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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1354

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

U.S., W. Europe Each Hope To Survive Nuclear War in Which Other Is Destroyed (APN DAILY REVIEW, 2 Dec 82)	1
Commentary Implies Launch-on-Warning Against Pershing, .. Cruise Missiles (APN DAILY REVIEW, 2 Dec 82)	2
Euromissiles Threaten U.S. by Forcing Quicker Soviet Decision on Response Strike (Ye. P. Velikhov Interview; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 15 Oct 82) .	3
Polish-Lithuanian Visits Focus on Further Cooperation (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 2 Nov 82)	6
Wozniak in Lithuania Lithuanian Officials in Poland	

NATIONAL

Bronshteyn Recommends Republic-Level RAPO (M. Bronshteyn, I. Mikhasyuk; PRAVDA, 28 Sep 82)	8
---	---

REGIONAL

Aliyev at Institute of Party History Ceremony (G. A. Aliyev; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 28 Oct 82)	11
--	----

Aliyev Speech at Meeting With Workers' Representatives (G. A. Aliyev; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 7 Nov 82)	18
Usabaliyev Report on Grain, Livestock Production (SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 28 Oct 82)	34
Shcherbitskiy Visits Voroshilovgrad Oblast (PRAVDA UKRAINY, 14 Oct 82)	46
Brezhnev Congratulates Poltava Oblast Agricultural Workers (PRAVDA UKRAINY, 19 Oct 82)	49
Brezhnev Congratulates Kharkov Oblast Agriculture Workers (PRAVDA UKRAINY, 22 Oct 82)	50
Ukraine Supreme Soviet Presidium Views Economic, Social Development (PRAVDA UKRAINY, 26 Oct 82)	51
Proceedings of Eighth Plenum of Belorussian CP Central Committee (SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 28 Oct 82)	53
Decree of Eighth Plenum of Belorussian CP Central Committee (SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 29 Oct 82)	73
Latvian Plenum Assesses Grain, Fodder Production (SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 3 Nov 82)	77
Information Report Voss Speech	
Journalists' Conference on Food Program Held (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 31 Oct 82)	93
Conference on Socioeconomic Development Held (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 4 Nov 82)	95
Telecommunications Conference Opens in Tallinn (MOLODEZH' ESTONII, 17 Nov 82)	96
Tallinn Hosts Conference on Socialism (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 20 Nov 82)	97
Usabaliyev on Kirghiz-Uzbek Economic Cooperation (T. Usabaliyev; KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA, Sep 82)	99
Georgian MVD Primary Party Organizations Meet (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 27 Oct 82)	103
Report on Meeting Speech of USSR Representative, by Yu. M. Churbanov	

INTERNATIONAL

U.S., W. EUROPE EACH HOPE TO SURVIVE NUCLEAR WAR IN WHICH OTHER IS DESTROYED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 2 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Article under the rubric "APN Informs and Comments"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Thatcher and the NATO circles welcomed Reagan's decision to deploy MX missiles. This dangerous step of the US President is being interpreted by these European politicians as a strictly American business in which the allies should not even try to meddle, writes Edgar Cheporov, Novosti political analyst. It is not our business to lecture the United States on what it should do with its strategic nuclear forces, said the British Prime Minister.

One gets the impression that a new round of the missile arms race being launched by the USA does not in any way threaten Britain and the rest of Europe, for that matter. Meanwhile, more realistic speeches about the MX were made even in the US Congress. This system was referred to there as destabilizing weapons whose deployment will enhance the risk of nuclear war. Applauding now the decision of the US President, Thatcher and her soulmates are trying to feign the impression that an analysis of the alignment of the strategic forces of the USA and the USSR (and the MX is a strategic weapon) is outside their competence.

This approach seems to me to be a turned-inside-out thesis about a "limited" nuclear war. Its commonly known version deals with a war against the USSR from European territory. In its "trans-Atlantic" version, which provides for bringing the MX into play, war against the USSR is waged from US territory. In the plans of Washington's strategists, the Americans will survive in the former case, and in the hopes of politicians like Margaret Thatcher, the West Europeans will be saved in the latter case. This is exactly the reason why the British Prime Minister refuses to "lecture" the United States...

But a "limited" nuclear war is impossible no matter what the calibre or range of missiles might be fired. Any nuclear conflict may escalate into an all-out nuclear catastrophe. For this reason, no realistic person will bet, knowing the Pentagon's views on the MX as first-strike weapons, that Europe will avoid this catastrophe.

CSO: 1812/36

INTERNATIONAL

COMMENTARY IMPLIES LAUNCH-ON-WARNING AGAINST PERSHING, CRUISE MISSILES

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 2 Dec 82 pp 2-3

[Article under the rubric "APN Informs and Comments"]

[Text] The Western press writes much about a "Rodgers plan" on the eve of a NATO Council session which will open in Brussels on December 9. The plan was set forth by General B. Rodgers this autumn, writes Vladimir Golubkov, Soviet disarmament expert.

The Pentagon claims, among other things, that the new concept will supposedly raise the "nuclear threshold," because it states that with the beginning of hostilities against the Warsaw Treaty countries the main blow will be mounted by Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and Cruise missiles with conventional warheads. It would be interesting to know what the authors of the "Rodgers plan" think about the response of the Soviet military command on receiving reports that ballistic missiles have been fired at Soviet territory. After all, it is impossible to establish whether a flying missile carries a nuclear or conventional warhead.

The authors of the new US operations concept for Europe, a concept which the Pentagon would like to impose on the allies at the NATO Council session opening on December 9, claim that it will enable NATO to shift the emphasis in NATO military plans from nuclear to conventional weapons, which will give NATO an opportunity not to use nuclear weapons at the initial stage of the conflict ("no-early-use doctrine"). They assert that this is something similar to the Soviet no-first-use pledge. American spokesmen argue that the adoption of this concept by the allies will make redundant part of tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe, will make it possible to start talks with the USSR on mutual reductions of this type of weapons, and will allegedly compel the USSR to agree to unilateral concessions at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The "Rodgers plan" aims at escalating the race for super-hot conventional weapons systems without abandoning the first use of nuclear arms. It implies neither a reduction, nor a freeze on nuclear weapons. It also aims to trick the world public into believing that NATO has toned down its emphasis on nuclear weapons so as to ease the implementation of the US nuclear missile deployment scheme for Europe, which is scheduled for 1983.

CSO: 1812/36

INTERNATIONAL

EUROMISSILES THREATEN U.S. BY FORCING QUICKER SOVIET DECISION ON RESPONSE STRIKE

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 3

[Interview with USSR Academy of Sciences Vice-President Ye. P. Velikhov by APN interviewer V. Ostrovskiy: "Where Reagan Is Leading America"]

[Text] USSR Academy of Sciences Vice-President Ye.P. Velikhov talks with APN interviewer V. Ostrovskiy about ways of averting nuclear conflict.

[Question] What, in your view, is the main task of Reagan's strategic program for the 1980s?

[Answer] The United States has qualitatively changed its strategic forces, striving to obtain superiority over the USSR. They have increased the accuracy of delivery of their submarine missiles and their "Minuteman" ICBM, they have developed a new "MX" ICBM, they have put the neutron bomb onto the conveyor, along with air-based cruise missiles, they are in the process of creating the new "B-1B" bomber, they will develop the "Stealth" airplane, and so on. So where will this technological stockpiling lead?

The United States has set itself a task which cannot be feasibly realized: to get such a military advantage as would allow them to dictate their will to the entire world. The President has linked his political future with the fulfillment of this task. It is being resolved in two directions. On the one hand, the whole American triad is being renovated; on the other, it is being directed toward first strike capability against the Soviet Union.

Since rockets' flight time can be quite short either from submarine battle patrol regions or from "Pershing-2" positions in western Europe, this means (as even the Americans admit) that the time available for a response strike will be sharply reduced.

The above constitutes both the conception and the weaponry of first-strike capability. Even American scientists with whom I have met are alarmed that the American conception will lead the USA to the brink of the abyss...

Let's take the average American. What does all this weaponry bring him? It brings him just this: that the nuclear sword of Damocles has been lowered still further. For the new strategic systems of the USA are such that our time for deliberation, our time for making a decision or for a response strike is reduced to a minimum...

What, then, is the result? If they force us to cut our decision-making time to a few minutes--and we have no other way out--all this is transferred to a highly complex automated system, which a man has to trust, otherwise he won't have time to respond to the strike. It is clear that the Soviet Union--and the Americans themselves admit this--will be forced to prepare a counter-strike capability. That is only natural. I think that they are beginning to realize, in the USA, what a terrible danger this is for America.

The arms race in and of itself can lead to an explosively dangerous situation. And now Reagan has brought the matter to such a head that it is indeed becoming mortally dangerous. This last escalation of the arms race is not simply quantitatively dangerous. It is becoming qualitatively dangerous.

The threat does not come from Soviet ICBMs, as Washington would have the world community believe, but from the American political conception, which is materialized in the technical innovation of the USA's triad, directed at first-strike capability.

[Question] How is nuclear conflict to be avoided? What should governments possessing nuclear weaponry do to accomplish this, particularly the USA and the USSR?

[Answer] A paradoxical situation is arising. The development of new forms of strategic weaponry deprives the USA not only of safety, but also of the geo-strategic advantages which they had with ordinary arms. On the day they detonated the first nuclear device, they ceased to be invulnerable.

The Soviet Union has always been forced to oppose aggressive designs, especially those of the United States, with its own defensive forces. This was true of both the quantity and quality of weaponry. For we were not the first to work out and test the first atomic bomb. The challenge was made by the USA. It was followed by an American refusal to ban atomic weapons back when this was still possible. Then the Americans created intercontinental missiles, submarine-launched atomic ballistic missiles. The Americans went on to arm themselves with separating nose cones with individually guided warheads. Then they created high-accuracy missiles, attaching them to the space system "Navstar." All this is a challenge to which the Soviet Union must respond. So I would say this: first, a realistic strategic balance, then mutual nuclear disarmament under conditions of guaranteed mutual security--this is the way to avert nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet position consists of a step-by-step reduction of the level of armaments on both sides, without disturbing the existing balance. To do this, it is necessary to be guided by the principle of equality and mutual security. And so, as in all negotiations, it is necessary above all, if you are suggesting something, to see whether it is acceptable to your partner.

And today, Soviet proposals about a substantial reduction are distinguished by the fact that they are acceptable both to the American side, and to ours. They encompass the experience of the SALT-1 and SALT-2 negotiations. We have not approached it purely from our own position, and even more, not for the purpose of gaining some kind of advantage. In nuclear war, it must be said, on the whole, no one will have any advantages. It deprives all sides of a victory, since it will be waged to completely destroy each other.

I think, as a matter of fact, that a reduction is practicable. And in fact humanity will one day come to its senses and destroy all nuclear weapons.

Western politicians should have realized long ago that the Soviet Union has never intended to attack the United States. It is impossible even to imagine why we would do so. What do we want from the United States? Nothing! All we want is a firm peace without threats from the other side.

12255

CSO: 1807/27

INTERNATIONAL

POLISH-LITHUANIAN VISITS FOCUS ON FURTHER COOPERATION

Wozniak in Lithuania

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 1

[EL'TA report, Vilnius, 1 Nov: "Visit of the Consul General of the People's Republic of Poland"]

[Text] Today A. Wozniak, consul general of the People's Republic of Poland, visited the capital of the republic in connection with the conclusion of his mission to the Soviet Union.

The guest was received by Lithuanian CP Central Committee First Secretary P. Grishkyavichus. During a friendly conversation he told his guest of the labor gifts with which the working people of Soviet Lithuania are greeting the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the upcoming jubilee of the Soviet Union. He mentioned the big political and production upsurge evoked by the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Food Program.

Soviet Literature Days in Lithuania and Lithuanian SSR Days at the USSR Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy merged into a harmonious chord of the friendship of the fraternal republics. Comrade P. Grishkyavichus also touched upon a number of matters of further cooperation between Soviet Lithuania and the border provinces of Poland.

The conversation was participated in by the head of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, F. Strumilas.

On the same day, A. Wozniak was received by A. Barkauskas, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of Lithuania, and R. Sontayla, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Lithuania.

In Minsk, when Polish Consul General A. Wozniak met with officials of the Communist Party of Lithuania and republic government officials, Lithuanian Minister of Foreign Affairs V. Zenkyavichyus was present.

Lithuanian Officials in Poland

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 3

[EL'TA report: "Collaboration Plans Discussed"]

[Text] A meeting of first secretaries of PZPR city and village [gmin] committees in Suwalki Province with F. Strumilas, head of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, and his deputy M. Sadoyskiy, who visited Poland in order to summarize the results of border exchange in 1982 and to discuss plans for friendly collaboration in the future, was held in the city of Gizycko, Poland.

The Polish comrades who spoke at the meeting noted that the exchange which was resumed this year between the party organizations of Lithuania and Suwalki Province is helping to improve party work and that the CPSU's experience is helping Polish communists to resolve difficult tasks of stabilizing social-political and economic life.

The meetings with the emissaries of Soviet Lithuania were participated in by Suwalki Province PZPR Committee First Secretary B. Berdya, wojewode K. Jablonski, and B. Dziondziak, secretary of the province committee.

12255

CSO: 1800/256

NATIONAL

BRONSHTEYN RECOMMENDS REPUBLIC-LEVEL RAPO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Corresponding Member of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences M. Bronshteyn and Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor I. Mikhasyuk, head of a chair of Lvov University: "When Conditions Are Equal"]

[Text] At the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called kolkhozes and sovkhoses the foundation of agricultural production. The party is setting the task to create at every farm the opportunities for efficient work. In order to improve and make better the economic situation in the countryside, the plenum outlined a number of important measures.

The conditions, under which kolkhozes and sovkhoses now operate, are different. Why? Different plots of land have a different fertility. The same labor on them yields far from equal fruits. If you ignore this, natural differences will lead to economic differences. On land with better productivity productive and social capital are accumulated, working and living conditions improve. And this in turn has a good effect on the attachment of manpower and on labor productivity. And on the contrary, on lands of low fertility the production activity is less efficient. Hence at times negative economic and social consequences.

These processes occur both in large natural economic regions and within them. They are especially characteristic of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Belorussia, the Baltic republics, the mountainous and piedmont regions of the Ukraine. It is impossible, of course, to explain the lag only by the low fertility of the plowland. For frequently the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which are adjacent, on identical soils obtain extremely different results. Much depends on how at the farm they have been able to use the land and how they have organized the labor of the people.

Is the influence of objective and subjective factors great? In order to answer the question, it is necessary to turn to the results of the evaluation of the land and the agro-economic potentials of some farms and regions. Such work has been performed, in particular, in Estonia and a number of oblasts of the Western Ukraine. The data of the analysis make it possible to determine how much output or income the kolkhoz, the sovkhos and the region as a whole should obtain on their lands in the case of the existing supply with resources. The average level of management for the region is taken as the basis. If we compared the obtained standards, the degree of difference of the objective conditions would be very significant.

Thus, the standards of the profit per hectare for Estonia in 1980 differed by more than threefold. The differences in the evaluation of the land are especially great in Lvov Oblast.

The overall result is as follows--approximately two-thirds of the differences in the revenues of the farms are connected with natural economic factors. The majority of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the case of the prevailing purchase prices did not have sufficient internal sources to cover the costs of reproduction. In Estonia, for example, in which as a whole the resource potential is being used quite well, the shortage of internal capital per hectare comes to 30-40 rubles. At the lagging farms it is much more. But the very concepts of the "best" and "worst" lands are relative. If, for example, acidic podzolic soils are limed and they are given sufficient fertilizers, stable harvests are guaranteed.

It is for this reason that such great importance is attached in the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum to the pulling up of the lagging regions and farms and to the creation for them of normal economic and social conditions of development. The state has given and will give them assistance, by allocating here considerable financial and material resources. But it is important for this assistance to provide a return. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses should increase the level of economic work, gradually introduce cost accounting and, hence, constantly reckon and compare the expenditures and the obtained results.

The effectiveness of cost accounting in many ways depends on the level of purchase prices. They should cover the production costs. And not any costs, but the socially necessary costs, including the higher ones which are characteristic of the farms with worse natural economic conditions, which will also create for the lagging ones equalized cost accounting opportunities of development. All these steps are called for by the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The overall level of purchase prices is being increased, markups on them are being established for the lagging farms, from which the debts repayable to a considerable extent are being written off.

However, the equalization of the conditions of economic development does not mean their leveling. It is impossible, as they say, to reduce everyone to the same level. It is necessary to proceed from economic expediency. In different zones and at different farms, taking into account the specific conditions and the specialization of production, it is necessary also to create a different level of accumulations. On the best lands and at piedmont farms it should, in our opinion, be slightly higher.

Society will not have enough of any assets, if it attempts to cover the increased expenditures connected with mismanagement. Wherever they attempt to do this at the expense of better working collectives, the economic stimuli for efficient labor are undermined. For this reason the consistent implementation of the provisions recorded in the Food Program seems extremely important: "To enhance the role of cost accounting principles in the achievement of the stable profitability of farms as the basis of expanded reproduction. To use more actively in the practice of the planning and recording of the activity of farms the economic evaluation of land, water, material and manpower resources."

