailed schedules of deliveries of newspapers and magazines to kiosks and are studying demand carefully in order not to permit deficits in some kiosks or oversupply of printed matter to others.

Progressive forms and methods of work organization must also be mentioned here. Introduction of these measures everywhere creates considerable possibilities for improving work. Thus, the progressive experience of the Riga city agency, where they have learned to predict demand and regulate it skillfully, is being applied in "Soyuzpechat". Improvements are largely connected with the dispatching service, which has already been discussed. This service collects data on the supply, availability and sales of publications and other goods in all Riga kiosks. The analysis of this data permits a maneuvering of resources; rapid transfer of newspapers and magazines from places where they are not sold to places where there is a greater demand for them.

Increasing labor productivity in the retail network promotes the introduction of the group work method, which permits conversion to a more rational system of serving the population. This method was suggested by the Sverdlovsk rayon agency in the Voroshilovgrad oblast. In the Gor'kiy oblast agency, they learned to fulfill the increasing plan without adding workers to the staff: they introduced a progressive form of pay for the sales of printed matter.

[Correspondent] As is well known, the number of services provided to readers by "Soyuzpechat" is increasing...

[I. Simdyankin] Thanks to measures that have been taken, the number of limited subscription publications has recently been reduced. Only nine of these are left. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, for example, was limited for years in terms of number of copies; it may now be subscribed to everywhere. Due to increased printing capacities and shipping service possibilities, I think that there will not remain any limited editions within the next few years. It should be noted that as of this year limits have been removed on subscriptions to rayon and united newspapers. Today, subscriptions may be obtained to practically any publication by rural inhabitants in rayons of the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and the Far North, as well as by sailors and fishermen

of distant fleets, by teachers and experts in industrial training in general education schools and in vocational and technical schools.

A form of second-hand book trade has been introduced into "Soyuzpechat". The purchase and sale of magazines in increased demand has been organized in large cities. The network of such stores will be broadened. This yields the possibility not only of more fully satisfying the demand for magazines, but also of saving both physical resources, especially paper, and labor resources.

[Correspondent] Could we have more details about these stores? What do they sell and how?

[L. Barashenkov] Each store has a list of magazines which readers may turn in. As a rule, the customer pays only 70 percent of the nominal cost of the magazine. Of this amount, 20 percent goes to the store, while the rest goes to the seller. As we see, obtaining old publications costs a good deal less than new ones. But the important thing is that the fairly high demand for old magazines, especially those such as MOSKVA, OKTYABR', NEVA and others, is satisfied.

[Correspondent] Now let us talk about the kiosks themselves. It must be admitted that their outward appearance does not always respond to contemporary esthetic requirements. Moreover, they are cold in the winter and hot in the summer; there is no place where the kiosk worker can wash his hands or change his clothes so that he can work easily and freely. It seems time to think about the difficult work of kiosk workers, of making it easier and establishing normal working conditions.

[L. Barashenkov] Much is being done already. Some good standard model kiosks have been worked out and industry has arranged their output. This relates primarily to Moscow. Excellent kiosks have been set up here, made of ferrous concrete, glass and non-ferrous metals. They have good heating and they are light and comfortable. In addition, they make the street attractive and successfully enter into the contemporary urban ensemble.

Another way of improving the working conditions of the press distributors is the organization of "Soyuzpechat" sales points in apartment houses. These are the so-called built-in kiosks. They solve many of our problems, especially those connected with staff. People go to them more readily, because they operate in home-like conditions. This is convenient not only for our workers, but also for the customers. They do not have to stand in front of the kiosk in the rain or cold. When there is a roof overhead, there is also no need to rush and more attention can be given to familiarization with the publications offered. It is only unfortunate that there are as yet few such kiosks. In this matter, we are awaiting help from the local soviets.

One of our most acute problems is that of staff. About 70 percent of our workers are pensioners, but distribution work is not easy. In our view, the kiosk workers are real enthusiasts: they are at their posts winter and

summer, in heat and in cold. Of course, we would like to see not only pensioners in the kiosks, but also young and energetic workers.

[I. Simdyankin] The kiosk workers' activities should not be limited only to the kiosk. Newspapers and magazines are goods of a special type. The financial and economic category is not applied to them as much as is the ideological one primarily. The kiosk workers are called upon to maintain close links with the labor collectives of neighboring enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as to give assistance in efficient furnishing of fresh materials to students of the systems of party and komsomol study and economic education, for example. Briefly, they should conduct mass political and cultural educational work with their customers.

Particular attention must be paid to the distribution of the party press: of PRAVDA and other newspapers of the CPSU Central Committee and, of course, of such journals as KOMMUNIST, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIE, AGITATOR and ZHURNALIST. They bring the word of the party to the masses and are a great help in the work of propagandists, agitators, political information workers and all ideological workers, as well as in the work of those employed in the system of party and economic education, for purposes of increasing their ideological-theoretical and professional level. There must be a wide selection of party publications everywhere and at all times. A reminder: subscriptions to these, just as to other publications, are open all year round.

Unfortunately, in the retail network, the requisite attention is not always paid to these publications. It is sometimes difficult to obtain certain party journals. In a number of cases, these facts are explained by the lack of necessary organizational work on the part of the press distributors and by the lack of propaganda for party publications. Such journals must be in the windows of kiosks in a visible place. It would not hurt the kiosk workers to know what is written in them. This would help them with their business knowledge in recommending one or another article to their customers and encouraging their interest.

As before, an important task of "Soyuzpechat!" remains the complete sale of the newspapers and magazines that are published. It should be remembered that write-offs of only one percent of newspaper editions during the course of a year comprises 11.5 thousand tons of paper. In addition, there is also the work of the printers, journalists, communications workers and transport workers that has been invested in them. A feeling of lofty responsibility for the matter with which they are entrusted, a creative approach to it and a disciplined attitude must be inculcated constantly in all distributors of the press.

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12249

CSO: 1830/409

1 May 1985

REGIONAL

GROSSU MEETS WITH ELECTORATE

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 21 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Deep appreciation to the party for its constant concern about the welfare of the Soviet people and the economic and social progress of our socialist state and unanimous approval of the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU were expressed by the participants of a meeting of the voters of the Lenin Election District of the city of Bel'tsy with the candidate for deputy of the MSSR Supreme Soviet for this district--the first secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, Semen Kuz'mich Grossu, held on 20 February.

