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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

DISAGREEMENTS WITHIN PRAGUE PEACE ASSEMBLY, CRITICISM OF USSR REPORTED

PM041501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own political observer A. Bovin article: "Prague: A Call for Solidarity"]

[Text] My first impressions of the Prague assembly were purely external. The modern culture center, whose innumerable entrances and passages at first seemed like a real labyrinth. The sounds of an orchestra. A large number of people with different languages and different appearances. Faces usually seen in photographs. Bright antiwar placards brought from all the continents of the world. An animated, festive atmosphere.

Only as I became immersed in work did logic begin to supplant my emotions, or rather, to complement and organize them. Individual details, fragments, gradually formed a general picture of what was happening. And I should like to express a few of my thoughts on this general picture.

The exceptionally representative character of the world assembly "For Peace and Life Against Nuclear War" is what is striking first of all. Readers will already be aware of the relevant figures. Nevertheless I will recall them. Some 3,296 delegates from 132 countries assembled in Prague. They represented 1,843 national organizations and movements, 108 international nongovernmental and 11 intergovernmental organizations, as well as 61 religious organizations. About 20 percent of the assembly participants came from socialist countries and approximately 40 percent from developed capitalist countries and developing countries.

These figures are indicative in themselves. However, what is important here is not so much the quantitative, but the qualitative aspect of the matter. A principal feature of the Prague assembly was the presence there of various antiwar movements. Some of them have already existed for a long time, and are grouped in the main around the WPC. Others appeared later, and underline their independence from the WPC.

Both are opposed to war. Both are in favor of peace and disarmament. What exactly is it that separates them? If you cast details aside, then the dividing line appears thus. The former consider that the aggressive policy of imperialist states, especially the United States, is the main source of international tension. The latter, however, speaking of the reasons for the

exacerbation of the international situation, are inclined to put the USSR and the United States on the same footing. The divergencies of views, as you see, are quite serious. And they naturally hinder the establishing of contact and concerted actions in the cause of peace.

A dialogue began in Prague. It was not always easy. It is necessary to learn how to conduct a dialogue, to learn not only to hear your own voice, but to listen to others' voices too. And then again, patience is needed. So that you do not get annoyed when somebody expounds to you the platitudes of bourgeois propaganda for the nth time, and counter not with insults, but with evidence, arguments, and proofs. After all, the majority of those who quarrel with us are people who are sincerely mistaken. And they are not deaf to arguments. It is far from being possible to get them to change their minds immediately. But it is quite possible to get them to question habitual political myths. And that is a great deal in itself.

A desire for lively, fruitful contacts also determined the Prague assembly's forms of work. At the plenary sessions there were not reports in the form of monologues, but an exchange of opinions in political dialogue groups, each of which discussed one defined problem: for example, European security and disarmament; the arms race and how to reverse it; the UN role in the cause of peace and disarmament, and so forth. As a result, 1,183 people had the opportunity to expound their views freely. Plus the meetings of interest groups (war veterans, scientists, journalists, sportsmen, cosmonauts, and so forth). Plus impassioned discussions in the "youth village." Plus the work of the "women's center." In short, any assembly participant who wished to say something was able to find both the place and the time to do so.

But here is something curious. There were people at the assembly who did their utmost to make a fuss about "supporting democracy" and gloomily forecast that, as opponents of the "reds," they would certainly have their "mouths shut." They made a fuss in vain. No one prevented them speaking. But nor did anyone prevent their opponents from speaking. Moreover, their opponents turned out to be much more numerous. And those who had zealously championed dialogue did not stand up to the test of dialogue. They simply abandoned discussion for want of arguments. There were, it is true, not many of them....

Or take yet another fact. Western journalists did not shower benevolent judgments on the assembly. Black was the favorite color in their writings. However, the organizers of the assembly meeting of journalist-delegates invited their colleagues to this meeting. They invited them precisely in order to talk freely, particularly about what was happening at the assembly, and how it was being reflected in the Western press. And what came of it? The Western journalists did not come. Perhaps they felt ashamed, I do not know. But they did not come....

The result of the work of each political dialogue group was not resolutions, but reports--common denominators in their own way of what had been said during the dialogue. There were many concrete proposals of the most diverse

kinds. In their totality they were exactly the concrete practical measures which lead to strengthening the unity of peace-loving forces and building up their pressure on the forces of militarism.

Summing up, one can say that the World Assembly demonstrated a growing realization of the critical nature of the time in which we live. For the first time in history people have created means of destruction which are capable of putting an end to the very history of mankind. This fundamental fact demands the reappraisal of many values. It demands the maximum cohesion of all those who consider that the mass antiwar movement can and must resist the threat of universal catastrophe.

Throughout the centuries force, military force, has been the chief determining factor in world politics. It is too early to leave it out of the reckoning at the moment. But another force, the force of public opinion, is beginning to play an ever-increasing role in world politics, and is one of the leading tendencies of our time. The Prague assembly was part of the mainstream of the tendency, to which the future belongs.

I do not want in anyway to oversimplify the situation. The involvement of increasingly broad strata of the population in a vigorous struggle for peace will time and time again create ground or disputes and disagreements. So we will quarrel. What is important is that the understanding should remain undisputed that it is only through joint concerted actions by the opponents of war that war can be prevented.

CSO: 1807/316

INTERNATIONAL

EFFECT OF LEGISLATIVE VETO OVERTURN ON WAR POWERS ACT CONSIDERED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 28 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Article by O. Tsarev: "A Free Hand for the President"]

[Text] Isn't the U.S. political system sliding down from the principle of the "division of authority" to the principle of a "free hand" for the president?

This question involuntarily arises after a decision handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court that deems "unconstitutional" the right of legislative veto which congress has had until now over presidential actions in the most diverse fields of executive authority.

Special provisions guaranteeing congress the right to veto were included in 200 legislative acts. The most important among these undoubtedly is the law on presidential war powers passed in 1973 when the confrontation between legislative and executive authorities, that is between congress and the president, reached the highest point in the postwar period. The tragic experience of the Vietnam war for many ordinary Americans had forced congress under the pressure of public opinion to limit White House powers for the long conduct of undeclared wars or, in other words, for the unleashing of military adventures.

Now congressmen will not be able to demand of the president the termination of the involvement of U.S. servicemen in undeclared wars, renunciation of arms supplies to foreign states or the suspension of aid to the most reactionary regimes.

The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, whose members are appointed for life by the president, has come in very handy for the White House. Reagan's administration isn't quite on good terms with congress, especially the House of Representatives which doesn't want to approve the arms budget for the next financial year in the amount in which the military-industrial complex would like to see it approved.

But apart from giving strength to the White House in its struggle with the Capitol as the Supreme Court decision does, it may have far-reaching consequences for c.S. foreign policy. A legislative veto by congress would be a

difficultly surmountable obstacle in the way of expanding U.S. involvement in the undeclared war against Nicaragua or undertaking open intervention in El Salvador.

This is no longer a threat. The "free hand" principle opens up the road for the administration of the United States to new military adventures.

(PRAVDA, 27 Jun. In full.)

CSO: 1812/204

INTERNATIONAL

POLISH PRIEST CONTINUES 'ANTI-SOCIALIST' ACTIVITIES IN WEST

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukranian 24 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by V. Rzhhevskyy: "An Agent in the Role of a Great Martyr"]

[Text] Not the least among the numerous enemies of socialism who found refuge in FRG is a "martyr for Christ's faith" in the person of the priest Franchishek Blyakhnits'kyy. A series of his interviews, lectures and manifestos were broadcast by radio station "Free Europe." What achievements are behind this theologian that he was thus "honored" by the subversive radio station? They are: Blyakhnits'kyy, under the guise of an apostle of Christian morality and humanism, devoted all his life to the struggle with socialism in Poland.

Finding himself in the West on the eve of the establishment of martial law in Poland the priest unfolded truly titanic activity directed towards the mobilization of public opinion in west European countries against his fatherland--Poland. For example, he drew up "a program of aid to Poland" which dots all the i's in the struggle for "liberation and achievement of a fully human face by the Polish people." Similar demogogy may be found in his other creations and also in his public appearances.

Mr Blyakhnits'kyy began his service to the church by blunting the minds of children. He devoted his pastoral service to this matter starting immediately after the Second World War. Having been ordained to priesthood, Blyakhnits'kyy set up one goal for himself--to create a political movement against people's Poland. He considered the inclusion of religious youth into his movement as his chief task since he envisioned in them the future framework of counter-revolution. It was Blyakhnits'kyy who developed the system of youth rest camps named "oases." Children and teenagers from families under the influence of religion were included in them. Slowly, but deliberately he introduced to the children not only church dogma in church rites but also anti-socialist thoughts, leading his charges, in the final analysis, to one conclusion: "All evil in the world comes from communism and we must, therefore, fight it."

This "servant of God" implanted counter-revolutionary habits and "behavior rules" for possible confrontations with police in the young people in "oases." For the most active pupils a rather complex system was established for "moving up the service ladder" directly into the anti-socialist underground. Thus,

in several years Blyakhnits'kyy was able to create the framework of which he dreamed at the beginning of his activities. Thousands of spiritually handicapped children are on the conscience of this clergyman. Inspired by his "great calling" he recruited children's souls into a "political movement" until he found himself behind bars for anti-state activities at the beginning of the 60's.

Having served his sentence the priest returned to freedom with the halo of "a martyr for an idea." Church authorities considered him worthy of the post of "pastor of liturgical service" which eventually was changed into the clever-sounding "Polish moderator (director) of the 'oases' movement." His role now consisted of "preserving the church from internal dangers." In fact, Blyakhnits'kyy called this phase of his service "the establishment of a new church."

The organization in 1981 of a "Christian national liberation service" was the final chord in the activities of this church servant in Poland which, in his plans, was to have been reformed into a Christian democratic party. A declaration published by the "service" spoke of "all around participation in the struggle with the state to withdraw Poland from [the union of] socialist cooperation."

The priest's further activities continued outside Poland's boundaries. Martial law, established in the country 13 December 1981, did not at all suit the "freedom loving" aims of this cult's votary.

But his patrons have not disappeared. With the aid of ideological subversion centers and hostile to socialism circles in FRG, the servant of God Blyakhnits'kyy set up an "oasis" movement center in Karlsburg. Political adventurers who managed to escape from Poland by 13 December 1981 found refuge there. They "work on" Polish emigrants, send slanderous material into Poland as well as instructions for the underground "oases" in the country.

The chief goal of Blyakhnits'kyy and company is to complicate the situation in Poland. Apparently, the gentleman in the cassock has not yet fully revealed himself before the microphones of radio station "Free Europe" operating under the direction of subversive ideologic centers in the United States.

9443

CSO: 1811/39

INTERNATIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE OUTLINED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 25 Apr 83) pp 158-165

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences V. Zenkin, scientific secretary of the MNIIPU: "Research on Management Problems"]

[Text] Interdisciplinary research and studies in the area of the theory and practice of organizing and managing socialist social production, sectors and units and a study of advanced management experience in the CEMA countries--are the tasks which have been entrusted to the International Scientific Research Institute for Management Problems (MNIIPU). It was set up in accord with the Agreement of 9 July 1976 signed by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and CSSR. The institute actually began functioning in March 1977, when the first session of its council was held and which approved the Charter and drew up the basic areas for the new center's activities.¹

During the time which has passed, the MNIIPU has basically completed the stage of its organizational and scientific development. Among the main results of this period, one can put the following: the subjects of research have been determined; for a number of subjects, important practical scientific results have been obtained; the ways and means have been outlined for conducting work in the area of the international exchange of advanced experience in the management area; extensive cooperation has been established with the CEMA bodies and the national organizations of the institute's member nations.

Thus, the first important result in the work of the MNIIPU has been the choosing of the pertinent research problems. This has been carried out in four areas, three of which encompass problems related to the national level, the CEMA region and the world economy as a whole. One other area envisages the study of questions related to the use of modern mathematical methods and computers in management.

¹ The basic aims, functions and structure of the MNIIPU have been described in two interviews given to our journal by the institute's director, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, S. Yemel'yanov (see OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI, No 2, 1978; No 5, 1980).--Editors' note.

In choosing the specific research subjects, the institute has proceeded from the decisions of the last congresses of the communist and worker parties in the CEMA countries. As is known, these decisions are aimed at intensifying social production and increasing its efficiency by the rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements. Plans have been made to deepen production and scientific-technical cooperation among the socialist commonwealth nations. It is very important to emphasize that the scientific research plan of the MNIIPU has been the result of great joint work with the national organizations of all its founding nations and reflects their interest.

Within the framework of the first area of "Improving the Management Systems for the Economic and Scientific-Technical Development of the CEMA Countries, Including Their Economic Organizational Mechanisms," the institute's collective has been studying two trends. One of them is related to increasing the independence and responsibility of the economic organizations while the other is related to developing centralized planning and management methods. From the viewpoint of the institute's scientists, these trends not only do not contradict one another, but should be developed on an interdependent and complementary basis.

Together with the scientific organizations of a number of nations, procedural recommendations have been drawn up on designing production and economic complexes as well as for analyzing and working out the organizational structures for their management. The use of the recommendations makes it possible to increase the efficient use of production capacity, to create conditions for the accelerated assortment renewal of the produced products and to reduce expenditures on the management personnel. The methods have already been introduced in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the USSR and CSSR.

In investigating the economic organizational management mechanisms, primary attention has been given to the methodology of their study, description and comparison. Relying on the results obtained in this area, the institute's scientists have begun a comparative analysis and disseminating of experience in improving the national economic mechanisms and their individual subsystems. Materials have been prepared on the economic mechanisms of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and CSSR. A detailed study has been made on the material incentive systems and the cost accounting relationships employed in the socialist countries.

The economic organizational mechanisms for managing scientific and technical development in the socialist countries are also being studied. An analysis has been run on the experience of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, USSR and CSSR. Particular features have been disclosed in the functioning of the economic organizational mechanism for managing scientific-technical development and its major subsystems. Also examined have been such questions as the organizational structure of management, the forms for the linking of science to production, planning, the economic forms and methods for managing scientific and technical development, including financing, crediting, price formation, incentives and cost accounting.²

² For more detail see V. Yezerov and A. Khachatryan, "New Trends in the Management of Scientific and Technical Progress," EKONOMICHSKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN--CHLENO SEV, No 12, 1982.

Very timely is the research on the methods of specific program planning and management for the development of the multisectorial national economic complexes (from the example of the fuel-energy complex or TEK). Here there are plans to solve the problems encompassing the full cycle of managing the complex's development, including: from forecasting and drawing up the programs to the balancing and optimization of the programs and plans as well as the long-range development of the sectors making up the complex. Each research stage envisages the working out of methodological questions, the creation of man-machine systems and the introduction of the methods and systems into practice.

Up to the present, using the example of the TEK, recommendations have been drawn up on improving specific program planning and management for the development of multisectorial national economic complexes in the CEMA countries. These are aimed at solving the following basic problems:

- 1) The elaboration of a program structure for the economic development of the CEMA countries as a basis for selecting the priority areas for their scientific-technical and production-economic cooperation and the coordinating of the long-range national and international specific program;
- 2) Improving the methodology and practice of working out the long-range specific cooperation programs (DTsPS) and the long-range bilateral programs for international production specialization and cooperation (DP MSKP);
- 3) Better coordination of cooperation among the CEMA countries in implementing the DTsPS and DP MSKP.

On this basis a structure has been set up for the organization and methods of specific program planning and management for the development of the TEK for the national and international levels. A methodological approach has also been established for the long-term adjustment of the structure of the fuel-energy balance in the socialist nations on the basis of national and integration measures. The first stage has been realized in the coordination and joint elaboration of the mentioned recommendations with a number of national organizations. The introduction of the designated recommendations into practice will make it possible to substantially raise the effectiveness of the coordinated large-scale integration measures being implemented by the CEMA countries on multi-lateral and bilateral bases.

Within this subject, together with the national organizations, a man-machine system (TEK-SOPOT) and a universal data control system (BOND) have been worked out. The TEK-SOPOT system which is designed for modeling and optimizing the development of fuel-energy complexes in the CEMA countries includes models for assessing the long-term national economic requirements for energy resources and the development of fuel-energy production and the related sectors. The system makes it possible to pose and solve in a dialogue mode a range of problems related to assessing the development prospects of the resource-forming sectors in the national TEK and to modify these problems in terms of the specific national conditions. The BOND system provides for the storage, accumulation and utilization of information with a virtually arbitrary structure. The first stage of these systems has been introduced at the Computer Center of the

Bulgarian Ministry of Power. Materials have also been turned over to a number of the Soviet scientific research centers.

Jointly with the Geology Section of the CEMA Secretariat, the institute has worked out the overall concepts for managing the development of the mineral raw material resources over the long run and a project structure for creating a comprehensive raw material program. The basic feature of the designated concept is the use of the regional data banks and man-machine systems. This will make it possible to calculate different variations of development strategies. The first stage of a man-machine system (region) has been designed and is being introduced and this is to be used for the forecasting of development prospects for mineral raw material resources and solving practical tasks in assessing the ore-bearing prospects of territories. The system is being operated successfully in a number of USSR regions. The first stages of its introduction have been completed in the computer centers of the Bulgarian Higher Mining-Geological Institute and the GDR Central Geological Institute. In accord with the decree of the Permanent CEMA Commission on Collaboration in the Geology Area (1981), the system is to be employed for making up a regional geological data bank on the territories of the European CEMA nations and Yugoslavia as well as in working out forecasting methods for the major ore and inert materials deposits. In the estimate of the specialists, the introduction of the region system will make it possible to accelerate the compiling of a geological forecast, to increase its effectiveness and create real prerequisites for moving on to a quantitative forecast. Here a significant economic effect can be achieved by localizing the promising areas and isolating new regions.

The second area of research for the MNIIPU is improving management of the processes of socialist economic integration, economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the CEMA countries. Here preference has been given to practical tasks. The problem of organizing and managing the creation of projects on an integration basis has been chosen as one of these.

During the initial stage of work, together with the USSR Ministry of Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises and the Section for Oil and Gas Industry under the CEMA Secretariat, the experience of building the large-diameter gas line between Orenburg and the western frontier of the USSR ("Union") has been generalized. The CEMA Executive Committee has considered it advisable to use the experience obtained in building the gas line in the construction of new integration projects by the involved countries. The materials prepared by the institute have been sent out to the CEMA nations for practical use.

In the next stage of research, on the basis of analyzing the experience of cooperation in constructing the "Union" gas line, the Ust-Ilimsk Pulp Combine, the Erdenet Mining-Processing Enterprise and a number of other integration projects, proposals have been worked out on resolving organizational questions of cooperation in building similar projects. These proposals which have been affirmatively viewed by the competent bodies of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and CSSR are aimed at overcoming the essential construction shortcomings disclosed in the course of analysis and at settling a number of unsolved organizational, economic and legal questions. In particular, it has been proposed that the process of cooperation among the representatives of the

organizations and bodies of the partner countries be systematized in preparing and discussing agreements and contracts by:

- 1) Resolving the level and range of functions, rights and duties for the participants in this process;
- 2) Creating conditions for the earlier joint preparation of design materials and the signing of general and bilateral agreements in the stage of working out the plans;
- 3) Organizing parallel coordinated work by the representatives of the involved countries who are specialists in the area of the economics and organization of production and construction, designing and so forth;
- 4) Determining the composition, structure and content of these documents.

In the estimate of specialists, the proposed organization will make it possible to provide a more dependable basis in taking coordinated decisions on an entire range of technical, economic, design and legal problems, to significantly shorten the time for drawing up and coordinating the documents and, consequently, the entire process of creating the project as well as reduce expenditures on its construction.

The aim of the present, third stage of research is to work out specific legal organizational and economic methods for managing integration construction.

The development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the CEMA countries has led to the rise of a new class of research and management objects, namely international labor collectives (MTK). The institute's work in the area of the social problems of management is focused chiefly on investigating the sociological aspects of managing such collectives. These differ from national ones in the methods of planning and organizing the work, in the methods of incentive, supervision and assessment of activities, in the multiplicity of national standards and norms of conduct for the MTK members in production and everyday life and so forth. In line with this, the need has arisen of employing in the MTK fundamentally new management methods and procedures which would fully take into account the designated features.

The aim of the work being carried out by the institute is to create the theoretical bases for managing the given class of projects to provide procedural support for the organizational and sociological research on the activities of the MTK and to work out practical recommendations aimed at increasing their effectiveness.

Up to the present, a number of international collectives at integration projects has been studied, including the construction of the Hungarian Paks and Czechoslovak Bogunice nuclear power plants and so forth. A broad spectrum of social questions was disclosed for optimizing the interaction and mutual understanding among the specialists from the different countries in the process of joint labor activity and practical ways for such optimization were set out. Methods are being worked out to solve a varying class of problems in the given area, a program is being created for the active training of specialists for

work in the MTK and so forth. A number of practical questions is being reviewed relating to the development of the specific international collectives. For example, a plan is being drawn up for the social development of the collective at the Erdenet Mining-Processing Combine in Mongolia as this is the largest joint enterprise of the CEMA countries.

In 1980-1981, the MNIIPU was also working on subjects involved with the development of democratic principles in production management. In the research process a comparative analysis was made on the experience of organizing the participation of the labor collectives in managing the enterprises in the CEMA countries, factors were brought out which encourage worker activity, and effective standards were set for collective decision taking as well as methods for the sociopsychological development of the individual and the collective.

In the institute's activities, an important place is held by the problems of increasing the effectiveness of the management systems on the basis of mathematical methods and computer equipment (the third area of research). Here great attention has been given to studying the pertinent questions of employing microprocessor technology (MPT). The work commenced in 1979, when together with experts from a number of the CEMA-nation organizations an analysis was made of the state and development prospects of management systems based on MPT. The results of the analysis were reflected in the generalized review material on the development state of MPT in the CEMA nations and in an informational note which formulated the proposals on measures aimed at increasing the efficient use of MPT in the national economy of these countries.