The mechanism of the equalization of profitability involves the establishment of different purchase prices subject to the natural economic and administrative regions of the country. The economic evaluation of land and other resources should be taken as the basis of this mechanism. In this connection the boundaries of the now existing price zones should be made more precise. The suggestions to assign to the same zone, for example, Lvov and Ternopol Oblasts, which are so different in soil and climatic conditions, are hardly justified. But the excessive breakup of one region or another, which is based on the actually formed difference in the product cost, is also impermissible. For example, the Baltic republics have similar economic evaluations of the land and, in our opinion, should be included in a single price zone.

But intrazonal differences also exist. How are they to be taken into account? There is no common opinion here. For example, in the Lithuanian SSR and several other republics and oblasts of the country different purchase prices are being set for groups of farms with a different economic evaluation of the land. In Estonia they have taken a different path. Here the equalization of the revenues of farms and the strengthening of the economy of the lagging kolkhozes and sovkhoses are being accomplished within the agro-industrial associations which were created several years ago.

For example, differentiated--from approximately 6 to 21 rubles per hectare of plowland--contributions from the profit of the farms to the centralized funds of the association have been established at the Vilyandiskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association. The amount of the contributions is directly connected with the evaluation of the agro-economic potential of the kolkhoz or sovkhos. The centralized funds of the association are used for assisting the laggards, the ones who for objective reasons have a low income.

The experience of the Pyarnuskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association is noteworthy. According to estimates, the agro-economic potential here is approximately two-thirds as great as in Vilyandi. Therefore there are also more lagging farms. In 1978 before the creation of the association there were nine of them. People, especially young people, frequently left them.

When they organized the rayon agro-industrial association, its specialists analyzed the state of affairs at all nine farms. At some of them the lag was connected with poor management. There the staffs of specialists were strengthened. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses, at which the economy has become weak for objective reasons, were given substantial assistance from the centralized funds.

The steps taken by the association yielded appreciable results. The growth rate of production at the lagging kolkhozes and sovkhoses was twofold greater than for the rayon. Whereas in 1978 seven farms had a productivity of cows of less than 3,000 kg, in 1979 four did, while the next year there were no such farms.

The formation of new organs of the management of the agro-industrial complex is now under way. It seems that the experience gained in Estonia and other republics will be used by both rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations. It seems to us that it is also expedient to use it on the republic level. The system of economic regulation solves two interconnected problems: it equalizes the conditions of management and stimulates better work. And, hence, it leads to the increase of production efficiency. This, in the end, is the main thing for the successful implementation of the Food Program.

7807

CSO: 1800/24

REGIONAL

ALIYEV AT INSTITUTE OF PARTY HISTORY CEREMONY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Communique plus speech by Politburo member G. A. Aliyev: "Recognition of High Merits: Ceremonial Meeting at the Institute of Party History under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"; passages enclosed in slant lines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] A major contribution to the formation and development of the discipline of party history in the republic, the propaganda of the ideological and theoretical legacy of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the education of working people about the glorious traditions of the Communist party and the Soviet nation is being made by the Institute of Party History under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, which recently celebrated its 60th anniversary. From the first days of its existence it had started extensive work to collect and process materials on the history of the Communist party in the republic and the revolutionary movement in Azerbaijan. The institute has played a major role in translating and publishing in the Azerbaijani language the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and working on the scientific treatment of the problems of party construction. For its accomplishments in propagandizing Marxism-Leninism and scientific treatment of problems of party history, the Institute of Party History under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee--an affiliate of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee--has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner.

The 60th anniversary of existence of the institute and the bestowal of that high distinction thereon were the subject of a ceremonial meeting held on 26 October in the institute's conference room.

The presidium included: G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; A. G. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee; G. A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; R. E. Mekhtiyev, head of the department of organizational party work at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; F. G. Akhmedov, Deputy Chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers; A. F. Dashdamirov, head of the department of propaganda and agitation at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and party veterans, scientists, and guests from Georgia and Armenia.

The meeting was opened by G. A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

An honorary presidium consisting of members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, was elected enthusiastically.

The floor was given to G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present.

Speech of Comrade G. A. Aliyev

Dear comrades!

Esteemed guests!

Today the party organization and the public of our republic solemnly celebrate the 60th anniversary of one of the first party scientific institutions of the Soviet land--the Institute of Party History at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee--an affiliate of the Order of Lenin Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee.

A tried and tested militant assistant of the Azerbaijan CP, the Institute of Party History plays a notable role in the ideological and ideational-theoretical activities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, exerting a marked influence on the development of the discipline of party history in the republic. For its successful performance and achievements in scientific and propagandist activity, the institute has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner. */(Tumultuous applause.)/*

In behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan I welcome warmly and cordially the party aktiv, the scientific community of the republic, and the collective of the institute on the occasion of its glorious jubilee and the high distinction bestowed by the Homeland. */(Tumultuous, prolonged applause.)/* From the bottom of my heart I wish you, dear comrades, major creative accomplishments in the noble cause of the analysis, generalization and dissemination of the historical path of the CPSU and its militant detachment the party organization of Azerbaijan. */(Tumultuous applause.)/*

A worthy place in the well-organized system of party scientific research establishments created by the will of the CPSU to fulfill the responsible mission of developing the theory of the path and the practical activities of the CPSU and all its detachments is occupied by the Institute of Party History under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. */(Applause.)/*

Organized soon after the victory of Soviet rule in Azerbaijan, the Institute has made a considerable contribution to the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, the formation and development of the discipline of party history in the republic and the analysis of the historic experience of the Bolsheviks in leading the struggle of the working people of Azerbaijan against autocracy and capital and for the victory of the socialist revolution. It has also greatly contributed to the scientific development of the problems of building socialism. A direct part in establishing the Institute was taken by the eminent party activists and statesmen Sergey Mironovich Kirov and Nariman Narimanov. Active and close relations with the staff were maintained by the outstanding party activists and statesmen Rukhulla Akhundov, Gabib Dzhabiyev, Ali-Geydar Karayev, Avel' Yenukidze, Artashes Karinyan, Gazanfar Musabekov, Mikhail Pleshakov, Gamid Sultanov, Agababa Yusif-zadze, and others.

In celebrating today the jubilee of the Institute of Party History we duly acknowledge with a feeling of cordial gratitude the accomplishments of the party revolutionaries, ideological party fighters, scientists-enthusiasts and modest rank-and-file workers collecting and storing the archives of the Azerbaijan CP, as well as all those who had watched over the birth of the science of party history in Azerbaijan, built that science, defended the purity of the principles of communist party-mindedness, and gathered and preserved for posterity fragments of invaluable proofs of the heroic history of the communists, of their struggle for the happiness of the people. /(Tumultuous applause.)/ It was through their efforts that the Marxist-Leninist principles of socio-political science were consolidated in Azerbaijan and the science of party history was developed. It was through their efforts that considerable work was accomplished to collect, store and systematize documents on the history of revolutionary struggle and the creative activities of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

The resources of the party archives and the scientific library at the Institute and the collections of documents and works of eminent activists of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan published by the Institute provided a treasure-trove of prime sources for the scientific development of the history of the party organization and party construction in this republic. The Institute's collective has distinguished itself greatly in the scientific development of party-history problems and the elaboration of a scientific concept of the history of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

The Institute's activities have been particularly fruitful during the 10th Five-Year Plan period. Its scientific output has increased, the level of theory in its publications has risen, party-history research has become more topical, and participation in the socio-political life of the republic has been energized. Your collective, comrades, is doing useful work to propagandize the revolutionary traditions of the party and nation and educate the working people in the spirit of the examples provided by the lives and activities of the outstanding party activists and Soviet statesmen. Today the fruitful labors of a large number of the Institute's personnel have been rewarded with honorific titles from the republic and Certificates of Commendation from the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet. Permit me to welcome ardently the persons so distinguished and wish them further creative successes and accomplishments as well as good health and happiness in personal life. /(Applause.)/

Comrades! As pointed out by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the role of the vanguard fighter can be played only by the party, guided by the vanguard theory. Following Leninist behests, the Communist party bases all its activities on the foundation of revolutionary science, on the basis of a profound analysis of the tendencies and patterns of social development.

The entire history of the CPSU is Marxism-Leninism in action and in creative development. The work on the problems of CPSU history is a matter of cardinal importance. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee is the flag-captain of Marxist-Leninist thought, which makes a major contribution to the propaganda of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and develops on a broad front the fundamental problems of revolutionary theory. /(Applause.)/ That principal party-history establishment, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, provides tremendous scientific-theoretical and methodological assistance in the development of the science of party history in all the Soviet republics and coordinates the activities of its affiliates, guides these activities, and assists its affiliates in training highly competent scientific cadres.

We in Azerbaijan are fully sensible of that beneficent role played by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, of its active assistance in strengthening the scientific and organizational principles of the science of party history in this republic and elevating the level and increasing the effectiveness of scientific research. And today, in celebrating the achievements of the Institute of Party History at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, we also wish to express our ardent gratitude to the glorious collective of the Order of Lenin Institute of Marxism-Leninism as well as to its administration and director, Academician Anatoliy Grigor'yevich Yegorov, who is present here among us, for its unflagging concern for the development of party-history research in our republic. /(Applause.)/ We wish you from the bottom of our hearts, much-esteemed Anatoliy Grigor'yevich, and your entire collective, major creative accomplishments in developing and enriching the theory of Marxism-Leninism. /(Applause.)/

The main purpose of the Institute of Party History is to accumulate as completely as possible the historic experience of the CPSU and its organic part--the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The party historians of Azerbaijan should analyze and generalize more deeply all the stages of the heroic path of Lenin's party and of its militant detachment represented by the Azerbaijan Communist Party, and to work out more energetically present-day problems.

It is the duty of our historians to write contemporary history, to analyze and illuminate most comprehensively the rich experience of the political, organizational and ideological activities of the party in Azerbaijan with regard to mobilizing the working people to implement the plans of the party and the tasks of the Homeland. As known, in the present stage of advanced socialism tremendous positive changes have taken place in the life of the republic, unprecedented accomplishments have been made in developing the economy and social life and the level of the culture and welfare of the nation has increased commensurately.

The Institute of Party History has broad possibilities in its capacity as the leading ideological institution in the republic, along with a considerable latent potential for further scientific growth. The Institute should play a more active role as the republic center for coordinating all scientific research into the history of the CPSU and party construction. It should be constantly concerned for preparing and training highly qualified specialists. Much is yet to be done in order to improve the effectiveness and quality of research and raise it, as well as the effectiveness and quality of organizational-methodological and social-political work, to the level required by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan CP.

Today, comrades, is your holiday, and on such a day it would be hardly appropriate to discuss in particular the shortcomings and omissions in your work. But they do exist, unfortunately, and in a large number at that. The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP is aware of it and expresses the hope that the collective of the Institute of Party History will do everything necessary to overcome them as soon as possible. We are confident that the Institute of Party History shall apply every effort to implement great and responsible tasks and make a worthy contribution to multiplying the scientific potential of our republic. /(Tumultuous applause.)/

Dear comrades! Allow me to carry out the lofty and pleasant mission of handing to the Institute the Homeland's high distinction.

/(Comrade G. A. Aliyev reads the text of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and, in the presence of tumultuous and prolonged applause, attaches the Order to the banner of the Institute.)/

Dear comrades! May this high distinction by the Homeland on the banner of the Institute of Party History inspire you all toward new creative accomplishments and serve to improve the quality of scientific research so that it may rise to the level of the high requirements of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. /(Tumultuous prolonged applause. Everyone rises.)/

In behalf of the Institute's collective, its director D. P. Guliyev expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government and personally comrade L. I. Brezhnev for the high award. Narrating the history of the establishment of the Institute, he pointed out that from the very outset its scientific-organizational and research activities have been marked by breadth of scope and diversity of scientific problems considered. A prominent role in the development of the science of party history in Azerbaijan had been played by Russian scientists who worked during the initial years of Soviet rule at the Institute of Party History, the Azerbaijan State University and other higher educational and ideological institutions of the republic.

The Institute of Party History at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is an affiliate of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee, and is inseparably linked to the creative activities of that main scientific research center of the Communist Party. Its close contacts with the highly authoritative collective of that glorious flagship of Marxist-Leninist and party-history science as well as the scientific-methodological guidance and assistance provided by the latter, are producing an exceptionally fruitful effect on the creative potential, contents and nature of the scientific research conducted by the collective of the Institute of Party History at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Comrade Gulyayev continued: "We are perfectly aware that the Institute is still far from fully reflecting in its scientific activities the multifaceted activities of the party organization of Azerbaijan, one of the militant detachments of the CPSU. It is of tremendous scientific and practical importance to develop the theory of the rich experience of the republic party organization, particularly during the stage of advanced socialism--in the years of the 9th, 10th and 11th five-year plans. Much is yet to be accomplished in analyzing the highly praised activities of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in moral education, struggle against negative phenomena, improving the moral-psychological climate in the republic, multiplying the remarkable traditions of progressive and real internationalism."

In conclusion, comrade Gulyayev stated: "Allow me to assure you that the Institute's collective shall elevate all the sectors of its work to the level commensurate with the grandeur of the political activities of the Communist party and the labor accomplishments of the Soviet nation."

The next speaker was Academician A. G. Yegorov, Director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee. He declared: "Permit me to express my deep gratification at being enabled to visit Azerbaijan, that land of revolutionary glory, and carrying out the pleasant duty of participating in the Institute's jubilee. Allow

me to congratulate my Azerbaijani colleagues and everyone else here on the occasion of the awarding of the Order of Labor Red Banner to the Institute, conveyed today by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP.

The Azerbaijan CP is one of the oldest and most toughened detachments of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, formed by the great Lenin. Having arisen early in this century, the Bolshevik organization of Baku and Azerbaijan has traveled together with the entire Leninist party, the entire Soviet nation, the heroic path of struggle and magnificent accomplishments.

Comrade Yegorov continued: "An overview of the path traveled by the Institute in 60 years leads to the gratifying conclusion that it has accomplished a lot. Being highly aware of its party duty, the Institute's collective performs its noble mission of propagandizing the ideological-theoretical legacy of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and making the immortal works of Marx, Engels and Lenin accessible to mass readership in the republic in its native language.

"The Institute has done great and fruitful work in collecting and systematizing valuable and often unique party-history documents and developing a solid collection of historical sources for party-history research. Its collective has prepared and published quite a few works reflecting the glorious history of the Azerbaijan CP in the context of the general struggle of communists in our country. It can be boldly stated that the Institute has made a major contribution to the ideological-political upbringing of communists and all working people in the republic.

"It is gratifying to point to the existence and successful development of close co-operation among the three Transcaucasian affiliates of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee, with their increasing emphasis on the preparation of collective studies, which is a necessary and important thing. Their publications include, for example, such a fundamental work as "Ocherki istorii kommunisticheskikh organizatsiy Zakavkaz'ya" [An Outline of the History of the Communist Organizations of the Transcaucasus] and the monograph "Deyatel'nost' kommunisticheskikh organizatsiy Zakavkaz'ya po internatsional'nomy vospitaniyu trudyashchikhsya" [Activities of the Communist Organizations of the Transcaucasus in the Internationalist Upbringing of Working People]. Currently a third collective publication, dealing with the activities of the party organizations of the Transcaucasus as regards the development and mutual enrichment of national cultures in the stage of advanced socialism, is being prepared. One thinks that this problem is yet to be deeply and broadly analyzed from its party-history aspect, and we believe that the work of the three Transcaucasian affiliates, written with allowance for all that has been and is being accomplished in all the republics of the Soviet Union, will become a major milestone in science.

"In this connection, special mention should be made of the tremendous ideological-political significance of the resolution adopted this year by the Azerbaijan CP "On Measures to Further Develop the Internationalist Ties of the Working People of Azerbaijan With the Working People of the Fraternal Soviet Republics." We hope that the creative contacts between the Institute of Party History under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the other affiliates of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the

CPSU Central Committee, as well as the expansion and deepening of these contacts, shall be an important factor in the implementation of this resolution, permeated as it is with lofty revolutionary pathos.

"At the same time, the glorious traditions and nature of our party, and the Leninist style of its activities, require focusing maximum attention on unsolved problems and shortcomings, on their speediest possible elimination. One thinks that more attention should be paid to the writing of fundamental research works and primarily monographs. The preparation of outlines of the history of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has been somewhat delayed.

"We expect of the Institute that it publish solid works that would reflect and generalize in a worthy manner the fruitful activities of the Azerbaijan CP in the stage of advanced socialism, and further develop the theory of these activities. As comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated, the party displays an inherent ability to get things done and has a tremendous experience of nationwide importance to both socio-economic construction and ideological and political-educational work, particularly as regards the moral and internationalist upbringing of the masses. Further improvements in the planning of scientific research should be pursued. And since the level and effectiveness of that research depend chiefly on cadres, it is clearly necessary to consider complementing the Institute with more scientists capable of incessantly elevating the creative potential of the entire collective in accord with the increased tasks facing the Institute.

"The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev contain extremely important directions for the multi-thousand collective of Soviet social scientists, including also scientists in the field of party history," comrade A. G. Yegorov further stated. "What are the most important and principal tasks that we are to accomplish at present in the light of the high requirements of the party? They can, I believe, be described very tersely: analyze attentively the materials of the 22 October Plenum of the Azerbaijan CP and you shall obtain an exhaustive answer."