The authorized agent of the candidate for deputy--the rector of the Bel'tsy State Pedagogical Institute imeni Aleku Russo, B. L. Korolyuk, told about the path through life and the work activity of S. K. Grossu and called on the voters to vote unanimously on election day for the candidate of the indissoluble bloc of communists and non-party voters.

The secretary of the party organization of the administration for trade of the gorispolkom, V. P. Kovila, the brigade leader of the fitters of the SU [Construction Administration]-36, N. M. Omel'yan, the actress of the Music and Drama Theater imeni V. Aleksandra, L. V. Pynzara, the first secretary of the gorkom of the Komsomol, I. S. Banar', and the director of the Secondary School No 8, V. I. Klyuchnik, who spoke at the meeting, talked about the contribution which the toilers of the city are making to the constructive work in regard to the fulfillment of the plans of the party and about the willingness to celebrate the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements.

Then S. K. Grossu, warmly welcomed by those assembled, delivered a speech.

The present elections, he said, are being held in a remarkable and in many respects special year. This is the year of active preparation for the 27th Congress of the party, which is called upon to open up before our country indeed historic horizons for the further advancement along the road of the perfection of developed socialism. This is the year of the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the lessons of which are of permanent significance for all of mankind. This is the year of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement, one of the fine springs of the labor creativity of the people and of the inexhaustible possibilities of genuinely free labor. For the workers of our republic, this is also the year of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia.

All of this ascribes great political meaning to the enormous work being unfolded everywhere in regard to the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the year 1985 and the five-year-plan as a whole. In the industry of Moldavia it was decided to fulfill the tasks of the five-year-plan in regard to production growth rates ahead of schedule and to secure the above-plan increase of labor productivity; in the agro-industrial complex--to attain an increase of the output of gross production of agriculture and animal husbandry by 5.5 percent. The construction workers assumed the obligation of overfulfilling the gross volume of construction and installation work. At present a creative search is going on in all the labor collectives for the most efficient ways of fulfilling the obligations that have been assumed.

The growing general labor and socio-political activeness is a regularity of the development of our society. A concrete manifestation of this activeness are the stormy economic and social growth of the country as a whole and of every region in particular, the dynamic development of all sectors of the national economy, the increase of the standard of living of the people, and the enrichment of its culture with new values. Convincing testimony of this is the period that has passed since the day of the previous elections to the MSSR Supreme Soviet.

During this time, the workers of the republic in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, in realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, have achieved outstanding successes in the economic and social development of the territory. There has been an increase in the volumes of the social product and industrial output. Outstripping development has been secured in the sectors of industry which determine scientific-technical progress in the national economy. The rural toilers have achieved positive results. During the past year, the gross output of the sector reached a record level. A broad program of capital construction has been realized. The construction of housing, schools, pre-school institutions, trade and public catering enterprises, public health institutions, and cultural projects was carried out on a large scale. During 5 years the housing fund in the cities and urban-type settlements increased by 23 percent. This made it possible to improve the housing conditions of 597,000 persons living in the cities and villages of the republic.

The party's program in regard to the increase of wages has been systematically realized. The average monthly wages of workers and white collar employees during the period between the elections increased by 15 percent, the wages of kolkhoz farmers--by 41 percent. The real incomes of the population increased by 15 percent.

The results of the years that have passed from the time of the previous elections, especially the last two years, are the most convincing indication of the fact that the Soviet people, guided and directed by the party, is successfully overcoming some negative trends in economic development and is moving its country with new acceleration along the path of creation.

The workers of the city of Bel'tsy, too, are making a worthy contribution to the solution of the tasks confronting the republic. The volume of industrial production of the city in 1984 increased by 17.4 percent compared to 1979. In

so doing, 73 percent of the growth was secured through the increase of labor productivity. Carrying out the instructions of the voters, the candidate for deputy noted, your plenipotentiaries in the organs of state power also took an active part in the development of the city and in the solution of socio-economic problems.

Life presents us with tasks of enormous political importance, S. K. Grossu said further. It is necessary to complete the five-year-plan successfully and to lead the national economy to a qualitatively new scientific-technical and organizational-economic level, to attain a decisive improvement in the intensification of production and the increase of its efficiency. "The question now stands in such a way," comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasizes, "that still before the end of the 1980's it will be necessary for us to attain a fundamental turning point in increasing the efficiency of the national economy and in the intensification of all of its sectors."

In the realization of this main task, all labor collectives must make a worthy contribution. Hence the most important requirement is to work without laggards. And we do have them. In the industry of the republic, for example, every fourth enterprise during the past year failed to cope with the contract obligations, every sixth--with the plan for the growth of labor productivity. Many farms did not fulfill the plans for the four years in regard to the production and procurements of basic types of output of agriculture and animal husbandry. Our leading construction organizations regularly wreck the plans for capital construction. In the city of Bel'tsy, too, there are labor collectives that are lagging behind.

We need to investigate the work of the enterprises, farms and organizations that are lagging behind, to assist them--where necessary, and--where this is called for--to demand the correction of the state of affairs, the securing of the regularity of work, and the fulfillment of the state plans and tasks.

Much will have to be decided in order to accelerate scientific-technical progress in the national economy of the republic. In this lies the key to intensification. The improvement of production control is also directly related to technical progress. For this reason, one of the current tasks is the securing of the necessary conditions for the normal course of the economic experiment. In so doing, we must pay attention to the reorganization of the mechanism of intra-plant planning, the change of the assessment indicators of the work of shops and sections, and the search for additional possibilities to improve the use of equipment and resources.

Under present-day conditions, a thrifty attitude toward national property is acquiring ever increasing significance. Today a universal struggle for the economical expenditure of fuel and energy resources is very important. This is especially necessary in everyday life, which consumes almost one-fifth of the fuel and energy.

An indispensable condition for the increase of the efficiency of work is the further intensification of the struggle for the strengthening of discipline and organization. In setting the task of the intensification of production and, on this basis, of the sharp acceleration of the economic development of

the country, the party perceives the main inexhaustible reserve for further socio-economic progress in people, their interested attitude toward their occupation, and the desire to work with full output of efforts for the common good.