The designated documents as well as the procedural materials worked out jointly with the Section for Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the CEMA Secretariat have been employed in working out the Cooperation Program for the Development and Extensive Use of Microprocessor Equipment in the National Economy of the CEMA Countries in 1982-1990. As is known, in 1982, the program was approved by the 26th CEMA Session. The institute has been involved in its implementation. In particular, it is the coordinator of the work involved with the procedural questions of introducing microprocessor equipment and an analysis of the socioeconomic consequences of its employment.

Work in the fourth area of "Research on the Problems of Management and Modeling of Global Development Processes" has started comparatively recently. The first variation of a man-machine system (macro-SOPOT) has been worked out and this is designed for macroeconomic analysis of the long-range national economic processes in the individual nations and the CEMA region as a whole. The system provides the following: a) the elaboration of variations of long-range development for the basic national economic indicators conforming to the given specific concepts and programs; b) a testing of the designated variations for noncontradictoriness; c) their analysis for stability and sensativity (determining the impact of parameter changes or disturbances on national economic development as a whole); d) an analysis of past development (that is, a review of the consequences of certain past measures and effects on national economic development as a whole). The system will contain units for analyzing the development dynamics of labor resources, productive capital, the production and utilization of end product, the growth and distribution of national income, the development of exports, imports and the real income of the population. This is being tested out in Bulgaria and Hungary.

The results of the above-described research by the collective of the MNIIPU, its individual subunits and associates have been reflected in 76 monographs, collections and other publications, in 280 articles and individual book chapters and in 116 scientific papers. But the main thing is that the practical studies by the institute, in being based on the theoretical research conducted within it, are gaining a real and ever-broader employment in the national economy of the CEMA nations and in their economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

An important result of the efforts by the MNIIPU collective is that it has succeeded in a comparatively short period of time of establishing its place and making a substantial contribution to a sphere which is assuming ever-greater significance, that is, to the international exchange of advanced management experience and its propagandizing.

Publishing has been established for two serial publications: "Iz opyta stran" [From the Experience of the Nation] and "Obmen opytom" [The Exchange of Experience]. State and economic leaders, scientists and leading specialists from the institute's member nations participate in preparing the materials for them.

The publishing of an international journal PROBLEMY TEORII I PRAKTIKI UPRAVLENIYA [Problems of Management Practice and Theory] is being organized. One of its tasks is to generalize and propagandize the advanced experience of the fraternal nations in the area of economic policy, the improving of the economic mechanism, the management of scientific-technical progress and the coordinating of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the CEMA countries. The pages of the new publication will print materials on the recent achievements in the theory and practice of managing socioeconomic, organizational and production processes on the most diverse levels and in their sectorial and territorial aspects.

The seminars held by the institute in cooperation with national institutions have been an effective for exchanging experience and its collective discussion by scientists and practical workers from the CEMA countries. The first such seminar held in Prague in 1981 was devoted to the questions of improving the economic management mechanism in the CEMA countries during the new five-year plan. Along with the representatives from the MNIIPU member nations, scientists from Romania also participated in the seminar's work. At a second seminar held in Varna in 1982, the problems of improving the management of scientific and technical development were discussed. The participants in the meeting emphasized the need for broader and deeper cooperation between the national institutes working in the given area. A number of urgent problems were set forward which should be reflected in the MNIIPU activities.

The dual goal of improving work in the area of exchanging advanced experience and developing international scientific cooperation in the area of studying management problems is served by the special-subject scientific coordinating meetings organized by the MNIIPU together with the CEMA Secretariat. Two such meetings have discussed the questions of developing the fuel-energy complexes (1980) and bringing the economic mechanisms of the CEMA nations closer together (1982).

The establishing of broad collaboration with the CEMA bodies and the national organizations is one of the fundamental results from the institute's work and an indispensable condition for further increasing its effectiveness. The MNIIPU presently employs around 60 persons of basic scientific personnel. However, the creative potential of this center will be greatly increased by involving scientists from the national scientific research institutions in its work.

Here a major role can be played by the base organizations of the MNIIPU. In each country, as a rule, one of the leading scientific centers on management problems acts in this capacity. The base organizations provide aid to the institute in selecting the subjects and partners in the research, they help disclose positive experience and contribute to the disseminating of the obtained results. In the USSR, this organization is the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Systems Research [VNIISI]. The contribution of this institute to MNIIPU activities has been particularly weighty. Many studies of the MNIIPU have been carried out with the direct participation of scientists from the VNIISI. The institutes possess a common large computer center and a modern printing installation.

In recent years, cooperation has been significantly broadened and deepened with the national organizations of the MNIIPU member nations on the basis of bilateral contracts (agreements) as well as within the limits of the multilateral cooperation programs or plans. In 1982, on a contractual basis the institute carried out joint studies with 138 national organizations, including 20 Bulgarian organizations, 15 Hungarian ones, 17 GDR ones, 4 Cuban, 4 Mongolian, 13 Polish, 38 Soviet and 27 Czechoslovak.

The past years have provided a great deal for our institute's collective for understanding those management problems which arise both in the individual CEMA countries as well as in organizing their economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The institute employs diverse forms for studying these problems. But inherent to all the forms is one common property, that is, a close and flexible cooperation with the national organizations and the CEMA bodies. As for the content of the research, and precisely this determines its forms, the efforts of the new scientific center's collective for the fraternal countries since the very outset have been aimed at disclosing and making maximum use of the very rich possibilities of modern management science and practice for ensuring the further dynamic and harmonious development of the socialist economy and for the all-round integration of the fraternal countries.

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INTERNATIONAL

CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE TO BE PUBLISHED IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 28 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Article: "New Children's Magazine"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jun (TASS)--One more illustrated children's magazine, MISHA, will be published in the Soviet Union. The young readers' guide on the merry pages of this magazine will be a little boy named Misha and a teddy bear.

The first issue of the magazine, to be printed in Russian, English, Spanish, Italian, German and French, is to come out in July. To get an idea of MISHA we went to the editorial office. To judge by its colourful pictures and entertaining stories, this will be a merry boy with a lot of imagination. He is full of fairy tales which he draws from the folklore of the peoples of the USSR and other countries. He is also a tireless traveller who widely travels around the world and even into outer space. He will introduce new songs and verses for children to memorise and suggest new games. But Misha is also an inquisitive boy with wide interests. He is to tell interesting stories about the world around us and the achievements of science and technology.

The idea of such a magazine for children was virtually suggested by young readers themselves. It is their comments on children's pages in the popular magazine THE SOVIET UNION that prompted the editors to start a new publication.

Noted artists and poets, prose writers and composers have agreed to cooperate with the new magazine. Among its contributors will also be children. Its first issue, for instance, will carry children's drawings, sent in from Japan, Finland, Mexico, Brazil, France and West Germany.

The news of a new children's publication has aroused interest in Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, the USA, Italy, India and other countries.

The MISHA is to continue the old traditions of the children's press in the USSR where over 80 children's newspapers and magazines are published in almost all the languages of the peoples of the USSR. These publications are very popular and can sometimes vie with adult editions for circulation. MURZILKA, for instance, a magazine for junior schoolchildren, has a circulation of 5 million and VESYOLYE KARTINKI, a magazine for children under school age, comes out in more than nine million copies.

NATIONAL

OVERSTAFFING, PAY PROBLEMS IN SOVIET NEWSPAPERS DESCRIBED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 83 (signed to press 11 Apr 83) pp 14-15

[Article by Yevgeniy Bakhanov, responsible secretary of VODNYY TRANSPORT, under the heading "Some Think That...": "Staff 'Ballast': Some Pull the Editorial Locomotive, Others 'Ride' and Get the Same Pay. Why?"]

[Text] A chief editor I know loves an opportunity to tell a bitter joke about those who, unfortunately, don't act their age. "How many people work at your enterprise?" a director is asked. "I don't know. How many are getting paid, that I can tell you." Unlike in the case of that director, we can say precisely who works at the newspaper. But there the differences end: on the whole, the picture is true for our professional "shop" as well.

I am sure my colleagues, the other responsible secretaries, will recognize this situation: an article is needed right away, and well-written. You see that what you might get is not an article of substance, but fluff. Who do you give it to? Seven or eight names come to mind. But those people are already up to their necks in work. You run your eyes up and down the list again and again. More than a dozen departments, dozens of associates.... But no one but those seven or eight can pull the load, so to speak. No, no one on the list refuses assignments, but they do them less quickly than is needed and not as well as they could be done. In a word, what comes out is typically not quite "right": it could be typeset, but better not to, or risk ruining an excellent topic.

In my view, any editorial staff can be divided into four conventional groups: those who want to and are able to work, those who want to but are not able to, those who are able to and do not want to, and, finally, those who can't and don't even want to. I won't deal with the first group, as their place is clear. There are sometimes sharp collisions with the second: unfortunately, not everyone who wants to will become a good newspaperman. These and the last two groups which are, incidentally, quite sizable, are heavy crosses every editorial staff must bear. We at VT call them ballast, by analogy with the useless water seagoing ships must haul instead of useful cargo.

It is now time to ask how these people get on newspapers in the first place? Let me hasten to reassure the suspicious that neither patronage nor a forged diploma nor any other criminal actions are necessary. It is simply that here, although we have the same acceptance standards for employment as apply to those

seeking positions as lathe operators, salespersons, drivers and others equally deserving of respect, but requiring less time for occupational training in their specialties, a new journalist is generally encountering unfamiliar topics. And if the reference is to the position of department head or editor, it is impossible to judge in less than a year if someone newly hired or promoted from among his associates is appropriate.

We still have to decide whether to take someone on or not, to promote someone or not. So we have, but a year later (or half a year, or two months), we have to admit that person is not "pulling his weight." Not in that department, or in another, or in any other....

It is rare that someone in this position leaves of his own accord. It is usually the next groundless hope of the editors that he will settle to the ballast compartment of the editorial "ship" and sit there until retirement. Longer, if he likes. It is practically impossible to "unload" this compartment using the labor code. Nowhere are there stated criteria of occupational suitability for journalists. Neither is there any other system which could operate automatically in this instance, regardless of whether the relations are friendly, cordial or of the "strict uncle" type. "Compartment" inhabitants, well-aware of their status on the editorial staff, are not late for work, do not leave work early without permission and do not indulge in alcohol on the job. They are often active in public organizations. They even get bonuses. And they incur no punishment (how could charges be brought that someone is not allowed to be a journalist?). In a word, there are no grounds for dismissal.

And so it happens that for the exact same wages, and sometimes less, some are pulling the editorial locomotive with all their might, while others are only riding. Sadly, the wage system in effect today on newspapers is of almost no help in combatting do-nothings. All the additional material incentives systems -- honoraria, the rare and small bonuses -- do not put conscientious journalists, those who work hard and well, in a more privileged position than the "ballast," inasmuch as they do not fully compensate for the additional work. This is fertile soil for the third group, those who "can, but won't." One can appeal to their consciences, but the efficiency of these journalists can be increased only if one eliminates the conditions which allow some to pull and others to ride.

The very existence of "riders" breaks down the atmosphere and labor discipline in the collectives and reduces the effectiveness of educational work by the administration and by party, trade-union, Komsomol and newspaper organizations. The other side of the coin is "star sickness" among those "pulling" (conceit, arrogance, intolerance of criticism, and so forth).

Our press is now armed with precise party instructions concerning its tasks and how to resolve them. I should think it is now time to correspondingly reorient job-placement procedures for journalists so that who resolves those tasks is also precisely indicated.

A competitive system is one way of resolving personnel questions. Its methods have been worked out; its advantages are obvious and have been proven by many years of experience by many creative organizations. Using their accumulated

experience, we can work out rules applicable to our conditions for the forms and procedures for holding contests, the composition of contest commissions, and so on. And all this can be checked experimentally through the experience of a number of different newspapers (rayon, oblast, branch).

The contest system itself stimulates people to work well, if only out of a simple wish to preserve their place or to occupy a higher position. Some might say the good journalists would then leave for other, more prestigious newspapers. But they are already doing that now. And everyone thinks this is in the natural order of things. In fact, though, it already contains an element of selectivity, of competitiveness. But sometimes we take on a "pig in a poke" in place of those who have left. But honestly, it is for this very reason that the editorial staffs keep two or even three people when one could do the job quite well. One good journalist, that is. I am confident that as soon as we reject this philanthropy at the expense of the state, the national economy will acquire many of the "working hands" it so needs.

It wouldn't be a tragedy if a position freed from "ballast" were to remain vacant for a few months. It would be good to institute a procedure whereby the salary for it would be used for incentives to those who have shouldered the additional load. And at this point, I should like to say a few words about the list of staff members.

Today, it reminds one of a triangle whose base is the most numerous but least qualified and lowest paid position category, that of correspondent. If one considers that the salary scale, as regulated, must correctly reflect the level of skill of journalists, then a high percentage of dull output in the newspaper strips is programmed in the list of staff members itself. Only good journalists can put out a good newspaper. And who doesn't know that even 10, 20 or 100 correspondents working for 140 rubles will not write as [well as] a senior correspondent working for 200.

Position rearrangements would seem to be in order within the current wage funds in favor of the more highly-paid categories. The "fork" of position salaries must be wider for all categories of workers, permitting a more differentiated approach to wages for different people in identical positions.

Every sort of situation is encountered on editorial staffs. Sometimes people who are devoted to a newspaper and who love their work will work for weeks or months in groups of three or even two, doing the work of four or five. It is for these very situations that the editorial boards and public organizations must, in my view, be granted the right to change editorial staff salaries, in part for time spent, including for times when a group must be put together to prepare and conduct an important campaign.

In accordance with the resolutions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tenets advanced by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov in a speech to Moscow machine-tool builders, our press is actively engaged in resolving the tasks of increasing labor effectiveness in each collective and each job. But I think we should also look closely at procedures in our own house from this viewpoint.

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NATIONAL

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES ECONOMY ACADEMY GRADUATION CEREMONY

PM081057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Best Wishes!"]

[Text] Modern production can be managed efficiently only by politically mature and competent people possessing initiative, organizational abilities, and a creative approach toward the questions of economic development. These are the qualities that the Academy of the National Economy under the USSR Council of Ministers cultivates among its alumni. A festive meeting was held 1 July in Moscow to celebrate the regular, fourth, graduation of its students.

The presidium included V. I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; CPSU Central Committee section chiefs; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; scientists; and representatives of the capital's public.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm.

The meeting was addressed by V. I. Dolgikh.

Today we mark a significant event in the work of the Academy of the National Economy and the life of its graduates, he said. Having completed their studies, a new detachment of captains of industry possessing rich practical experience and profound scientific knowledge are leaving to take up responsible functions in the most important sectors of the economy.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers V. I. Dolgikh warmly congratulated the graduates on successfully graduating from the Academy and thanked the professorial and teaching staff for their great creative contribution to the training of top-level leadership cadres.

The main instruction for the Academy's graduates must be the stipulation put forth by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov that to ensure the well-adjusted and uninterrupted functioning of the entire economic mechanism is both a requirement of

today and a program task of the future. This is a component of the general process of improving our social system.

The Academy's graduates, the speaker noted, are starting their practical work at a time when the party's and the people's efforts are aimed at successfully implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, ensuring unswerving growth of the economic might and consolidation of the defense capability of our motherland, and raising the Soviet people's living standards.

Our party and all Soviet people are focusing their attention on the questions linked with implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, whose great historic significance is determined by the fact that it discussed profoundly and comprehensively cardinal questions of communist building. The plenum's decisions form the foundation of the activity of party, soviet, economic, trade union, and komsomol organizations and all our cadres. They are also a reliable guideline for the future work of the graduates of the Academy of the National Economy.

The party and the state are entrusting to you the leadership of the most important sectors in the economic field, which is the main bridgehead in the struggle for communism, the struggle to strengthen our country's might and enhance the people's well-being. This is a responsible mission, a complicated and at the same time honorable duty. In order to fulfill it successfully it is necessary to implement with all energy, persistence, and purposefulness the party's economic strategy, whose core is to increase the efficiency of social production.

The speaker went on to dwell on the tasks of the economy's further development and its comprehensive intensification. The most important role in this direction will be played by the basic industrial sectors--machine building, the fuel and energy complex, the chemical industry, metallurgy, the construction industry--which will employ over one-third of the Academy's graduates. It is necessary to ensure a significant improvement in the quality of metals and other construction materials, introduce the most advanced technology on a broad scale, and strive to improve the technological standard and reliability of machines, equipment, and instruments that are produced.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum especially emphasized the need to ensure close links between economic and social policy, being in mind that the ultimate goal of our efforts in the economic field is to improve the people's living conditions. The main task is to implement the USSR Food Program, whose purpose is to provide the country's population as soon as possible with a wide range of high quality food products. Great tasks have also been set for the sectors producing consumer goods.

Increasing the output of such goods, improving their quality, expanding the sphere of services is a most important component of the party's social program. All these questions must be the subject of daily concern on the part of party, soviet, and trade union organs and all ministries and departments. Here too there is broad scope for activity by Academy graduates appointed to leadership work in these vitally important sectors of the economy.

The transfer of social production to the intensive path of development and the raising of its efficiency depend to a large extent on improving management and the economic mechanism. It is necessary to create conditions--both economic and organizational--stimulating high-quality and highly productive labor, initiative, and innovation. Under today's conditions economic methods of production management must be applied widely, the effectiveness of financial autonomy must be enhanced, and it must become a powerful level ensuring the profitably functioning of enterprises, construction sites, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes. And of course, the strictest application of a policy of thrift must be an immutable principle of management.

The efficiency of economic management and the successful fulfillment of plans are inseparably linked with the development of the creative initiative and activity of labor collectives, the basic cells of socialist society. Great new opportunities in this direction are offered by the Law on Labor Collectives recently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, which provides for further expansion of their powers in the production sphere and in improving labor and living conditions.

It is the leader's duty to create all the conditions necessary to implement the law's provisions, ensure the collective's active participation in the solution of production and social questions, and make full use of its educational potential.

The speaker then dwelt on questions pertaining to the further improvement of the training process and scientific research in the Academy and the enhancement of its role as the methodological center of the entire system for improving the training of leadership cadres for the national economy.

In conclusion, V. I. Dolgikh expressed confidence that the Academy's alumni will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the ambitious tasks relating to the motherland's economic and social development.

On behalf of the Academy's collective the meeting was addressed by rector Ye. M. Sergeyev and students Yu. D. Sokolkin and V. K. Kozyrev.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting enthusiastically approved a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

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NATIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESS AT VOLOGDA AWARD CEREMONY

PM110805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For a Military and Labor Feat; Presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the City of Vologda"]

[Text] Vologda, 1 Jul--Vologda has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for the successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building. Its revolutionary services, and its considerable contribution to ensuring victory over the German Fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War.

A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the gorispolkom was held here today jointly with representatives of working people's collectives. It was devoted to the presentation of the motherland's high award.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium.

Warmly greeted by the people present, G. A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressed the session. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers he warmly congratulated the working people of the city and the oblast on the high award.

A memorable event in the city's biography, G. A. Aliyev emphasized is taking place in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, which has been brought about in the country by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's profoundly analytical program speech shedding light on the most urgent problems of the improvement of developed socialism in all their vital diversity, and the plenum and session decisions are at the center of the attention of Soviet people and the progressive world public. They define the main directions of the activity of the party and the people under modern conditions and for the long term and confirm with new force the CPSU's loyalty to its general Leninist course and the line of the 26th Congress. The plenum and the session provided further evidence that the Communist party and the Soviet state have no interests other than concern for the Soviet people's well-being and their all-round development under conditions of peace and creative, constructive labor.

The results of the work of the plenum and the session and the election of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have been perceived by Communists and all working people as fully according with the supreme interests of the party and the country and have been warmly supported and unanimously approved in all the districts and corners of our great motherland. As a result, the ideological, moral, and political unity of Soviet society has become still stronger, the party's link with the masses is closer, and the militancy of party organizations is higher. The CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov express firm confidence that the high political and labor mood which has become established everywhere today will be a reliable guarantee of the successful implementation of the plans both for 1983 and for the entire 11th 5-year plan.

The high award, the speaker continued, denotes the homeland's gratitude for the selfless peaceful and military labor of many generations of the district's inhabitants. The first Marxist circles came into being here back at the end of the last century. Figures in the northern Workers Union, with whom Vologda social democrats maintained links, formed part of the Leninist majority at the historic Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, whose 80th anniversary we will soon be solemnly marking. In the period of the 1905-1907 revolution the city's proletariat unhesitatingly supported the armed uprising in Moscow. The revolutionary movement on Vologda soil has a rich history.

Will the enthusiasm with which working Vologda greeted the October Revolution ever be forgotten! In the very first days of December 1917 the city became a Soviet city and has never been anything else since. In the civil war period and during the years of socialist building the working people of the city and the oblast showed themselves to be true fighters for Soviet power.

Soviet people had to undertake the hardest battle for that new life at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. The city's inhabitants numbered 95,000 before the war--approximately half of them left for the front. Vologda started up the production of mortars, ammunition, and military equipment within a short time. It gave shelter to thousands upon thousands of evacuated Leningraders.

In the postwar years the city and the oblast have done a great deal to restore the national economy destroyed by the enemy. Vologda people have worked in the fraternal republics--the Ukraine, Belorussia, Karelia--and sent their emissaries to the country's most important construction projects.

Vologda, a coeval of Moscow, is growing and becoming more beautiful. This is the ninth century that it has stood on the soil of our homeland. Its history is inseparable from the development of Russian statehood and the shaping of the unbending Russian character. The north of Russia has from time immemorial been renowned for good masters, tillers of the soil, and brave warriors and has been the country's bulwark in defense against foreign invaders.