In conclusion, A. G. Yegorov once more cordially congratulated the Institute's collective on the jubilee and the Homeland's high distinction, wished it further creative successes, and expressed his confidence that it will make a worthy contribution to implementing the great and responsible scientific program developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

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Following the ceremonial gathering, G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, viewed the exposition "Scientific Publications of the Institute of Party History of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee" in the foyer. During his talks with the Institute's associates G. A. Aliyev stressed the need to further elevate the level of the science of party history in the republic, in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

1386

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REGIONAL

ALIYEV SPEECH AT MEETING WITH WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Nov 82 pp 2-3

[Report on proceedings, G.A. Aliyev speech at meeting of representatives of Azerbaijan's working people on 6 November in Baku]

[Text] On the eve of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Azerbaijan's rural workers reported fulfillment of the socialist pledges of the second year of the 5-year plan with respect to sale to the state of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruit, melon crops, tea leaf, potatoes and silkworm cocoons. Azerbaijan's working people were warmly and cordially congratulated on this big labor victory by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A meeting of representatives of the republic's working people devoted to L.I. Brezhnev's greetings was held in the Palace imeni V.I. Lenin on 6 November.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, K.M. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev and Z.M. Yusif-zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, R.E. Mekhityev, D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidates of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, D.M. Asanov, F.G. Akhmedov, A.D. Lemberanskiy, A.N. Mutalibov, Sh.A. Rasi-zade and G.V. Shcheglov, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, industrial and agricultural production pacesetters and figures of the republic's science and culture constituted the presidium.

The meeting was opened by G.N. Seidov, chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers.

The anthems of the Soviet Union and the AzSSR were played.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium to stormy, prolonged applause.

A big speech at the meeting was delivered by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present.

Dear Comrades, Friends!

Tomorrow, 7 November, is a big and joyous holiday of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind. It is the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened the new, socialist era in world history. A good tradition has evolved in our country--each anniversary of the Great October is commemorated by new labor accomplishments. And it is pleasant to know that Azerbaijan's working people are greeting the holiday with big successes in all spheres of economic and sociopolitical life and the overfulfillment of national economic plans (stormy applause). The workers of Azerbaijan's countryside reported to the motherland, the party, the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev fulfillment of the 1982 socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruit, melon crops, tea leaf, potatoes and silkworm cocoons (applause). The republic's working people were warmly and cordially congratulated on this big labor victory by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (stormy, prolonged applause. All stand).

(To stormy, long-lasting applause G.A. Aliyev read out Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings)

Comrades! Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's cordial greetings and their high evaluation of the achievements of Azerbaijan's working people are moving new testimony to the constant attention and concern of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and Leonid Il'ich personally for our republic (stormy, prolonged applause). This inspiring and mobilizing party document expresses profound faith in the powers and possibilities of the party organization and working people of Azerbaijan. At the same time it sets us new big and responsible tasks--not to stop at what has been achieved but to work even better and even more productively and reach record new frontiers (stormy applause).

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of the workers of the fields and farmstands and the entire people of Azerbaijan to express profound gratitude and acknowledgments to the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for the high evaluation and high trust, warm, heartfelt congratulations, constant assistance and paternal concern (stormy, prolonged applause). We give the assurance that we will continue to persistently and consistently implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and multiply our contribution to realization of the country's Food Program (stormy applause).

On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and government on this ceremonial day I warmly and cordially congratulate you and, through you, dear comrades, all the illustrious workers of the countryside, the heroic working class, intelligentsia, the communists and our party, soviet, economic-planning, trade union and Komsomol personnel on the splendid labor victory (stormy, prolonged applause). I wholeheartedly want to wish everyone who participated in the battle for the harvest strong health, great personal happiness and outstanding new accomplishments (stormy applause).

Little more than a month ago Comrade L.I. Brezhnev presented our republic in this magnificent hall with the motherland's highest award--a third Order of Lenin (stormy applause). Leonid Il'ich's very participation in the festivities, his speeches, which were wise in a Leninist fashion and imbued with the spirit of creativity, and his meetings and talks with representatives of all strata of the population were an important landmark in the history of Soviet Azerbaijan. And the powerful wave of universal labor and political enthusiasm brought about by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's stay in Azerbaijan has been embodied in the glorious labor victory of our republic's farmers (stormy applause).

The communists and workers of the Azerbaijan countryside are distinctly aware that the dynamically increasing agricultural production and the annual fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges are a result of the unswerving implementation of the party's economic strategy, its agrarian policy and the purposeful, practical activity of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev (stormy applause).

In the entire structure and content of his life, struggle and work Leonid Il'ich is an example of selfless fidelity to the great Lenin's cause and a model of a Leninist work style and boundless faith in the strength of the party and the creativity of the people's masses (stormy applause). And the working people of Azerbaijan are boundlessly grateful to dear Leonid Il'ich for the wise leadership and magnanimity and the constant concern for Soviet man and the preservation of peace throughout the world (stormy applause).

Comrades! The very fact of the fulfillment of the taut plans and socialist pledges and the impressive figures of the agricultural product volumes which were procured testify that the tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the festivities in Azerbaijan and his recommendations and counsel have had a lively response, have become the most important cause of the party organization and all rural workers of the republic and have produced splendid results (stormy applause). The word given by the party to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally during his stay on Azerbaijan soil has been kept and kept with honor (stormy, prolonged applause). As Leonid Il'ich emphasized, "the working people of the AzSSR have again won a big victory" (stormy applause).

A feeling of lofty pride is evoked by L.I. Brezhnev's words saying that "the successes which have been scored are the result of the inspiring and selfless labor of the republic's farmers on implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the persistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy, the increased skill of the machine operators, specialists and all agricultural workers, the concerted operation of the agricultural, procurement and transport enterprises and the vigorous and purposeful organizing and political activity of the republic party organization (stormy, prolonged applause).

Comrades! The people rightly call the workers of the land the breadwinners. And this kindly word denotes profound respect for those who give to the land their skill and ability, talent and heart.

The farmer's labor is honorable, but difficult. Everything born of the land comes from painstaking and at times exhausting, but always selfless work. Our experience also is eloquent testimony to this. The victories throughout the 1970's came from a big exertion of effort and energy, nor was it easy for us last year. But this year's harvesting campaign was particularly difficult. It was as if the elements had resolved to test the strength of character of the farmer and the possibilities of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The late cold spring and chilly summer and the frequent downpours, mud slides and hail damage created tremendous difficulties in the performance of agricultural operations. Appreciable damage was done to the harvest, production facilities and irrigation installations. Approximately 134,000 hectares of sowing and perennial plantations suffered damage owing to the bad weather in May-July, and livestock and poultry perished.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government rendered the republic material assistance and moral support. Making skillfull use of it and counterposing increased skill, staunchness and selfless labor to the whims of nature, the agricultural workers overcame the consequences of the bad weather, cultivated an abundant harvest and created a firm foundation for fulfillment of the plans and pledges of 1982.

However, in the decisive period of the harvesting--September and October--heavy downpours, mud slides and flooding hit the republic with new force, and snow fell in the mountain regions. Serious damage was done to agriculture, public buildings and the private subsidiary plots and property of the population. As long-standing observations testify, there had not been such a raging of the elements since 1898. The losses of the cotton harvest in the first 10 days of October alone were over 100,000 tons and of grapes over 200,000 tons.

The struggle against the elements required the total mobilization of material-technical resources and the physical and spiritual forces of each worker of field and farmstead. And the rural workers emerged from the unprecedented trials with honor, and their labor was on a par with an exploit (stormy applause). And it should be said that a tremendous spiritual and material force and a decisive prerequisite in the struggle for the harvest and its gathering in and preservation was the consciousness of high responsibility for keeping the word given to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev (stormy applause).

Abiding by the farmer's first commandment, the republic's grain growers performed the entire set of operations on schedule and cultivated a good harvest. The gross grain harvest amounted to 1,167,000 tons. Altogether it is expected to obtain over 1.2 million tons or 50,000 tons more than last year. Compared with 1970 the gross grain harvest has increased by a factor of more than 1.7, and this despite the fact that the grain field has been reduced 17 percent. The yield per hectare has risen by 10.2 quintals or a factor of 1.7 compared with the average annual yield in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

Some 352,000 tons of grain were poured into the motherland's grain bin, and the procurement plan was fulfilled 117 percent. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said

in his speech at the ceremonial session in Baku: "I would like to mention with great satisfaction that Azerbaijan was again the first of the union republics to fulfill the socialist pledges in respect of the sale of grain to the state. Accept, dear comrades, the cordial congratulations of the party Central Committee and the government on the big labor victory" (stormy applause). This is a very high evaluation of the work of our grain growers and recognition of their contribution to fulfillment of the USSR Food Program (stormy applause).

High amounts of threshed grain were again achieved by the farmers of Agdamskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Ismailinskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy, Il'ichevskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Saatlinskiy, Bardinskiy, Zhanovskiy and Sal'yanskiy rayons. Thirteen rayons obtained an average of 30 and more quintals of grain per hectare, including five rayons which obtained more than 40 quintals. And this, comrades, under severe weather conditions.

The biggest harvest of corn is being obtained, as last year also, by the farmers of Belokanskiy Rayon--92 quintals--Shekinskiy Rayon--70 quintals--and Zakatal'skiy Rayon--62 quintals.

Dozens of farms have raised the per hectare yield of the grain field to 50, 60 and more quintals. These include the kolkhozes imeni Tel'man of Agdamskiy, imeni 1 Maya of Fizulinskiy, imeni Kuybyshev of Sabirabadskiy, "Azerbaydzhan" of Neftechalinskiy and "Sotsializm" of Shamkhorskiy rayons. Some 40-45 and more quintals of grain were threshed under the conditions of unirrigated farming by Ismailinskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Nizami and Shemkhinskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Tel'man.

Accept, dear comrade grain growers, sincere gratitude for the selfless labor, fidelity to duty and the worthy contribution to our common victory (stormy, prolonged applause).

The difficult cotton of Azerbaijan of the present year was "white gold" of the first water. The downpours, hail damage and the lack of effective temperatures led to the lagging in the development and loss of the cotton plant over a considerable area. And the true heights of the spirit, courage, persistence and willpower of the masters of the "white gold" were revealed under these conditions also. True to the illustrious traditions of the 1970's and 1980's, Azerbaijan's cotton growers stepped up the tending of the plantations considerably, restored the damaged sectors, performed a set of additional measures therein and cultivated and preserved an abundant harvest everywhere.

I would like to mention particularly the big difficulties which took shape in the period of the cotton harvesting. Regional conferences of leaders of the cotton-sowing rayons held on 3-4 September determined practical measures with respect to the organized harvesting within compressed deadlines and the procurement of a record quantity of raw cotton. Harvesting operations were developed in the fields extensively, and a high rate of procurement was achieved in the initial period. However, downpours soon began and from the first days of October became incessant and, seemingly, made work in the fields and [khyrmanakh] impossible. But our cotton growers heroically overcame all obstacles. And their labor victory is all the more impressive and significant (stormy applause).

Leonid Il'ich's words: "It is particularly gratifying to mention the achievements of the cotton growers, viticulturists and vegetable growers, who under this year's extraordinarily difficult weather conditions displayed labor heroism, stanchness and courage..." are the highest evaluation for the cotton growers and all agricultural workers of the republic (stormy applause).

As of today some 830,000 tons of raw cotton have been delivered to the procurement centers, the national economic plan has been fulfilled 134 percent, and the state has been sold 210,000 tons of "white gold" over and above the plan. This is 80,000 tons more than the adopted socialist pledge (stormy applause). The plan for the procurement of seed cotton was overfulfilled also.

A high per capita yield of cotton plant sowings was achieved. Significant work was done on improving the quality of the cotton and obtaining a high final result. The fiber yield constitutes 34.3 percent, which is the highest indicator among the union republics.

All rayons coped with the procurement plans. Nonetheless, I would like to single out the very best. True labor heroism was again displayed by the farmers of Bardinskiy Rayon--flagship of the republic's cotton growing (stormy applause). Under the very difficult weather conditions they cultivated an abundant harvest, harvested it in organized manner and delivered to the procurement centers more than 115,000 tons of raw cotton. The plan was fulfilled 162 percent, and more than 44,000 tons of "white gold" were sold over and above the plan (stormy applause).

Remember, comrades, that, after all, it was only quite recently that the rayon was delivering 40,000-45,000 tons, and this was considered an achievement, but 44,000 tons were procured over and above the plan in this difficult year. This is excellent, comrades (stormy applause).

A rapid tempo of harvesting was set from the start of the campaign by the farms of Imishlinskiy Rayon. And they were the first in the republic to report fulfillment of the socialist pledges. An impressive contribution to the cotton growers' victory was made by the workers of Agdamskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Saatlinskiy, Agdzhahbedinskiy, Yuvlakhskiy, Zardobskiy, Pushkinskiy and other rayons.

Examples of the highly efficient use of equipment were set by our illustrious machine operators Tarlan Musayeva, who unloaded from the combine bin 660 tons of raw cotton, Shaban Rzayev--497 tons--Orudzh Musayev--417 tons--Panakh Mirzaliyev--415 tons--Dzhebrail Ismailov--313 tons--and others (applause).

The bad weather forced the cotton growers to change the tactics of harvesting operations: in order not to lose the harvest they picked more cotton than planned by hand. And I want to mention particularly today the hand-picking masters Shamama Aliyeva, Gatiba Dzhaferova, Tekhran Alyshanov, Almaz Manafov, Nadzhiba Asadova, Dilara Salakhova, El'mira Gasanova, Nazira Mamedova, Rasmiya Garibova, Gyulara Mikailova and many others, who picked 200 kg and more of raw cotton daily (applause).

Honor and glory to our heroic cotton growers, ardent patriots who gave all their forces, energy and experience to the struggle for Azerbaijan's big cotton (stormy, prolonged applause).

The entire republic helped the masters of the cottonfields. Workers of cities and rayon centers and the population of a number of non-cotton-sowing rayons contributed to the harvesting. For Komsomol members and the youth--seniors and students--this year's cottonfield was a splendid school of civic maturity and a field of cognition of true moral values.

And addressing everyone who gave all of himself to the struggle for cotton, I would like to say: accept, dear comrades, heartfelt words of sincere gratitude and acknowledgment for the highly productive labor and loyalty to the glorious traditions of Azerbaijan's glorious 1970's (stormy, prolonged applause).

The republic's viticulturists again reached the most forward boundaries of all-union socialist competition. Their high skill, willpower and persistence canceled out the grave consequences of the natural disaster. An abundant harvest was cultivated everywhere, the harvesting was performed in organized fashion and record indicators were achieved in grape production and procurement. The state was sold 1.72 million tons of berries of the sun (stormy applause). This was 600,000 tons more than the plan and 104,000 tons more than the entire grape procurement of 1981. The national economic plan was fulfilled 154 percent (applause).

The delivery of the table grape varieties to the all-union reserves and the republic market increased. Over 47,000 tons of grapes of the best varieties were dispatched to the country's industrial centers, which was almost 5,000 tons more than last year. The republic's working people were supplied with over 20,000 tons, which was also more than in 1981. The viticulturists and enological industry workers struggled persistently for high final results, and their persistent labor was crowned with deserved success. The sugar content of the grapes was in excess of 17 percent, which was considerably more than last year.

Today we may declare with every justification that the program of the development of viticulture and enology in Azerbaijan determined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decree of 22 February 1979 is being implemented considerably ahead of schedule (applause). Azerbaijan is worthily performing its role in the all-union division of labor in respect of grape production and procurement. Some 2.5 times more grapes were procured in the republic in 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan than in the Seventh and Eighth five-year plan together and 1.5 times more than in the entire Ninth Five-Year Plan (stormy applause). Such a rapid development of viticulture is unprecedented in world farming (applause).

All the republic's rayons overfulfilled the plans. As last year, outstanding successes were again scored by the viticulturists of Dzhailabadskiy Rayon. They delivered to the state more than 266,000 tons of berries. The procurement plan was fulfilled 184 percent, and 120,000 tons of bunches of grapes were delivered over and above it. Only a few years ago the rayon was delivering

100,000 tons, but this year 120,000 tons over and above the plan. This is a remarkable achievement, comrades! (Stormy applause)

The viticulturists of Shemakhinskiy Rayon, who delivered to the state 235,000 tons of berries--100,000 tons over and above the plan--worked selflessly (applause). We are gratified by the successes of the grapevine experts of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast. They delivered to the state almost 154,000 tons of grapes and fulfilled the national economic plan 126 percent (applause).

The viticulturists of Tauzskiy, Khanlarskiy, Fizulinskiy, Kazakhskiy, Ismaillinskiy, Akhsuinskiy, Zangelanskiy and Dzherail'skiy rayons worked excellently.

Big harvests were obtained by the viticulturists of the Sovkhoz imeni XXII parts''yezda of Mardakertskiy Rayon, the "Kommunizm" Kolkhoz of Martuninskiy Rayon, the agrarian-industrial entological works of Khanlarskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni 50-letiya SSSR of Il'ichevskiy Rayon, the Sovkhoz imeni Frunze of Tauzskiy Rayon and the Sovkhoz imeni Kuybyshev of Dzhallilabadskiy Rayon, which obtained 200-230 quintals of bunches of grapes per hectare.

The greatest heights were scaled by the collectives of the brigades headed by Sadiman Gandzhiyev of Fizulinskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni Engels, Gyulagi Agayev of Dzhallilabadskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni Kuybyshev and Mamed Suleymanov of Il'ichevskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni 50-letiya SSSR, which obtained 300-350 quintals of berries.