Any plan and any goal will remain only good intentions if the honest and conscientious attitude to work on the part of all toilers is not secured, if no scope is given to genuine innovation and creativity in work, and if the entire potential of the labor collective is not utilized in the organization of production.

An important task is the further improvement of the style and methods of work in all links of the national economy. It is precisely at this that the decree of the CPSU Central Committee aimed the party organization of the republic according to the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, which was perceived by the communists as a program of action for a long period.

Dwelling in detail on the work of the Soviets, the speaker emphasized that the present election campaign in our country again and again testifies to the genuine democratism of the socialist social order, the close link between the party and the people, and the enormous trust which the popular masses have in our native Leninist party and to the Soviets. It demonstrates the deep interest of the CPSU in the further development and intensification of socialist democracy, the improvement of the work of the Soviets at all levels, and the increase of their role and responsibility in the administration of public affairs.

The Soviet people unanimously support the foreign policy of the CPSU. They know very well that the better the state of affairs in our national economy, the stronger the international position of the USSR, and the greater the possibilities to reliably secure the peaceful life and security of the peoples. Having entered the year 1985 with a feeling of optimism, the workers of the country, with great enthusiasm, are realizing the tasks confronting them during the concluding phase of the 11th Five-Year-Plan and are striving through their work to make a worthy contribution to the prosperity of our socialist Fatherland, to the cause of peace and social progress on earth.

S. K. Grossu expressed his sincere appreciation to the voters of the election district for the trust shown to him and wished them new successes in work, good health, happiness and prosperity.

8970
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REGIONAL

SLYUN'KOV MEETS WITH ELECTORATE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Closely rallied around the Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet people are going toward the forthcoming elections. Amidst great political and labor activeness in the republic, meetings of the voters with the candidates for deputies to the BSSR Supreme Soviet are continuing.

Minsk. With every day in the labor collectives of the Belorussian capital, there is an increase in the heat of the struggle for the successful realization of the decisions of the party and a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the great Victory. In the front ranks of those competing are the toilers of the Production Association for the Output of Broaching and Cutting-Off Machines imeni S. M. Kirov. On 14 February, a meeting of the collective of the association took place with the candidate for deputy to the highest organ of state power in the republic, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Nikolay Nikitovich Slyun'kov.

The meeting of voters was opened by the secretary of the party committee of the enterprise, V. V. Burtyl'. The authorized agent--the metal worker and fitter V. P. Polyachenok--acquainted those assembled with the biography of the candidate for deputy, his work and socio-political activity.

The chief designer of the special design office for broaching machines, S. F. Glekov, the grinder N. V. Yastremskiy, and the engineer and technologist I. I. Mukhina called on all the voters of the Lenin District to vote unanimously on election day for the candidates of the indissoluble bloc of communists and non-party voters and to welcome the holiday of socialist democracy with new labor successes.

Welcomed warmly by those assembled, N. N. Slyun'kov spoke. He expressed his sincere gratitude to the toilers of the association for advancing him as candidate for deputy to the BSSR Supreme Soviet and emphasized that to be the elect of the people is not only a high honor, but also an enormous responsibility before the party and before the Fatherland.

Having talked about the results of the work of the workers of the republic during the four years of the five-year-plan, N. N. Slyun'kov focused the

attention of the participants of the meeting on the problems which must be solved during the forthcoming period. It was noted that, taking into account the decisions of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches of K. U. Chernenko, in which ways of the further improvement of socialist democracy, the development of the country's economy, the strengthening of its defense might, and the increase of the well-being of the people were noted, we must everywhere in the course of the socialist competition that has developed seek to attain the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and obligations of the 11th Five-Year-Plan, to utilize more fully the available reserves, and to continue the struggle for economy and thriftiness. Analyzing the work of the collective of the enterprise, N. N. Slyun'kov expressed concrete advice and recommendations aimed at the intensification of production, the improvement of the quality parameters of the output being produced, and the achievement of higher final results.

(Belorussian Telegraph Agency)

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REGIONAL

BAGIROV RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by AzerINFORM: "Reception at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 1 March First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee K. M. Bagirov received a Czechoslovak delegation headed by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member and Deputy Chairman of the CSSR government Matey Luchan, who came to our republic in connection with CSSR Days of Culture in the USSR.

After warmly greeting the guests, Comrade Bagirov stressed that the CSSR Days of Culture taking place in our country, including Azerbaijan, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the freeing of Czechoslovakia from the Fascist invaders, will be a striking new page in the history of comprehensive Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and will serve to strengthen further the permanent friendship of our peoples for the good of the construction of socialism and communism in the name of peace on earth. The Azerbaijan people, as well as all Soviet people, K. M. Bagirov said, take pride in the achievements of the fraternal Czechoslovak people in building socialism. The working people of Azerbaijan are making their own contribution to the development of the continually expanding friendly economic, scientific, technical and cultural contacts between the USSR and the CSSR.

After dwelling on the successes that the working people of Azerbaijan have achieved in the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR in the construction of developed socialism, Comrade Bagirov told about the large and crucial tasks that the republic's party organization is resolving in order to give life to the plans of the 26th Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, to the goals contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speeches, and also to fittingly complete tasks of the fifth year of the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. The elections to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies just completed have demonstrated with new force the triumph of socialist democracy and the monolithic unity of the Soviet people around the Communist Party and their willingness to direct all their efforts to the implementation of its decisions. At present, in the republic and around the country, active preparation for the celebration of the 115th anniversary of V.

I. Lenin's birth, the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Germany and preparation for the 27th CP Congress is taking place.

In conclusion, K. M. Bagirov expressed the wish for a successful completion of the CSSR Days of Culture in the USSR and for wonderful new accomplishments for the Czechoslovak people in the implementation of the decisions of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and in the construction of a socialist society.

After expressing heartfelt thanks for the reception extended to his delegation in the republic, Matey Luchan said that CSSR Days of Culture in the USSR, which were being very successful, clearly demonstrated the international brotherhood of the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples, whose deep friendship, tempered and forged in the battle against Hitler's Fascism, was becoming stronger day by day in the joint battle for peace and socialism.