The city and oblast have changed beyond recognition over the years of Soviet power. The valiant labor of several generations of Vologda workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, and technicians and of the large detachment of the intelligentsia has made this not very generous land a highly developed industrial-agrarian region. On comparing what there once was in these places with what there is today, you cannot fail to be imbued with profound respect and the greatest gratitude toward the people who imparted a totally new appearance to their home district and, it might be said, created it with their golden hands.

Modern Vologda is a large industrial, transportation, and cultural center in the country's northwest. The volume of industrial output has almost doubled here during the past two 5-year plans alone. Large production capacities have been commissioned in machine building, instrument making, and the construction industry, and at enterprises for the repair of agricultural equipment.

The oblast is now renowned for progressive machine building, its timber-cutting, woodworking, food, and light industries and, in particular, ferrous metallurgy. The city of Cherepovets is rightly called the northern Magnitka. Cherepovets metallurgists make such a weighty contribution to the all-union total that for almost 20 years now they have been appreciably influencing the development of machine-building in one of the most industrial regions of the Soviet Union.

The persistent, concerted efforts of Vologda working people are embodied in concrete economic results. Whereas in the first 2 years of the 11th 5-year plan the average rate of increase in industrial production in the oblast stood at 3.5 percent, during the first half of this year the volume of industrial output increased 4.9 percent compared with the same period last year, against a planned 2.5 percent. The target for labor productivity was also overfulfilled. Three-fourths of the increase in industrial output was obtained as a result of this.

It is also very important that many labor collectives are working stably.

Then the speaker dwelt on questions of the development of agriculture, which plays a vital part in the oblast's economy. Your results over the past 2.5 years are good, he said. During 1981-1982 the oblast coped successfully with the plans for sales of grain, potatoes, eggs, and wool to the state. The average annual volume of agricultural production has increased almost 8 percent compared with the 10th 5-year plan. Last year you succeeded in growing and gathering a record grain harvest of 590,000 tons. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan targets for the first 6 months of this year as regards procurements of milk, meat, and other livestock products.

Production and technological discipline is being enhanced in the countryside, cooperation between agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex is improving, and agroindustrial associations are acquiring experience

of improving the management of agriculture. Precast ferroconcrete produced in the city, laminated wooden structures, and other products are sent to rural regions in large quantities. Large livestock-raising complexes, mineral fertilizer stores, and potato and vegetable warehouses have been created. A definite improvement is noticeable in cultural and consumer services for rural inhabitants.

All this is important evidence of the creation and strengthening of a favorable economic potential for realizing the plans outlined in the sphere of agricultural production by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, which adopted the USSR Food Program. For it is understandable that the more successfully the production of agricultural output is organized in any oblast, including your own, the more quickly the food problem will be resolved in the country as a whole. It is precisely at a local level, literally on every farm, that progress in fulfilling the Food Program is determined.

C. A. Aliyev went on to point out that not everything is proceeding smoothly in a number of sectors of social production in the city and the oblast.

The capital investment plans have not been fulfilled for a number of years. Certain production capacities are being started up only slowly, and the coefficient of the use of the machine tool pool and of construction machinery and mechanisms is low. The plans for improving work efficiency and quality are not being realized in full. A number of collectives are among the laggards year after year.

We all understand that this situation must be rectified. Our difficulties today frequently arise because we do not use our potential as efficiently as is possible and necessary, do not always show sufficient concern for overall success, and do not have a clear idea of how much it depends on the actions of a particular specific collective or even a single worker.

The huge scale of the country's national economy long ago became customary. Today 2 weeks are approximately equal to the whole of 1940 in terms of their economic weight. And such a scale makes new demands on the running of the economy, on its organization, and on every worker. In this connection the tremendous significance of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum instructions on questions of improving management and enhancing organization, responsibility, and discipline is particularly clear. The instilling of order at all levels, in all links of management, and at every workplace must not be postponed literally for a single day. This has become an objective necessity stemming from the very level of the development of the country's productive forces and from the tasks which we must resolve today.

Life has convincingly proved that the party has outlined and is implementing the correct measures. They have already led to appreciable positive changes in the country's economy. The chief thing now is not to be diverted from the pace that has been set but, on the contrary, to increase it, taking what has been achieved as the starting point from which we must scale new heights.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum fully confirmed and developed the guidelines given by the party last November and outlined new possibilities for improving our activity. It demanded more active reliance on the strength of Communist conviction and the high awareness of the Soviet person and the opening up of still greater scope for displaying his initiative, abilities, and gifts. And for this, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov pointed out, all our ideological, educational, and propaganda work must decisively be raised to the level of the great and complex tasks which the party is resolving in the process of improving developed socialism.

The party clearly sees what harm is caused by flaws in educational work and by insufficient maturity of people's awareness when it occurs. And it does occur, sometimes on a sizable scale.

The Communists of the city and oblast are now actively engaged on questions of improving the efficiency of ideological activity. If they are resolved, you will succeed in liquidating the losses which you incur owing to the insufficient discipline of certain workers, interruptions in production and in municipal services, absenteeism--which is still on a large scale--and cadre turnover, particularly on construction sites. It is good that Vologda enterprises and organizations have pledged to reduce nonproductive losses of worktime by 10 percent this year. But this also indicates what reserves you have here.

This question also must not be overlooked. On the one hand, there is a strained situation in the city and oblast as regards labor resources, while on the other, first, there are considerable losses of worktime and, second, the proportion of manual labor is falling only slowly, particularly in loading, unloading, and auxiliary work. It is necessary to intensify work in the oblast to fulfill the targeted program for a reduction in manual labor.

There is great latent potential--both educational and purely economic--in the development of democratic principles in production, as the June plenum very clearly pointed out. Experience attests that higher labor productivity, the economical utilization of resources, and the strengthening of discipline are achieved in a self-managing link such as the team. However, in Vologda so far only half the workers in industry work with a view to the end result and distribute wages according to the coefficient of labor participation. It is necessary to ensure that the team form of organizing and encouraging labor is introduced more widely and that the real return from every worker and every labor collective accords more accurately with the fundamental principle of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Precisely this is the aim of the Law on Labor Collectives, which was unanimously adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet after extensive, truly nationwide discussion.

When speaking of production, we do not lose sight of the fact that a person spends a considerable proportion of his time away from production. Here, too, there is something to work on. This also applies to such an important sphere as public health.

I think that the district's working people could increase the pace of implementing the social program in the countryside. I was very pleased to learn that Vologda overfulfilled the housing construction plan and to see how the city is being provided with public services, amenities, and greenery. But as regards providing the countryside with public services and amenities and creating conditions there which would help to attract people and get them to stay, particularly young people, a big effort is absolutely essential here. For all the significance of patronage and the participation of city-folk in agricultural work, we must be clearly aware that the Non-Chernozem Zone is being raised precisely by the countryside, by the rural working person. He is the decisive figure in implementing the Food Program. And, no less than any city person, he wants to live in a comfortable house, have the opportunity for cultural relaxation, and have reliable, convenient communication with the oblast and the center. It is both an economic and a socio-political task to help him in this.

And one more question. The problem of transportation remains urgent for the oblast and for the country as a whole. It is good that you are seeking ways to resolve it, but I am sure that more can be done here. And more must be done. For Vologda is a mighty transport junction linking the country's major economic regions. Almost 115 million tons of freight passes through the Vologda section of the railroad, and 20 million tons are conveyed by general-purpose road transport and up to 5 million tons by the Sukhona River Shipping Company. Large volumes. But, of course, it is not simply a question of tonnage. In the example of your oblast one is convinced once again of the exceptional accuracy of the definition given by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov of the role and place of transport under our country's conditions. "In such a vast state as ours," Yuriy Vladimirovich said, "transport plays a quite special role. An economic role, a political role, and, if you like, a psychological role." Vologda communists and the oblast's working people, who possess tremendous experience of the construction of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Baltic Waterway and of the creation of local roads, are called upon actively to promote the realization of this role. This involves the question of resolutely improving passenger services, observing transport timetables, and ensuring the safekeeping of freight. It involves seeking the most rational use of cars, ships, and trucks. It involves the quality preparation of transport arteries. All this must be directed toward one aim--meeting the national economy's needs for freight and passenger transport operations.

The speaker dwelt on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The international situation, he emphasized, obliges us to preserve high vigilance and strengthen in every possible way the economic and defense might of the motherland and the entire socialist community, and every working person, every Soviet person makes a contribution to strengthening this might.

C. A. Aliyev pointed out that the assessments and conclusions of the Prague conference's Political Declaration were fully confirmed at the recent Moscow meeting of the fraternal countries' leading party and state figures. It was

emphasized there that the situation which is taking shape confronts all states and all peoples with the question of how to prevent its further dangerous development. The world of socialism once again stated its determination to strive in every possible way to ease tension and remove the threat of war. The meeting participants declared once again that in no circumstances will they permit military superiority over themselves.

Then C. A. Aliyev read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Vologda the Order of the October Revolution and fixed the award to the city's banner to tumultuous applause.

The session was addressed by Gorkom First Secretary V. A. Kuptsov, Obkom First Secretary A. S. Drygin, party veteran F. I. Galkin, Hero of Socialist Labor A. A. Ukhanov, diesel engine driver at the locomotive depot; N. Yu. Kuzmicheva, spinner at the linen combine; Hero of Socialist Labor A. A. Ivanova, milkmaid on the Krasnaya Zvezda Sovkhoz; and others.

Expressing cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high award, they assured them that the working people of the city and oblast will work still more efficiently, increase their contribution to implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, and more actively join in the struggle for higher labor productivity and assiduous, thrifty management. Control and verification of execution is an inalienable part of the oblast party organization's work, the speakers pointed out.

The session participants enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

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NATIONAL

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PLENUM'S IDEOLOGICAL DEMANDS

PM281507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Important Tasks of Ideological Work"]

[Text] Resolving the immense tasks of communist creation, our party, by its purposeful ideological work, is taking tireless care to galvanize the people's spiritual energy and to increase their labor and social activeness.

That concern was vividly manifested by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which discussed topical questions of the party's ideological and mass political work. The plenum gave its approval to the work on improving education and propaganda done by party organizations in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 26 April 1979 Central Committee resolution. At the same time it was noted that major shortcomings in this sphere have still not been fully eliminated and that not all party committees are paying it the requisite attention. Such intolerable phenomena as deviation from practical requirements, formalism and mere window dressing are still in evidence. The CPSU Central Committee plenum has defined further improving ideological activity and increasing its effectiveness as the party's most important tasks.

"Our entire ideological, educational and propaganda work," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his plenum speech, "must be firmly raised to the level of those great and complex tasks that the party is resolving in the process of improving developed socialism."

The country has a very rich storehouse of the means of enlightenment and education for conducting daily ideological work. That storehouse includes the press, radio, television, oral propaganda and a vast network of various types of educational institutions. The task is to make more correct use of all those means and to apply them more actively and creatively.

The strength of our ideological and mass political work lies in its scientific character, its truthfulness and its close link with life. Propaganda and agitation are required to comprehensively promote the solution of fundamental national economic problems, to further strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might and to increase the people's prosperity.

The formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook is the firm basis of communist education, the CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed. It is important to strive so that all communists and working people assimilate in depth the revolutionary teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, which provides the key to the solution of the most complex problems of social development. The Central Committee deemed it necessary to change the workstyle of the party's education and mass political study network. Attention was drawn to the comprehensive development of the active forms of study and to giving it greater practical thrust. The point of political study, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed, is to ensure that everyone understands in greater depth the party's policy under present day conditions, is able to apply his acquired knowledge in practice, pictures his own duty more clearly, and carries it out.

High political consciousness and ideological conviction are distinguishing features of Soviet man. The source of his conviction lies in the historical correctness of our cause, the revolutionary and transforming character of Marxist-Leninist doctrine and the advantages of the socialist system. Ideological work is required to reveal more clearly the political rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens and the democratic nature of our system, to establish and show the new quality of the working masses' life, which includes collectivism, comradeship, moral health, social optimism, each person's confidence in the future, and a high standard of work, consumption, conduct, and everyday life. The level of the masses' political consciousness and labor activeness is the criterion of ideological and educational work.

The party considers it a very important task to inculcate in each person the need for work and a clear awareness of the need for conscientious toil for the common good. It is in work that man creates material assets. It is in work that he reveals his best abilities and is molded as an individual. In that context exceptionally great significance is attached to intensifying ideological and educational work within labor collectives.

An important condition for success is to ensure the unity of ideological, political, labor, and moral education and to exert ideological influence on all social groups including the rising generation. Party organizations and the Komsomol are called upon to enlist young people on a broader scale in socio-political activity, to rear them in a spirit of devotion to communist ideals, to develop a sense of pride in one's country, to instil love for the USSR Armed Forces and to strengthen the readiness to defend the motherland.

It is important in educational work to constantly bear in mind the specific features of the present period of history when imperialist reaction, above all the U.S. ruling elite, is urging mankind by its aggressive policy toward the brink of nuclear catastrophe and when psychological warfare unprecedented in scale and shamelessness is being waged against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Our propaganda is required to convincingly reveal the anti-people essence of imperialism, its policy and ideology. The important task of that propaganda is to develop Soviet people's political vigilance and implacability to hostile views and the ability to resist the class enemy's ideological sabotage.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum documents are of great political significance. They have been received with tremendous interest and unanimous approval by army and navy servicemen. This is a responsible time for army and navy communists. It is necessary to study thoroughly the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, to organize their in-depth clarification and propaganda, and to convey their ideas and tenets to the hearts and minds of all servicemen.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum are a combat action program. Active and purposeful work to fulfill that program will ensure the further raising of the quality and efficiency of ideological and mass political activity and the successful resolution of the tasks facing the country's working people and Soviet Armed Forces servicemen.

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NATIONAL

HUMANISM OF COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY STRESSED

PM301320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Dr of Philosophical Sciences Prof B. Grigoryan under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Humanism of Communist Ideology"]

[Text] 1.

Man is man's world, and this world must be organized in such a way that he gets to know and assimilates what is truly human in it, so that he gets to know himself as a person. These words by the founders of the great revolutionary teaching graphically express the humanism of communist ideology, which places problems of social and spiritual liberation and of the comprehensive and harmonious development of the human individual at the center of attention.

In our country, under the conditions of a developed socialist society, the shaping of the new man, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, has become not only a very important aim but also an indispensable condition for the creation of the new society.

Marxist-Leninist teaching on man and his social essence is a teaching on the integral person, in the unity of all the forms and conditions, including natural and cultural ones, of his vital activity. It is in precisely this integral view of man that the philosophical sources of communist humanism are rooted.

While noting the objective conditionality of human existence on social relations and on the natural laws of social and historical development, at the same time Marxism-Leninism reveals the special nature of historical necessity and of the objective processes of social life and their organic connection and dependence on man's conscious and purposeful activity. "History is /none other/ [slantlines denote boldface as published] than the activity of man pursuing his ends," K. Marx and F. Engels wrote [Works, vol 2, p 102]. The idea of the socially determined nature of human behavior and of historical necessity, V. I. Lenin notes, confirming this thesis, in no way undermines the role of individuals in history "who undoubtedly constitute figures" (Complete Collected Works, vol 1, p 159).

Society with its political, socioeconomic, and cultural formations is understood not as something absolute and self-sufficient, independent of man and his activity, but as a definite aggregate of relations and forms of people's most practical activity underpinned by a material basis--production. These fundamental philosophical principles of Marxism assert man's active and revolutionary-transforming attitude toward reality and reveal the conditions and possibilities of its transformation, which are rooted in reality itself.

Having exposed the fundamental causes of social exploitation, Marxism scientifically substantiated the historic task of the revolutionary transformation of capitalist society and the ways and means of building the new, communist social system, in which all forms of alienation of the human individual inherent in the exploiter system would be surmounted. And the proletariat was defined as the specific historic force which, in terms of its position and role in the system of capitalist production, was compelled and called upon to become, to use V. I. Lenin's expression, the intellectual and moral mover and physical fulfiller of the old society's transformation into a new one. What Marxism understands by communism is a society of genuine humanism in which man ceases to be the agent of his own physical production and masters social relations and in which previously unprecedented scope will be opened up for the flowering of truly human forces and a state will be established in which the harmonious and comprehensive development of the individual will become an end in itself.

2.

The Marxist thesis that man is the end and physical production the means of social development, of the development of man himself, applies to the entire communist formation. Its fullest realization is proposed in the remote historical perspective, embracing an immeasurably greater historical period than that to which the already existing socialist practice is confined. Therefore the degree of realization of the prescribed theoretical principles of scientific communism must be determined and evaluated in the light of the special features and possibilities of the level reached in the development of the communist formation.

A comparison of Marxist-Leninist teaching on man and on communist humanism with the reality of modern socialist actuality and with its specific achievements and problems confirms the correctness and the practical feasibility of its theses. For the first time in the history of mankind a society has taken shape in which the activity of all social institutions--production, sociopolitical, and ideological--is subordinated to the task of maximally satisfying man's material and spiritual requirements, taking into account the given level of production. In our country a wide spectrum of not only personal but also social rights of all citizens (to work, education, social security, rest, and so forth) has really been ensured, all the roots of social inequality have been destroyed, and the state-social system of socialist democracy is functioning successfully and is constantly being improved. In accordance with the communist ideal--the free development of each is a condition of the free development of all--great work is being

done in the Soviet Union to safeguard, augment, and make extensive use of the spiritual values of socialism to enhance the ideological, moral, and aesthetic level of people and for the creative development of the human individual.

"The party tries to ensure that a person is brought up in our country not simply as a bearer of a certain amount of knowledge but, above all, as a citizen of a socialist society and an active builder of communism, with his inherent ideological principles, morality, and interests and with high standards of labor and behavior," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

The shaping of the new man is not a one-shot task limited to the specific time of its final resolution. It is a process which presupposes creative work on communist education--work which is constantly updated in terms of substance and forms--when for each new generation, regardless of favorable initial preconditions, the task of education arises as a task that is in a certain sense new and to be realized in accordance with the special features of its own specific historical time, with a certain measure of success and possible problems.

Under conditions of developed socialism ideological and educational work is carried out in close connection with the chief tasks of socialist building, in the real context of the potential and the problems of the first phase of communist formation, when material benefits are distributed according to labor, and its productivity is one of the most important criteria of social progress and of a person's social significance and value.

Strict implementation of the principle of payment in line with the quantity and quality of labor expended, consistent realization of the socialist principles of justice in all spheres of social life, and the enhancement of organization and discipline are particularly important now. This is the determining condition for increasing labor productivity and providing the population with consumer goods and, ultimately, for man's spiritual and moral development.

The improvement of the economic machinery, the broadening of the independence of enterprises, the development of socialist democracy in the broadest sense, and the shaping of a new type of economic thinking, which open up new opportunities for the working people's mass activeness, socialist initiative, and enterprise--these are the ways outlined by the party to create the necessary material conditions and a spiritual atmosphere of social life which helps to shape a comprehensively developed individual.

Much has been done in our country to resolve this vitally important task. There is every reason to speak of the formation and development of a new, socialist type of individual and to say that millions of Soviet people already possess the best human features and qualities shaped by the progressive social and spiritual culture of socialist society. However, this does not give grounds for complacency. Positive work on people's ideological,

political, and moral education and on shaping the new man has been and must be carried out in close connection with a principled and active struggle against such negative antisocial phenomena as drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, speculation, embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, and moneygrubbing. Here, as was stated at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, it would be wrong to account for these phenomena just as "survivals from the past" in people's consciousness and behavior. The reasons for many of them should be sought also in present-day practice, in the errors of particular workers, in the real problems and difficulties of our development, and in the shortcomings of educational work. What is needed, therefore, to eliminate negative phenomena is a package of measures of an economic, organizational, legal, and educational nature.

The problem of man in the socialist society is being resolved as a two-in-one problem of improving socialist forms of economic, sociopolitical, and cultural life and the communist education of the individual.

New and more complex tasks are arising not only before the public, cultural, and educational organizations carrying out the socially directed and governed process of educating people but also before every individual person. The problem of self-education and self-improvement of the human individual is coming increasingly noticeably to the fore. An ever greater role is being played by the activeness of every person, the ideological and moral purpose of the individual, his moral and social responsibility, and spiritual motives determining behavior in specific situations in life.

In this connection special urgency attaches to the task of man's getting to know himself--so that he can "make himself the criterion of all relationships in life, evaluate them in conformity with his essence, and organize the world in a truly human way, according to the demands of his nature" (K. Marx and F. Engels: Works, vol 1, p 593). In other words, a pressing need has arisen for further theoretical interpretation of scientific knowledge of man and for the reconstruction on this basis of more profound and meaningful notions about his nature and vocation in life in the modern world and about the ideal of the new, communist individual. The humanist criteria for the optimum conditions for a person's individual and social activity in life and for the fullest realization of his essential strength and potential will thereby be clarified. All this will make it possible to reproduce and assert not in an abstract form but in a concrete historical form the ancient philosophical principle which treats man as "the measure of all things."

3.

The concrete and real nature of Marxist humanism in no way signifies an underestimation of the significance of norms common to all mankind or of the demands of morality. On the contrary, the concepts--common to all mankind--of goodness and humaneness, truth and honesty, conscience and moral responsibility, and the meaning of life acquire in Marxism their real link with the specific historical conditions, possibilities, and forces with whose help they are acquiring increasingly full and consistent realization

in life. The danger of abstract humanism lies not in recognition of the norms of spirituality and morality common to all mankind but in their idealistic estrangement from real history and their contrasting with it. Rejecting such an understanding of values common to all mankind, Marxism scientifically reveals the dialectic of what is common to all mankind and what is specific and historical; it is the true heir to world humanism, uniting the spiritual legacy of the past with the present and the future.