✓ With profound acknowled^gments and cordial warmth we express our gratitude to the tireless viticulturists of Azerbaijan, who are marching in the front ranks of the nationwide struggle for a further upsurge of the republic's entire agrarian-industrial complex (stormy, prolonged applause). Big new accomplishments to you, dear comrades! (Stormy applause)

The creative quest of the republic's vegetable growers was also marked by a rapid movement toward new records. Counterposing great skill and expertise to the bad weather, they cultivated and gathered in the biggest harvest of vegetable products. Some 690,000 tons of vegetables were delivered to the state, and the plan was fulfilled 116 percent. This was 95,000 tons more than the annual plan and almost 50,000 tons more than were procured last year (applause).

The quota for the delivery of vegetables to all-union reserves was met. Some 372,000 tons of early and very early vegetables or 87,000 tons more than the plan, which was fulfilled 130 percent, were shipped to Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial cities.

An impressive contribution to the republic's success was made by the workers of Lenkoranskiy Rayon, who sold the state over 198,000 tons of high-quality products (applause). The yield of the plantations on a rayon average amounted to 340 quintals. Good indicators gratified the vegetable growers of Masallinskiy Rayon, who procured 148,000 tons, and Astarinskiy Rayon (106,000 tons) of vegetable products (applause). The vegetable growers of Khachmasskiy, Divichinskiy and Kusarskiy rayons are completing the year successfully.

The work of the collectives of Lenkoranskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni B.O. Abbasov, which sold the state 23,000 tons of vegetable products with a yield of 460 quintals, Masallinskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni Sabir, Astarinskiy Rayon's "Kommunizm" Sovkhoz, Khachmasskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni 26 bakinskikh komissarov and many others merits the highest marks.

Making skillfull use of land, water and labor resources and the possibilities of obtaining two and more harvests a year, the brigade of Mamerdza Rasulov obtained 760 quintals of vegetables per hectare. The brigades of Musa Babayev, Firudin Abbasov, Guseynali Balayev and many others worked well.

It is gratifying that in the present, most difficult year our vegetable growers again confirmed the fame of Azerbaijan as the all-union truck garden and made a fitting contribution to realization of the Food Program (stormy applause).

Big thanks to you, dear comrade vegetable growers, for your inspired, creative labor (stormy, prolonged applause).

The horticulturists are continuing to wage a persistent struggle for a record harvest. They have already delivered to the procurement centers 207,000 tons of fruit. This is 63,000 tons more than for all of last year. The plan was fulfilled 158 percent (applause). The gifts of Azerbaijan's orchards to the all-union reserves are being shipped out considerably ahead of last year's pace and volume.

In the front ranks of the struggle of a big harvest are the horticulturists of Kubinskiy Rayon, who delivered to the state 75,000 tons of fruit or 19,000 tons more than planned (applause). The horticulturists of the Nakhichevan ASSR and Shekinskiy, Khachmasskiy, Divichinskiy, Bartashenskiy, Geokchayskiy, Ismaillinskiy and Kutkashenskiy rayons appreciably overfulfilled the plans.

We firmly believe that our splendid horticulturists will gather in the harvest fully and without losses and will gratify the republic with the procurement of a record quantity of fruit--no less than 230,000 tons (applause).

The program of an increase in potato production which was implemented in the republic has produced the first positive results. As of today more than 50,000 tons of tubers have been delivered, and the annual plan has been fulfilled 141 percent. This is 16,000 tons over the plan and almost 15,000 tons more than the entire procurement in 1981.

The farms of Kedabekskiy, Shamkhorskiy, Shaumyanovskiy, Dashkesanskiy, Tauzskiy, Kusarskiy, Lenkoranskiy, Astarinskiy, Khanlarskiy and Apsheronkiy rayons considerably overfulfilled the potato-procurement quotas.

The potato harvest continues, and we are sure that the potato growers will gather in the entire harvest fully and without losses and will mark the year with good indicators in the production and procurement of this valuable food crop (applause).

The melon growers, who delivered to the state more than 36,000 tons of products, coped successfully with fulfillment of the socialist pledges. The procurement

plan was fulfilled 117 percent, and 5,300 tons of melon crops were sold over and above it.

The melon growers of Sabirabadskiy, Imishlinskiy, Bardinskiy, Zardobskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Saatlinskiy, Apsheronskiy, Kausarskiy and Belokanskiy rayons worked well. The experience of Sabirabadskiy Rayon's "Akhysk" Kolkhoz is particularly praiseworthy. This farm sold the state 10,000 tons of products or approximately one-third of the republic's entire procurement (applause).

The tea growers surpassed the plan and socialist pledges appreciably. As of today 26,000 tons of green tea leaf have been picked and delivered to the state, and 7,000 tons have been procured over and above the plan. Some 54 quintals of green tea leaf were picked per hectare on average. Its high quality was ensured everywhere, and approximately 98 percent of the harvest delivered was grade I quality.

We note with satisfaction that good results were achieved by all the tea-growing rayons. The biggest plantation yield was achieved by the tea growers of Lenkoranskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni XXIV parts' 'yezda, Masallinskiy Rayon's "Kommunizm yolu" Sovkhoz, Astarinskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni Lenin and others, which picked 70-95 quintals per hectare.

The tea leaf picking continues. There is every opportunity for procuring no less than 27,000 tons thereof, and we are sure that the tea growers will cope with this task with honor (applause).

The tobacco growers are working well. Some 564 million cord-meters of tobacco leaf have been threshed and its primary processing is under way on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The harvest that has been picked provides for the procurement of 58,000 tons of leaf and fulfillment of the plan 116 percent. According to preliminary calculations, the yield of the plantations will constitute 37 quintals or will have increased 8.8 percent compared with last year. The work of the tobacco growers of Shekinskiy, Belokanskiy, Zakatal'skiy, Kutkashenskiy and Vartashenskiy rayons is particularly praiseworthy.

The republic's sericulturists have reached a record level. Performing the entire set of operations in organized manner, they obtained a big harvest of cocoons and delivered 5,267 tons of valuable raw material within a compressed deadline. The plan was fulfilled 113 percent. Compared with 1981 the sale of products increased by 363 tons or 7 percent. The sericulturists of Belokanskiy, Bardinskiy, Zakatal'skiy, Agdam'skiy, Shekinskiy, Zardobskiy, Udzharskiy, Geokchayskiy and Fizulinskiy rayons made an impressive contribution to this achievement.

We cordially congratulate the fruit growers, potato growers, tea growers, tobacco growers, sericulturists and workers of all branches of farming for the persistent, intensive labor and wish you, dear comrades, new, even bigger achievements (stormy, prolonged applause).

The republic's stockbreeders are fulfilling the plans successfully. Implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the

Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed the entire set of problems of animal husbandry and fodder production, they are endeavoring to make a worthy contribution to realization of the country's Food Program.

In 9 months of the current year the production of meat on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 5,500 tons compared with the same period last year, milk by 8,100 tons and eggs by almost 25 million. The plans and socialist pledges with respect to the procurement of animal husbandry products are being fulfilled successfully. The 9-month plan for livestock and poultry procurement was fulfilled 107 percent, milk 106 percent, eggs 114 percent and wool (annual) 107 percent. The volume of the procurement of all types of animal husbandry product considerably exceeds last year's level.

Appreciable changes have occurred in the quality of the product. Currently 95 percent of the volume of procured livestock and poultry is of top and average nourishment, and 88 percent of the milk is accepted as grade I. The state has been supplied with 21,200 head of heavyweight young cattle stock or 21 percent more than last year.

A big contribution to the stockbreeders' achievements has been made by the workers of Apsheronskiy, Shekinskiy, Shemakhinskiy, Khlaranskiy, Ismailinskiy, Agdamskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Fizulinskiy, Lenkoranskiy, Kubatlinskiy and other rayons.

We note with profound gratitude today the splendid successes of right-flankers of socialist competition and masters of high milk yields Makhmuzar Kurbanova, who in 10 months milked over 5,300 kg per cow, Lena Gulyan--6,100 kg--Sharqiya Veliyeva--5,854 kg--Gyul'sum Aliyeva--4,600 kg--Anastasiya Minnikova--4,500 kg--Gamar Kasumova--4,000 kg--and others.

The present year's weather conditions were conducive to the development of fodder crops. And the workers of this priority front procured 3.31 million tons of coarse and 1.85 million tons of succulent fodder. The plan for the procurement of hay was fulfilled 110 percent, haylage 119 percent and straw 115 percent. The workers of the fields and farmsteads of Agdamskiy, Shekinskiy, Apsheronskiy and Dzhalilabadskiy rayons laid in fodder for 1.5-2 5-year plans.

Accept our cordial gratitude, dear farmstead workers (stormy, prolonged applause). May your combat motto today and always be the 26th party congress' ardent appeal: "Animal husbandry--this is the priority front in the countryside today" (stormy applause).

Comrades! A characteristic singularity of the current year is that, despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions, the republic again fulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for the procurement of all types of farming product (stormy applause). As in previous years also, agricultural production in Azerbaijan is developing dynamically, comprehensively and at a high rate. And we are deeply gratified by the fact that, speaking in Baku, Leonid Il'ich emphasized that "the republic's working people are doing much for the fulfillment of the country's Food Program" (stormy applause).

According to preliminary calculations, the republic's gross agricultural product this year will amount to R2,271,000,000 or will exceed the planned target by 17 percent. Compared with last year, which was a record, it will have increased 5.2 percent and 33.6 percent compared with the average annual level in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Considerably outpacing the planned targets, the labor productivity growth rate will have increased 5.9 percent compared with last year and more than 33 percent compared with the average annual rate in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

And I would like to express again and again words of warm gratitude and cordial acknowledgment to the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, farm leaders and specialists and all rural workers for the selfless labor and unbending will to victory (stormy applause). Honor and glory to you, workers of the fields and farmsteads of Azerbaijan (stormy, prolonged applause).

As always, in the front ranks of the struggle for an abundant harvest are the communists. They are an example of Bol'shevist purposefulness and discipline. Great responsibility for the results of the harvesting campaign lay in these exceptionally difficult days with the party, soviet, economic-planning, trade union and Komsomol personnel. We note with gratitude the purposeful work of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, and party committee first secretaries--"great workers," as the author of "The Virgin Land" called them, "who bear the brunt of the most difficult party work." Big thanks to you, dear comrades. Always be combat organizers of the masses in the struggle for new labor accomplishments! (Stormy, prolonged applause).

We wholeheartedly thank the leaders and all workers and specialists of the agricultural ministries and departments. You have proven to be on top of the set tasks and have made a fitting contribution to the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges (stormy applause).

The present harvesting campaign has strikingly demonstrated once again the indestructible alliance of the leading forces of our society--the working class--and the kolkhoz peasantry. The labor community of city and villages were a powerful factor of the dynamic development of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex and its emergence at the most forward boundaries.

True to its illustrious traditions, the working class of Azerbaijan is marking the second year of the 5-year plan with new accomplishments. The 10-month plan for industrial production was fulfilled ahead of schedule--on 26 October. The industrial production growth rate constituted 5.8 percent, and labor productivity was over 4.7 percent. These indicators are among the highest among the union republics (stormy applause). The proportion of products bearing the Symbol of Quality constituted 15.7 percent, which is above the union average.

Having surpassed the indicators of the corresponding period of last year, our construction workers fulfilled the 10-month plans for capital investments and contract work. The installation of most important facilities of the republic's economy is proceeding successfully. The construction workers are preparing for the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of such large-scale capacities as power units of the Azerbaijan GRES, the Shamkhor GES and others.

We express cordial gratitude to Azerbaijan's heroic working class for the constant assistance to the countryside and the selfless, patriotic labor, which with every year is multiplying the economic might and fame of our republic (stormy, prolonged applause).

The workers of the procurement, processing, water-management and supply enterprises and organizations, statistical establishments and motor, railroad and air transport and construction and installation workers worked well in the harvesting campaign. Big thanks to all of you, dear comrades! (Stormy applause).

The contribution of our scientists to the development of the production forces and the strengthening of the agrarian-industrial complex of the republic is growing constantly. And we express gratitude to all workers of the scientific, planning-design and engineering establishments and organizations who have contributed to our victory (stormy applause).

The people's control inspectors and workers of the law enforcement authorities stood vigilantly on guard of the law and the interests of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and the state. Always be, comrades, on top of the tasks set you by the party and the people (stormy applause).

Big thanks to the workers of public education, the health service, trade, public catering and the services' sphere for active assistance to the workers of the fields and farmsteads and the entire agrarian-industrial complex (stormy applause).

At the forward edge of the struggle for record harvests were, as always, the fighters of the ideological front. The striking, publicistic word of poets, writers, culture and art figures, journalists, propagandists, agitators and political information workers contributed to the spiritual uplift and combat mood of the heroes of the harvesting. Our deepest gratitude to you, dear comrades (stormy applause).

Cordial acknowledgments to each worker of the republic, each labor collective of city and countryside and all who by their worker hands and intelligence and heart forged our glorious labor victory (stormy, prolonged applause).

Comrades! At the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum of 22 October of this year, which was devoted to the republic party organization's tasks to implement the propositions and conclusions put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches at the festivities in Azerbaijan, we analyzed in detail the progress of work in agriculture and outlined the concrete directions in which our entire future activity is to be exercised.

In accordance with the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the Central Committee plenum concentrated attention on the unsolved questions and existing potential and shortcomings. As you know, Leonid Il'ich rightly criticized us for the inadequate yield of irrigable land, the low cereals' yield on irrigated land, an inadequate struggle against soil salinity, the unsatisfactory state of the irrigation system, the low productiveness and great barrenness of the

livestock and the lagging of fodder resources. All these and many other problems were extensively illustrated in the documents of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which determined practical measures for a further intensification of agricultural production in the republic.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings set us big and responsible tasks. And our duty and principal task today is, implementing the decisions of the Central Committee plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, to gather in and preserve every kilogram of cultivated grain, cotton, vegetables, fruit and potatoes and bring the entire product to the consumer. "All party, soviet and economic-planning organizations must," as Leonid Il'ich demanded, "display concern for this."

As is known, by virtue of evolved objective conditions, the cotton picking this year has dragged on. Although the plans and socialist pledges were overfulfilled, there is still much cotton in the plantations. And the task is to pick the entire harvest, right down to the last boll, in the next few days. Farm, rayon and Ministry of Agriculture leaders must implement additional measures to speed up the cotton picking in every way possible.

In conjunction with the rayon authorities the Ministry of Agriculture should take pains to provide in their areas where the harvest has been fully gathered in for the clearing of guza-paya, the plowing and other work on soil preparation. It is essential to have completed the lifting of the fall field no later than 10 December as a whole.

Much has to be done in grain farming. Corn for grain over an area of roughly 5,000 hectares has yet to be gathered in. And it is necessary in the next few days to fully complete harvesting operations and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for the procurement of corn grain by all rayons.

The sowing of winter cereals is being performed slowly. As of today it has been carried out on only 67 percent of the planned area. The optimum sowing times are being let go by and the quality of the sowing operations is low in some rayons. The party, soviet and agricultural authorities must adopt measures for completion of the sowing of winter cereals before the end of November and subsequently ensure the high-quality implementation of the entire set of agrotechnical measures for care of the sowings.

In 1982 we have to plant new vineyards over an area of more than 18,000 hectares. However, as of today preplanting plowing has been carried out on only 12,400 hectares or less than two-thirds of the planned area. This work needs to be completed no later than 20 November. The State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making and the Ministry of Agriculture must in conjunction with the rayon authorities provide for the plantings within the optimum times and at a high agrotechnical level. A great deal of work has to be done on the application of organic and mineral fertilizer, interrow tilling and digging, the training of vines on espaliers, the removal of undue sparseness and other agrotechnical measures.

The vegetable growers have to gather in the cultivated harvest completely in order to ensure the procurement of not less than 700,000 tons of products. It is necessary to complete the planting of early cabbage before the end of November and intensify work considerably on the preparation of hothouses and the cultivation of high-quality seedlings.

It is essential that the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Azerittifak provide for the collection and procurement of the entire cultivated abundant fruit harvest. There must simultaneously be a considerable intensification of work on the planting of new orchards and the implementation of agrotechnical measures on existing plantations.

A crucial time has arrived in the procurement of succulent fodder. Corn for silage and fodder root crops have yet to be collected over a considerable area. It is necessary to step up the pace of the harvesting considerably and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for the laying in of silage by every rayon and farm. It is essential to make full use of such resources for the replenishment of fodder stocks as winter sowings of rape, [perko], peas, vetch and other fodder crops. Particular concern must be displayed for the rational use of fodder and its feeding only in prepared form.

In animal husbandry the organized and successful wintering of the livestock and an increase in the production of animal husbandry products in the winter period is a task of paramount importance.

The maintenance and restoration of agricultural equipment, machinery, mechanisms and installations and their corrosion-proofing and placement in winter storage require particular attention.

It is essential to make effective use of the winter period for the organization of the studies and training and retraining of rural personnel. The agricultural ministries and departments should draw up precise schedules of this work and revise the curriculum with regard for the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, the changes at the rayon level of management of the agrarian-industrial complex and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to Baku.