The chief of the delegation said that the working people of Czechoslovakia, sharing and supporting completely the course being followed by the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the CSSR government, were struggling for the worthy completion of the plans of the 7th Five-Year Plan and extensive preparation in the country for the 17th party Congress.

After dwelling on questions concerning the development of a national culture which socialism has made accessible to the broad mass of people, Matey Luchan stressed that Czechoslovak masters in literature and art firmly took positions determined by the party, actively participated in bringing its plans to life and were fully committed to making their contribution to strengthening traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

Comrade Luchan wished the working people of Azerbaijan new victories in the construction of a communist society.

Taking part in the discussion were Deputy Chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers F. G. Akhmedov, director of the Department for Foreign Contacts of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee N. A. Akhundov, AzSSR Minister of Culture Z. N. Bagirov, member of the board and Chief of Personnel Management of the USSR Ministry of Culture M. L. Chausov, and Director of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Department of Culture Rudol'f Yurik.

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REGIONAL

STATISTICS ON AZSSR ELECTION RESULTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: Announcement by the Electoral Commission for Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, 11th Convocation: Results of Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, 11th Convocation, 24 February 1985"]

[Text] On 26 February 1985 the Central Electoral Commission, having examined information received from the district election committee regarding elections to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, determined that the elections in all 450 electoral districts had been conducted in full accordance with the requirements of the AzSSR Constitution and the Law on Elections to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet.

The campaign for elections to the republic's highest organ of governmental authority took place throughout the region in an organized manner and in an atmosphere of great mass political, labor, and social activity, symbolizing the persistent struggle of the workers to fulfill decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and tasks defined in speeches and other works by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, along with the successful implementation of the plans and socialist obligations of both the year that is coming to a close and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The election campaign had a special political significance because it coincided with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet peoples' victory in the Great Patriotic War, the 31st Congress of the Communist Party, and the 65th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and formation of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Workers of the republic, like all Soviet workers, greeted K. U. Chernenko's campaign speech at a voters' meeting in the Kuybyshev Electoral District in Moscow as a clear and realistic program of action and a call for inspired effort in the name of the Socialist Motherland.

The elections were prepared for and conducted with direct and wide-spread citizen participation. During the course of the campaign the electorate

examined with great interest the political and personal performance qualities of the candidates for positions of deputy. The voters also gave the candidates guidance, made comments and introduced proposals, all directed at improving further the operations of state and economic agencies and strengthening discipline and order.

The Central Electoral Commission, on the basis of district electoral commission records, determined the final results of elections to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation.

Voter rolls contained the names of 3,545,637 persons, of whom 3,545,598 or 99.99 percent participated in the voting.

Those voting for deputies to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet numbered 3,545,588, or 99.99 percent. Ten voters cast votes against the candidates.

The candidates received an absolute majority of the votes and were elected as deputies to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet in all electoral districts.

The Central Electoral Commission, on the basis of Paragraph 55 of the Law on Elections to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, confirmed the deputies elected to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, in all 450 electoral districts.

Among the deputies there are 165 workers, or 36.7 percent, and 63 kolkhoz workers, or 14 percent. A total of 228 of the deputies, or 50.7 percent, are industrial or agricultural workers.

Among the deputies there are 311 persons, or 69.1 percent, who are either CPSU members or candidates for membership, 139 persons, or 30.9 percent, without party affiliation, and 179, or 39.8 percent, are women. Deputies 30 years of age and younger number 112, or 24.9 percent; Komsomol members, 87, or 19.3 percent. In addition, 52.2 percent of the deputies are first-time deputies.

The results of the elections to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, the unanimous election to the highest organ of state authority of the bloc of Communists and those without party affiliation, bears witness anew to the triumph of socialist democracy, to the indestructible solidarity of the party and the people, and to the workers' endorsement and full support of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government; and to the multi-faceted and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo, headed by the outstanding political leader and statesman, in the mold of Lenin and untiring champion of peace and communism, K. U. Chernenko.

The elections have strikingly demonstrated the firm determination of the workers of Azerbaijan to strive persistently for additional successes in all sectors of communist construction.

A list of deputies elected to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, is published today on the second and third pages.

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1 May 1985

REGIONAL.

MOLDAVIAN BURO ATTACKS WIDESPREAD CONSTRUCTION ABUSES

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of the Moldavian CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] At its regularly scheduled meeting the Buro of the Moldavian CP Central Committee discussed cases of construction of unauthorized projects and the illegal diversion of labor, material, equipment and financial resources for this purpose.

The Central Committee Buro noted that, in spite of the existing system, a number of enterprises, organizations and kolkhozes are engaged in the unauthorized construction of hundreds of industrial, administrative, cultural and social projects, for which they divert material, financial and labor resources from projects which have been approved by the state's plan as primary ones and whose construction is an integral part of the national economy. Thus, planning discipline is breached, conditions are created for various kinds of breaches and abuses, excesses are tolerated and expensive construction materials are exploited. Such cases exist on a massive scale in the enterprises and organizations of the kolkhoz council, of the ministry of the fruit and vegetable industry, of the Moldavpotrebsoyuz [Moldavian consumers' association], of the Moldavian railroad administration and of the city of Kishinev, all of whose administrators and managers do not take sufficient measures to stop anti-state practices in capital construction work by subordinate enterprises and organizations.

The Central Committee Buro, which considers the construction of unauthorized projects intolerable, condemned the illegal division of labor, material and financial resources for this purpose, and the slackening of the exactingness which party, soviet, control and administrative agencies require of executive personnel with regards to their strict adherence to planning discipline. The Buro also strictly pointed out to the MSSR kolkhoz council (V. A. Ryabchich), the MSSR ministry of the fruit and vegetable industry (V. A. Protsenko), the Moldavian railroad administration (Yu. M. Gerasimov), the MSSR Council of Ministers committee for physical culture and sports (M. M. Tintyuk) and the Kishinev city council of national deputies ispolkom (V. F. Semenov) the tolerated cases of unauthorized construction and excesses during the planning and construction of a number of projects.