Despite all the sociopolitical heterogeneity and contrasting nature of its constituent regions, mankind is today involved in a ramified system of economic, political, and cultural ties and relations and, for the first time in its entire history, is linked by a single historical destiny in resolving a number of vitally important problems. A close interdependence has emerged in the world between very different phenomena and processes, objective and subjective factors of human existence, what is common to all mankind and specifically individual, international and national, public and private. Direct and indirect access to and involvement in events great and small on our planet--which stems from the possibilities of modern technology and the mass media--develops and strengthens in every person the sense of belonging to mankind as a whole.

In this connection the question of the nature and thrust of worldwide processes, whose profound social meaning consists in the future transition of all mankind from capitalism to communism, is arising still more acutely than before. Under modern conditions there is an extremely great increase in the responsibility of every person in determining and deciding both his own destiny and the destinies of his people, his country, and all mankind.

The problem of man has always been connected with the question: can he become the master of his own destiny, "make" himself, and create his own life? Marxism, as is known, regards as a very important condition for resolving this problem the creation of the social conditions of life under which it becomes, to use K. Marx words, "the product of the free social union of people and will be under their conscious, systematic control" (Works, vol 23, p 90).

The need to acquire and assert this control over public life assumes extreme acuteness in the face of modern global problems, and above all the problem of war and peace. It is perfectly obvious today that peace can be preserved and strengthened only if mankind's peace-loving forces can take the development of modern international life under their control and assert the principles of peace and cooperation among peoples and a system of equitable and just political, economic, and cultural relations among them.

This task can be resolved successfully only through the combined efforts of all the world's progressive people, conscious of their responsibility in deciding the destiny of mankind. But under modern conditions, as in the past, it is important to single out from this whole aggregate of social forces the one which, by virtue of its specific and real position in the system of social relations--both within the state and internationally--is

called upon not only subjectively but also objectively to be the key force of modern history.

This force, as evidenced by the experience of our century, is world socialism, under which the working class and the working people have become the masters of their life. The proletariat is carrying out its humanist liberation mission in the modern world at a new level and in a new capacity and, in resolving its class tasks, guided by communist ideology, it is naturally approaching the resolution of tasks common to all mankind.

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NATIONAL

PRAVDA ON PARTY COMMITTEES' DISCUSSION OF PLENUM

PM281700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Equal to Great Tasks"]

[Excerpt] The decisions of the Central Committee June Plenum and the measures for their implementation are now being discussed at party committee plenums and aktiv meetings. In an atmosphere of efficiency, principledness, and high exactingness the Communists are examining the experience accumulated and are revealing unresolved problems, speaking about the reserves which must be used, and criticizing shortcomings.

"We interpret the tasks the party has set as a militant program of action," M. Orlova, a worker at the Tushinskiy hosiery factory, said at the Moscow party aktiv meeting. "Wherever a Communist may work, however he may be engaged, he cannot remain indifferent to this great common cause. Each of us must be an educator, must by his personal work and moral example lead his comrades behind him."

A special place in the collective discussion is occupied by the question of merging ideological educational work with political, organizational, and economic work. That is understandable: it is this fusion which produces the greatest effect. We know, for instance, the notable results of the line of our party's Central Committee toward consolidating discipline and organization. We can all sense clearly how much the pace of our advance increases when ideological work becomes more effective, when the masses have a better understanding of the party's policy, interpreting it as their own.

And conversely flaws in this work and insufficient maturity in people's awareness, if it occurs, cause grave harm. The CPSU Central Committee has recently subjected to a thorough critical analysis the activity of the Irkutsk, Tula, Khmel'nitskiy, and several other party obkoms. It emerged that one of the main reasons for these oblasts' lag in economic development was the underrating of ideological educational work in labor collectives, and blunders in the selection, placement, and education of cadres.

Of course, stepping up attention toward people's education in no way means that all that needs to be done is to adopt more resolutions on these questions.

This purely mechanical, formal approach does not ensure real success. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum stated that in the past 3 years the Leninabad party obkom has examined questions of legal education and the improvement of the conservation of law and order on 40 occasions, yet the number of law violations in the oblast continues to grow. This example convinces us yet again that you cannot alter the situation by directives alone. The task consists in ensuring that party committees as a whole, all their sections, and, of course, their first secretaries, are constantly and specifically engaged in ideological work.

Yet it still frequently happens that party organization leaders are distance themselves from daily educational work and shift it entirely onto the shoulders of "professionals," themselves preferring to act by purely economic and administrative methods. This also applies to the holding of unified political days, for instance. Leading workers here are frequently replaced by lecturers and political information workers and instead of a lively discussion of topical problems there is a reading or retelling of general political texts.

"All the leader's worktime must be a time of education," F. Pikulya, a labor veteran from Zaporozhye, writes to PRAVDA. "The leader is constantly on view to the masses, and the higher the post he holds, the greater his responsibility for educating people is and that means that he must be made more strictly answerable for it. The Central Committee Plenum rightly said that those who dissociate themselves from the masses, those who suffer from so-called 'altitude sickness,' run the risk of serious dangers and frustrations. Let's prevent that."

The plenums and aktiv meetings are discussing a wide range of questions connected with ideological-political, labor, and moral education. And whatever is discussed--the development of social sciences or their teaching, party study or mass political work, the tasks of the press or the creative unions--the main thing is to seek ways of enhancing our propaganda's effectiveness.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum said: There is not and cannot be a more noble task than bringing people the ideals of communism, the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. May every party organization be equal to this lofty duty in its daily affairs and concerns!

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NATIONAL

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON IMPLEMENTING PLENUM DECISIONS

PM051058 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Militant Action Program"]

[Text] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the 8th USSR Supreme Soviet session, 10th convocation, are at the center of attention of Soviet people. Soviet Armed Forces servicemen have adopted them as a militant action program. The party's demands, set out in the documents of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, are of great importance for intensifying the ideological, educational, and mass political work of military councils, commanders, political organs, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and staff and nonstaff propaganda workers.

Great organizational work aimed at implementing the party Central Committee's demands on further improving ideological activity, improving its results, and eliminating the shortcomings which exist in this important matter is being mounted in the army and navy. Its aim is to elaborate and implement specific measures to profoundly study and explain the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and to mobilize the entire personnel on this basis to further improve troops' and naval forces' combat readiness. It is important to persistently seek to ensure during the training year the unconditional fulfillment of combat and political training plans and socialist competition pledges, improvements in the quality of field, air, and naval training, the achievement of higher indicators in mastering equipment and weapons, and the strengthening of military discipline, regulation order, and organization.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the practical tasks arising from its decisions are to be discussed at meetings of the party and Komsomol aktiv of districts, groups of forces, fleets, formations, military training establishments, institutes, and primary party organizations, and also at meetings in trade union organizations.

Everything must be done to bring to the minds and hearts of every serviceman the decisions of the party Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the program theses, conclusions, and guidelines contained in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU

Central Committee. Special attention must be focused on explaining to each serviceman the increasing danger of war and the specific war preparations of U.S. imperialism, its allies, and other imperialist states. Here it is important to ensure that army and navy personnel have a profound understanding of their role and personal responsibility for strengthening the motherland's defense capability, for the fate of real socialism, and for life on the planet. The central task of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations, and all ideological cadres is to create in personnel a constant readiness to resolutely crush aggression wherever it comes from.

It is very important for the organization of the study of the materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session in all forms of political study to be well thought-out. In the system of Marxist-Leninist training of officers, in political studies groups of ensigns and warrant officers, and in political studies with soldiers and sergeants 6 hours are allocated for this, and no less than two study sessions in schools and seminars in the system of party studies, economic education, and Komsomol enlightenment. In military training establishments theoretical conferences and sittings of scientific councils and social sciences departments devoted to discussing the materials of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum are to be held. It is important to ensure a high ideological and organizational standard for these events everywhere.

The possibilities of agitation, propaganda, and lecture work must be exploited to the utmost to propagandize the materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session among the personnel. To do this the necessary amendments must be made to the work plans of non-staff and staff lecture groups and agitation and propaganda collectives and groups. It is important to see to it that all categories of servicemen are included in propaganda measures on a broad scale and to organize special sorties by agitation and propaganda groups and teams to all remote garrisons.

The party's most important demand on ideological work is that it ensures close links with life. The educational opportunities of army and navy service must be utilized more fully to fashion in servicemen a conscious attitude to fulfilling the requirements of the military oath and military regulations, to rally military collectives together, to create a healthy moral atmosphere in them, and to strengthen friendship and military comradeship. Broader use must be made of the possibilities of oral propaganda and agitation for lively communication between leading personnel and the servicemen's masses and frank discussion of the questions worrying them. It is the very important obligation of all command, political, and engineering cadres to regularly address subunits, where ultimately the tasks of combat and political training, education and instruction of servicemen are realized.

The improvement of ideological work in the army and navy requires more active use of the whole arsenal of educational means, an increase in the effectiveness of the military press, the improvement of the activity of houses of officers, clubs, and libraries, and the strengthening of ideological worker cadres.

It is important for questions of ideological and mass political work to be constantly at the center of attention of primary party organizations. They are called on to investigate thoroughly all spheres and sectors of ideological practice, especially questions of the ideological tempering and moral education of communists, and to ensure their active participation in political educational work with personnel. At the same time it is incumbent on party organizations to display militancy and principledness in the struggle against stereotyping and show in ideological work and against the tendency to indulge in useless paperwork and fuss over meetings and to try and ensure the effectiveness of all measures.

Ideological work is the affair of the whole party and of every Communist. And there is no doubt that army and navy communists will spare neither efforts nor energy in implementing the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions and will ensure the further strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might.

CSO: 1800/1502

NATIONAL

IMPORTANCE OF CADRES' LENINIST STYLE STRESSED

PM102201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by V. Markov under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "On the Leninist Work Style"--words within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] One of the pivotal tasks of the contemporary stage of Soviet society's development is the well known need to resolutely improve the quality of work in all fields and all sectors of our building. First and foremost is work with people, the ideological and organizational work.

The improvement of the multifaceted organizational and management activity is a special aspect of this task and, at the same time, an important condition for its overall solution. The quality and results of labor depend on how well the labor of various collectives is organized and on how efficiently this labor is coordinated. The further improvement of work among the masses is a fundamental task of the party which was posed sharply and substantiated broadly in all its aspects at the CPSU Central Committee's June (1983) Plenum.

The party has elaborated reliable guidelines for the improvement of work quality in the sphere of organization and management. This consists mainly of the universal introduction of the Leninist work style, "the style," as the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" notes, "which is creative and ensures a scientific approach to all social processes, constant reliance on the masses, high standards of professionalism, concreteness and exactingness, and irreconcilability toward any manifestations of formalism, bureaucracy, and ostentation."

The description of the contemporary style of organizational and management activity as Leninist is profoundly significant. "We will remain always and unflinchingly loyal," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said "to the Leninist standards and principles which are firmly established in the life of the party and the state." We see as our guiding star the theoretical stipulations and numerous practical instructions of V. I. Lenin himself, who laid the foundations for the work style of the Communist Party and the Soviet state--a style that is truly scientific, close and clear to the working masses, and corresponds to the requirements of the improvement of the developed socialist society and the tasks of the struggle for communism.

The introduction and development of a Leninist style in all work, and especially in organizational and management activity, are an important condition for the successful transformation of social relationships under developed socialism into communist relations.

1.

The totality of the methods and systems of organizational work and management style cannot be "spun out of thin air" or designed arbitrarily; they can be viable only when they express the basic characteristics of the social system. The strength and viability of the Leninist work style are contained in the fact that its characteristics and requirements are intrinsic, inevitably linked by law with the substance and the development trends of socialist social relations, with the level of consciousness of the masses, and with the constantly regenerating tasks in the spheres of the economy, politics, and culture.

Although the basic organizational principles scientifically substantiated by V. I. Lenin and practically applied for the first time in the life and activity of the Communist Party emerged before the new socialist social relations were established and consolidated, they already rested on a certain social basis: they are the characteristics of mutual relations established among the revolutionary proletariat and its organizations. There existed, therefore, a physical carrier of these future relations, the way for which was being paved by the new organizational principles and standards discovered by Marxist thought.

The principle of democratic centralism is the fundamental principle of organization and management in the socialist society. It has the binding force of law for the new type of social relations, and V. I. Lenin saw an immutable characteristic of these relations in the establishment and development of proletarian, and later socialist, discipline—a conscious, voluntary, and comradely discipline which enhances the dignity of the man of labor and the initiative of the masses and helps their cohesion in the struggle (see Complete Collected Works, Vol 36, p 500). During the building and improvement of socialist society this discipline, organically combining the broadest democracy with centralism, planned management, and unity of action by the various links of the social organism, gradually evolves into a form of the working people's self-organization, into the self-discipline of the people, with collectivist relations firmly entering their daily lives and becoming habitual.

It is no accident that V. I. Lenin attached foremost significance to the dissemination of advanced principles of organizational and management relations by raising the requirement "to teach the best elements of the working masses all the details of management" (Vol 45, p 449). Today, under the conditions of developed socialism, the task is to render this knowledge and these skills generally accessible and put them into general use and to make them the property of all working people.

The ability of management cadres and organs to listen to the voice of the masses, capture their moods, express their interests, and on this basis head their work and struggle and lead them forward is an integral aspect of the Leninist work style. The requirements of the Leninist style are met by all those systems, forms and methods of work which help to build up further the energy of the masses, support all valuable initiatives, and develop the struggle against shortcomings in production and in public life. This is why the Leninist style is distinguished by the close interconnection and unification of organizational work and ideological, political, and educational work, while the growth of the organization, consciousness, and activity of the masses serves as a criterion of success.

Such is the general theoretical basis of the Leninist work style; its requirements reflect the current tasks and the long-term goals of our building. It is furthermore necessary to look at each management link and each form of organizational work as an instrument of the party's links with the masses, a means for the party to influence the masses.

The introduction of the Leninist style in the work of all organs, institutions, and cadres is a necessary condition to ensure under the contemporary conditions the CPSU's growing leading role in building the new society.

2.

As far back as 65 years ago V. I. Lenin wrote in his article "The Next Tasks of Soviet Power" that the practical and businesslike nature of organizational work is coming to the fore. This requirement still has not lost its validity. This is why the party raises again and again the question of a businesslike attitude in work and strives to make it correctly understood according to the requirements of the Leninist style.

Foremost significance attaches to V. I. Lenin's instructions that the practice of organization and management should adopt everything valuable that is produced by science and experience, that a science of management be established, and that "the machinery of Soviet administration must function accurately, efficiently, and quickly" (Vol 54, p 101). The task he set--to strive for the exemplary organization of work even if only in some links of the party and state apparatus (he was speaking about the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate)--in our days serves as one of the main guidelines for the activity of all organs, institutions, and cadres particularly involved in management.

The scientific organizations of this sphere of labor and the introduction and development of truly socialist standards of management are an absolute condition for the attainment of this goal. Only a careful observation of the "technical" rules applicable to this sphere can introduce proper order in the transmission of information "from the base to the top" and "from the top to the base," as well as in the exchange of information between the various links and levels. Furthermore, only the precise observation of management "technology" makes it possible to single out those routine links

which most easily lend themselves, and therefore should be subject to, mechanization and automation.

Organizational and management activity has its own peculiarities, its own specificity, its own rules, and its own professional criteria of quality; to sum up, it enjoys a relative independence. This is a guarantee of its development as a special kind of activity and of its high professional standards. But this also contains the danger of its excessive specialization and its isolation from those social problems to whose solution it must be, in the final analysis, totally subordinated. In other words, the danger that its specificity may suddenly emerge as something self-sufficient and valuable in itself, while its results may be evaluated according to, so to say, "internal" indicators. Formalism and bureaucracy are signs of the ripening of such danger.

The improvement of management "technology" is helped by a clear distribution of duties. V. I. Lenin wrote in the "Draft Rules for the Management of Soviet Institutions" that "the collective discussion and solution of all management questions in Soviet institutions must be accompanied by the most precise responsibility of /each one/...for the execution of certain, clearly and unambiguously outlined tasks and practical functions" (Vol 37, p 365). Absence of individual responsibility, confusion, and irresponsibility are harmful in any work, and especially so in management and organizational activity, since they result in disorganization in the work that this activity is meant to perform.

Competence (knowledge of the work), professionalism (ability to do the work), and unity of word and action are indispensable characteristics of the Leninist work style.

Whenever "internal" indicators of management and organizational activity of some reason or another push into the background the main social guidelines of this activity, the result is that entire links of one apparatus or another, some part of the cadres or another, begin to "work for themselves" and to run idle. The upper hand is gained by formal indicators of efficiency: the number of meetings held and decisions taken increases together with the number of questions raised for solution and of people participating in the meetings, and sometimes there is the increasing volume and speed of paper turnover--and the work stand stock-still. True professionalism is replaced by the "professionalism" of meetings and paperwork, as if the fruit of work were judged by the abundance of the means used rather than by specific and results of a completely practical nature. This passion for meetings, for setting up commissions, and for drawing up plans was contemptuously described by V. I. Lenin as "chatter" and Oblomovism (Vol 44, p 365 and Vol 45, p 13), and the confidence that life can be influenced by composing paperwork and directives in detachment from living organizational work among the masses as conceit [komchvanstvo]. "It is exceptionally important," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "to strive to ensure that words never differ from deeds and that the substance of the matter is not replaced by form. This, if you like, is one of the most

important reserves for the improvement of our socialist democracy in all links of state and public life."

The mania for meetings and the paper shuffling inflict direct harm on the living cause, because the numerous and prolonged conferences, the composition of cumbersome reports, and the provision of obviously unnecessary and superfluous information "to the top" require the detachment of literally armies of leaders, experts, and apparatus workers from their specific duties.

It is, of course, not the work forms as such that are to blame here but rather the inability to use them competently and properly, their distorted utilization, and their hypertrophy. The forms themselves are necessary. "The principle of accountability, for example," V. I. Lenin wrote, "is something fundamental for all departments and for the most varied institutions" (Vol 44, p 127). He had in mind, of course, such accountability as would reflect the substance of the matter, as would be clear, precise, and susceptible to fast monitoring--which means to the correction of shortcomings and improvement of functions.

V. I. Lenin's instructions on the ways to achieve such an improvement are in no way outdated although, of course, they have to be creatively interpreted and adapted to contemporary historical conditions: "1) simplification of the apparatus; 2) improvement of the apparatus; 3) worker-peasant control /over this/. Involvement of the masses; 4) transfer of some office workers to productive labor; 5) /steps/ toward the total destruction of bureaucracy: general participation by working people themselves in management" (Leninist Collection [Leninskiy Sbornik] XXXVIII, p 338). Such is the direction in which the activity of the Soviets of people's deputies, people's control, and many working people's associations acting under the CPSU's leadership is developing (although this may not be sufficiently fast and intensive), and such are the directives of the June Plenum of our party's Central Committee.

In one of his speeches V. I. Lenin gave as an example the case when, following a census of the capital's office workers, a reduction in their numbers was carried out, although it subsequently emerged that, to the contrary, the number of office workers had increased. This question is topical. Today during the creation of and adjustments to, for example, the management system in the agroindustrial complex, it is important to show some concern so that it does not emerge, all of a sudden, more "branchy" than the previous one which consisted of some two dozen organizations, and so that it does not result in the further diversion of specialists from the production sphere where they are needed more. The attempts to resolve problems "by numbers rather than by skill" are meaningless in all types of activity, and especially so in management, because they lead to the swelling of the apparatus and could generate unnecessary and, to a certain extent, parasitical links within it.

/Practice/ is a criterion of efficiency in any sphere, including the organization and management sphere. It is possible to determine the extent to

which the activity of some link of the public system or another meets the requirements of the Leninist style according to the specific and substantiated answers to questions like:

-- Does the work style prevailing in the link in question help increase efficiency and savings?

-- Is it creative and targeted toward the future, does it help to pinpoint new problems in good time and present them correctly?

-- To what extent does the work style help involve the masses in social creativity, further expand and deepen socialist democracy, and promote the effectiveness of accountability and control?

-- Does it help overcome the shortcomings and accelerate our movement forward?

By using these goals as guidelines, the management cadres and apparatus workers constantly master the Leninist work style and can, as experience has shown, set good examples of its practical application.

3.

The question of the general introduction and improvement of the Leninist work style has an enormous moral and political meaning: the real humanism of the new system comes to light in that field which until the time of socialism was (and remains under capitalism today) alien to the man of labor.

Even so, there still remain quite a few unresolved problems here. Yes, the style develops on the objective basis of social relations and keeps in line with the meaning and nature of the activity of socialist institutions and organizations. It is, nevertheless, implemented in practice by people, management cadres and apparatus workers, and much depends on their professional, political, and moral qualities. The training, selection, posting, and education of cadres are of pivotal significance here. The Leninist work style is assured through the professionalism, knowledge, and experience of cadres, through their ability to work with people, gain the people's trust, and lead the people's labor.

The above mentioned relative independence of the sphere of organizational and management activity could also affect to a certain extent the people engaged in it: at what stage and in what respect will they be raised "above" other citizens by virtue of their position. And, to tell the truth, these citizens feel quite uncomfortable when they come across petty officials who have forgotten the main guidelines of their activity and their responsibility to the party and the people, intoxicated by the powers vested in them and abusing their position. The bureaucrats, red tape fanatics, shirkers, and careerists inflict significant political damage because at times people judge by these persons' actions the institutions and organs they represent. Undeviating deliverance from such cadres is an important condition for the assertion of the Leninist style in all links of organization and management activity.

The moral qualities of leadership cadres and workers in the management apparatus must not be treated separately from their professional value: these things, as a rule, coincide--aside from rare exceptions. Honesty and truthfulness before the party, the state, and the people is an unconditional requirement of cadres, a requirement that is simultaneously moral and professional. For example, the distortion of the true state of affairs is not just amoral: incorrect and untrue economic information (writeups or concealment of reserves, confusion in reports or the provision of data) brings an element of chaos into management, makes planning harder, and thus inflicts economic, moral, and political damage on our building. "What we need," V. I. Lenin stressed, "is /complete and truthful/ information. And truth should not depend on the purpose it is meant to serve" (Vol 54, p 446).