In a word, comrades, in all sectors of agricultural production it is necessary to organize and perform work such that today's victory of ours serve as a foundation of big harvests in the third year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole (stormy applause). We have everything for this: the talent and ability and willpower and expertise of the rural workers, excellent personnel, the latest equipment and very rich experience of inexorable movement from frontiers reached to new heights (stormy applause).

And there is not the least doubt that the workers of Azerbaijan's agriculture and the entire agrarian-industrial complex will honorably justify the trust of the party's Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and will, as exhorted by Leonid Il'ich, commission even more actively available potential of an increase in the production of products of the fields and farmsteads, lay a firm foundation for next year's harvest, ensure an increase in the

productiveness of public animal husbandry and achieve new successes in fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and realization of the Food Program (stormy applause).

Dear Comrades! Our meeting is being held on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We are proceeding toward the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. And it is gratifying to know that the working people of multinational Soviet Azerbaijan are commemorating these nationwide holidays with splendid labor accomplishments and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges (stormy applause).

Our entire life at this time is illumined by the bright rays of the recent festivities on Azerbaijan soil connected with the visit of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the presentation to the republic of a third Order of Lenin (stormy applause). And today we sense again and again the warmth of the party's constant concern and attention. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's greetings are a striking new expression of the party's indissoluble ties to the people and the recognition of our republic's growing contribution to the country's single national economic complex (stormy applause). And today we wholeheartedly thank the entire laboring people of Azerbaijan, who have raised to a tremendous height the authority and fame of our republic (stormy, prolonged applause).

On this joyous holiday we address to our heroic working class, illustrious kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia and our splendid women and excellent youth words of warm gratitude for the selfless labor and express confidence that they will multiply their efforts to the utmost to ensure that Soviet Azerbaijan win increasingly new victories in economic and social development (stormy, prolonged applause).

I cordially congratulate you, dear comrades, and, through you, all working people of the republic on the holiday of the Great October and wish every family and each of its members health, happiness and prosperity (stormy, prolonged applause).

There is not the slightest doubt that the working people of Soviet Azerbaijan will mark 1982--the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR--with good new deeds and will inscribe a striking new page in the annals of our multinational socialist state (stormy, prolonged applause).

Glory to the heroic rural workers of Soviet Azerbaijan! (Stormy applause).

Long live our great motherland--the USSR! (Stormy applause).

Glory to the CPSU--inspiration and organizer of all our victories! (Stormy, prolonged applause. All stand. Toasts in honor of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev ring out).

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REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV REPORT ON GRAIN, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 Oct 82 pp 1-3

[Communique: "Practical Tasks of the Republic Party Organization to Increase the Production of Grain, Feeds and Livestock in the Light of the Requirements of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: Speech of Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev, First Secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, at the 26 October 1982 Plenum of the Kirghiz CP"]

/Excerpts/ Our plenum was prepared with the broad participation of a large number of members and candidate members of the Kirghiz CP and party, Soviet and agricultural workers as well as scientists. The Central Committee Bureau established subcommissions for a deeper analysis of the situation in the subsectors of agricultural production and drafting of specific proposals for increasing their effectiveness.

The draft proposals of these commissions for resolutions by the Kirghiz CP Central Committee and KiSSR Council of Ministers specify practical measures for implementing the directives and recommendations of comrade L. I. Brezhnev. These documents were approved by the Central Committee Bureau and circulated to the oblast, city and rayon party committees as well as among the entire membership of the Central Committee.

The party is posed with the all-encompassing and, I would say, historic task of enhancing the stability and productivity of grain growing as soon as possible and, on this basis, eliminating grain imports.

This task is not only economic but political, and our republic should make a major contribution to the solution of this problem.

In the yields of irrigated grain crops we rank fourth in the country (following Uzbekistan, the Ukraine and Moldavia), and in the yields of grain corn, second (after Uzbekistan). During the 10th Five-Year Plan grain output in the better years reached more than 1.5 million tons [In KiSSR]. We now have a larger number of farms and rayons where the rise in the culture of farming results in steady rich grain harvests.

Grain in this republic is grown on nearly one-half of all cultivated land. Moreover, 46 percent of all grain is grown on irrigated land. An analysis of grain yields on irrigated land during 1981--the present year is not characteristic, since the harvest has been poor owing to bad weather--shows that the potential of irrigation is not being adequately exploited everywhere.

Consider the yields of spicose grain crops. On 13,200 hectares they averaged more than 50 quintals per hectare and on 72,000 hectares more than 40. At the same time, on another 46,00 hectares these yields averaged from 20 to 30 quintals, while on 4,400 hectares the harvest was less than 20 quintals per hectare. Irrigated lands are particularly poorly farmed on farms of the Osh and Talas oblasts and the Keminskiy, Chuyskiy and Panfilovskiy rayons. Such an attitude toward our principal wealth--irrigated land--is to be viewed as profligacy rather than mere poor management.

We should strive to increase the yields of spicose grain crops to 40 quintals per hectare for the republic as a whole. This can and should be done. Yields on such a scale will serve to harvest an additional 90,000 tons of grain, more or less.

Were we able to increase the yields of grain corn for the republic as a whole to at least 70 quintals per hectare, which is a feasible proposition, we could obtain an additional 130,000 tons of grain corn, more or less, from the same area of land planted with corn.

As known, a rich harvest is predicated on the availability of high-grade seeds. The yields of grain crops in this case increase by at least 20 percent. Hence, grain seed production in this republic has been, as of 1977, converted to an industrialized basis, with special seed growing farms established in every rayon.

Unfortunately, the established system of industrialized seed growing does not function efficiently everywhere. Seeds are not always sold with allowance for the plan of varietal renovation, and not infrequently varietal seeds are squandered. Consider just one example: in 1981 the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Sokulukskiy Rayon grew 3,000 quintals of seeds of a new variety of winter wheat, "Eritrosperrum-80." But it sold only 480 quintals as seeds and used the remainder for food and fodder.

New regionalized varieties of winter wheat with high potential yields and good macaroni qualities are being slowly introduced into production. Owing to lack of monitoring by the heads of the scientific-production association for farming (comrade Shayykov) and the heads of seed growing farms, this year the sprouting forms of the "Chuyskiy-62," a regionalized high-yielding corn hybrid, were allowed to perish so that for the next two years the republic will have to plant corn fields with lower-yielding varieties.

Then there is the amazing and paradoxical fact that this republic, which supplies large quantities of corn seeds to other zones of the country, is not providing itself with high-yielding seeds. Such an abnormal situation should be rectified, and a worthy place should be assigned to such a highly productive local crop as corn in increasing grain production.

In the republic there exist examples of farms which, having mastered crop rotation, are achieving yields that are greater by a factor of 1.5 and more than the farms which have not yet mastered that rotation. Thus, the "Novyy Put'" Kolkhoz in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon, now in its third season of crop rotation, has during the last 10 years doubled the harvests of all of its crops.

In the republic as a whole less than 30 percent of the crop rotation systems introduced have succeeded. In the Chuyskiy and Issyk-Atinskiy rayons only one-sixth of these systems have been mastered, and in the Panfilovskiy Rayon, one-tenth. Well then, comrades Kokoyev, V'yushkova, Kenesariyev, Mel'nikov, Vasil'chenko and Bazarkulov, how

can you consider elevating the culture of farming and increasing soil fertility, given such an attitude toward crop rotation?

The Ministry of Agriculture should, jointly with experts from scientific research institutes, establish regular control over the course of the introduction of crop rotation on all farms and report at least twice annually on the situation to the republic's Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

Grain has been planted on more than 300,000 hectares of dry-farming land. Each year 20,000 to 50,000--and in some years as many as 200,000--hectares of planted corn are lost. In Osh Oblast grain grown on dry-farming land is written off almost every year. In 1977 56,000 hectares were thus written off, and in 1979 29,000 hectares and in 1982, 86,000. A similar situation prevails in the Chuy Valley rayons. The loss per hectare of written-off land has averaged 82 rubles. It is not difficult to calculate the tremendous losses thus sustained by farms. The low or nil harvests on dry-farming lands are due not only to a shortage of precipitation but also, and mainly, to the mismanagement of these lands.

In our republic the plans with respect to fallows, which occupy only 6 percent of dry-farming lands, are never completely fulfilled each year. And yet, given the conditions in our republic, fallow lands should produce good results. Thus, the Kirghiz Oblast Experimental Cotton Growing Station in Kara Suyskiy Rayon has harvested about 10 quintals of grain per hectare of fallow land even in this year of an exceptional drought, whereas on adjacent farms in the same zone all grain crops planted on dry-farming land had been completely lost.

The Ministries of Agriculture and Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Gosplan should, beginning in 1983, according to experts, set aside at least 20 percent of lands for fallows. And real concern should be shown for the fallows--they should be promptly cultivated. Our scientists should develop a system of farming that would serve to obtain stable harvests.

To further increase the productivity of animal husbandry, during the current five-year period and in the long run we should display maximum concern for increasing the production of high-protein feeds. As known, the principal sources of protein are, in addition to perennial grasses, grain and pulse crops, peas, and fodder beans. There is not so far any other crop containing as much protein as the soybean. In its soybean yields this republic has advanced to the first place in the country. The growing of soybeans on even small plots provides a substantial and high-grade complement to fodder reserves and serves to increase livestock productivity.

Unfortunately, this year the farms underfulfilled the plan for planting soybeans. The areas planted with corn mixed with soybeans for silaging have decreased. Extremely low soybean harvests are grown on farms of the Kalininskiy, Chuyskiy and Alamedinskiy rayons. Thus while in Sokulukskiy Rayon soybean harvests average nearly 18 quintals per hectare, in Kalininskiy Rayon they average only 2.3 quintals. At the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Alamedinskiy Rayon the soybean harvest averages 14 quintals per hectare while on the other farms in that rayon it averages only 4.6 quintals. Only conservative-minded managers and experts can ignore soybean growing and fail to understand the importance of this crop to strengthening the fodder base.

The task should be to increase the area planted with soybeans in this republic to 7,000 hectares as soon as in 1983 and as many as 30,000 hectares by 1985, and to grow them for seeds and grain on 15,000 hectares and in a mixture with silage corn on the remaining area.

The Plenum is considering a draft resolution of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee and KiSSR Council of Ministers on the geographical distribution of the planting of high-yielding and high-protein fodder crops by oblast and rayon in 1983. Clearly, it is expedient to determine the specific production targets for these crops with respect to every individual kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

The Kirghiz Scientific Research and Technology Institute of Pastures and Fodder and the Scientific-Production Association for Farming should analyze and assess the scientific and practical experience in the growing of high-yielding fodder crops and, as soon as in 1983, provide practical recommendations to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the agrotechnics of their growing. The production of the seeds of these crops, and especially alfalfa, should be broadly organized. The production and sales of alfalfa seeds are of all-Union importance. This republic is becoming a key supplier of these seeds. In 1983 we should sell to the state more than 2,500 tons of alfalfa seeds.

A major potential for expanding the fodder base under the conditions of the republic is increasing the productivity of the pastures and mountain meadows which, as you know, account for more than one-third of all fodder harvest, and in the mountain sheep-raising zones for as much as 70 percent.

Definite work is under way in the republic to maintain and increase the productivity of pastures and hay meadows. During the 10th Five-Year Plan period, compared with the 9th Five-Year Plan period, the volume of work on surface improvements of pasturelands had doubled. It is urgently necessary to expand still further the volume of that work, since it still is insufficient, as well as to develop and introduce crop rotation and irrigation on pasturelands and build watering sites. The second plenum of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee has approved specific measures to improve natural pasturelands and hay meadows, and this decision should be unconditionally fulfilled.

All coarse and succulent fodder should be economically utilized. Unfortunately, in this respect too we tolerate considerable waste. The principal cause is the poor quality of the prepared fodder owing to mismanagement.

In 1981 more than one-fourth of all silaged fodder and two-thirds of hay fodder proved to be of poor quality. The tremendous damage thus sustained by farming is obvious. But neither the oblast party committees nor the rayon party committees nor the oblast and rayon ispolkoms have been principled and demanding in making farm managers and experts as well as the leaders of fodder-procuring brigades, who tolerated the spoilage of tremendous quantities of fodder, responsible for this damage.

A great deal of fodder is spoiled owing to the lack of well-built storage facilities. Only 39 percent of hay fodder is stored in walled trenches. The Gosplan and the Ministry of Agriculture as well as party, Soviet and economic agencies should solve this problem within the next 2 years on finding the resources and materials for

walling all the hay and silage trenches. Patron industrial and other enterprises should provide the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with considerable assistance in this matter.

A persistent bottleneck in agriculture is the comprehensive mechanization of production, especially of the production of fodder. In this connection, comrade L. I. Brezhnev expressed a number of critical comments and recommendations concerning the nation's machine builders. It must be stated that in this respect the Kirghiz Affiliate of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building and the Frunze Design and Technology Institute for Fodder Harvesting Machinery are no exceptions. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not as yet benefit from active participation of the collectives of these institutes in solving the problem of fodder production.

The departments of the Central Committee should examine the performance of the above-named and other services expected to solve the problems of the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

Comrades! An optimal and effective utilization of water resources is of exceptional importance to irrigated farming.

An important potential for a streamlined utilization of irrigation water is the storage of its night discharge in the basins of diurnal and decadic water regulation (BSR and BDR), with its subsequent daytime utilization, which will make it possible to avert considerable losses and discharge of water. We still lack adequate impounding reservoirs and it is necessary to construct the necessary number of such basins during the remaining years of the five-year plan so as to make full use of every source of irrigation, especially in the Chuy Valley and the Osh and Naryn oblasts.

According to the Ministry of Water Management, in the last three years some 300 million cubic meters of irrigation water had been wasted annually in this republic. Of this amount, 80 million cu m was wasted in Osh Oblast; 35 million cu m each in Issyk-Kul and Naryn oblasts; 12 million cu m in Moskovskiy Rayon; and 8 million cu m in Chuyskiy Rayon.

Had we been able to utilize all that wasted water, it could have been used to irrigate more than 160,000 hectares additionally.

We need to introduce more and more broadly the mechanization and automation of irrigation operations. So far only about 10 percent of all irrigated areas in the republic is watered by the mechanized method, chiefly by means of sprayers, with the remainder, nearly 900,000 hectares, being irrigated manually. At the peak of the vegetation season for irrigation this arduous work occupies more than 25,000 persons in the republic.

In recent years scientists and experts have developed various methods for the mechanization and automation of irrigation operations. But these methods are being introduced extremely slowly. The advantages of our mountain relief also are not being exploited as well as they could for the establishment of stationary spontaneous-pressure sprayer systems and furrow irrigation.

The ministries of land reclamation and water management as well as of agriculture, the Glavkirgizvodstroy [Main Kirghiz Hydrotechnical Construction Trust] and the Kirgizgiprozem [Kirghiz State Institute for Design and Planning of Land Reclamation] are not broadly incorporating in their projects progressive irrigation techniques and are taking steps to introduce them on fields currently under irrigation.

Of the 43,000 hectares of new irrigated lands introduced during the past five-year period, only one-fourth is irrigated with mechanized techniques; in fact, the level of the mechanization of irrigation in this republic is 18 percent below the nationwide average. Similarly, little assistance in automating land reclamation systems is being provided by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Comprehensive Automation located in Frunze as well as by the Institute of Automation, KiSSR Academy of Sciences.

The unsatisfactory state of affairs as regards the introduction of high-capacity irrigation techniques is, of course, highly alarming. And the plenum today is fully justified in demanding of the comrades Batyrkanov, Kozhomkulov, Sarbayev and Sharshe-naliyev that they provide for the mandatory application of progressive irrigation techniques on newly colonized irrigated lands and in the renovation of existing irrigation systems.

Much can be accomplished for the mechanization of irrigation by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves. A good example is being provided by the kolkhozes imeni Lenin (Alamedinskiy Rayon) and "1-ye Maya" (Kantskiy Rayon) as well as by various other farms that actively introduce sprinkler machines, especially those of the broad-range kind, stationary autonomous-pressure sprinkler systems and mechanized furrow irrigation systems.

The ministries of agriculture and land reclamation and water management as well as the Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment] should assure the training of appropriate cadres for this job and consider in depth the problems of the servicing, maintenance and repair of irrigation facilities. This important work should be under the special aegis of party and Soviet agencies.

In his talk with the heads of the Azerbaijan SSR comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev justly pointed to the tremendous damage to crop yields due to soil salination.

Within the irrigated farming zone in our republic saline and solonetz soils account for 493,000 hectares, or about half of all irrigated land. Crop losses on the saline soils reach 30-70 percent compared with the harvests on non-saline soils.

The reclamation of these lands, the leaching of saline soils through the construction of drainage networks and the gypsum treatment of solonetz soils should receive unflagging attention.

The ministries of reclamation and water management (comrade Batyrkanov), agriculture (comrade Savitakhunov) and fruit and vegetable industry (comrade Tynaliyev) should draft and implement a comprehensive program for improving poor soils and make sure that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz would carry out in a planned manner measures to combat soil salination.

There is one other highly important problem which in this republic is of primary significance. Kirghizstan is a mountainous republic with many deep mountain valleys and steeply sloped terrain. All this is resulting in intensive processes of erosion which encompass nearly the entire territory of our republic and cause tremendous damage to agricultural production. Experts have calculated that just one river, the Naryn, and its tributaries alone each year carries away more than 25 million tons of most fertile soil. According to the most conservative calculations of scientists,

the damage caused by erosion to the republic's economy exceeds 77 million rubles annually. Tens of thousands of planted hectares have to be replanted or restored each year following floods and "selevyye" torrents. And the root of the problem lies in that we do not combat the causes of erosion but instead attend to eliminating its consequences, spending millions of rubles annually on this purpose.