The Central Committee Buro demanded that the MSSR Gosstroy (S. S. Grafov) strengthen control over the work of the planning organizations and enhance the role of examination in the exposure of excesses during the planning of projects and in the reduction of construction costs.

Suggestions were made to the republic offices of the Gosbank and the USSR Stroybank that they ensure strict adherence to requirements for standard capital construction financing documents and that, at the proper time, they expose and eliminate excesses, and not tolerate baseless use of expensive materials and articles.

It was suggested to the MSSR people's control committee that it take strict responsibility for discharging from their positions any persons who tolerate unauthorized construction, non-specific expenditure of resources and excesses.

The Central Committee Buro made it incumbent on party gorkoms and raykoms to strengthen control and the demand on personnel for strict adherence to state discipline and to not tolerate breaches of established procedure in the use of state, kolkhoz and cooperative resources. They should also not tolerate the baseless use of expensive materials and articles during the construction of administrative, entertainment and sports buildings and in other construction projects.

12752

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REGIONAL

BSSR BURO HITS MINISTRIES FOR POOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 Feb 85 p 1

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

[Text] At its regularly scheduled meeting the Buro of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Buro discussed measures for eliminating serious deficiencies in the use of secondary material resources in the national economy. It was noted that administrators and managers of the republic's ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations do not pay sufficient attention to the incorporation of processes which produce minimal or no waste, to the multiple use of all kinds of raw and processed materials and to the establishment of specialized capacities for reprocessing waste material and secondary raw material.

Soviet and economic agencies were directed to investigate immediately the situation regarding the use of secondary resources in enterprises and to implement effective measures for reducing waste products and for expanding their use.

The Central Committee Buro outlined measures for further improving commerce in the republic and for ensuring the certain fulfillment of the 1985 retail merchandise turnover plan. The adopted resolution of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the BSSR Council of Ministers notes that the growing consumer demand for high-quality goods has not yet been completely satisfied. Numerous enterprises of the BSSR ministry of light industry, of the BSSR ministry of the food industry and the BSSR ministry of the fruit and vegetable industry are reorganizing their operations slowly and are continuing the production of low-quality goods that are useless for meeting the consumer demand. The BSSR ministry of trade, the Belkoopsoyuz [Belorussian cooperatives association] and other republic ministries and departments do not display proper operational efficiency in the improvement of service to the public and in the elimination of delays in the commerce of goods which they have in sufficient quantity. An additional task was established for 1985 of producing and delivering to market popular consumption goods at the expense of the more rational use of allocated local material resources and other sources and at the expense of the maximum attraction of these same items.

At the meeting they examined the results presented by the BSSR Council of Ministers regarding the verification of cases of construction in the republic of unauthorized projects and the illegal diversion of labor, material, equipment and financial resources for this purpose and they adopted an appropriate resolution on the matter.

They also listed and determined the winners of the republic's socialist competition for successful completion of the state's economic and social development plan and likewise of the competition of the republic's oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses for the total provision of the livestock industry's requirements for high-quality feed.

The Central Committee Buro adopted resolutions dealing with various other matters of party work and of the republic's economic and social development.

12752
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REGIONAL

ARMENIAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TURKISH PROPAGANDA

LD122144 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 2030 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Commentary entitled "The Falsifiers of History" by Prof Dzhon Kirakosyan, doctor of historical sciences [and foreign minister of the Armenian SSR] read by Gagig Bolyazanyan]

[Excerpts] For some 65 years now, the constructive Armenian people have been building and creating in peace and security within the harmonious family of the peoples of the Soviet Union and with the help of the great Russian people. Soviet Armenia is now a highly developed socialist country: It possesses a first class modern industry and agriculture, great scientific centers, and an extensive network of schools and establishments of higher learning.

Some 60,000 children are born in Armenia every year. The Armenian people are proud of their socialist fatherland and of the new and happy life they have created for their children. Proud of Soviet Armenia are also are brothers and sisters of the Armenian diaspora who live abroad, they who are the descendants of the remnants of the horrible tragedy that befell the western Armenians in World War I and who have many links to mother Armenia and rejoice at her every advance and achievement.

Nothing has been forgotten. 24 April 1915. The Turkish state establishment exploited the favorable situation created by the imperialist World War I to annihilate the western Armenians and to deprive the Armenian people from having their own country, their own fatherland. The Armenian people and their liberation aspirations were viewed as obstacles by the young Turk criminals on the road to the realization of pan-Turkism. There was to be a sequel to the policy of annihilating the western Armenian community: an expedition to the Transcaucasus, to Baku. The practical implementation of the pipedream of pan-Turkism would embrace the Transcaucasus, [word indistinct] and Central Asia. Western Armenia became the first victim of pan-Turkism. Now, Turkish journalists are trying to exonerate the young Turk criminals and to disclaim the disappearance of the Armenian population of the Ottoman Empire. They are trying to deny that the country called Armenia has belonged to the Armenians who have lived, struggled, and created on their very own ancestral lands for millenia on end. Turkish propaganda, hand in hand with the falsifiers of history, is trying to convince the new generations that nothing bad was done to the Armenian population of the Ottoman Empire in 1915, that the Armenian population

were merely moved away, out of allegedly kind and benevolent intentions, from areas close to the war zones to safer and warmer regions. Such charlatanism has assumed terrible proportions. It has spread beyond Turkey's borders into Western Europe, the United States, Arab countries and elsewhere. Huge resources are being spent for the purpose of establishing such [word indistinct] political propaganda. The Turkish radio and television and professors of the Istanbul and Ankara universities are participating in this black task. Symposiums are being organized, [word indistinct] books and forgeries are being published and circulated. Their aim is to influence American and Western public opinion, to attempt to prove the good deeds, quote, unquote, of the earlier leadership of the Turkish state establishment, that is to say, of the sultans, the likes of Enver and Talat [war minister and interior minister respectively of the Ottoman Government in 1915] and the nationalists. So insolent [lkti] has Turkish propaganda become, that it is trying to prove that Talat's cabled orders for the annihilation of the Armenians were nothing but Armenian fabrications.