One of the most essential criteria for the evaluation of both the professional and moral qualities of cadres is their attitude toward Soviet law, their respect for the standards of the socialist legal system, and their ability to observe them strictly and to strive for their unswerving implementation. These requirements are especially immutable for members of the CPSU, and they must be trebly immutable for the communist manager. He who breaches the requirements of the law, which means the requirements of the party discipline that is identical for all, places himself outside the ranks of the party organization insofar as by his actions he undermines the party's moral authority.

The impermissibility of abuse of official position and implacability toward acquisitiveness, graft, and any manifestation of a private ownership mentality and morals in general have been and remain unconditional moral and political requirements of our cadres. The Leninist work style requires an active and truly communist life stance from each leader, from each worker in the management apparatus.

Irreconcilability to shortcomings is an indispensable characteristic of the Leninist work style. The attitude toward affairs which is honest, frank, sharply critical, interested in improving matters, and proceeds from the essence of our ideals is typical of all who strive to work in the Leninist way. "It is necessary," V. I. Lenin said, "to be able to admit bad things fearlessly so as to struggle against them even more firmly..." (Vol 43, p 231), in other words not to allow the shortcomings to spread--which happens when they are either ignored or swept under the carpet.

In our times the moral requirements on cadres wholly and totally coincide with the social needs of a fundamental order: the tasks of improving developed socialism, the goals of completing the transformation of all social relations on the basis of the collectivist principles inherent in the new system, and the further and universal establishment and development of relations of socialist comradeship. This requires a constant and detailed study of Marxist-Leninist theory. These are the conditions for success in the cadres' work, whose main goal is the high standard of awareness and labor activity of the masses.

The fulfillment of the moral and political requirements on cadres cannot be left to the whim of chance, in the same way as morality itself is not a congenital gift to individuals. A correct way of improving organizational work and stepping up education, including and mainly that of cadres, is provided by the monitoring of the implementation of decisions taken, both by the party organizations and by way of the multifaceted forms of involving the working masses in management and in the implementation of V. I. Lenin's behest about general accountability and control. Tremendous significance for further enhancing the organization and awareness of the masses attaches, as it was noted at the party Central Committee's June Plenum, "to discipline and order, which are integral aspects of socialist democracy, giving our people broad opportunities for managing the state and society." And it is, of course, especially important to intensify the effect of all means of party influence, the daily activity, combativeness, and vanguard role of each communist and each party organization, which are called upon to master the fundamentals of the Leninist style of work among the masses. The main guideline for social responsibility in our time is the state approach, the persistent implementation of the public interests.

The concerted, cohesive, and enterprising work by all communists and all party comrades, the adamant, firm, and universal implementation of Leninist principles and standards, the struggle against any manifestations of inertia, philistinism, lack of discipline, and shirking from participation in national affairs, the quest for and defense of everything new and advanced--all these provide a reliable guarantee that the Leninist style will help us deal better and more rapidly with all the larger and more complex tasks which history sets before its trailblazers.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH CC CP BUREAU HOLDS JUNE MEETING

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Unsigned article: "At the Bureau of the Kazakh CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Bureau of the Kazakh CP Central Committee examined the performance of the Kazakh SSR Committee of People's Control. It was noted that the activities of the republic's people's control organs and their active and close contacts and interaction with party, Soviet and trade-union organs as well as with the press, television and radio, contribute to increasing the effectiveness of social production, fulfilling the plans for economic and social development and streamlining the utilization of raw material, fuel and energy resources as well as strengthening work discipline.

At the same time, the Bureau of the Kazakh CP Central Committee pointed to various shortcomings in the performance of the republic's Committee of People's Control. In particular, so far insufficient attention has been paid to the effectiveness of the inspections of production quality, increase in labor productivity and the application of the achievements of science, technology and advanced knowhow to production. The organic unity of inspection, warning and elimination of shortcomings is not assured everywhere. The combatting of the padding of records and other violations is still insufficiently effective and a liberal attitude toward the officials responsible for them is being tolerated.

The Bureau of the Kazakh CP Central Committee has placed the republic's Committee of People's Control (comrade Milkin) under the obligation of eliminating the above shortcomings and further strengthening the monitoring of the unconditional fulfillment of the directives of the party and government and the plans and tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan period. It is particularly important to focus the efforts of people's controllers on verifying the actual fulfillment of the tasks ensuing from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 25th Congress of the Kazakh CP, the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on problems of economic and cultural construction. In this connection, it was recommended that principal attention be paid to the fundamental and most topical aspects of economic and cultural construction, the increase in the effectiveness of production and quality of performance in every sector, the implementation of the Food Program and the energy program, increase in the output of consumer goods, expansion of the sphere of services and broad improvements in the utilization of capital investments. The need to improve the style and methods of work was pointed out, as was the need to make it more effective and public, to react more vigorously to any symptoms of poor management and to

utilize more fully for these ends the rights and measures specified in the Law on People's Control in the USSR.

The performance of the republic's Ministry of Education in directing the activities of boarding schools and preschools was discussed. The Ministry (comrade Balakhmetov) was severely reprimanded for grave shortcomings in educational work and the provision of medical and social services to children. It was pointed out that certain executive committees of the local Soviets of people's deputies inadequately monitor the situation in boarding schools and preschools and fail to provide them with the needed assistance to further improve their facilities and conditions.

Also considered were aspects relating to the implementation of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Performance of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Consumer Services in Developing and Improving Consumer Services to Working People" and further improvements in the performance of the republic's agricultural machine building enterprises in improving the quality of the equipment and spare parts they manufacture, as well as a number of other questions.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH CC CP, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEMAND INCREASED CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Unsigned article: "At the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers considered additional measures to improve the supply of consumer goods during 1983-1985 and adopted an appropriate decree.

The decree points out that, despite the quickening of the work to increase consumer goods production in the republic, the output of many goods still lags behind the growing demand of the population. A number of ministries and departments failed to assure in 1982 the complete fulfillment of tasks for the production of goods in mass demand and staple goods. Many enterprises of the heavy, chemical and other branches have not organized specialized sectors and shops for the production of consumer goods. The republic's ministries of light, local and food industries as well as of fruit and vegetable processing are slow to solve problems of the organization and expansion of the production of staple consumer goods and improving their quality and variety. In some domains, industrial organizations, planning agencies and trade organizations have not established smooth mutual cooperation to explore additional resources of goods through the maximal utilization of local potential. For this reason, the most elementary products have to be ordered from outside instead of organizing their on-the-spot production.

The adopted decree establishes tasks for the enterprises under the republic's jurisdiction in 1983 with regard to additional production of 60 million rubles of consumer goods through a fuller utilization of internal potential, conservation of local raw material sources and other materials, and increase in the output of consumer goods of improved quality and properties.

The ministries and departments of the Kazakh SSR as well as enterprises under Union jurisdiction were charged with the task of assuring the production of consumer goods during 1984-1985 on a scale exceeding the targets of the Five-Year Plan and in the variety required to meet more adequately the higher consumer requirements; targets also were specified as regards the production of discrete cultural and consumer goods and household and farming equipment, the expanded production of old and organization of the production of new sports equipment and gear, and the expansion of the network of stores selling manufactured consumer goods on consignment.

The Central Committee of the Kazakh CP and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers warned comrade Ibragimov, minister of light industry; comrade Murzagaliyev, minister of local industry; comrade Lomov, minister of the construction of heavy

industry enterprises; comrade Musin, minister of agricultural construction, comrade Krasikov, chief of the Kazakh SSR Glavalma-atastroy [Main Alma-Ata Construction Administration] and the directors of certain enterprises under Union jurisdiction that they are held personally responsible for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the production of consumer goods and their supply to the trade apparatus in the variety agreed upon and of improved quality, and also that they are responsible for assuring the complete utilization of the allocated funds and the prompt activation of capacities for the production of consumer goods and of the needed raw materials.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the republic's Council of Ministers demanded of oblast party committees, oblispolkoms, ministries and departments, and local party, Soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, as well as of the heads of enterprises and associations, that they take effective steps to increase the production of consumer goods and improve their variety and quality, and further they expressed confidence that the accomplishment of this highly important party and state task will become their urgent concern and the focus of their unremitting attention.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH CC CP CONDUCTS SEMINAR ON WORKERS' LETTERS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 83 p 1

[KazTAG report: "Seminar-Conference at the Kazakh CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Kazakh CP Central Committee held a 2-day republic seminar-conference of the heads of general departments of the oblast, city and rayon committees of the Kazakh CP with the participation of heads of the financial-economic departments of oblast party committee and workers of the party committees having the status of rayon party committees, at which were discussed aspects of improving the work with party documents and workers' letters in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 25th Kazakh CP Congress as well as of the advice and recommendations provided by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The opening address at the seminar-conference was delivered by comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev said: "Our agenda contains a highly important item—the question of improving work with documents and letters at the republic's party committees. The party and its Central Committee pay unflagging attention to this aspect. As you are aware, new instructions have been circulated and the CPSU Central Committee has adopted a number of resolutions with the object of improving the handling of documents and letters."

A report was presented by N. A. Nazarbayev, secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

The speaker and others pointed out that the republic's party committees are steadily improving their work with party documents and letters from workers and achieving effective monitoring and control of the implementation of the adopted decisions. Practical contacts between members of the general departments of party committees and their subsector counterparts are being strengthened. Cadres are being systematically instructed in the management of party affairs. Proper and well-organized handling of documents contributes to improving the style and methods of activity of the republic's party committees. The style of work of the Taranovskiy Rayon party committees deserves attention. That committee skillfully utilizes the efforts of production collectives, social organizations and elected party aktiv and it clearly defined the role of every department in the accomplishment of general tasks. All responsible party workers have drafted creative programs. There is much of interest in the operating practice of the Novo-Uzenskiy and Balkhash city party committees, the Fedorovskiy and Mayskiy rayon party committees and others.

Party committees pay principal attention to aspects of the handling of letters. "Days of the Open Letter" have become widespread. The results of such work are being analyzed and appropriate decisions taken. All this contributes greatly to creating a healthy moral and psychological climate in work collectives and fulfilling the production plans.

At the same time, as was pointed out at the seminar-conference, shortcomings exist in the handling of documents and the consideration of letters and verbal requests from citizens. Instances of inattentive treatment of requests and justified reports are encountered. Cases of failure to adhere to the established procedure for receiving visits from citizens exist. The speakers stressed the importance of further improving the handling of party documents, perfecting the forms and methods of the handling of letters and eliminating the shortcomings and causes of grievances.

The participants in the seminar-conference toured a number of rural and urban party committees in the city and oblast of Alma-Ata, familiarizing themselves with the practice of the handling of party work and of the letters and notices from working people.

N. S. Novikov, group leader at the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the seminar-conference.

Those participating in the deliberations of the seminar-conference included the members of the Bureau of the Kazakh CP Central Committee comrades K. M. Aukhadiyev, K. K. Kazybayev, Z. K. Kamalidenov and Yu. N. Trofimov, as well as the director of the Department of Letters at the CPSU Central Committee, B. P. Yakovlev; responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee V. I. Lukyanenko; the director of the General Department of the Kazakh CP Central Committee A. D. Borodin; the head of the administrative affairs department at the Kazakh CP Central Committee A. G. Statenin; and responsible workers of the Kazakh CC Central Committee, the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers as well as the heads of a number of ministries and departments.

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CSO; 1830/321

REGIONAL

BAGIROV SPEECH AT AZERBAIJAN PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Apr 83 pp 1-3

[Report by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at the 14 April 1983 Plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee: "On the Azerbaijan Party Organization's Tasks Issuing from the Report, 'The 60th Anniversary of the USSR', Delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades!

The friendship and fraternity of peoples of the Soviet Union, their indestructible unity, cooperation and mutual assistance constitute one of the greatest achievements of the Lenin party and the socialist order. They are at the same time one of the most important sources of the Soviet society's power and prosperity, of its undeviating progressive development. Our party and all progressive mankind triumphantly commemorated the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a great celebration of proletarian internationalism. The celebration of the multinational Soviet state's anniversary developed into a brilliant demonstration of the outstanding conquests and historical advantages of real socialism, of the triumph of the Communist Party's Leninist national policy. The meeting of the CPSU Central committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and the report delivered at the meeting by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The 60th Anniversary of the USSR," was the central event of the anniversary festivities.

The report thoroughly and extensively described the results of the path we have traveled and analyzed the enormous international organizational, political and ideological-moral experience of the party and all the workers of the country's nations and ethnic groups--the builders of the mighty multinational socialist socialist state. The report's scientifically established, politically acute principles and conclusions, which are of enormous theoretical and practical importance, define the party's urgent tasks for the 1980s. The principles and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report and his article "The Study of Karl Marx and Certain Questions of Socialist Development in the USSR" direct the party organizations and labor collectives, all the Soviet people, onto the path of selfless labor and creative work to improve developed socialism, to further strengthen and intensify the monolithic international solidarity of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups.

A persistent appeal for peace, for a cessation of the arms race and a relaxation of international tensions resounded with great force in the report and in other important party documents. Speeches by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and the important initiatives recently advanced by the Soviet Union reflect the unvarying Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course and indicate a realistic, practical way to rid mankind of the threat of thermonuclear war and to relieve it of the burden of military expenses. Our party's peace-loving foreign policy is meeting with ever increasing support in the international community. The workers of Azerbaijan, along with all the Soviet people, fervently and unanimously approve and support the tireless struggle waged by the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and the Soviet government to preserve peace, to assure the security of peoples and to have justice and equality in international relations.

The Communist Party's strength lies in its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, in its constant creative development and enrichment, in the inseparable unity of its scientific theory and revolutionary practices. As the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party] Congress," states, "it regards the social experience and the problems which arise, the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, with the absolute condition that it remain loyal to the basic party principles, as an important and constantly urgent task." It is a firmly established tradition of the party to compare the theory and practices, the general course, with the current progression of things, which helps us to see our society within the context of its actual functioning, to properly assess its achievements and problems, its capabilities and its difficulties.

The points made in comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report define the program of work which we will have to accomplish in the years immediately ahead, as well as over the longer range, and provide a powerful stimulus for the practical work of party, state and public organizations. The Plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee will be discussing the tasks issuing from Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report for the republic's party organization, in order to give even greater creative substance and earnestness to the work of each party organization, each labor collective, and to fill them with a desire to achieve new goals in the economic, social and cultural development.

A Further Increase in the Republic's contribution to the Nation's Common National Economic Complex, Based on the Dynamic Development and Enhanced Effectiveness of Public Production

Speaking of the more significant achievements in our development in his report, "The 60th Anniversary of the USSR," Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted that "a single, unified national economic complex has been formed on the basis of dynamic economic growth for all the republics, directed in accordance with a common state plan.... Each of the Union republics... makes an indispensable contribution to the general improvement of the Soviet Union's economy and culture. This, Comrades," Yuriy Vladimirovich underscored, "is not simple multiplication, but manifold proliferation of our creative potentials."

Soviet Azerbaijan is graphic proof of this. Our republic's achievements are the result of the party's wise Leninist national policy, of the fraternal friendship,

cooperation and mutual assistance existing among all the Union republics. Soviet Azerbaijan's productive forces have grown year after year as the party has carried large-scale measures to eliminate the existing disproportions and to equalize the levels of economic and social development and to rapidly improve it in all the nation's regions. A powerful production and scientific and technological potential has been created in the republic, which has fundamentally altered the branch structure of the national economy. Far-reaching social reforms have occurred, and the welfare of the population has improved greatly.

In the course of socialist development strong economic interrelations have been established between Soviet Azerbaijan and all the other Union republics. They send us metal, lumber, metal-working machines, tools, pumps and compressors, refrigeration equipment, watercraft, motor vehicles, equipment for the chemical, light and food industries, agricultural machinery, meat, butter and other food items. All the other republics are helping us to build and equip new plants and electric power plants, irrigation systems and main transport arteries, just as they did when we were creating Neftyanne Kamni and building Sumgait, Mingechaur, and Dashkesan.

Azerbaijan, in turn, delivers more than 40% of its industrial output to the nation's other economic regions. Along with traditional petroleum products and oil-field equipment, the republic's shipments now include ferrous and nonferrous metals and products of the chemical, electrical engineering, tool building and other modern branches of industry. Azerbaijan's contribution to the Soviet Union's national economic complex has especially increased during the years of the 9th, 10th and 11th five-year plans. The republic's share in the national industrial output increased 1.5-fold, that of agricultural output, 2-fold.

It is our task, as dictated by the interests of the nation and the republic, to constantly enhance our joint efforts aimed at the continued dynamic and balanced development of the entire national economy of the Soviet Union and to enhance regional specialization and the system of economic ties. As Yu.V. Andropov stressed this is precisely what "will produce the greatest benefit for each region, each nation and ethnic group, as well as for the entire state." This is why we must work in an even more purposive and planned manner in the future to develop and implement measures aimed at the effective use of our economic capability and of the republic's natural and labor resources.

The workers of Azerbaijan greeted the glorious anniversary of the USSR in a worthy manner. During the first 2 years of the 11th five-year period, the republic's national income has grown by 12.6%, considerably surpassing the planned assignments. Fixed production capital grew by 15.4%, and the real per capita income increased 6.4%. Industry has developed rapidly. The industrial output volume grew by 12.3%, with a five-year assignment of 11%. Labor productivity increased 9.7%, compared with the 8.7% specified in the assignment. Other technical and economic indices also improved.

Our industrial workers have a fairly good beginning for the 3rd year of the five-year period. Growth of industrial output was 5.2% for the first quarter, with the yearly assignment calling for a 4.5% growth. Plans for sales of output, growth of labor productivity and production of articles in the highest quality category have been exceeded, and the number of lagging enterprises has dropped significantly.

At the same time, as we assess our achievements from the standpoint of the party's increased demands, we frankly state that there are still numerous shortcomings, unutilized reserves and "bottlenecks" in our work.

While the plan has been exceeded for the republic as a whole, labor productivity dropped from that of the corresponding period last year at enterprises of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade A. Mamedov), the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Sh. Gasanov), Glavbakstroy [Baku Main Construction Administration] (Comrade A. Masimov), at the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant (Comrade Z. Guseynov) and in the industry of the Nakhichevan ASSR and the city of Ali-Bayramly as a whole. Growth of output resulting from increased labor productivity has been inadequate in the Ministry of the Food Industry (Comrade K. Mamedov), the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking (Comrade Yu. Rzayev), "Azeruprriybkhoz[Azerbaijan Administration of the Fish Industry]" (comrade N. Rustamov), the Orgsintez Association (Comrade N. Babayev) and in the industry of the NKAP[Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast] and the cities of Baku, Sumgait and Sheki.

The specific portion of products bearing the Emblem of Quality in the republic's total industrial output was 15.2% for the first quarter, which is somewhat less than that actually achieved last year. A total of 17 enterprises fell short of the plan for output bearing the Emblem of Quality, by a total of 10.6 million rubles. They included 10 enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade S. Ibragimov) and four enterprises of the Soyuzneftmash Association (Comrade R. Ismaylov).

And all of this occurred for one reason, comrades. The intensity of the work, control and responsibility for the exact observance of plan and state discipline have been relaxed in many sectors of industry. The leaders of a number of ministries, associations and enterprises have obviously allowed themselves to become content with what has already been achieved and have forgotten that immutable fact that new successes can be achieved only with persistent, undeviating advancement.

The Central Committee considers it essential for us to remind and warn the leaders at all levels that as production develops, the demands made of them with respect to the absolute fulfillment of economic plans, fulfillment for all the technical and economic indices, will grow and become more rigid and severe. There cannot be and there should not be a place in our party organization for complacency, conceit or resting on laurels..

We are alarmed by the nonfulfillment of assignments in the complete established list and nonobservance of contractual commitments for deliveries, especially interrepublic deliveries. The fact was stressed at the recent meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee that stable economic ties and the strict fulfillment of assignments for deliveries of products in the established amounts and assortments by the enterprises and organizations, given the contemporary scales of public production and its extensive specialization and cooperation, constitute an extremely important condition for the continued development and the precise functioning of the national economy as a whole and of all its elements.

Unfortunately, although we have repeatedly spoken about this, our situation with respect to the fulfillment of contractual commitments is not good, and the comrades are not deriving the proper conclusions. Last year alone 186 enterprises, almost 37% of the total number, shorted the consumers by 343 million rubles worth of products, a significant portion of these consumers being outside the republic. The largest number of these enterprises were under the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry (Comrade N. Aliyev), the Soyuzneftemash Association, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade R. Sadykov), the chemical and petrochemical industries and others. The plan was not fulfilled for 15 of the 43 most important types of industrial products. Many of the nation's enterprises, construction projects, kol-khozes and sovkhozes consequently suffered through our fault.

We also feel that rates of growth for labor productivity, product quality and the output-capital ratio are inadequate. I want to stress the fact that large losses of work time are having a negative effect upon the labor productivity indices. This has accounted for a shortage of 206 million rubles worth of products in our industry since the beginning of the five-year period. A total of 36% of the losses of worktime is due to failure to show for work with the administration's permission, and 26% is caused by truancy. These are especially great in enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and "Azerrybprom."

The equipment is not always efficiently used. The use coefficient for capacities in the chemical and petrochemical industries and light industry, at a number of enterprises of the tool building and electrical engineering industries, and others is low. The republic's industry fails to turn out tens of millions of rubles worth of products each year because the capacities are not fully loaded.

Overconsumption and losses of electric energy, fuel, metals and other materials and supplies occur at many enterprises as a result of the sluggish adoption of progressive equipment and technology and energy-saving equipment, and the large metal content of products.