The Council of Ministers should, upon enlisting the broad participation of the republic Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, and the scientific research and design institutes, draft and approve a master plan of anti-erosion measures for the construction of flood-control and soil-conservation structures in the republic's kol-khozes and sovkhozes.

Comrades! A major role in increasing crop yields belongs to agricultural chemistry. This has recently received special emphasis at the All-Union Seminar-Conference on the Effectiveness of Agriculture organized by the CPSU Central Committee. We still tolerate many shortcomings in the utilization of organic and mineral fertilizers. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has quite justifiably pointed to the impermissible fact that organic fertilizers are spread with rakes or dumped on fields by bulldozers.

Such instances occur in our republic as well. And they are not isolated. What is more, among us there occur not infrequent instances of another kind when valuable mineral fertilizers are poorly used, thus not producing the expected benefits. Consider Panfilovskiy Rayon (comrades Kokoyev and V'yushkova), where the yields on the farms are the lowest in the Chuy Valley. This is not accidental. The considerable potential for the application of fertilizers to the local plowland is not being exploited there. Fall plowing and the planting of winter crops are conducted without applying fertilizers on large areas. As of 1 October about 2,000 hectares of land have been plowed and more than 900 hectares of winter crops planted without applying fertilizers. This also is being done by many farms in Kalininskiy Rayon.

In recent years biological crop protectants began to be introduced in our republic. This year, for example, the biological method has been applied on an area of more than 160,000 hectares. This made it possible to reduce the application of pesticides by 1,100 tons and achieve net profits of more than 20 rubles per treated hectare of vegetable crops.

During the current five-year period two biofactories are scheduled to be built in this republic, but their construction has not yet commenced. The Gosplan (comrades Begaliyev and Kanimetov), the Ministry of Agriculture (comrades Savitakhunov and Orozbayev) and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (comrade Tynaliyev) should stop talking and start acting so as to begin the construction of the biofactories as soon as next year.

In addition, prior to the commencement of spring field work next year, it is necessary to organize the construction of 10 to 15 inter-farm laboratories with the resources of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes as well as to build at the republic's enterprises the non-standard equipment needed for this purpose and train cadres appropriately.

Everyone knows that superior organization, practicality and discipline are inseparable from the monitoring of the fulfillment of the adopted decisions and the organizational work on their implementation. But certain party committees violate this principle.

Were they to identify the shortcomings and omissions and punish the guilty ones, the matter would be settled.

For example, quite a few directives for increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production have been adopted by the Manasskiy Rayon party committee and the rayon ispolkom. But they did not base these directives on genuine organizational and political work so that no changes to the better took place in agricultural production. As the saying goes, comrades Aytkulov and Dzholdoshbekov, the bullets were blanks. And yet, Manasskiy Rayon was formed on the basis of the economically strong farms of Kirovskiy Rayon whose irrigated plowlands were guaranteed a secure supply of water from the Kirovskiy Impounding Reservoir. But last year the plan for the deliveries of tobacco leaf were fulfilled only 40 percent and the tobacco crop was not harvested in time. The rayon's farms lost more than a million rubles. This year, too, the rayon is not coping with its tobacco leaf sales plan. Considerable unproductive expenditures of all types of livestock were tolerated. In this matter a principled position is not being displayed by the Talas Oblast party committee and the oblispolkom (comrades Abdrayev and Aliyev).

The Frunzensky Rayon party committee in Osh Oblast is not effectively monitoring the implementation of the directives of superior organs as well as of its own decisions. One could also name other party committees at which no improvements are being made in organizational and educational work and the attitude toward the cadres is not sufficiently demanding as regards the task entrusted to them.

In a number of rayons haste in promoting individuals to responsible sectors is being tolerated. This results in a rapid personnel turnover, which engenders irresponsibility, affects discipline adversely, undermines trust in the leadership and, in the final analysis, results in underfulfillment of state plans.

What is particularly serious is that farm managers are not interested in the economic performance of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses they direct, or in cost-effective operation. They ignore the income and expenditures of the farm and count only on loans from the Gosbank. They assume that regardless of whether the farm produces an income or not, regardless of whether it operates profitably or at a loss the Gosbank will finance the farm anyway. Such dependence, which explicitly conflicts with the principles of socialist management, should be resolutely condemned.

A special responsibility for implementing the Food Program has been placed upon the agricultural departments of rayon party committees. In this republic the period of establishment of these departments has been completed and competent, knowledgeable experts have been appointed their directors. From the very outset of their activity they should become active organizers of communists and all rural toilers for the task of solving complex problems of increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production.

The party committees should strengthen their guidance of the Soviets [of people's deputies] so that they would attend more concretely and purposively to problems of agricultural production and play a greater organizational role in developing the private land plots of the population and the subsidiary farms of enterprises, on making full allowance for the substantial potential these harbor for complementing the food resources. Much can be done by the trade unions and the Komsomol to implement the broad comprehensive program for increasing the effectiveness of agri-

cultural production. Responsible tasks face the personnel of the apparatus of trade, consumer services, public health, and law enforcement organs as regards improving services to the rural population.

The gross grain harvest will be 850,000 tons compared with the 1,400,000 tons envisaged by the 1982 national economic plan. In accordance with the target set by the decision of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, 70,000 tons of grain, including 40,000 tons of corn, were sold to the state. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses procured an adequate supply of seeds for next year's harvest. The needed quantities of grain have been set aside for paying mechanizers and kolkhoz members for the work-days they have earned as well as for assuring public feeding in the sovkhoses and on other state farms. A total of 386,000 tons has been earmarked for fodder purposes, which amounts to 29.8 percent of the needs of animal husbandry for locally produced concentrated fodder.

A bumper harvest of tobacco has been grown by the toilers of Osh Oblast. About 5,000 tons of leaf tobacco have already been delivered to processing plants. Altogether, more than 43,000 tons will have been delivered, that is, 1 percent more than the target set for this year and 7,000 more than actual procurements last year.

Potato growers have coped with the plans for the production and procurements of potatoes. The potato harvest averages 147 quintals per hectare, which is 27 quintals more than last year's level. An even higher harvest per hectare has been achieved by the potato growers of Issyk-Kul Oblast and Keminskiy Rayon. Nearly 87,000 tons of the tubers or 106 percent of the plan were sold to the state.

The RSFSR will be supplied with 10,500 tons of sugar beet seeds. Some 4,000 tons already have been shipped to customers. Unfortunately the plan target was underfulfilled by 1,500 tons, through the fault of the beet-planting farms of the Kalininskiy and Panfilovskiy rayons.

The plan for the deliveries of melon crops and potatoes to the All-Union Fund has been fulfilled and the plans for the deliveries of onions and fruits are being completed.

This year, as in the previous years, the republic will completely fulfill its plans for the deliveries of farm produce and livestock products to the All-Union Fund, regarding these deliveries as its internationalist duty and first priority.

But despite the positive results it must be plainly stated that we have not always succeeded in opposing the increased difficulties with greater energy and better organization, with the selfless labor, experience and mastery of the communists and all working people. As a result, harvest shortfalls of sugar beets, raw cotton, fodder crops and various other agricultural products are expected. It is our urgent task today to prevent a further increase in production shortfalls and to complete within the next few days, in an organized and efficient manner, the harvesting of the remaining matured crops. To this end, the most rigorous monitoring by the party should be set up over the course of all harvesting operations, and a highly productive performance of the equipment and personnel performing these operations should be assured. This applies particularly to vegetable growers. It must be stated that you, comrade Tynaliyev, have not been able this year either to organize a smooth operation of the entire harvesting conveyor on this important sector. During the days that still

remain, maximum effort should be exerted to complete all harvesting operations, preserve and store for the winter the harvested fruits, vegetables and potatoes and maintain their satisfactory quality when shipping them to customers.

During the fall-winter period the mechanizers and other personnel undergo regular and advanced training in the mass occupations. To assure a smooth operation of the entire tractor and machinery pool and organize the use of equipment on a two-shift basis during the peak periods of agricultural work, we must provide direct on-the-job training for 8,000 mechanizers and advanced skills training for 12,000. The fulfillment of the specific targets fixed for every rayon and oblasts is an important task for the party and Soviet organs.

Speaking of the utilization of equipment, let me draw the attention of the participants in the plenum to the following: this year as in previous years, during the harvesting season we experience an acute shortage of fuels and lubricants, which adversely affects the prompt completion of fall field operations. It appears that the situation will not improve in the future either. Hence, we should reduce the expenditures of fuel and lubricants on operations in which equipment can be replaced with horses, especially in local farm transport and inter-brigade transfers. We have already more than once discussed the use of animal-drawn transport, but so far nothing has been done about it. Is it not profligacy when a large tractor or large-capacity truck is used to transport small loads and over short distances?

In the first nine and one-half months of this year another issue has arisen, too. In a number of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, party and Soviet organs as well as managers and experts tolerate serious oversights in the management of animal husbandry and are not energetic in mobilizing the efforts of livestock farm personnel to exploit the existing potential and possibilities for increasing production and procurements. On many farms the dam population is gradually declining and expanded reproduction of the herd is not being assured. What is more, owing to the shortcomings in the organization of herd reproduction a large part of cows, ewes and mares each year fails to bear offspring.

The other day the Bureau of the Party Committee considered the question of the low quality of the construction of milking facilities at the "Chaldovar" Sovkhoz and the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Panfilovskiy Rayon. For tolerating considerable deviations from the design during the construction, shortcomings, and poor quality of construction and installation and activation operations, which have led to mass deaths of cows, comrade Medetov, the deputy minister of rural construction, comrade Redchits, the deputy chairman of the Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika, and Comrade Rusol, deputy chairman of the Kirgizkolkhozstroy [Kirghiz Kolkhoz Construction Trust] were administered reprimands. Also severely punished was comrade Dikanbayev, deputy minister of agriculture, who displayed lack of a principled attitude by accepting a facility that was not suitable for operation.

The oblast and rayon party committee, the oblast and rayon ispolkoms, the ministries of rural construction, agriculture, and fruit and vegetable industry, the Kirgizkolkhozstroy, and the heads of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses should take effective steps to fulfill unconditionally this year's targets for the completion of livestock premises.

The party, Soviet and trade-union organizations should display maximum concern for providing normal housing and cultural-communal conditions to animal husbandrymen, especially those working on grazing lands. Unfortunately, this has been forgotten in places so that quite a few families of shepherds have been assigned poorly built housing. This vicious practice still continues: as before, animal husbandry facilities, sheep pens, and poultry factories are put into operation without building housing for their personnel.

The republic party organization faces responsible practical tasks of further increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production in the light of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The republic's communists are expected to perfect increasingly their organizational and ideological-educational work with the masses and direct maturely and competently the development of the economy and culture. And the republic shall fulfill the tasks posed to it and, year after year, multiply its contribution to increasing the economic might of our Homeland.

This is vouchsafed by the growing work and political enthusiasm of the working people of Soviet Kirghizstan and their unshakable solidarity with the Communist party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by the outstanding modern statesman comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. The Kirghiz Communist Party—one of the militant and loyal detachments of the CPSU—enjoys the constant and great support and unflagging attention of the CPSU Central Committee and personally comrade L. I. Brezhnev. And this inspires us communists of Kirghizstan, gives us wings, imbues us with new vigor, makes us more confident in our work and summons us toward new accomplishments.

Recently we were called on the telephone by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. Leonid Il'ich inquired in detail about the work of the republic party organizations, asked about the situation in agriculture and the results with which the republic is completing the current agricultural year, and also asked about the harvests of grain and other crops and the state and fodder supply of animal husbandry and, finally, he asked about the food supply for the republic's population.

I reported to Leonid Il'ich about the great work and political vigory with which the communists and all working people of Kirghizstan toil during the present jubilee year, about the tenacious struggle being waged in this republic to alleviate the consequences of a year with poor weather, reduce the expected shortfall in agricultural production and maintain the livestock population on all sectors. I also reported the concrete figures on the republic's agricultural output at year end.

Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev was characteristically attentive in listening to all this information. Toward the end of our talk Leonid Il'ich declared that the Central Committee is aware of the republic's difficulties this year and confident that the republic party organization will still further strengthen its organizational work on the struggle against the existing difficulties. Leonid Il'ich transmitted to the republic's communists and working people his best wishes for successes in implementing the national Food Program adopted at the May Plenum of the Central Committee of our party.

Allow me in behalf of us all, all the communists and working people of Soviet Kirghizstan, to express from the bottom of my heart our cordial gratitude to comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, dear to us all, for his unflagging attention and concern for our republic and for his best wishes to us.

1386

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REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY VISITS VOROSHILOVGRAD OBLAST

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 1

/RATAU communique: "Sojourn of Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy in Voroshilovgrad Oblast"

/Excerpt/ On 12 and 13 October /1982/ V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, sojourned in Voroshilovgrad Oblast. He took part in ceremonies honoring the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the party-Komsomol Underground in Krasnodon and the awarding of the Order of Friendship of Nations to the Krasnodon "Young Guards" Museum.

At the party oblast committee a meeting was held with members of the oblast committee bureau, deputy chairmen of the oblispolkom, and first secretaries of city and rayon party committees.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy spoke at the meeting. He stressed that in the oblast the memory of those who gave their lives in the struggle for our Homeland is held sacred, the best traditions are multiplied and young people are educated in the spirit of the feats of the heroes. This is very good and the work of party, Soviet and Komsomol organizations in this direction deserves every approval.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy spoke on the situation in the republic and the work of the communists and all working people of the Ukraine to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee as well as the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev. It was pointed out that the situation in the republic is healthy, solid and creative. The Ukrainian people supports in all ways the party's domestic and foreign policies and multiplies by practical deeds the economic and defense might of our state.

All work in the republic proceeds in accordance with the measures approved by the Central Committee, with the organizational-political measures being implemented by all party committees and organizational and technical-economic measures by Soviet and economic organs. Priority at present is given to implementing the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Food Program.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee, fulfilling the decisions and directives of the CPSU Central Committee, attaches primary importance to improving the selection, deployment and education of cadres, perfecting the style and methods of work of party committees, state organs and public organizations and improving the quality of all organizational and political-educational work.

Emphasis is placed on improving the monitoring and verification of fulfillment and strengthening the unity of organizational and ideological work, words and deeds. Special importance is attached to permeating the entire activity of the republic party organization with the spirit of deep party-mindedness, responsibility, and practicality as well as with a demanding attitude.

In the period since the 26th party congress much has been done to develop the republic's economy. Positive results have been achieved in every branch, and all the branches have made undoubted progress. Special concern is being shown in increasing the effectiveness and improving the quality of performance by accelerating scientific and technical progress and strengthening the bonds of science with production.

The economy of Voroshilov Oblast, too, is steadily growing. New large capacities have been put into operation in the coal, chemical, iron and steel, heavy and transport machinery and construction industries. Gross agricultural output is rising. The services industry is expanding and cities and settlements receive more amenities.

These results could be accomplished owing to the fact that the oblast party committee steadfastly strengthens the party ranks, energizes the activities of the primary party organizations, and works to improve the performance of rayon and city party committees and Soviet and economic organs.

At the same time, the existing potential is still far from fully exploited. The first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee pointed to the need to focus attention chiefly on overcoming the lag in coal and iron and steel industries as well as in agriculture. Every reserve should be mobilized and it is necessary to tighten the responsibility for plan fulfillment and strengthen organization and discipline at every level of management.

The main thing in agriculture is to increase the production of grain, milk and meat, markedly improve the fodder base, streamline the utilization of irrigated lands and improve the quality and increase the productiveness of livestock.

It is important to expedite the activation and improve the utilization of production capacities as well as to assure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing, schools, preschools and hospitals.

It was also said at that meeting that it is necessary to analyze the situation in the principal sectors of the economy without either exaggerating or underestimating the accomplishments and to draft and implement specific measures to resolve the problems that arise. Every day, every hour should be prized, the principal and decisive tasks should be always borne in mind and every commenced undertaking should be completed.

A major place in that conversation was given to problems of improving the style of work of party committees and Soviet and economic organs. A more demanding attitude should be displayed toward city and rayon administrators and the heads of enterprises and farms, and the manner of work should be such that there would never be bad conscience about anything overlooked or omitted. The administrators and managers should not be mere recorders of facts and events and confine themselves to stating the situation and criticizing shortcomings. They should actively intervene in the situation, be constantly busy and show initiative in solving the problems that become ripe.

Much more attention should be devoted to strengthening moral discipline and combatting the antipodes of our life, as mentioned by comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his recent speech in Baku. This means that uncompromising struggle against the violations and abuses that are still tolerated in places should be continued.

The current period of report-making and elections should be utilized to energize the performance of all party organizations, especially the larger ones. Party committees should attend to having every party meeting accompanied by a deep and critical analysis of the situation and the determination of specific tasks for the coming period. It is also important to assure a good level of preparations for report-making and elections at the trade unions and the Komsomol.