A symposium on Armeniology [Hayagidoutyoun] was held in Erzurum [eastern Turkey] from 8 to 1 October 1984. Speaker followed speaker at the rostrum. Professor [Hursid Ofoglu] and (Ahmet Cadir), the rector and dean of Ataturk University respectively, and others, tried to run down Russian-Armenian friendship, insistently claiming that the Armenians were incited by foreigners. Mayor (Necati Cumyogun) (?blathered) that the Turks had always treated minorities with understanding and courtesy throughout history. Then came Kamran Inan, a retired ambassador and the author of the abominable anti-Armenian book [name indistinct] to the rostrum. His favorite word is "imaginary" as applied to the Armenian question. He was followed by Docent (Fahrettin Kirdoglu) who (?claimed) that it was the Armenians who organized and carried out massacres in Kars and its vicinity. These, then, are the latest achievements of Turkish so-called Armeniology.

According to the Turkish way of looking at things, there were no internal factors for the Armenian question. The Armenian holocaust was allegedly the [word indistinct] work of Armenians. They are claiming that the Turkish sultans did not massacre the Bulgarians and the Serbs, the Greeks and the Armenians, or any of the other non-Turkish inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire.

It is now 70 years since the terrible times of the annihilation of the Armenians. Now, the Turkish falsifiers, caught in a mania to [words indistinct] of the Armenians and to falsify historical proofs, are trying to (?blind) world public opinion with their (?trickery). They are trying to relegate to oblivion the confession of Turkish people, of their own published documents. In his book "Turkey in the World War," published in the United States in 1930, Turkish author Ahmet Emin Yalman said: The deportation [of the Armenians] was regarded in the beginning as a temporary military measure. However, according to the testimony of a number of influential Turkish politicians, it was looked upon as the annihilation of the Armenian minority so that only the Turkish race would be left in Asia Minor. Celal Nuri Bey, who was the fanatical supporter and devotee of the policy of the likes of Said Halim Pasa and Talat Pasa [grand vizier and interior minister, respectively] at the moment war was proclaimed, wrote the following in the Turkish paper IKDAM on 3 November 1918: We followed a senseless policy of harshness against the

Armenians and the Greeks. We did not act wisely. Printing a translation of these words in its issue of 4 November 1918, the [Armenian language] ZHOGHOVOURT of Istanbul commented: Celal Nuri Bey has recently succeeded in winning the laurels of Armeniologist.

On 7 November 1918, Cenab Sahabettin wrote in the Turkish HAKIKAT: Sensitive people, even Turkish and Moslem Arab people, were unable to hold back their tears at the tragic sight of the groups of Armenians passing through the cities under guard.

As the saying goes, the obvious needs no belaboring. The surviving descendants of Moses now live in Yerevan. Yet, one thinks of the many who disappeared in the sands of the desert or fell to the sword, thirst, or hunger. By defending Talat and his murderous fellow criminals today, the Turkish pseudo-journalists and pseudo-historians are defending hatred of mankind, committing a new crime against humanity, against the friendship of the peoples and against peaceful coexistence. Only by condemning the black deeds of the likes of Talat, Enver, and Hitler is it possible to pillory the actions of imperialists threatening to destroy the world in our time, to defend the fighters for the progressive and democratic movements in Turkey, the real patriots of the Turkish people. Mankind struggled against fascism in yesteryear, and it is struggling again today. Fascism is the worship of brute force. Fascism is an ideology through which one side wants to put his foot on another's throat; to turn him into his slave, Konstantin Semenev has said. The lessons of history teach us to always keep mankind's memory fresh. Turkish reactionary forces wish to turn truth into the latest victim of genocide. They will not succeed. To deny the truth about genocide, says French historian Dr Yves Ternon, means to (?deny) the existence of the Armenians in general. To do otherwise, would make it difficult to struggle against evil. It suited fascism and Hitler that humanity should not remember the massacres of the Armenians--was he not, after all, making an appeal to his fellows to commit more crimes? The Soviet people, through their heroic struggle, threw Hitler on the dung-heap of history. The struggle against evil forces in the world continues. A constant struggle is needed to overcome evil. The Soviet Union today heads the struggle of the peoples of the world against evil, the slaughter of war and nuclear disaster. Through its plan of peace policy, the first country of socialism is showing the path to tomorrow's world, to the happy future of mankind.

CSO: 1838/45

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

GF102026 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held on 28 March.

The plenum reviewed "the tasks of the republican party organizations toward further improving the work carried out with regard to cadres and perfecting the style and method of their activities in light of the requirements of the party's 27th Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums."

Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech.

During the exchange of views on the speech, addresses were made by Comrades N. N. Stepanyan, second secretary of the Yerevan Party Gorkom; V. I. Shubin, brigade leader of installation workers of the Razdhan agricultural equipment supply association; T. A. Arutyunyan, first secretary of Leninakan Party Gorkom; G. V. Tardzhumanyan, Armenian Agriculture minister; M. G. Khachatryan, first secretary of the Ashtarak Party Raykom; A. O. Topuzyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee; S. A. Ampartsumyan, rector of Yerevan State University; S. G. Zndoyan, second secretary of the Aragadz Party Raykom; D. K. Kurbanov, editor of SOVIET ERMANISTANI; G. S. Shaginyan, Armenian SSR internal affairs minister; and I. G. Agopyan, brigade leader of the collection department of the Korovakan lighting technics factory.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum adopted a decision in accordance with the issues reviewed.

Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a concluding speech at the plenum.

The Central Committee's Plenum established Comrade E. A. Manukyan as the editor of SOVETAKAN AYASTAN and Comrade D. K. Gurbanov as the editor of SOVIET ERMANISTANI.

With this the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

Comrade V. I. Polyakov, CPSU Central Committee official, participated in the Central Committee's Plenum.

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMPOSITION

GF161940 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet decided to form the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers with the following composition:

Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Chairman Fadey Tachatovich Sarkisyan.

First Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Aleksandr Matevosovich Kirakosyan.

First Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Migranovich Movsesyan.

Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Robert Andranikovich Arzumanyan.

Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Yuriy Yervandovich Khodzhamiryan.

Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Grant Aramovich Ayrapetyan.

Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Feliks Gevorkovich Petrosyan.

Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Armenian SSR State Planning Committee Grant Samsonovich Sagoyan.