The republic's Council of Ministers and its Gosplan, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the management leaders should take steps to eliminate these and other deficiencies. In all the branches of industry a special effort should be made to assure that materials and fixed capital are used efficiently, to enhance labor productivity, to adopt new technology, to reduce nonproductive outlays, to improve production's technical and economic indices and the entire management system. We need to work out and universally establish a thoroughly considered campaign to achieve the strictist of conservation and thrift and against mismanagement and wastefulness. We should involve the appropriate commissions in the party committees, the trade union organizations, people's control bodies, the "Komsomol Searchlight" and the progressive public at large.

Further development of the fuel and energy complex has been and remains the key problem in the republic's economy. We must remember that the successful resolution of this problem will have a great deal to do with the economy of the republic, the entire Transcaucasus and a number of other regions in the nation.

As you know, extensive funds are being allocated for the development of the petroleum industry. A great deal is being done to build up its materials and equipment base and to provide the oil and gas extraction and drilling administrations, especially those engaged in offshore drilling, with modern equipment.

A trend toward the improvement of matters in the republic's oil and gas extraction industry has taken shape this year. The first-quarter plans for the extraction and delivery of petroleum for refining have been fulfilled. This is only the first, insignificant step forward, however. There are still numerous shortcomings, unresolved problems and indisputable difficulties in the operations of "Azneft" (Comrade B. Gadzhiyev) and "Kasimorneftegazprom" (Comrade K. Abbasov). We were convinced of this anew when we visited the NGDU [Oil and Gas Extraction Administration] imeni 26 Bakinskiye Komissary, the NGDU imeni Nariman Narimanov and the Sangachaly Offshore Drilling Administration. There are many pressing problems pertaining to the state of the oil industry and prospects for its development. And the Central Committee considered it necessary to bring up the state of the republic's oil and gas extraction industry for discussion at a plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

In order to more fully meet the economic needs of the republic and the nation for oil and gas products, we need to accelerate the start-up of new production complexes, to become more thorough in obtaining petroleum products from the refining process and on the basis of this, to increase the output of hydrocarbon raw materials and light petroleum products, and improve their quality.

The chemists also have a great deal of work ahead of them with respect to improving the qualitative indices for their performance. We need to accelerate the development of the branch by placing into operation during the current five-year period, large complexes for the production of ethylene, propylene and polyethylene, by modernizing and reequipping operating production facilities.

The continued improvement of the republic's economy urgently requires outstripping development for its energy-base. For this reason, in addition to completing the construction of the Azerbaijan and Shamkhor Electric Power Plants, we also need to accelerate the erection of the Yenikendskaya GAS, complete the extensive program for the construction of power-supply systems, enhance the effectiveness of the power supply-system for the national economy and rapidly resolve the matter of building a nuclear-electric power plant in Azerbaijan.

Comrades! We can only increase our contribution to the nation's unified national economic complex by making more efficient use of our production and our scientific and technological capabilities, by improving the structure of public production and enhancing its effectiveness. This will, in turn, depend to a significant degree upon scientifically based planning and forecasting for the development of productive forces, specialization and cooperation in the region in conformity with the All-Union division of labor and existing resources, and upon the achievement of transport and economic ties measuring up to the demands of modern production.

Transport has a quite special role in our state. "A role," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stated, "both economic and political, and, if you will, psychological." The correctness of this deduction is confirmed, among other things, by the fact

that the planned development not only of Azerbaijan's economy, but also that of the entire Transcaucasus, as well as regions adjacent to the Caspian Basin, depends upon the smooth performance of our republic's transport system. And you know about the negative consequences of the unsatisfactory performance of the Azerbaijan Railway, which was the case until recently. This has been discussed more than once. Steps taken by the republic's Communist Party Central Committee to regulate operations of the Azerbaijan Railway and to strengthen its management are producing positive results. The average daily unloading volume has increased by almost 400 cars, the turnaround of rolling stock has been speeded up considerably, and volumes of freight shipments to Georgia and Armenia have increased. A total of 60,000 more cars have been accepted from the North Caucasus Railway than during the corresponding period of last year.

On the whole, however, the performance of the transport enterprises is still a long way from meeting the great demands and tasks set by the party. There is still a high level of demurrage for railcars, shipping vessels and trucks. We need to improve the organization of shipping and increase the handling and hauling capacities of a number of heavily trafficked rail sections. We have a lot of work to do with respect to improving the caliber of passenger service in the transportation system, especially rail transport.

The time is approaching when we will be hauling the farm crops again. In order to avoid a critical situation during the period of massive farm crop shipments, the leaders of the Azerbaijan Railway, the Ministries of Motor Transport and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the raykoms and rayispolkoms should begin now to put the loading sites in order and ready an adequate quantity of rolling stock, especially refrigerated cars and trucks, for hauling the early vegetables out of the Lenkoran-Astara area. They need to work out all of the problems in advance, so as to prevent the motor vehicles from being held up at enterprises of the processing industry and trade.

Comrades! The Food Program worked out at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and approved by the Soviet people, is an integral part of the party's economic strategy and its agrarian policy at the contemporary stage. The entire nation is now working to implement the Food Program. Specific tasks for all the Union republics are clearly defined in it. And each of the republics, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov underscored, will have to make a considerable effort to make a real contribution--and this in the near future--to the important matter of providing the Soviet people with an uninterrupted supply of food.

In the All-Union division of labor, as you know, Azerbaijan specializes in the production of grapes, cotton, early and very early vegetables. Our republic's contribution to the production of these extremely important types of agricultural products is increasing every year, and this is very important. We produce almost one fourth of all the grapes raised in the nation and around 10% of the cotton, while the republic's southern region has become the All-Union vegetable garden. Azerbaijan's role as a producer of fruits, tea and other agricultural products is also increasing.

The republic's agriculture is developing at rates outstripping the control figures for the 11th Five-Year Plan, as it has in previous years. During the first 2

years gross agricultural output increased by 28%, with the plan specifying an 11.8% increase. Socialist commitments for the sale of all types of agricultural products to the state have been exceeded.

We are going to have to do immeasurably more than we have been doing, however, in light of the tasks advanced at the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and in comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report at the formal meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The main task is one of creatively developing our accumulated experience to achieve ever greater rates of development for agriculture and successfully fulfilling the Food Program.

Everything having to do with the conversion of the branches making up the agro-industrial complex to primarily intensive growth factors should be at the focus of attention of party, soviet and management bodies. As you know, the republic Food Program for the Period Extending to 1990 was approved at the plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held in February of this year. It calls for volumes and rates of growth for agricultural output considerably in excess of the control figures specified in the five-year plan. Furthermore, the assignments we find in the Food Program should be regarded as minimal assignments, and steps should be systematically carried out to assure the continued intensive development of all branches of agriculture and improvement of the people's welfare.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has set the complex and important task of considerably increasing the production and procurement of meat, milk and other products, thereby improving the population's food supply. A plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held in March of last year approved a comprehensive and all-embracing program for intensifying animal husbandry and for building up its feed base. All of the rayons have worked out their own measures, based on the realistic capabilities of each farm, each brigade, each kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Unfortunately, these are not being fulfilled satisfactorily. Last year 35 rayons did not reach their goals with respect to procurement volumes for livestock and poultry, 38 rayons fell short in milk procurement and 30 rayons did not meet their egg procurement goals.

The situation improved somewhat in the first quarter of this year. Procurement plans were fulfilled by 114% for livestock and poultry, 105% for milk and 121% for eggs. We cannot be satisfied with these achievements, however, primarily because these growth rates are below those specified in the measures which we have outlined for ourselves. Furthermore, meat procurement dropped from that of the corresponding period of last year in 13 rayons, milk procurement in 12 and egg procurement in 17 rayons. A total of nine rayons fell entirely short of the quarterly plan for the procurement of certain types of animal husbandry products.

Certain leaders continue to have an irresponsible attitude toward the development of animal husbandry and reconcile themselves to major deficiencies in the maintenance and feeding of livestock, the padding of accounts, squandering and actual pilferage of products and feed.

Recently, the Bureau of the Central Committee discussed the performance of the Zhdanovskiy, Kedabekskiy and Tauzskiy party raykoms with respect to overseeing

the development of animal husbandry in light of decisions coming out of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held in March of last year. I am not going to tell you what the discussion revealed (the Central Committee's resolution will be published in the press), but I consider it necessary to bring to the attention of the plenum the fact that animal husbandry is in an unsatisfactory state in those rayons. Instances of padding, deception and the theft of meat, milk and feed, and other crimes were uncovered on many farms.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee relieved Comrade V. Ismailov of his position as first secretary of the Zhdanovskiy party raykom and issued him a strict reprimand, which went into his record. The same sort of penalty was imposed upon Comrade I. Mamedov, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Zhdanovskiy Rayon Soviet, who officially bears equal responsibility. A strict reprimand was entered into the record of Comrade A. Bayramov, first secretary of the Kedabekskiy party raykom. The question of retaining him in his position has been submitted for consideration at a plenum of the Kedabekskiy party raykom. A reprimand was issued to Comrade G. Tagirov, first secretary of the Tauzskiy party raykom. His performance will be discussed at a plenum of the party raykom. A reprimand was issued to Comrade M. Mamedov, chairman of the Kadabekskiy rayispolkom, and Comrade I. Ismailov, chairman of the Tauzskiy rayispolkom, has been admonished.

Our decisions have been severe but just. We shall continue to be principled and uncompromising where the interests of the cause, the interests of the state, are involved, as we have been in the past. We shall continue to bring people to strict accountability, regardless of their position or past services.

While I am on the subject, I consider it essential to express complaints about the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M. Askerov), the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade T. Orudzhev) and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking (Comrade Yu. Rzayev), who do not make a thorough effort to know what is going on in each rayon and on each farm, and who themselves very rarely take steps to correct shortcomings or to rectify the situation in livestock farming.

During the period of time left in the wintering of livestock, we need to enhance the productivity of the farms and increase the production and procurement of animal husbandry products. The situation must be rectified, and rectified immediately, where less than the fullest amount of products is being produced and procured. This is the prime duty of the agricultural ministries and departments and of rayon leaders.

A very important season has arrived for the crop growers--the spring field work is extensively underway. Its successful accomplishment is not just an extremely important economic task, but a political campaign as well. Organizational, ideological and political work in the rural area must focus on the need to work rapidly and well in all the phases of the farm work and on the achievement of good yields for all the farm crops.

The new management bodies, the rayon agroindustrial associations (RAPO), are expected to make an important contribution to the accomplishment of the assigned

tasks. They must make effective use of the broad rights and possibilities granted to them for directing the efforts of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of all parts of the agroindustrial complex, toward the achievement of good end results.

As you know, the Azerbaijan SSR is one of the irrigated farming regions, and the further intensification of its agricultural production and the enhancement of yields and productivity for all its branches are closely linked to the achievement of improvement in the operation of water management systems and installations and the performance of large-scale irrigation and reclamation work. Although the republic's water management agencies and their leaders have repeatedly been severely criticized for major deficiencies and so-called "bottlenecks," the necessary change has not been forthcoming in their work.

Through the fault of the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade M. Aliyev), we are not receiving the proper return from existing reclamation funds. Many irrigation and reclamation systems are in an unsatisfactory state. The performance of Glavzmeliovodstroy [Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources Construction, Azerbaijan SSR] (Comrade S. Gadzhiyev) needs to be improved considerably. The main administration is not satisfactorily carrying out the party's demands with respect to enhancing the effectiveness of capital investments, achieving maximum concentration of materials and labor resources at the most important construction sites, reducing the construction periods, placing facilities into use on time or ahead of schedule, expanding the modernization of obsolete facilities and irrigation systems, and improving the condition of lands previously reclaimed for use.

Socialist competition in the fields and on the farms, the study and dissemination of progressive experience and the new and progressive methods and forms of labor organization and wages for rural workers, which have accumulated on the best farms of the republic and the nation, are important to the achievement of good results. Special attention should be given to the introduction of the collective contract, which has already proved itself to be highly effective, in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. I would like to stress the fact that there must be no kind of formalism in this matter. We need to organize the work so that the people become convinced of the advantages of the collective contract and willingly switch to the new form of labor organization and wages.

Comrades! If Azerbaijan is to increase its contribution to the strengthening of the nation's economic potential, we must enhance effectiveness in the performance of the construction system. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee attaches special importance to the accelerated construction of capacities which are of prime importance to the nation's economy. These are facilities for the fuel and energy complex, about which I have already spoken, for the chemical and petrochemical industries, machine building and the Food Program.

During the first quarter of this year the construction workers fulfilled the plans with respect to the main indices of effectiveness--the completion of fixed capital, housing, preschool facilities and health centers. More capital investments have been assimilated and more construction and installation and contract work have been performed than last year. In general, plans have been realized at projects of prime state importance and construction sites under the control of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Most of the contract

organizations have coped with their assignments. Glavbakstroy[Main Baku Construction Administration?] has somewhat improved its performance.

The republic's collectives of construction workers, installers and enterprises, have joined progressive collectives of Moscow, Belorussia and other Union republics, krays and oblasts, in the patriotic initiative to assure early start-up and mastery of capacities at enterprises for the processing of agricultural products in 1983 and during the rest of the five-year period.

We also regard it as our international duty to fulfill the nation's special purpose programs for drawing the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East into the economic process. More than 6,000 of Azerbaijan's young men and women have been sent to priority construction projects of the Soviet Union since the beginning of the five-year period. Azerbaijani construction workers are performing productively on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Line and at construction sites in the Nonchernozem Zone. Incidentally, the Azerbaijan SSR's State Committee for Labor is doing a considerable amount of work to move families from the republic to Amur Oblast. It has fulfilled the assignments set for it 2 years in a row. Its experience has been approved and recommended by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems for adoption by the Union republic state committees for labor in their practical work.

Along with the achievements, there is inadequate purposiveness in our construction complex, many construction projects are being dragged out, and there is too much incomplete construction work. The conversion to the new management methods is progressing too slowly, and the performance of the construction workers is still not being realistically assessed on the basis of the end results. Labor productivity and wages continue to be based on volume, that is, the amount of contract work performed. This does not provide any incentive to reduce the construction periods. The leaders of contract ministries and departments, Gosplan, Gosstroy and Stroybank[All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Construction] are not thoroughly looking into the problems involved in improving the management system, not demonstrating initiative in the search for more efficient solutions and not conducting experiments, as is being done, for example, in Belorussia, Lithuania and other republics.

We will have to release a large number of difficult projects for use in 1983. Three months of this year have already passed, but the work has still not been properly enlarged at a number of these. The situation which has developed in the construction of the Baku Deep-Water Foundations Plant is especially alarming. The Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work have allowed their work pace to drop. They have still not provided the priority facilities at the plant with material and labor resources and have allowed a lag to develop in the construction of engineer works. A large amount of uninstalled, imported equipment has accumulated at the site.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party has once more warned Comrades T. Safaraliyev and T. Kyazimov, and T. Mamedov, director of the plant under construction, that they bear personal responsibility for assuring the start-up of the first section at the enterprise this year.

Shortcomings in the construction of social facilities, especially in the rural area, continue to be a major problem. Although the plan for the completion and release of housing, preschool establishments and health centers has been realized since the beginning of the year, almost 1.5 million rubles worth of work has not been performed in the construction of social facilities, and only 17% of the funds specified in the yearly assignment have been applied.

The Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee recently discussed our tasks in light of the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, "Measures to Assure Fulfillment of the Construction Plans for Housing, Social and Personal Service Facilities. The Central Committee Bureau demanded that the leaders of the construction organizations reorganize their work and focus the collectives not on the fulfillment of start-up assignments alone, but also the creation of the essential foundation for the years ahead. The local party and soviet organs are to become directly involved in the resolution of all these problems at the construction sites, right along with the management leaders, because they bear direct responsibility for the completion and release of every residential building, school and hospital. Failure to meet target dates for their completion will continue to be regarded as a serious violation of party and state discipline.

Comrades! In accordance with the decision adopted by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, we, like all the other republics, are in the process of developing Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR to the Year 2,000, isolating the big tasks for the 12th five-year period. The objective is to define the path of progressive social and economic development for Azerbaijan and to define large-scale tasks for increasing the republic's contribution to the enhancement of the USSR's economic and defensive strength. This is to be based on extensive and thorough consideration of the results from the adoption of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, the efficient utilization of the production forces and the expansion of economic ties with fraternal Union republics.

"Our concerns focus on the enhancement of effectiveness for production and for the economy as a whole," YU.V. Andropov stresses in his article, "The Study of Karl Marx and Certain Questions of Socialist Development in the USSR." "The party and the Soviet people are thoroughly aware of the importance of this problem. With respect to its practical resolution, however, Yuriy Vladimirovich notes, "the matter is not progressing as successfully as it should."

Because of this, it is the task of party soviet and management organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, to mobilize the strength, experience and initiative of the communists and all the workers to overcome these deficiencies, to assure the continued enhancement of effectiveness in production and the fulfillment of all plans and socialist commitments for the 11th five-year period, in every respect, by every labor collective.

Assure the Continued Improvement of Party Organizational and Ideological Work

Comrades! The conformity of party-political, organizational and indoctrinational work to the specific characteristics of the present moment is one of the most important conditions for achieving effectiveness in that work. Comrade Yu.V.

Andropov's report provided an in-depth, fundamental description of the contemporary stage in the development of our multinational Soviet state and described the main trends in that development. Our task is one of following the principles set forth in the report to structure all the work of party, state, trade union and Komsomol organs--first of all, taking into account our achievements in economic, social, political and spiritual development, and secondly, proceeding in accordance with the basic requirements for the continued and even more rapid development of the multinational Soviet society.

Among other things, we have in mind the objective processes involved in equalizing the classes and social groups and increasing the society's uniformity. The party and the state are pursuing a consistent course of further obliterating substantial differences between the city and the village, between laborers and intellectual workers, and of thoroughly perfecting the social structure. We have in mind also the growing scale of the internationalization of all aspects of our life and the intensive processes involved in the prospering and the equalization of the socialist nations and ethnic groups, which are taking place today. Finally, we have in mind the establishment and the all-round improvement of a new, historical community of people, the Soviet people, which is the highest expression of social and international unity of the developed socialist society.

Soviet Azerbaijan is developing and prospering in the mainstream of the common trends and patterns of socialist and communist development, thanks to the party's national policy and the selfless assistance of the great Russian people and all the nation's other peoples. The establishment of socialist principles in all areas of the people's life; the development of close and profound international ties, accelerating and enriching our socioeconomic and cultural development; the building of national statehood on a socialist basis and state-political unification of all the country's nations, in combination with the realization of national sovereignty; and the development of a socialist national culture--these are the main landmarks in the implementation of the party's Leninist principles and its national policy in Azerbaijan. We have assured both the development of an Azerbaijan socialist nation and its organic unity with the other nations and ethnic groups as part of a single, Soviet people.

"It is our constant task, one of permanent importance," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his report, "The 60th Anniversary of the USSR," "to indoctrinate the Soviet people in a spirit of mutual respect and friendship among all the country's nations and ethnic groups, love for their great Soviet homeland, internationalism and solidarity with the workers of other countries." Our republic has a multinational population. In the cities and villages, in thousands of labor collectives, members of many nationalities work and live side by side, shoulder to shoulder, as a single fraternal family. The glorious multinational labor collectives of Neftyanneye Kamni and the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant, the Baku Home Air Conditioner Plant, the Azerbaijan Tube-Rolling Plant imeni V.I. Lenin, and many, many others, are a brilliant example of the triumph of the principles of socialist internationalism, principles which have become a part of the very flesh and blood of our people. These facts in and of themselves constitute an outstanding conquest of the party's national policy and are extremely important elements in the republic's successes and achievements. It is the duty of all the party organizations to continue to strengthen the international solidarity of laboring Azerbaijan, to constantly show concern and devote attention to the social,

cultural and linguistic needs of the workers of various nationalities, to improve the international atmosphere in each labor collective and to make more effective use of their extremely rich indoctrinational possibilities.

It is our duty and our obligation to work hard every day to strengthen and expand the ties of friendship linking us to all the other fraternal peoples, led by the great Russian people, to indoctrinate the workers in a spirit of the common national pride of Soviet man and to develop in each resident of the republic an awareness and a sense of belonging to the great Soviet people.

We must thoroughly develop the traditional socialist competition among Union republics, krais and oblasts, and constantly strengthen the economic and social ties linking the collectives of our enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, scientific and creative institutions, with the other labor collectives of the nation. Good results are being produced by the competition between Azerbaijan's workers and those of Georgia, Armenia and Turkmenia, between our cotton growers and the masters of the cotton fields in the Central Asian republics, between the workers' collectives of Baku, Kirovobad and Sumgait and the production workers of Moscow, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Rustavi, Kirovokan and Cherkassy, between the cotton growers of Tajikistan Kolkhoz in Agdzhabedinskiy Rayon and those of the Azerbaijan Kolkhoz in Tajikistan, between the grain growers of Shekinskiy Rayon and those of Zhmerinskiy Rayon in the Ukraine, and between many other collectives too numerous to mention. The cooperation with livestock raisers of Latvia and Estonia, the Ukraine and the Russian Federation, Belorussia and Uzbekistan, is invaluable. Strengthening the international potential of socialist competition is more than just a matter of striving for good economic results. It also involves the active development of convinced fighters for our communist ideals.

The popularization and the study of the Russian language, that powerful means of international communication and international solidarity of all the Soviet people, that inexhaustible source of our spiritual wealth, has an extremely important place in our work. Current practical needs make it urgently necessary to fundamentally improve the quality of Russian language instruction in all elements of the general and specialized education system and to perfect the teaching means and methods. It is the task of party, soviet and Komsomol organizations and public education bodies to take effective steps to give even greater scope to the workers' mastery of Russian as a second native language.