In view of the exacerbating international situation and ideological struggle between the two systems, the ideational class-oriented toughening of working people becomes even more important. The experience in patriotic and internationalist education gained in the oblast should be developed and universally disseminated. In ideological-political work the main emphasis should be placed on quality, on the eradication of formalism and declarativeness. The situation demands a constant increase in political vigilance and in the offensive spirit of all ideological-political work. The party organizations should always keep within their field of vision the complex whole of the problems associated with the preparations for celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

1386

CSO: 1800/182

REGIONAL

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES POLTAVA OBLAST AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "With Labor Victory! To the Poltava Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, To the Executive Committee of the Oblast Council of People's Deputies, To All Workers of the Oblast"]

[Text] A report on fulfilling the plan to sell grain to the government by the Poltava Oblast has been received with satisfaction by the CPSU Central Committee.

Under difficult weather conditions of this year, farmers of the oblast grew a bumper crop and filled the granaries of the Motherland with 1,108,000 tons of high-quality grain. This is a worthy contribution to the stockpiling of grain resources of the country and to implementation of the food program.

The successes achieved are the result of the planning and pressing introduction of a scientifically substantiated system of agriculture; foremost methods of treating the soil; the growing skill of the machine operators and specialists; and the purposeful organizational and political activity of the Party, Soviet, professional, Komsomol, and agricultural bodies of the oblast.

I express my sincere gratitude to the kolkhoz workers, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, workers of the manufacturing and transport organizations, other branches of the agricultural industrial complex, and to all those who by their selfless labor provided the buildup of the volume of output and fulfillment of the plan for selling grain to the government.

I am convinced that workers of agriculture of the oblast, being guided by a growing material and technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, achievements in science and accumulated experience of the foremost people, in the future will be in the vanguard in the struggle for implementing the agrarian policy of the Party and will achieve further growth in producing the output of the fields and farms.

My wish is to complete the agricultural year successfully, create a strong base for future harvests, conduct the wintering of the cattle in an organized manner, and suitably greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

9978

CSO: 1800/190

REGIONAL

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES KHARKOV OBLAST AGRICULTURE WORKERS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "To the Karkov Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, To the Executive Committee of the Oblast Council of the People's Deputies, To All Workers of the Oblast"]

[Text] Dear comrades! The CC CPSU receives with much satisfaction the report of the overfulfillment by grain growers of the Kharkov Oblast of the socialist obligations for selling grain to the government. Under complicated conditions of this year, agricultural workers of the Karkov region grew a bumper crop, carried out the harvest in good time and filled the granary of the Motherland with 1,156,000 tons of grain, and made a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the food program.

The success of the farmers is the result of the tireless concern for the oblast party organization on raising the standard of agriculture, successively implementing the complex measures for increasing the fertility and chemization, and the effective utilization of the land, and the putting into production of achievements in science and foremost practice.

On the labor victory I heartily and sincerely congratulate the kolkhozniks, workers of the sovkhozes, machine operators, and workers of the manufacturing and transportation organizations, industrial enterprises, Party, Soviet, professional, and Komsomol bodies; i.e., to all who by their selfless labor provided the fulfillment of high socialist obligations.

With my heart and soul I wish that the workers of the oblast will complete well the present anniversary year in all the oblasts of the national economy, and achieve new successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

9978

CSO: 1800/190

REGIONAL

UKRAINE SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUUM VIEWS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 1

[Unsigned article: "UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Excerpt] On 25 October, the regular session of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet took place under the chairmanship of A.F. Batchenko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet.

The presidium approved measures to accomplish the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speech at the ceremonial session in Baku and in discussions with leaders of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Speaking at the session, A.F. Batchenko emphasized that the questions brought up for discussion are exceptionally important. Tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speech at the ceremonial session in Baku and in discussions with leaders of the Azerbaijan SSR were confirmed, and measures were provided for, to solve a broad range of problems aimed at further strengthening the influence of the councils of peoples deputies in realizing economic and social-cultural construction plans, strengthening the legal basis of state and public life, bettering executive discipline, improving control and checking on performance.

In providing for all-round economic and social development on their territories, the councils of peoples deputies must pay more attention to the everyday needs of the population--housing, commerce, the service sector, transportation, public services and amenities, health, education, and production of consumer goods--everything that determines people's well-being and state of mind. It is necessary everywhere to develop intolerance toward any manifestations of formalism with respect to workers' needs, and to strengthen socialist law and order.

A great deal needs to be done to ensure high rates of agricultural production, the basis for successfully resolving the Food Program. First, it is necessary to pay more attention to production of grain and fodder, and to increase the rate of growth in the production of meat, milk and other products, as was emphasized at the October, 1982 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Auxiliary market gardening requires further development.

In order to solve all the issues of local life, and increase the activeness of the movement to turn cities and villages into populated areas having high labor productivity, high culture and exemplary social order, it is necessary to more actively involve the standing committees of Soviets, groups and posts of deputies, and independent formations of workers.

The councils of peoples deputies and their executive committees, in caring for improving organizational work and strengthening its influence on the execution of state plans and obligations undertaken by workers collectives, are called upon to ensure daily, effective control over the activities of control organs, officials, and the economic mechanism at all levels, and to heighten demands upon cadres to fulfill their appointed tasks and strictly observe state discipline.

9069

CSO: 1800/331

REGIONAL

PROCEEDINGS OF EIGHTH PLENUM OF BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Oct 82 pp 2-3

/BELTA communique: "Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations to Increase the Production of Grain and Fodder and Utilize Them Effectively in the Light of the Requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and the Directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: 8th Plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in the source/

/Text As emphasized in the report by comrade V. I. Brovnikov, the CPSU Central Committee is tenaciously holding to the course of the 26th party congress toward further development of agriculture and the assurance on this basis of a steady growth in the welfare of the Soviet people. A new manifestation of this is the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on agricultural matters. Representing a logical continuation of the ideas of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and enriching and particularizing these ideas, the directives substantiate the ways of solving the principal economic-political problem--that of increasing grain and feed production in the country and efficiently utilizing them.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee acknowledged the absolute validity of the question posed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev concerning the need to implement cardinal measures to increase the productivity and stability of farming and strengthen the base of grain growing and fodder production.

The task is to draft and implement, jointly with the universal participation of scientists, managers and experts at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, practical measures to increase soil fertility, introduce effective crop rotation systems and land cultivation techniques, and employ progressive forms of the organization of production and stimulation of the labor of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers. The point is that, allowing for the particular conditions of every individual farm, rayon and oblast, a steady growth in gross grain and fodder harvests be accomplished and the plans for sales of farm produce and livestock products to the state be fulfilled in accordance with the tasks of the Food Program.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee, these questions will be considered at the plenums of oblast, city and rayon party committees, and at meetings of party members. The starting premise should be that all work to implement the tasks posed should be conducted in the spirit of the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU

Central Committee and on the basis of the further development of initiative and increase in the autonomy and responsibility of the farms and their managers and experts for the utilization of land, equipment, fodder and all resources for agricultural production.

THE CRUCIAL TASK TO US AS WELL AS TO THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE HAS BEEN AND REMAINS INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN, V. I. Brovnikov declared. Grain farming should be made more stable and productive regardless of weather conditions.

As regards Belorussia, caprices of weather are customary for it. In the last 12 years only 3 or 4 had been favorable weather-wise. It ensues that what we term bad and abnormal weather is actually our customary weather. The task then is to learn to work with good results regardless of the conditions.

Of course, yields may vary depending on the weather situation in a particular year. What is more, this is inevitable. But the amplitude of these fluctuations and their lower limit are determined not so much by weather as by the level of farming techniques.

The speaker cited a comparison. In the 5 years prior to the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the mean annual yields of grain crops in this republic were only 8.4 quintals per hectare. Such was, to put it this way, the threshold of the stability of our grain farming. Currently it is higher by a factor of more than 2.5. During the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plan periods we have already been harvesting 21.3 quintals of grain per hectare annually. Thus while in 1965 the republic supplied the state with 346,000 tons of grain, this year the total is 1,876,000 tons, that is fivefold as much. This happened not because the climate has improved but owing to the implementation of the party's agrarian policies, the strengthening of the material-technical base of agriculture, the growth of our cadres and the skill and competence of the grain growers.

The simple truth that the dependence of crop yields on weather is the smaller the higher the culture of farming becomes, is demonstrated by this year's results. This has been, to put it plainly, not a favorable year. A great deal of effort was needed to harvest an average of 19.7 quintals per hectare--average, because in the individual oblasts and rayons and, the more so, on individual farms the picture has been markedly varied.

Thus while in Grodno Oblast the harvest of grain and pulse crops averaged 25.7 quintals per hectare, in the Mogilev and Vitebsk oblasts it averaged 16.3 and 16.8 quintals per hectare, respectively. In 12 rayons (Grodnenskiy, Korelichskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Volkovysskiy, Berestovitskiy, Shchuchinskiy, Mostovskiy, Novogrudskiy, Zel'venskiy, Voronovskiy, Nesvizhskiy and Molodechnenskiy) the harvest averaged 25-30 quintals per hectare, but in 16 (Kostyukovichskiy, Klimovichskiy, Klichevskiy, Cherikovskiy, Gorodokskiy, Osipovichskiy, Chausskiy, Sennenskiy, Ushachskiy, Shumilinskiy, Logoyskiy, Krasnopol'skiy, Oktyabr'skiy, Rossonskiy, Krupskiy and Yel'skiy) it averaged 11-15 quintals. In 106 kolkhozes and sovkhoses the harvest averaged more than 30 quintals and in 72 less than 10 quintals.

V. I. Brovnikov pointed out that these differences in crop yields are considerable, reaching more than 9 quintals per hectare among the oblasts, about 20 among the rayons and more than 30 among the individual farms. Of course this is partially due to some differences in soils, availability of equipment, the economic condition of the farms,

and the availability of manpower. But still this is not the main thing. We have quite a few farms and rayons that adjoin each other, have similar soil conditions and share equally in precipitation and solar heat, but differ markedly in performance. Thus, in Ostrovetskiy rayon this year the harvest averaged 29.8 quintals of grain per hectare while in the adjoining Postavskiy and Myadel'skiy rayons it averaged 16 and 19.5 quintals, respectively.

A similar variation is observed in this republic as regards the harvests of potatoes and fodder and commercial crops. This is an abnormal situation. It is a task of exceptional importance to analyze its causes and take steps to eliminate the lag of a large group of rayons and farms. This task can be accomplished only through the united effort of party, Soviet and economic organs, scientists, experts, and sovkhoz and kolkhoz managers.

To pull up the laggards to the average level, and the average performers to the leading level means to exploit the tremendous potential for increasing the production of grain and other agricultural products. This is one of the prerequisites for implementing the Food Program.

Further, V. I. Brovnikov declared that for the current five-year period the paramount goal for the republic's grain growers is to increase the mean annual gross grain harvest to 7.8-8.1 million tons. This means a stable harvest of 26-27 quintals per hectare has to be achieved. This is definitely a feasible task. Such harvests have already been attained by the republic in some previous years. The principal problem at present is that of reattaining that level and not letting it fall again.

THE PRINCIPAL WAY OF ACHIEVING THIS GOAL IS A BETTER UTILIZATION OF LAND AND AN ALL-OUT INCREASE IN ITS FERTILITY. This is a major and multifaceted problem. It can be fundamentally resolved in the conditions of our republic by, chiefly, INCREASING THE VOLUME AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE ORGANIC FERTILIZERS APPLIED TO THE SOIL. In this respect much has been and is being done. In the last 10 years alone fertilizer consumption has increased by a factor of 1.8 and reached 13 tons per hectare of plowland.

But again this figure refers to the republic-wide average. Far from all the farms have properly organized the production of organic fertilizers. There exist farms using about 5 tons of compost per hectare of plowland. This is one reason for the variation in crop yields.

In places soil fertility is even declining instead of increasing. Agrochemical studies have established that, over 10 years, humus reserves of soil have declined 0.1-0.3 percent in the Mstislavskiy, Goretskiy, Shklovskiy, Klimovichskiy, Klichevskiy, Zhlobinskiy, Rechitskiy, Zhabinovskiy and Lioznenskiy rayons. Experts have calculated that a mere 0.1-percent decline in the humus content of plowed topsoil causes the yield per hectare to decrease by as much as one quintal.

The maintenance of a positive balance of organic matter in the soil requires, according to the same experts, the application of at least 12-15 tons of organic fertilizers annually per hectare of plowland. But while from the quantitative standpoint we are close to these minimum standards, qualitatively we lag behind and seriously at that. Violations of the technology of the preparation, storage and application of composts sharply reduce their effectiveness.

SOIL FERTILITY CAN ALSO BE INCREASED THROUGH A RATIONAL APPLICATION OF MINERAL FERTILIZERS, the speaker emphasized. Thus, at the "Path Toward Communism" Kolkhoz in Stolbtsovskiy Rayon, the differentiated application of mineral fertilizers to individual crops with allowance for field charts and the copious dressing of fields with organic matter last year has resulted in that every kilogram of fertilizers used produced a yield of 9 kilograms of grain. The experience of that farm was recently described in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA.

But we also know of instances of another nature. Owing to careless storage and improper application of fertilizers in some kolkhozes and sovkhoses the results achieved are extremely low. In the Kalinkovichskiy, Shumilinskiy, Krichevskiy, Khotimskiy, Klimovichskiy and Sharkovshchinskiy rayons and the Gomel, Vitebsk and Mogilev oblasts the yield per kilogram of fertilizers on the average does not exceed 3.5 kilograms. This is where our unutilized potential is located! Here scientists and practitioners have plenty to work on.

The speaker pointed to the need for incessant and meticulous work to clear farmland of rocks and shrubs, improve its contour, regulate the water conditions and level its surface, i.e. all that is contained in the expression "to bring land into order." It was emphasized that this is not just some one-time measure but a continual process to be repeated each year.

On the annual scale these operations extend to about 500,000 hectares. At first glance this is an impressive figure, but it is not satisfactory. What is needed is both an increase in quantity and improvements in quality. The onus of this work rests on the shoulders of the specialized organizations--the Ministry of Water Management, the Glavpoles'yevodstroy [Main Poles'ye Hydrotechnical Construction Administration] and the Belsel'khokhimiya [Belorussian Administration for Agricultural Chemistry]. But the farms themselves could and should accomplish a great deal.

To safeguard against bad harvests IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO IMPROVE THE STRUCTURE OF PLANTINGS AND INTRODUCE CORRECT CROP ROTATION SYSTEMS EVERYWHERE. It is worth noting that much work in this direction has been accomplished in recent years. Crop rotation has been introduced on virtually every farm but much must still be done to make it successful. The task has so far been accomplished by two-thirds of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses--and in Vitebsk Oblast only by one-half.

A SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTANTIATED SEQUENCE OF CROPS ON FIELDS UNDER CROP ROTATION PRE-SUPPOSES PROPERLY ORGANIZED SEED GROWING. A large number of specific measures to improve seed growing has been taken in the republic. A network of inter-farm specialized associations for seed production has been set up. Selection work has been somewhat energized. All this has contributed to the conversion of an overwhelming majority of farms to the use of seeds of regionalized varieties of, as a rule, the first and second classes. But we have no right to be complacent in this respect.

CROP ROTATION BASED ON CROPS FIXING NITROGEN IN THE SOIL IS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE. This refers to such crops as clover, peas, vetch, lupine, alfalfa, and others. This is both a means of increasing soil fertility and a most important source for complementing the stocks of plant protein for animal husbandry. Unfortunately, in recent years we have been marking time in this respect. The principal reason for this is the absence of a well-organized seed growing system.

Speaking of the pulse crops traditional for this republic, V. I. Brovnikov observed that many managers and experts have stopped bothering about the production of pulse seeds. They hit upon the easier but untrue and unreliable path of acquiring the seeds outside the republic. In other words, they ceased to be seed growers and became seed importers. Ultimately, this is an expensive proposition for the farms. In this respect the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local agencies do not display due activity. At present it would be correct to pose the task as follows: in the next 2 years every farm should be fully supplied with seeds of pulse and clover crops in accordance with the crop rotation system it introduces.

Our selectioners can and should accomplish more. The farms need not just high-yielding varieties of grain and fodder crops but those which are optimally adapted to local conditions and features of various zones of the republic. It is also desirable to shorten as much as possible the path of new varieties from the experimental plot to the fields of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

ONE MEASURE THAT SHOULD MARKEDLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE HARVESTS IS THE INTRODUCTION OF A PROGRESSIVE SYSTEM OF LAND CULTIVATION. V. I. Brovnikov said that here in Belorussia definite experience has been gained in this respect. An impressively creative and resourceful approach is being displayed by experts and mechanizers as regards perfecting the techniques of plowing, presowing, loosening of the soil and leveling and compaction of soil with allowance for its mechanical composition and the crops grown on it. In what direction should we next advance?

That direction lies primarily in a more rigorous observance of the operating schedules and improvements in the quality of operations. The results of plowing operations conducted at the end of October and beginning of November have been practically nil. Yet year after year a large part of plowing operations is performed precisely during that period. Today it is 27 October and in this republic more than 200,000 hectares have not yet been subjected to underwintering plowing; the same applies to more than one-fifth of plowlands on the farms of the Mstislavskiy, Chauskiy, Pukhovichskiy, Gorodokskiy, Chervenskiy and Buda-Koshelevskiy rayons.

The speaker dwelled on the UTILIZATION OF FALLOWS. He stressed that we have virtually no vacant fallows and that the occupied fallows are few and are not being optimally utilized. Clearly, methods of utilizing both vacant and occupied fallows, including green-manured fallows, especially on farms with low soil fertility, have to be considered. This is a question to be handled by scientists-agrarians and the agricultural agencies.