Armenian SSR Minister of Timber and Wood Processing Industry Suren Khorenovich Oganyan.

Armenian SSR Health Minister Emil Samsonovich Gabriyelyan.

Armenian SSR Trade Minister Stepan Rubenovich Safaryan.

Armenian SSR Justice Minister Ashot Sarukhanovich Dadayan.

Armenian SSR Industrial Construction Minister Eduard Pashoyevich Avakyan.

Armenian SSR Foreign Affairs Minister Dzhon Saakovich Kirakosyan.

Armenian SSR Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Minister Ludvig Papikovich Garibdzhanyan.

Armenian SSR Rural Construction Minister Garnik Anushavanovich Tatevosyan.

Armenian SSR Agriculture Minister Genrikh Vartanovich Tardzhumanyan.

Armenian SSR Light Industry Minister Artem Ashotovich Gevorkyan.

Armenian SSR Education Minister Semyon Tagranovich Akhumyan.

Armenian SSR Communications Minister Ayriko Bagratovich Mirzoyan.

Armenian SSR Culture Minister Gurgen Ashotovich Arakelyan.

Armenian SSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources Minister Robert Arutyunovich Shagoyan.

Armenian SSR Procurement Minister Rafik Tatevosovich Shakhbazyan.

Armenian SSR Meat and Dairy Industry Minister Stepan Amyakovich Vartanyan.

Armenian SSR Internal Affairs Minister Haykadz Srapionovich Shaginyan.

Armenian SSR Construction Materials Industry Minister Litvin Eligumovich Kazaryan.

Armenian SSR Fruit and Vegetables Industry Minister Robert Ask'anazovich Sukhudyan.

Armenian SSR Food Industry Minister Al'bert Ayrapetovich Daniyelyan.

Armenian SSR Finance Minister Dzhani Artashesovich Dzhanyan.

Armenian SSR Motor Transport Minister Khazhak Andranikovich Drampyan.

Armenian SSR Highway Construction and Maintenance Minister Georgiy Arshakovich Melkhumyan.

Armenian SSR Housing and Municipal Services Minister Rafik Armenakovich Minasyan.

Armenian SSR Consumer Services Minister Sarkis Amayakovich Tumanyan.

Armenian SSR Social Security Minister Ruben Stepanovich Galstyan.

Armenian SSR Local Industry Minister Marlen Arshaluysovich Zurabyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of State Committee for Construction Affairs Levon Oganosovich Beglaryan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of State Committee for Material and Technical Supply
Yegishe Tevosovich Astsatryan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of State Committee for Labor Grach'ya Simonovich
Ikilikyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of State Committee on Prices Rema Khristoforovna Svetlova.

Armenian SSR Chairman of State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education
Gayk Sarkisovich K'ot'anjyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting
Stepan Karapetovich Pogosyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of State Committee for Cinematography Rafayel Mikhaylovich
Samsonov.

Armenian SSR Chairman of State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plans
and the Book Trade Gegan Minoyevich Mugnetsyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of the State Committee for the Forestry Industry Moses
Bagdasarovich Arzumanyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of the Committee for State Security Marius Aramovich
Yuzbashyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production
Equipment for Agriculture Aleksey Nikolayovich Shakhverdyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of the State Committee for Utilization and Conservation
of Underground Water Resources Karapet Melikovich Movsesyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Prod-
ucts Nerses Vladimirovich Sorokin.

Armenian SSR Chairman of the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working
Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision Alesha Arshakovich Akopyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of the State Committee for the Fish Industry Gamlet
Aramovich Karapetyan.

Armenian SSR Chairman of the State Committee for Gas Supply Sabir Nikolayovich
Stepanyan.

Armenian SSR Administrator of Council of Ministers Affairs Administration
Grachik Yegishevich Vartanyan.

Armenian SSR Chief of Central Statistical Administration Stepan Grigor'yevich
Mutafyan.

Armenian SSR Chief of Main Administration for Installation and Special Construc-
tion Work Gayk Oganjanovich Gambaryan.

Armenian SSR Chief of Main Administration for Foreign Tourism Genrikh Tsolakovich Liloyan.

Armenian SSR Chief of Administration of Geology Eduard Khachaturovich Gulyan.

Armenian SSR Chief of Administration of Nonferrous Metallurgy Albert Khachaturovich Adibekyan.

In accordance with the Article 21 of the Armenian SSR law on the Armenian SSR council of ministers, the chairman of the Armenian SSR committee of people's control becomes part of the structure of the Armenian SSR council of ministers.

[Signed] Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman B. Sarkisov. Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary M. Bakhchinyan. 30 March 1985, Yerevan.

CSO: 1838/46

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN CP BURO HOLDS SESSION

GF171830 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and secretariat held a routine session to review a number of questions dealing with the republic's economic, social and cultural life.

The session reviewed the results of the 1984 capital construction in the Armenian SSR and the tasks of the party organizations at the conclusive year of the 11th Five-Year Plan period. It noted that last year 4.6 percent more capital investments have been realized than in 1983. The construction and installation organizations have fulfilled the contractual work plan by 102.9 percent and the plans for the reduction of construction prime cost and labor productivity have been fulfilled.

Along with that, the leaders of ministries and departments and the party organizations were advised about mistakes and shortcomings in the republic's capital and production capabilities is lagging behind the standard of realizing plan targets and capital investments, the volume of uncompleted constructions is not being reduced and the improvement of construction quality is slow. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee urged the leaders of the construction ministries and departments and the party organizations of the construction and installation trusts and administrations to take necessary measures in order to completely fulfill the 1985 plans as well as the plans of the entire 5-year plan period.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee reviewed the work of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers administration for the preservation and use of the historic and cultural monuments and the measures to improve that work in light of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions.

It noted that the administration has done certain work to ensure the preservation of the monuments and their use in the ideological, moral, patriotic, internationalist and artistic education of the workers. At the same time it noted during the study of the question that the administration is not stringent enough during the reception of the restructured installations and is not paying attention to the introduction of comprehensive restructuring methods. The measures for the conservation, restructure and reparation of the monuments are not being implemented in full and incidents of unfounded work postponement and stoppage and violation of financial discipline are being allowed.