The Azerbaijan party organization has accumulated extensive experience in patriotic and international indoctrination. We can rightly be proud of the remarkable internationalist traditions of the republic's workers. And it is very important for us to concern ourselves constantly with the international-patriotic indoctrination of the upcoming generation, our glorious youth, making certain that they carry the baton of ideological constancy, industry and heroism of the older generations, continuing and adding to their traditions. The educational institutions are expected to accomplish the responsible tasks involved in providing the youth with occupational and ideological and moral indoctrination. There are numerous shortcomings and failings in their work, however. The forms and methods for conducting educational work with the students are being improved too slowly. This work is frequently conducted in a formal manner, in isolation from the real demands of life.

The teaching staffs, party, soviet and Komsomol organizations of educational institutions should enhance the effectiveness of the indoctrinational work. They should work persistently to develop in the students a dialectical-materialistic view of the world, a high degree of political awareness, moral and esthetic ideals, industry and intolerance of parasitism, internationalism and patriotism, and fraternal solidarity with the workers of all nations.

The growing scope of the internationalization of public life and the very fact of numerous nations and ethnic groups working and living within the framework of a single state naturally give rise to problems requiring the party's constant attention. All of this makes it necessary to thoroughly perfect the international and patriotic indoctrination and to involve the broad masses of the workers in the diverse forms of international communication, in the further strengthening and development of international ties among all the fraternal peoples of our country.

With respect to this, I would like to focus on a few matters of ideological work, particularly, the important role of socialist customs and traditions in the development of internationalist awareness in the workers. The revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the CPSU and the Soviet people constitute our enormous social and spiritual wealth. A great deal is being done in the republic to introduce socialist traditions into the life of the people. New rites and rituals have become widespread in recent years. They include the formal totalling up of socialist competition results, the presentation of Red Banners and pennants to the outstanding collectives, the celebration of the harvest, the fusion-of-friendship ceremonies and joint labor watches, initiations as workers and kolkhoz workers, the honoring of mentors, labor dynasties, outstanding production workers and innovators, and many others.

We have to admit, though, that we have many shortcomings in this area. Many cities and rayons are doing little to combat obsolete, harmful customs and traditions, manifestations of philistinism and the private property psychology in the family and in life. We still have luxurious weddings and various kinds of family and personal celebrations conducted for reasons of "prestige," but many party committees and public organizations ignore these. I have to say that in general the campaign against such things has recently lost strength. The work performed by the councils on socialist rituals and traditions under the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Commission on Civil Rituals under the republic's Council of Ministers is ineffective. They are doing an unsatisfactory job of studying, summarizing and disseminating positive experience accumulated in our republic and in the nation as a whole in the introduction of new socialist rituals and traditions. They are not developing methodological recommendations for improving this work.

The establishment of new rites is a complex process. The introduction of new rituals, rites and traditions requires extensive, painstaking work, patience, tact and real taste. In this work we need to rely upon accumulated experience, to make extensive use of folk wisdom and the people's experience, persistently and systematically combat the obsolete part of the national traditions, those which are no longer of value. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stated in his report, we must "free

ourselves of everything which has become obsolete, everything which runs counter to the standards of Soviet communal life and socialist morality, to our communist ideals." This is the duty and the obligation of all party organizations, of every communist, of the soviet and Komsomol bodies and the ideological institutions.

The international indoctrination cannot be successful if performed outside the general process of ideological-political, labor and moral indoctrination, without close unity of these main areas of the work to shape the socialist type of personality. Life insistently demands that our ideological cadres and all our agitation and propaganda forces take a creative approach to the accomplishment of the political and indoctrinational tasks and coordinate them closely with problems of social practices.

Unfortunately, there are numerous shortcomings in the organization of the ideological, political and indoctrinational work. Classes conducted as part of the Marxist-Leninist education system are sometimes conducted at a low level, without concerned discussion of urgent problems in the theory and the practices of communist development, without being linked to the specific affairs of the labor collectives.

In general, it should be noted that there are numerous shortcomings and formalism in the organization of Marxist-Leninist studies and in the political education. The Center for Political Education of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee does not entirely measure up to the contemporary demands. It does not direct this extremely important area of ideological work with adequate effectiveness, some of its workers are little informed about the situation at the sites, and they engage in squabbles rather than performing their duties.

There are considerable shortcomings in the other areas of oral political agitation and propaganda as well. In some organizations the agitators, political information workers and reporters on political affairs are poorly oriented toward talks on matters of interest to the people, and the increased activeness of the class enemy is not always taken into account in the propaganda work.

Many party, soviet and management bodies make inadequate use of the entire system of indoctrinational, economic and administrative measures for strengthening labor, state and planning discipline. In some collectives a liberal attitude is taken toward violators of Soviet laws and socialist moral standards. We must do everything possible to enhance both the effectiveness of the focuses of ideological, political, labor and moral indoctrination in combination, to strengthen moral discipline in every labor collective.

The campaign against violations of socialist legality and the standards for socialist communal living is becoming increasingly vigorous. The law enforcement agencies have a special role in this work. Those in charge of the administrative bodies were severely criticized for shortcomings and failings in their work at a plenum of the Central Committee and a republic meeting of the party aktiv held in February of this year. Specific tasks for strengthening socialist legality, law and order, were assigned to the workers of the administrative bodies. It is the duty of the collectives of law enforcement agencies to respond to criticism with

action, to effect a basic restructuring of their work, to make fuller use of the law in the campaign against parasites, the greedy, speculators and other dangerous violators of the law, to resolutely block the way to the pilferage of socialist property, mismanagement and violations of state discipline, and to achieve a real strengthening of public order.

The struggle for moral purity in our ranks and an uncompromising attitude toward all deviations from the standards set forth in the party Charter and socialist morals, toward manifestations of philistinism and a private property mentality, which were one of the most important factors contributing to the republic's successes and achievements in the 1970s, retain their importance as an organic feature of the work style of the Azerbaijan party organization, as the principle underlying the active vital stance of each of the republic's communists.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must intensify their control over the performance of the law enforcement agencies, concern themselves constantly with the strengthening of their ranks with worthy cadres, and enhance the militancy of the primary party organizations of administrative bodies and the role of the public organizations.

The creative intelligentsia have great and responsible tasks with respect to the communist indoctrination of the masses and the strengthening of friendship and fraternity of peoples. Literary personalities and artists are expected to use their works and their means of creatively influencing the minds and hearts of the people and thoroughly enriching the spiritual world of their contemporaries with the achievements and values of socialist civilization, with the noble ideals of proletarian internationalism, friendship and fraternity of peoples. And it should be stated that Azerbaijan's creative intelligentsia have done a great deal in this area and continue to do so.

The literary figures and artists owe the people more, however. There are still few talented works heralding the labor feats accomplished by the hero of our times, his moral purity, patriotism and internationalism, or telling how the friendship and fraternity of peoples of the USSR are enriching our lives. The unions of writers, composers, artists, movie producers and journalists, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Cinematography and creative literary works, all of the republic's creative organizations and establishments, should increase their demandingness with respect to the ideological-political trend and the artistic qualities of works of art, strengthen their linkage with life and provide a determined barrier to dullness, hack works and tastelessness.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stated that we "need to persistently seek new work forms and methods measuring up to the contemporary demands, which make it possible to make the mutual enrichment of our cultures even more fruitful, to give all the people even greater access to all the best things offered by the culture of each of our peoples. Radio and television and naturally, all the other mass media, should play an ever increasing role in this noble work."

Preparations for and the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR significantly enriched the substance and forms of newspaper articles, radio and television

broadcasts with examples of eloquent propaganda and fitting journalistic and artistic depiction of the Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples. It should be noted, however, that there are still many substantial shortcomings in the work of the mass media. Glaring headlines on the pages of newspapers frequently do not reflect the content of the articles. Some editors are not discriminating in the selection of themes and subjects, and they try to avoid discussing important problems troubling the people, to skip over so-called "critical" issues. The social and political programs presented by republic television are monotonous, and many of its presentations lack efficacy.

"The convincing and concrete demonstration of our achievements, earnest analysis of new problems constantly being generated by life and a freshness of ideas and words," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed, "this is the way to improve all our propaganda. Our propaganda should always be just and realistic, as well as interesting and intelligible. This will also make it more effective." All of our agitation, propaganda, moral and esthetic indoctrination should be based on this approach.

Party organizational work and political-organizational support for that work provide a powerful tool for the systematic accomplishment of socioeconomic and sociopolitical tasks, for the continued strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation among all the fraternal republics and peoples, and for achieving a greater contribution by Soviet Azerbaijan to the common, national cause of improving mature socialism.

It is the duty and obligation of party organizations to continue developing and adding to the remarkable internationalist traditions of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, to show constant concern for the unification in its ranks of the best representatives of the workers of all nationalities.

The principled, internationalist line followed by the Azerbaijan Communist Party in its organizational and political work is clearly manifested in its cadre policy.

People of many nationalities residing in the republic are members of elective party organs and are among the secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. Members of non-indigenous nationalities make up 22% of the members with special responsibilities on the party committees. Every sixth rayispolkom chairman is a non-indigenous nationality. We are not talking about some sort of formal quotas for representation, of course. A mathematical approach to the resolution of these problems is inappropriate. We have to strive systematically to see that all of the nationalities are properly represented in the various elements of the party and soviet organs, as the CPSU Central Committee demands.

Ever expanding participation in the running of public and state affairs by the workers of all nationalities is the leading trend in the continuing development of socialist democracy. More than 51,000 deputies to the republic's Supreme Soviet and to the local soviets, the large aktiv of the trade unions and the Komсомol, people's control organs and other public organizations have a part in the affairs of the society and the labor collectives and influence all aspects of our production, sociopolitical and cultural life. The party organs should rely

upon the powerful force of public opinion in their efforts to increase the public activeness of the working masses and their participation in the management of the affairs of the society and the labor collectives.

Along with the party and the soviet organs, the republic's trade union and Komsomol organizations are expected to indoctrinate the Soviet people in a spirit of mutual respect and friendship for all the other nations and ethnic groups, and a love for the Soviet homeland. Our trade unions and our Komsomol have accumulated extensive experience in the international indoctrination of the workers and the youth. They skilfully unite and organize members of various nations and ethnic groups for the accomplishment of tasks involved in the building of communism. The republic's young envoys are helping with the construction of Atomash, the Krasnoyarsk Heavy Excavator Plant, the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod Gas Pipeline and the Cherepovets Metallurgical Combine. They are extending sponsorial assistance to Arkhangelsk Oblast. During the past 2 years alone more than 2,000 people have been sent to the All-Union Komsomol priority construction sites. During the labor semester of 1982 more than 7,000 fighters in the republic's student construction detachments, performed shock labor at projects in the Nonchernozem Zone, in Kirov and Kalinin Oblasts, Stavropol and Krasnodar Krays, and at highly important construction projects in Western Siberia.

It is important to continue expanding our ties of friendship, to make more productive use of our glorious international traditions in the practical political and indoctrinational work.

As it outlines new goals and mobilizes the energy of the workers for the fulfillment of the assigned tasks, the party is persistently perfecting the Leninist work style in all its activities. The CPSU Central Committee places problems involved in enhancing the effectiveness of organizational and political work and the responsibility of the cadres for the assigned jobs at the top of the list today. This means that we need to constantly enhance party supervision over all areas of public and economic life, culture and ideology, to universally strengthen organization and efficiency, state, labor and performance discipline.

It is very important to develop features of the Leninist style, such as collective decision-making and democracy, trust and mutual respect, and self-criticism, which help us to select the best way to do things, to avoid making ill-considered decisions. Unfortunately, the work style and methods employed by the Masallinskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Dashkesanskiy and certain other party raykoms, many ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments suffer from the absence of precisely these qualities.

Certain party committees frequently take on matters which could and should be resolved by the management bodies. As a result, their daily concerns shove aside the main issues, those demanding party attention, and substitution for and petty protectiveness of others interfere with the proper indoctrination of cadres and blunt their initiative and sense of personal responsibility for the assigned job. We should proceed more boldly to rid ourselves of everything interfering with our work, everything which is obsolete and does not measure up to the party's contemporary demands or the principles established by the CPSU Central Committee.

Intelligent regulation of the qualitative makeup of the leading cadres and their systematic renewal are directly dependent upon the availability of a reliable reserve for advancement. Unfortunately, we have not achieved a situation in which real cadre reserves have been selected in all the party committees, ministries and departments. As a result of this, many official positions go vacant for long periods of time. The Divichinskiy, Zakatalskiy, Kakhskiy, Kelbadzharskiy, Kusarskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Shaumyanovskiy (rural) party raykoms, the Ministry of Motor Transport, the Main Administration for Gas Supply, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, Azerittifak [expansion unknown] and most enterprises of the oil and gas extraction industry especially suffer from these deficiencies.

We have an obligation to see that the key sectors are manned by politically mature, confident people with initiative, people with organizational abilities and a feeling for new things. In short, we mean modern leaders. And order to achieve this we must know the cadres well and give them constant assistance. Decisions coming out of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and instructions from Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, provide a precise frame of reference for all of this work, a specific program of action for us. An orientation toward action and not high-flown talk--this is what must characterize all our practical work today.

Comrades! Today the Soviet communists and all the nation's workers are familiarizing themselves with, studying and discussing a new party document--the CPSU Central Committee's Decree "On the 80th Anniversary of the 2nd Congress of the RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party]." This important theoretical and political document thoroughly and extensively depicts the heroic path traveled by the Lenin party, demonstrates its revolutionary nature, its innovativeness and its unshakable loyalty to Lenin's precepts and the great communist ideals, and describes the most important trends in the lively and enormous foreign and domestic policy activities of the CPSU. It is the responsible task of the republic's party organizations to launch a broad political and organizational campaign to prepare for the 80th anniversary of the 2nd Congress of the RSDRP. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must see to it that all of the communists thoroughly study this decree of the CPSU Central Committee and initiate extensive explanatory work in the masses. The publicizing of the principles, conclusions and positions contained in the decree should be directed at the further strengthening of our party's linkage with the masses and enhancement of the militancy of the party organizations.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the republic's communists, all of its workers, will honorably fulfill the tasks which emerge from the decisions adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and at the May and November Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the report, "The 60th Anniversary of the USSR," presented by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, and assure that the Azerbaijan SSR will further increase its contribution to the strengthening of the national economic complex and the economic and defense capability of our homeland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (The report was closely followed by those in attendance and was repeatedly interrupted with applause).

REGIONAL

GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEECH AT USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

PM011123 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Jun 83 p 2

["Speech by Deputy P. P. Grishkyavichus (Vilnius City Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR)" delivered at 16 June morning joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! We have all elected Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with great satisfaction. Allow me, dear Yuriy Vladimirovich, to congratulate you cordially on behalf of Soviet Lithuania's working people on your election as head of state and to wish you fruitful activity for the benefit of our great motherland.

Communists and all Soviet people have received with great interest and enthusiasm the results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum which has just ended. The deeply meaningful speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the plenum puts forward scientifically substantiated program provisions and clearly defines the tasks in the further building of the communist society.

The plenum resolution and the meaningful report by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko put forward great tasks in radically improving all ideological and mass political work.

The peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th party congress, the major initiatives put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, and the Political Declaration of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee indicate a realistic way of ridding mankind of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe and freeing it from the burden of the arms race.

The active and consistent peace-loving policy of our country and the other socialist community countries is meeting with increasing support from the international public. This policy is one of the most important conditions of the successful resolution of pressing tasks in the onward development of all peoples.

We listened with great attention to the meaningful report by Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, which contained a profound analysis of the international situation and stressed once more with the utmost force that the key direction in the foreign policy activity of the party and the state has invariably been and remains the struggle to reduce the threat of war, contain the arms race, and ensure the people's security.

Lithuania's working people, along with all Soviet people, unanimously approve and fully support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at ensuring peace and strengthening friendship and cooperation among peoples. All the responsibility for the fueling of international tension lies with the Reagan administration. The initiators of the new anti-communist "crusade" constantly try to talk with the world of socialism from a position of strength, but they obviously do not heed the recent lessons of history. Socialism has proved convincingly that it is capable of defending itself against all imperialist intrigues, and nobody should forget this.

The 28 May Soviet Government statement in connection with the Washington ruling clique's dangerous plans for siting new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe says precisely and clearly that our country will never forgo its own security or the security of its allies and will adopt the necessary countermeasures. We unanimously approve this Soviet government statement and wholly support Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's proposal to confer nuclear-free status on the Baltic Sea.

The present U.S. administration, together with its underlings, has started an unprecedented escalation of lies and slander against our country and the other countries of the socialist community. The organizers of this vile campaign do not scorn the services of all kinds of riffraff from the garbage heap of history, including even former Hitlerite accomplices, provided that they pour filth on socialism, distort Soviet reality, and sow national strife. In these conditions the republic's party organization is adopting the necessary measures to enhance the political vigilance of all strata of the population, especially young people, to better illustrate the historical advantages of socialism, and to intensify all counterpropaganda work.

We regard it as our most important duty to expose still more convincingly the sinister schemes of the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and their NATO allies and always to decisively rebuff the malicious attacks of the anticommunist slanderers, including the Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists who have found refuge in the United States and some other countries. We also regard it as an important task to unmask the clerical extremists, craftily egged on from abroad, who try to use religion for perfidious political ends.

The enemies of peace and socialism, seeing the undeniable achievements of the Soviet people and their friends, are now in a particular fury of spite, but all their efforts are futile. Nobody can turn back the wheel of history!

The Lithuanian people are happy to be living in the cohesive family of Soviet peoples, to be advancing hand in hand with the great Russian people, whose disinterested fraternal assistance has exerted and is exerting a decisive influence on their historical destiny. Having voluntarily chosen the socialist path of development under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Lithuanian working people have scored remarkable successes in socialist, economic, and cultural building. And nobody will succeed in leading them astray from this path, mankind's highway.

The republic's working people, just like all Soviet people, understand perfectly that the most reliable buttress of peace in the current complex international situation is the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might, and they are making an increasingly weighty contribution to the cause of the whole people. This is borne out also by the results of their labor in the 3d year of the 11th 5-year plan.

The republic's industry is working steadily, and the 5-month plan for industrial output and higher labor productivity has been exceeded. Some R102 million of marketable goods have been sold in excess of the plan. Agricultural workers are working successfully, quality indicators in livestock raising have improved, and cattle weight gains during fattening are increasing. The milk yield per cow has increased on average by 150 kg in comparison with the first 5 months of last year. Thanks to this, the state purchases of livestock and poultry have increased by 35 percent, of milk by 32 percent, and of eggs by 6 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. Measures to provide agriculture with labor resources and to further develop the countryside are being implemented successfully, and all conditions are being created to ensure that a substantial step forward is taken in the production of all kinds of agricultural output.

Extensive propaganda work is now under way in the republic and its labor collectives aimed at throwing light on the glorious and heroic path covered by our party during the 80 years since its foundation. The profound and comprehensive study of the materials of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the current USSR Supreme Soviet session will doubtless considerably enrich this work.

Allow me, comrade deputies, to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo, and you, Yuriy Vladimirovich, that Soviet Lithuania's communists and all its working people will spare no effort to implement the great designs of the party and will augment their contribution to strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might. (Applause)

CSO: 1800/1504

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TBILISI CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 June 83 p 1

Report from Gruzinform: "Before the VUZ Competitive Exams", under the caveat: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee"

[Excerpt] The results of the entrance examinations for higher and secondary special educational institutions for last year, and the task for organizing to conduct them in the current year, were discussed at a conference convened in the Georgian CP Central Committee. Taking part were officials from party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations; administrators of VUZ's, ministries and departments; and representatives of the press.

Georgian CP Central Committee Secretary G. Yenukidze opened the conference.

GSSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education D. Chkhikvishvili delivered the report.

Also delivering reports were: Academician V. Okudzhava, Georgian Academy of Sciences, rector of Tbilisi State University; Academician T. Loladze of the republic Academy of Sciences, rector of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin; Professor N. Valishvili, rector of the Kutaisi Polytechnical Institute imeni N. Muskhelishvili; Professor O. Churguliya, vice-rector of the Abkhaz ASSR State University; A. Asatiani, corresponding member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, vice-rector of the Tbilisi Medical Institute; Professor O. Natishvili, rector of the Georgian Agricultural Institute; Professor D. Baladze, rector of the Batumi Pedagogical Institute imeni Sh. Rustaveli; Assistant Professor Yu. Gagloyty, rector of the South Osetian Pedagogical Institute; Professor E. Gugushvili, rector of the Georgian Theatrical Institute; and Assistant Professor R. Kandelaki, rector of the Gory Pedagogical Institute imeni N. Baratashvili.

Summing up the results of the conference was Georgian CP Central Committee First Secretary E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The conference thoroughly analyzed the results of the VUZ entrance examinations for 1982 and the activities of the reception and examining commissions; it also defined the basic tasks for conducting competitive examinations for the current

summer, in order to preclude mistakes and deficiencies at the entrance examinations, and subjectivity and chance in evaluating the candidates' knowledge.

A new and healthy atmosphere established in the VUZ's has paved the way to universities and institutes for the most worthy, the most capable and the most knowledgeable young people. This is the principal result of the great and purposeful work carried out by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the government of the republic, by the rectors, and by the social organizations at the VUZ's. Today the young people who are entering the VUZ's are not only capable and erudite, they are also socially active, which is no less important; they are not indifferent to events going on about them; they understand the tasks of the party, and they are striving to put them into effect. And this is the best guarantor of the republic's future.

Qualitative changes in the makeup of the young student body are connected with the fact that they are by their own labor and their own knowledge paving the way for science, for their future specialties; and their growing social activity was once again vividly demonstrated at a meeting of the politically active members of the student body.

Higher education must possess high prestige, the speakers stressed. And although very significant steps have been taken in this direction and a great deal of work has been done on objectively evaluating knowledge and work, this process is not yet complete. In spite of the fact that complaints of lack of objectivity and disturbances during entrance examinations are becoming fewer every year, they still exist: and they are frequently well-founded. And this testifies to the need for systematically enriching the examinations in the future, for searching out new work methods, and for improving the organization, the technology and the method of conducting entrance examinations; to more carefully prepare for them; and to think through each detail, even those which seem insignificant at first glance. For there are no trifles when conducting competitive exams for the VUZ.

On the other hand, the speakers pointed out, the antipodes of our society have not yet disappeared—people with an unclean conscience, who attempt by every means to "sneak" the unqualified applicants into the VUZ, or else simply take bribes in an exchange business surrounding the entrance examinations. This is a consequence of the growing desire of the young people to receive a higher education, a result of which is the strictly competitive selection.

Therefore, it is necessary to increase vigilance, and to set up a reliable barrier to the penetration of the reception and examining commissions by unworthy persons, who are not unlike thieves. The VUZ rectors, invested with the high trust of the party, must take a creative approach to the selection of examiners; must see to it that prestigious specialists are placed on the commissions, persons who have proven themselves to be strict and at the same time objective examiners. We must see to it that there is not a single coach among them.

It was noted at the conference that, as a rule, those who take part in the VUZ competitive examinations are well-prepared young people who are not afraid of work; who are seeking knowledge, and are capable of learning. The VUZ's have

been given a great responsibility—to select the most deserving, most knowledgeable and attractive candidates for study at the university. One must bear in mind that the authenticity of the evaluation depends to a considerable degree on the tact, the attention and the benevolence of the examiners. Therefore, as in the previous years, the process of examinations should be conducted in an atmosphere of benevolence and a sensitive attitude toward the applicants, so that they can demonstrate completely their knowledge and reveal their creative capabilities.

In addition, during the selection of the young people who are applying to the VUZ, it is necessary to devote special attention to political and civic qualities, to the convictions of the applicants. For the students of tomorrow should be politically seasoned veterans in the principle struggle against bourgeois and reformist ideology; and trustworthy fighters for the ideals of the Communist Party.

At the conference an important question was raised about the young mothers who wish to receive a higher education. It was stressed in the speeches that such women should be given special attention at the entrance examinations and during their studies. The VUZ's should create the most favorable conditions for them, an atmosphere of special sensitivity and benevolence. Young mothers should be assured that the doors of all higher educational institutes are open to them, that they will receive every assistance here.

Far from all the applicants will be enrolled in the VUZ's and tekhnikums. However, those who do not pass the competition should not be left without attention. The doors of industrial enterprises and construction projects are open wide for them. Kolkhoz's, Sovkhoz's, fields and farms are waiting for them. After having worked, having gained some experience in life, they will in the future receive every opportunity to continue their studies in a VUZ or a tekhnikum. Moreover, when they enter a VUZ they will have an advantage over the applicants who do not have work experience.

Participating in the work of the conference were O. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian CP Central Committee; A. Sakvarelidze and N. Endeladze, department chiefs in the Georgian CP Central Committee, and N. Gurnidze, second secretary of the Tbilisi Party Gorkom.

9006

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REGIONAL

AFGHAN EVENTS MAKE NOVEL ON BASMACHI ESPECIALLY RELEVANT, REVIEWER FINDS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 May 83 p 4

[Review by Turkmeninform Press Agency of book "Teni zheltogo dominiona" [Shadows of Yellow Dominion] by Rakhim Esenov, Molodaya Gvardiya Press, 1983]

[Text] History as seen from the vantage point of the present, the rise of a republic and the individual's moral choice are the main subjects of the novel by Rakhim Esenov, "Shadows of Yellow Dominion," published by Molodaya Gvardiya Press.

The novel is a continuation of the book "Predrassvetnyye prizraki pustyni" [Pre-Dawn Phantoms of the Desert], published in Moscow in 1976. In that earlier book the writer--a master of dynamic and tight plotting--described the struggle against the Basmachi [members of counter-revolutionary bands in Central Asia during the Civil War--translator's note] in Turkmenistan during the 1920s-1930s, the hard struggle of the Chekists. While he is faithful to the adventure-story genre, the author at the same time portrays with deep psychological insight both characters with a high sense of duty and those who found themselves on the hostile side of the barricades.

A struggle not for life but for death was waged between them: between the honorable sons of the people and its traitors, servants of foreign intelligence services. This struggle is continued in Esenov's new novel, which unmasks the "hornet nests" of shameless anti-Soviet propaganda. The book tells of the inevitability of severe retribution striking renegades, the futility of efforts to sow dissension among Soviet peoples, the ineluctable failure of the perfidious schemes of those who already then had stood at the source of the West's subversive activities aimed against the young Soviet Central Asian republics and friendly Afghanistan. The new novel is a reminder that the lessons of the past should not be forgotten!

In the Afterword to the book the well-known Soviet publicist S. Abramov commented: "Rakhim Esenov wrote a political, historical, military and adventure story and at the same time one that is deeply national. The merit of R. Esenov's new novel lies in its documental nature, in its historicism, in the deeply patriotic and simultaneously internationalist position of the author."

Interesting illustrations for the book were provided by the Turkmen artist B. Lallykov.

1386

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REGIONAL

WORK WITH TEACHERS IN NON-RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS DESCRIBED

[Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 3]

[Article by M. Murzina, director of office of instructional techniques, Chardzhousky Rayon Department of Public Education: "Your First Lessons: Experience in Working With Young Teachers in Schools With Instruction in Native Language" under the rubric "Teaching: Problems, Judgments"]

[Text] To us the annual conventions of young educators are the beginning of everything. At these conventions, beginning teachers acquaint themselves with outstanding native educators, veterans of labor, honored teachers who tell them how they themselves had begun teaching, how they overcame difficulties and who helped them. And the little books held in the hands of every young educator contain these parting words: "Teacher, the party and government entrust to you the most difficult but honorable task of educating the man of the future. You are helping him to become what the Homeland wants him to become."

Many years will pass. A person will gradually forget many events and names, but he will always remember his school teacher. It was he who led us into life, helped us learn the rudiments of science, taught us to distinguish between good and bad.

Consider a new teacher who appears in school and joins the collective of experienced and knowledgeable colleagues who, despite their experience, continue to improve themselves, learn and grow. The teacher's work includes various studies and developments of a complex whole of problems: lesson preparations, instruction in the classroom, relations with parents and the community, the utilization of literature and art to promote the rounded development of pupils. All this is particularly important in precisely schools with native languages of instruction.

To help every young teacher who is just beginning his career, our office of instructional techniques recommends to school administrators that they cooperate in this respect with supervising teachers, because this involves the mastery of organizational skills, techniques of instruction, the formation of a scientifically substantiated daily schedule and workstation.

The inclusion of young educators in the creative process is accomplished through considerable individual and collective work and their familiarization with the methods and techniques employed by experienced teachers. The beginner gets acclimatized under an individually tailored plan prepared in accordance with a program on allowing for the specific features of work in a given school.

The school director provides all the necessary conditions for this; he not only familiarizes the beginner with the school, its internal rules and the teaching staff but also designates one of the best teachers as the direct mentor of the new educator.

During the present school year the operating experience of secondary school No 16 with regard to the topic "The Mentor and the Young Specialist" will be studied and propagated in our rayon.

The school director, the deputy director for academic affairs and the mentor visit different classrooms and observe the educational measures taken by the young specialist. They also take part in evaluating his teaching and public activities.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the results of instruction hinge on a teacher's competence in instruction, knowledge and professional skill in exploiting the rich treasure trove of educational methods developed by science and advanced knowhow. Inculcating in the young educator the feeling of responsibility for the quality of the instruction of pupils and for the depth of their knowledge, skills and habits is a major task of the director, the deputy director and the senior teacher. In a school it is instruction that matters most, and every classroom lesson should produce impressive results. How can this be accomplished? Of help are seminars in education, psychology, methods of instruction, as well as discussion, within methodological associations, of literary works dealing with teaching, and also the conduct of debates on the topic "What the Modern Lesson Should Be Like" along with seminars-practicums in planning various types of lessons in mastering technical apparatus.

An important role is played by thematic group consultations for young teachers conducted by the staff of the office of instructional techniques. The office provides guidelines and recommendations for conducting various types of lessons, including several different models of the same type and sample lesson planning guides. It also serves teachers by providing them with regular surveys of new psychological-educational publications dealing with advances in teaching.

The rayon's schools publish methodological bulletins containing materials on advanced knowhow in the education and upbringing of pupils. Much is being done to provide individualized help to young teachers and select lesson materials. Methodologists, senior teachers and beginning teachers all prepare themselves for permanent seminars for young educators whose program is examined by the methodological council of the rayon office of instructional techniques.

Experience in seminar activities dealing with the problem of improvements in the conduct of instruction shows that, as a result, novice teachers provide more substantive and methodologically literate instruction. The pupils work with interest and fascination. Visual aids are used increasingly often and instructional techniques are becoming diversified. Teachers employ more broadly problem-oriented techniques of instruction. Seminar activities include as a rule the filling out of questionnaires on the amount of time spent on methodological work and improving one's qualifications.

We strongly recommend to young teachers that they read the book by V. M. Krotov, "Idushchemu na pervyye uroki" [Advice for First Days of Classes] so as to avert frequent mistakes made when meeting pupils and help the beginner already in the

first days of classes to polish his teaching competence and acquire organizational skills and advance his methodological knowhow.

In their turn, senior teachers serving as mentors come to the aid. For example, I. Berdyev, a young teacher at elementary school No 16, could not organize his instruction properly. The experienced educator N. P. Krasovskaya was quite aware of the reasons for this. On checking, she found that 5th graders poorly coped with their homework and thus examinations were protracted, explanation of new materials was abridged, and there remained no time at all to explain homework assignments. N. P. Krasovskaya advised the young educator to teach children independent study skills. And the young teacher of Russian I. Berdyev witnessed how this is done in practice by shortly afterward auditing several classes taught by his mentor. Every time, he received advice how to teach lessons. This competent approach to providing methodological assistance soon produced good fruit. Many new teachers are thus beginning their path toward creative mastery of teaching....

To a teacher every lesson is a premiere. And the young educator has to be ready, mobilize his entire educational and psychological arsenal, in order to introduce children to the world of knowledge and artistic images in an easy and unconstrained manner, attract their interest, and inculcate love or hate. A teacher's mood provides that emotional charge which can either help or prevent success.

It has to be stated that a special atmosphere reigns at school No 16 (director: E. Rozyev)—an atmosphere of goodwill and attention to novices. The school's office of instructional techniques contains a bulletin board with the heading "Work of Young Specialists," on which are posted not only information but also, fairly often, such notices as: "Dear Ereshova Khalima! Congratulations on a good lesson taught! You succeeded in interesting the pupils in your subject matter. We wish you further successes." At other times, congratulatory notices from class leaders on a successfully conducted Pioneer assembly or an interestingly organized debate or club activity are posted on the board. And this good mood, this desire to work even better, is felt not only by novice teachers.

The immediate supervisor of a new teacher provides the needed guidance, supervises the young educator's implementation of his work schedule and fosters the advancement of the practical and organizational competences being acquired by the novice teacher.

The final evaluation is made by an appointed commission consisting of a representative of the rayon department of public education, the school director or deputy director, the novice's mentor, and a representative of a public organization.

At the assessment seminar, young educators receive questionnaires entitled "How Do You Live and Work, Rural Teacher?" The responses of individual teachers reveal how they organize their work, what problems they encounter at work, and how actively they participate in social life at the school. On the basis of a report from the commission, a qualifying evaluation provided by the chairman, and a report from the director or deputy director, a decision is made concerning the most suitable utilization of the young educator. It is made with allowance for his political literacy, theoretical preparation and moral-ethical qualities.

REGIONAL

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF DUSHANBE DISCUSSED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 15 May 83 p 3

[Interview with Vladimir Afanas'yevich Bugayev, head of the general planning workshop "Dushanbegiprogor" [State Design Institute for city of Dushanbe] by V. Lysenkov: "Dushanbe in the Year 2000"]

[Text] A new general plan for the development of Dushanbe was approved on the eve of the May holidays at the local meeting of the USSR Gosgrazhdanstroy [State Committee for Civil Construction Affairs] and the Tajik SSR Gosstroy [State Committee for Construction Affairs]. We met with the director of the "Dushanbegiprogor", general planning workshop, Vladimir Afanas'yevich Bugayev, who heads the general plan operation and we asked him to answer a few questions.

[Question] First of all, what is the time period covered by the current general plan, and what will be the population of our capital after its implementation?

[Answer] The plan is intended to go up to the year 2005; by this time the population in the capital should grow to 750,000.

[Question] Upon what basic city-building principles is the new plan based?

[Answer] The basic principles of city planning in our country are the same: to create maximum convenience for the work and leisure time of the population. In working on our new general plan we used unified standards: density and the provision of sociocultural and domestic institutions, green planting areas, a network of streets and roads and a transport system. It must be kept in mind, however, that every region has its own character, from climate, topography, landscape, engineering geology and seismic conditions right up to the nature of its demographic structure. This all has an impact on the future appearance of one city or another. I would say that the standards used by us are being carried out in the specific conditions that were laid down.

We have had to take into consideration the factor of land scarcity in the republic in general and in Dushanbe in particular. The city is growing rapidly. There are practically no areas left within the city limits that are free for mass construction, and construction in the old section of the city necessitates the removal of run-down one-story living quarters. It is not possible to develop the city without damaging the bordering kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but we are trying to keep damage to a minimum.

The new general plan projects moving the airport outside the city limits and using its land for construction. The general plan envisages that the construction will be done very quickly. We should be able to guarantee 16 square meters of living area per person; today it is approximately 10 1/2 meters.

[Question] Without going into too much detail, what will the future capital look like?

[Answer] The city is situated on the banks of the Dushanbinka, which plays the role of main composition axis in the general plan. Along the edge of the high left bank of the river are located the main sections of the central area, in the form of a system of squares, complexes and tall accents, linked by a pedestrian esplanade. Along the right bank near Komsomol'skiy Lake and along the Dushanbinka a broad zone of parks with a chain of reservoirs will be constructed.

[Question] It is clear that this will not take place without substantial changes in the old central area of the city!

[Answer] Yes. The nucleus of the center will be the new main square, planned to be near the radio station. The House of Soviets and tall administrative buildings will adorn the square. The fact that the House of Soviets is situated on an island guarantees it a good view from the Lenin St. side across the park lawn as well from the aforementioned right bank sector of the city.

[Question] And our main highway-- Lenin Boulevard?

[Answer] It will keep its function as the main highway and will be designated for passenger transportation traffic only. The centers of all rayons within the plan will be linked to one another and to the city center by a ring of main streets. Lenin Boulevard will go beyond the railway station which exists to the streets in the southern part of the city. Profsoyuz Boulevard, Putovskiy St., and Dzhami-50 Let Oktyabrya St. will also be main arteries.

New squares, complexes, public buildings, parks and boulevards will be developed along these main streets. And there is one more point: all main streets will connect with adjoining population centers and vacation areas. This is very important from the standpoint of transportation. At this time there are already many so-called "pendulums" who come to work in Dushanbe in the morning and leave in the evening.

[Question] Where will construction be in the next few years?

[Answer] Massive selective construction will continue in almost every rayon, but particularly intensive development of the southern part of the city is planned. A city-wide center is even planned for this area, in which the cultural and educational institutions for the city would be basically concentrated: museum, theater, concert hall, library, art training school, an all-purpose and sports arena, etc.

[Question] Our city is a southern one. Certainly planting doesn't occupy last place in the general plan!

[Answer] I have already said that one broad green zone will extend along the Dushanbinka, and a second one along the Gissarskiy Canal. Comparatively large park areas will be connected by green corridors with the Labor Union Center, Young People's Theater and the People's Friendship Park. Areas of boulevards and pedestrian walkways are projected along the main streets. A large forested area is planned in the hills. The fact that all streets are planned according to daytime and nighttime wind direction will play an important role in creating a pleasant microclimate.

[Question] I am sure that the information contained in our conversation with you concerning the proposed move of the airport to another location will stir up a great deal of interest. What will be in its place?

[Answer] Basically, new residential microdistricts. This is one of the most favorable districts in the city from the standpoint of climate and landscape. There is a good breeze and it is situated high on a terrace, with an excellent view of the Kafirnigan. Every housing district will have its own park area, with extensive green areas connected to the hydropark along the Kafirnigan.

[Question] I can imagine that a great many transportation problems will arise in a city of this size...

[Answer] Not at all--the city will be compact. The standard of 40-minute access--i.e., time spent in travel from home to work, will be observed. Moreover, several high-speed routes connecting various sections of the city are envisaged in the plan.

[Question] It is well known that subway systems are built in cities with populations over a million. Dushanbe has already exceeded the limits imposed on it several times, which has created several problems. Have we learned from history in the new plan?

[Answer] Of course. We know that Dushanbe has already surpassed the limits set for it by the preceding plan by 460,000 inhabitants. We are storing up large reserves which assure that the city will grow to a million inhabitants and more. (This will make a subway possible in the future). The Kafirnigan will be a main planning axis of the city for future growth. A Republican Sport Center (the present one will become the municipal one) is already envisaged in this general plan for the promontory of the Kafirnigan and Dushanbinka. New housing districts and building complexes are springing up along the river; new parks and reservoirs are being developed.

[Question] Since Dushanbe is going to grow rapidly, the residential home will be the principal objective of builders. What kinds of homes will be built in Dushanbe?

[Answer] Housing construction must be doubled in order to meet all requirements of the general plan. At the present time, as everyone knows, we are putting up an average 180,000-200,000 square meters per year.

The plan is for DSK [housing construction cooperative] reconstruction, turning it into a new, improved series. In the homes that are now being built, the necessary set of apartments is not available. Experience has dictated that large families do not need five and six room apartments, but a series of apartments in one square. This is due to many new social processes. And in the future we will be building basically 4 and 9-story homes. Some homes will be even higher, although this will be the exception rather than the rule.

[Question] Last question. The quality of living quarters and units for social and cultural use is often unsuitable. The amount is growing, we need qualified personnel....

[Answer] Certainly. In order to solve this problem we must enhance the prestige of the architecture and construction professions. The PTU's [professional-technical schools] must be well equipped with comfortable living quarters and dining rooms, sports arenas and swimming pools to train construction personnel. Even in general education schools, children with artistic tendencies should be singled out. We are faced with a paradox: there is no competition in the architecture department at the polytechnic institute. Indeed, the architects study in a building that is extremely removed from the esthetic ideal in spite of the fact that in the first place the very atmosphere and the building itself should have an influence on their taste.

I mention this because it is painful for us as architects to see a project implemented sloppily. It is even worse, however, if the architect himself has bad taste. The future of Dushanbe should force us to approach the problem of personnel with the greatest attention. This problem, even though it is not a simple one, is solvable. We will then build a city for which our descendants will thank us.

12262

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REGIONAL

ALL-UNION IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN ASHKHABAD

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 May 83 p 1

[Article from Turkmeninform News Agency: "Ideological Workers' Conference"]

[Text] Problems concerning the further improvement of ideological and political education work in light of recommendations of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers of March 18, 1983 were discussed at the Republican Conference of Ideological Workers held May 23 in Ashkhabad. Secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms handling ideological operations problems, directors of Komsomol and labor union agencies, ideological ministries and agencies and the media and department leaders of Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee were invited.

A report was given by Secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, M.M. Mollayeva.

It was reported at the conference that party committees are taking measures for improving ideological mass political operations in light of decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Turkmenistan Communist Party 22nd Congress, the May and November Plenums (1982) of the CPSU Central Committee, and positions and conclusions contained in a speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov in the report "60 years of the USSR" and in the article "The Teachings of Karl Marx and Certain Problems of Socialist Construction in the USSR." At the present time party committees are directing their efforts toward strengthening the relations between propaganda and life and developing a socialist competition aimed at improving the efficacy of public production and the quality of work and labor productivity. Particular attention was given at the conference to the fact that propaganda and agitation should be closely coordinated with CPSU socioeconomic policy in a specific and convincing manner, that it should be truthful and realistic, interesting and understandable, and that it should carry with it a freshness of words and ideas.

Participants in the conference exchanged work experiences and made a number of suggestions for improving the content and bolstering the effectiveness of ideological and political education work.

12262

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN ELDERS COUNCIL CONDEMNS MUSLIM CUSTOMS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Kh. Charvayev, teacher at School No. 5, Village of Kara-Gel':
"Village Meeting"]

[Text] Questions of inculcating new rites and rituals into life and the struggle against harmful vestiges of the past were discussed at the village meeting that was held recently in the village of the Kara-Gel' peninsula.

Secretary of the Chelekenskiy Gorkom (Communist Party of Turkmenistan) V.I. Gavrilenko, Chairman of the Karagel'skiy Village Council S. Meredova, Chairman of the Village Women's Council and Director of the Palace of Culture O. Il'yasova and others spoke on the role of the elders' councils, which are responsible for conducting the struggle against vestiges of the past and on the fact that there is a widespread conciliatory attitude toward these negative phenomena.

A lecture by a guest from Ashkhabad, Doctor of Historical Sciences Sh. Annaklychev, on the origin and reactionary nature of Islamic holidays, rituals and customs was received with great interest. He also spoke of the new Soviet rites of the Yomuds of the Caspian seacoast.

The audience was deeply troubled by the speech of Chairman of the Elders' Council of the village of Kara-Gel' M. Khudayberdyev. The opinions of aksaka are respected in the village. This is why the elders' council has become a reliable support group for the local party organization and the village council in the atheistic education of the population, in the struggle with harmful vestiges of the past and in all other affairs and undertakings. M. Khudayberdyev gave specific examples of how they counteract the influence of religion. A. Kul'mamedov, a machine operator at the Chelekenskiy Chemical plant for more than 40 years was congratulated by his countrymen at the village meeting for his retirement from service.

In conclusion, a group from the village Palace of Culture Sovremennik gave a theatrical presentation, "The Wedding" for the village inhabitants and their guests.

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