Further improvement is required in the organization of museum work and the propagandization of the historic and cultural monuments. The decision adopted on the occasion of that question contains concrete recommendations and tasks to radically improve the activity of the administration and all its sectors, to consolidate the material and technical base of the administration, to ensure the preservation of historic and cultural monuments and to raise the standard of their restructure, conservation and propagandization. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee urged the party gorkoms and raykoms and the people's deputies soviets to show practical help to the administration in the solution of the tasks set before it.

The practice of holding a united political day in the republic was reviewed and measures were established for the further consolidation of the role of political days in the ideological and political education of the workers. Evaluating the accumulated experience positively, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee at the same time tasked the party committees to use the united political days in maximum for the solution of the tasks of workers communist education set by the CPSU Central Committee decision on "the course of fulfillment of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee decisions at the Armenian republican party organizations," to raise their ideological and organizational standard, more largely encompass the labor collectives in that measures, define a clear order for the revision of the workers questions and proposals and strengthen supervision over their fulfillment. Corresponding tasks were also set for the mass information means.

The results of the letters and petitions received at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee in 1984, the workers proposals and remarks on the further development of the material and technical basis of the republic's health care and a number of other issues were also reviewed.

CSO: 1838/46

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET FORMS PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE

GF171719 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 2 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet decision on the formation of the Armenian SSR Committee of people's control has the following structure:

Chairman of the Armenian SSR Committee of People's Control Grayr Artashesovich Gambaryan.

Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Committee of People's Control Nikolay Stepanovich Karpenko.

Members of the Armenian SSR Committee of People's Control:

Narine Misakovich Palayan, Armenian trade unions council secretary.

Svetlana Artashesovich Tumanyan, chairman of Yerevan city committee of people's control.

Benyamin Agopovich Tumasyan, general director of Hayelektraluy's production association.

Museyib Guseyn Ogly Imamaliyev, chairman of Vartenis Rayon people's deputies soviet executive committee.

Oganes Armenakovich Khachatryan, brigade leader of V.I. Lenin sovkhos of Echmiadzin city.

Elmir Tatulovich Arutyunyan, brigade leader of fitters at the Electrasark production association.

Boris Mikhailovich Mgrdchyan, editor of COMMUNIST newspaper.

Robert Ashotovich Mnatsakanyan, deputy chief of the Armenian Communist Party organizational party work department.

Govsep Mikhailovich Petrosyan, secretary of Armenian Komsomol Central Committee.

Levon Yegishovich Vartanyan, rector of Yerevan public economy institute.

[Signed] Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman B. Sarkisov.

Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary M. Bakhchinyan. 30 March 1985,
Yerevan.

CSO: 1838/46

REGIONAL

KASSR: BREACHES OF DISCIPLINE EXPOSED, SCORED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by K. Polenov, KaSSR chief state arbitrator, in the column "Supply Discipline": "Personal Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] In the basic directives for the USSR's economic and social development for the years 1981-1985 and the period up to 1990 it is written: Increase the responsibility of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and their managers for assigned matters, for ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of plans and for the strict maintenance of state, planning and financial discipline.

The concepts of funding, planning and contractual discipline for each industrial manager do not require clarification. The rational distribution and use of material resources depend on the maintenance of discipline in the first place. A breach of this discipline disorganizes the planned safeguarding of the national economy by means of funded output. However, notwithstanding that all association and enterprise managers are well acquainted with this fact, some of them tolerate serious deviations from established procedure. It is enough to say that in 1984 alone 297 funding discipline breaches were tolerated and fines amounting to 5,187,000 million rubles were imposed on the violators. Let us turn to more specific facts.

The industrial association Karagandatsement is one of our regular violators. The KaSSR state arbitrator imposed a fine in the amount of 115,680 rubles on the firm for unauthorized distributions. And then there is the Petropavlovsk small-displacement engine plant, which lost 30,000 rubles on a fine.

Unfortunately, similar instances are not rare. Such a practice leads to situation where those industries, which do not receive the output from their contractual suppliers, are automatically threatened with failure to fulfill the state plans.

Funding discipline is also breached even in the form of output used for personal needs over and above allotted funds.

One of the most widespread types of breach is the use of allotted funding output (distributed by planning agencies) by outside organizations for whom

such output was not intended. In the arbitration records alone, examined for 1984, 195 such instances of use without permission from the KaSSR Gosstab agencies have been established. The sum total of economic sanctions amounted to almost 3 million rubles.

A careful study of the arbitration records shows conclusively that similar use or, to be more accurately, squandering of funded output by outside organizations is carried out in various forms--even by means of sales and in exchange for other types of output as well as for so-called "services rendered."

The regional interests and instant prosperity of this or that organization and the narrow-minded approach to solving problems of local origin lead in practice to speak boldly, to a criminal breach of state discipline, and they have been inflicting tremendous damage on the national economy for a long time.

The cited examples inevitably lead to the question: "What is the reason for the breaches of state, planning and contractual discipline and why are they tolerated." This can be answered very simply. The main reasons for all these breaches lies in the irresponsibility of the managers of the firms and enterprises. As a rule, even in a case of the grossest deviation from the requirements of funding discipline, now one single manager guilty in this respect has borne either legal or material responsibility. In all instances they justify their own illegal activities on the basis of industrial necessity and they write off the imposed fines as production costs in themselves, forgetting that they are occasionally inflicting irreparable harm on the entire national economy by acting thus.

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CSO: 1830/327

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

RAYONS AGRICULTURE FAILINGS NOTED--A plenum of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee took place today. Its participants examined the question of work aimed at overcoming the consequences of the difficult winter conditions and at carrying out the spring fieldwork in an organized manner, as well as completing cattle wintering successfully and fulfilling of the plans and socialist pledges of the year 1985 and of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. In the report and speech by Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and in other speeches it was noted that in the recent period party committees have increased the level of agricultural management. At the same time the party and administrative organs in some rayons have failed to orient the work forces toward the efficient utilization of reserves and to show concern in good time for the overhaul of machinery and for the preparation of sowing materials. The plenum participants have drawn up specific measures aimed at successfully fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges of this year and of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and at further enhancing agricultural efficiency. [Text] [LD121932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 85]

CSO: 1830/508

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