Unfortunately, we are still far from completely exploiting the potential of land. THE INTERFERING FACTORS ARE WEEDS AND CROP PESTS AND DISEASES. We are combatting them, but the problem still remains acute.

According to studies performed by the Ministry of Agriculture in the Sharkovshchinskiy, Sennenskiy, Krichevskiy, Shklovskiy, Baranovichskiy and Berezovskiy rayons, 200-300 weeds were found to infest every square meter of planted areas. They absorb 30 to 150 kg of the active matter of fertilizers per hectare. In 15 days during the period of the ear-maturation of grain crops, weeds consume a quantity of water equal to a 37 mm thick layer of precipitation. What a waste, is it not?

Little has been done to disseminate knowledge of these factors and facts. In this respect it is also necessary to resort to compulsion by being more demanding toward the managers and experts on the farms and the personnel of the Belsel'khozkhimiya. It is apposite today to bear in mind that there exists the special Ukase of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet "On Strengthening the Struggle Against Weeds." It should be obeyed by all. This should be rigorously monitored by the executive committees of the local Soviets of people's deputies. So far they have been diffident in this respect.

Crop pests and diseases still cause considerable damage to farming. According to the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Crop Protection, the resulting harvest losses account each year for as much as 15 percent of the grain crop and 22 percent of the potato crop.

There are two sides to the question: the obverse side is that selectioners are expected to develop crop varieties with greater resistance to diseases and pests, and the reverse side is that our crop protection services and farm experts should markedly intensify their struggle against this evil and maximize the effectiveness of that struggle. Here, all methods must be employed--chemical, biological and agrotechnical.

V. I. Brovikov cited figures on direct losses during the harvesting, transportation, storage and processing of crops. Behind these figures lie defects of harvesting equipment, incompetent adjustment of machinery and failure to observe harvesting technology and, lastly, quite simply, poor management. This means that the methods of struggle too should vary. Here is a field of activity for administrators, party organizations and the organs of people's control.

Many aspects of fodder production, too, should be re-examined. **EMPHASIS ON IMPROVING THE FODDER STRUCTURE IS OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE.** What tasks arise there?

It is primarily necessary to work more energetically to increase the volume and improve the quality of all types of grass fodder. They should represent the basic fodder for large horned cattle. In terms of quantity we have come close to solving this problem. This year the republic is fulfilling the plans for the procurements of hay and silaged fodder. And in Gomel Oblast the tasks as to all types of grass fodder have not only been fulfilled but also markedly overfulfilled.

Currently the focus in fodder production is being shifted onto quality. One-fourth of all the hay and silaged fodder we prepare belongs in the third class of quality or is simply substandard. This is chiefly due to technological violations. Not infrequently, by the time the quality of fodder is determined, it is too late to do anything about it.

Particularly great losses are incurred when procuring hay owing to the predominance of an archaic technology: hay is mown behind schedule, dried somehow and stacked--and that is it. Such an approach entails unavoidable losses regardless of the weather. When the sun shines, carotene is lost, and when it rains, proteins and carbohydrates are lost. There can be only one conclusion: a more progressive method of preparing hay should be resolutely and broadly adopted.

The Bureau of the Belorussian CP Central Committee has charged a commission headed by Yu. M. Khusainov with the task of drafting proposals for establishing the necessary facilities for the preparation of high-grade hay and submitting such proposals to the Belorussian CP Central Committee and government. The problem is stated as follows: during the current five-year period every farm is expected to install special hay sheds equipped with means of active ventilation so as to prepare the needed quantities of quality hay regardless of the weather conditions. This applies equally to building facilities for the storage of silaged hay and other fodder. The possibilities of the farms themselves as well as the assistance of patron collectives should be more fully exploited.

Once more the problem of root crops has to be considered. They are reliable sources of succulent fodder. At the kolkhozes "Osnezhitskiy," Pinskiy Rayon, and imeni Kalinin, Nesvizhskiy Rayon, on the "Ross'" pedigreed livestock farm, and on many other leading farms, 500 to 1,000 quintals of root crops are harvested per hectare and prepared in amounts of 4 to 6 tons per cow. And as the folk saying goes, "feed with beets and [the animal] will standards meet."

On the whole, however, the cultivation of root crops in this republic leaves something to be desired. This year their yields averaged 230 quintals per hectare which, as you are perfectly aware, is only half of what could and should be harvested.

INCREASING ATTENTION IS BEING PAID TO CORN IN THIS REPUBLIC. Year after year, the land planted with this crop increases and its harvest is rising. But more should be done--not only green fodder but also cobs should be obtained: cobs of complete and gold ripeness in the southern regions and of milky-gold ripeness in the northern ones. This will serve to solve better the problem of fodder for both dairy and meat animal husbandry. Some initial experience has already been gained in this respect. The BSSR Ministry of Agriculture has been, jointly with scientific research institutions and farm managers and experts, called upon to promote more actively the application of that experience in all zones of the republic.

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE REPUBLIC'S FODDER-CROP LAND IS REPRESENTED BY MEADOWS AND PASTURES. Their rational use could result in an abundance of grass fodder. But their yields are low as yet--only 18 quintals of fodder units per hectare. This is not enough to meet the demand of the farms in the winter and even the summer seasons. Why so? Because meadows and pastures are not being fertilized and maintained satisfactorily. The task for the current five-year period is to increase the productivity of these lands by a factor of at least 1.5.

V. I. Brovikov singled out the problem of INCREASING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF RECLAIMED LAND. A majority of the drained lands, particularly the peatbogs, is used to grow grasses in this republic. This is right. But how can it be justified that many sectors are not resown with grasses on schedule or are sown with relatively unproductive varieties? Every hectare of irrigated land, too, performs at half its potential capacity. But there also exist quite a few examples of highly productive utilization of reclaimed lands. The BSSR ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry, and water management as well as the Glavnopoles'yevodstroy and the local party, Soviet and agricultural agencies should take proper measures to markedly increase the effectiveness of utilization of reclaimed lands and assure as soon as possible the recoupment of the state outlays expended on this purpose.

THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK IN FODDER PRODUCTION IS TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF FODDER WITH A HIGH PROTEIN CONTENT. This task has been explicitly set by the 26th CPSU Congress. Much can be done, and the conditions for this exist. In addition to expanding the planting of pulse crops, as noted before, we should make better use of other sources of feed protein. This concerns increasing the production of nutrient yeast from, among other things, malt residue or mash, and expanding the capacities for the processing of separated milk, buttermilk, whey, and the wastes of butter industry. This should be seriously and more concretely attended to by all elements of the agroindustrial complex.

Yet another topical problem is that, as scientists have calculated, the lack of the needed capacities in the combined-fodder industry results in a considerable annual excess consumption of grain. In this connection, IT IS REQUIRED THAT WITHIN THE NEXT 2 YEARS THE CAPACITIES FOR PRODUCING COMBINED FODDER SHOULD BE AT LEAST DOUBLED AND THE QUALITY OF THAT FODDER IMPROVED.

Much must be done in our republic as well. Among us, too, large quantities of grain are fed in unprocessed form to livestock. The available variety of combined fodder is limited. The quality of that fodder is low owing to the failure of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes to fulfill the plans for sales of grass meal and pulse crops to the state, as well as owing to the insufficient production of protein ingredients of animal origin. Quite a few claims can also be posed to the enterprises of the combined fodder industry themselves.

In recent years the network of kolkhoz, sovkhoz and inter-farm shops for the preparation of combined fodder has been greatly expanded. But the whole trouble is that they spend more time idling than in operation. Thus, last year their capacities were utilized only 15 percent.

The ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex should investigate this problem more deeply and find the ways and means of markedly rectifying the situation that has arisen on this important sector.

SPECIAL CONCERN SHOULD BE SHOWN FOR PROVIDING AGRICULTURE WITH RELIABLE, HIGH-CAPACITY AND MANEUVERABLE EQUIPMENT. It is the duty of Belorussia's machine builders to make a worthy contribution to the solution of this important state problem.

Our tractor plants influence greatly technical progress in agriculture. Their performance merits commendation. At the same time, as soon as in the next few years they have to accomplish still more, especially as regards elevating the technical level of the machines manufactured. The conversion to the production of the highly mechanized MTZ-100 tractor should be expedited.

During the current five-year period an extensive program for expanding the Gomsel'mash [Gomel Agricultural Machinery Plant] has to be fulfilled. Its capacity should suffice to produce each year 20,000 self-propelled KSK-100 fodder-harvesting combines and just as many trailer combines of the same integrated design. The association's designers and the appropriate scientific research institutions should work more actively to eliminate the shortcomings uncovered in the course of operation of the equipment produced and improve its performance. Preparations for the production of complete sets of fodder-harvesting equipment should be expedited.

Owing to a shortage of large-capacity trailers, the potential of highly productive fodder harvesting combines is not being fully exploited. The production of these trailers has been impeded by the extremely slow and, it has to be bluntly stated, inconsistent approach toward the installation of capacities at the Mogilev Agricultural Machinery Plant, where both the personnel and the builders have been committing major oversights.

The potential for increasing the production of machinery for the application of organic fertilizers to the soil is not being fully exploited at the Bobruyskfermmash /Bobruysk Farming Machinery/ Association, although the demand for that machinery in our republic is being met only to the extent of one-third.

The party organizations and heads of agricultural machinery enterprises should make better use of the potential for streamlining production and on this basis achieve a marked increase in its volume and produce machinery and spare parts in excess of the plan. This would genuinely help the toilers of the countryside.

The speaker pointed out that the republic's research potential should be further mobilized for increasing the technical level of agricultural machinery. The scientists of the BSSR Academy of Sciences, the higher schools, and the Central Scientific Research Institute of the Mechanization and Electrification of the Agriculture of the Nonchernozem Zone of the USSR can and should help the industry reduce the material-intensiveness of the machinery, increase its reliability and durability, and improve its other performance indicators. The experience gained in the creative cooperation of agricultural machinery enterprise collectives with those of a number of research organizations in Minsk as well as with the workers of the oblast's agriculture in raising the technological level and utilizing more effectively the Belarus' tractors deserves wide dissemination.

Much can be done to expedite the rates of the mechanization of agriculture by manufacturing a number of machines, spare parts and equipment units within the system of the Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika as well as at the industrial enterprises of the republic. In particular, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses urgently need certain types of cultivators, loaders for mineral and organic fertilizers, rock-collecting machinery, self-propelled machinery for the application of mineral fertilizers, levelers-graders, and others. The possibilities of our industry in these respects are far from exhausted.

ALONG WITH AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF MODERN EQUIPMENT TO AGRICULTURE IT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT TO ASSURE ITS RATIONAL UTILIZATION, V. I. Brovnikov further declared. The related shortcomings are fairly numerous. Stoppages of machinery occur owing to shortages of qualified personnel, delays in the deliveries of fuels and lubricants and spare parts, and a low quality of repair at enterprises of the Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika. It is necessary to introduce more actively progressive forms of utilization of agricultural equipment, such as the brigade method, final-production teams, and others. We have considerable proof of their high effectiveness.

THE REPUBLIC'S FERTILIZER ENTERPRISES SHOULD MAKE A MUCH MORE SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN AND FODDER AND ASSURING A MORE STABLE AGRICULTURE. The collectives of the "Beloruskaliy" /Belorussian Potassium Fertilizers/ and "Azot" /Nitrogenous Fertilizers/ production associations and the Gomel' Chemical Plant should work harder to increase and improve the quality of output.

Even before the current five-year period is over, fertilizers should begin to be produced chiefly in granulated and large-crystal form, their nutrient concentrations should be increased, and the necessary steps should be taken to increase the production of fertilizers treated with trace elements.

Thus we face a large and varied volume of work to implement the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Many problems need to be urgently resolved. We should do everything necessary to achieve a tangible increase in the harvests of grain, fodder and other crops as early as next year.

The speaker dwelled on current tasks. In the next few days the remaining field operations should be completed and it is necessary to expand the preparation of organic fertilizers, the liming of acid soils and the repairs of equipment. In no case should the attention paid to storing up fodder be relaxed. It is necessary to harvest from the fields potatoes and, after plowing over, the haulms of beets and vegetables, as well as to produce coniferous meal and paste continuously.

The most responsible task in animal husbandry is that of a model organization of its stable nursing system. It is highly important to utilize fodder efficiently and feed it only in prepared form to livestock. Experts have calculated that this can increase the effectiveness of livestock feeding 10 percent.

It is necessary without delay to put into operation the existing fodder shops and fodder-preparation sites and, where needed, build new ones. The Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika and the Belglavenergo /Belorussian Main Power Supply Administration/ should assure a smooth supply of spare parts and electricity to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, while the Ministry of Agriculture and the Belmezhkolkhozstroy /Belorussian Inter-Kolkhoz Construction Association/ should expedite the activation of animal husbandry facilities.

Literally daily attention is required by hog raising, which turns out to exist under the most difficult conditions owing to a shortage of concentrates and potatoes. Hence, it is becoming of primary importance to prepare fodder mixtures based on the use of combined silage, hay meal, and silaged paste.

But the most important thing is to attend to providing suitable conditions for a highly productive work of animal husbandrymen.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TASKS POSED REQUIRES INTENSIFYING ALL OUR ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK. The main thing is, as comrade L. I. Brezhnev stresses, to strengthen state discipline, assure rigorous monitoring and tighten the responsibility of all-Union and local authorities for the implementation of the adopted directives. This behest should be the guideline to be followed in all our practical work.

Many of the shortcomings mentioned are precisely related to a low implementation discipline on the part of some of our cadres. After all, we have adopted quite a few of the necessary decisions on many problems discussed today, but the situation is improving slowly. This means that the problem lies in the weakness of the monitoring and verification of fulfillment. For while we are demanding in face of omissions and oversights in work, we often do not identify the culprits. The persons directly responsible for lags on various sectors are not infrequently spared punishment.

In every individual instance the person who tolerates hasty or slow work or fails to exploit the available opportunities should be made accountable for his actions. This is all the more necessary considering that in this republic there still continue to occur instances in which people work lightly and half-heartedly while at the same time attempting to justify shortcomings in their work by so-called objective causes. The party committees and organizations should know how to identify promptly such individuals and evaluate them in a principled manner. "Where there is a will there is a way; where there is no will, excuses are offered."

Bearing in mind this utterance of Lenin, comrade L. I. Brezhnev is appealing for improvements in the style of work of party, Soviet and economic organs and of all our cadres. Educating every manager, expert and worker in the spirit of practicality, high responsibility and the ability to overcome difficulties that arise should lie in the center of attention of the oblast, city and rayon party committees and primary party organizations.

But a highly demanding attitude toward cadres and the intensification of the monitoring of their performance have nothing in common with administration and management. Such methods have never been useful. But even so their adherents still survive. Work with the cadres requires combining a highly demanding attitude with a trusting and respectful attitude toward them. Managers and experts should be helped master modern management and control techniques and afforded greater opportunities for autonomy and initiative.

In the light of the tasks posed, ideological work should be further intensified. It should be tied more closely to the daily routine and problems of the work collectives. It is necessary to improve the dissemination of advanced knowhow and arm with it all workers, kolkhoz members and specialists as well as to increase the prestige, authority and importance of the work of the rural toilers.

People should be educated in the spirit of respect for honest grain growing work, orderliness, and provided with an atmosphere in which everyone would conscientiously and properly carry out all the tasks entrusted to him by the collective and society. Here a great deal of work is to be done by our organizers and ideologists as well.

Socialist competition should be developed in all ways and be made to encompass all the elements of the agroindustrial complex and increase the interest of each and all in improving his and their performance and assuring the fulfillment of production plans and pledges.

In conclusion, V. I. Brovnikov declared that our country is on the eve of two great holidays--the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR. There is no doubt that the workers of the republic's cities and villages shall celebrate these shining anniversaries with feats of labor and make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic might of our great multinational Homeland and implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as well as the recommendations and directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

* * *

In his comments during the subsequent discussion, V. A. Mikulin, first secretary of the Minsk Oblast party committee, stressed that all of the life and activities of the party organizations and work collectives of the oblast, like those of the entire Soviet nation, are oriented toward fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and making a worthy contribution to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Pursuant to the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, as reported by the Minsk Oblast party committee, the party committees and organizations have taken additional steps to develop and make more effective socialist competition. More than 30,000 brigades, sectors, shops and enterprises have supported the initiative of the work collectives of Moscow and Leningrad in fulfilling ahead of schedule the targets for the second year of the five-year plan. The speaker cited examples of feats of labor by Minsk workers.

Analysis of the performance of the production and procurements of agricultural products and outlining the ways of improving it, the speaker further emphasized, reveal the topicality and practical importance of the conclusions, recommendations and directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Here too we have to improve our work and utilize more fully the existing potential and possibilities. The unjustifiably high fluctuations in the yields of grain crops in different rayons and farms of the oblast should be eliminated.

Plans exist to elevate markedly the general level of farming techniques and master crop rotation on all kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Here the republic's Ministry of Agriculture should provide solid assistance.

The oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the speaker said, still lose a great deal of grain during harvesting. Not everything has been done to train mechanizer personnel. The countryside needs greatly larger-capacity and more productive combine harvesters, especially for winter crops.

The speaker turned to the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building with the request to solve this problem more rapidly and practically.

V. A. Mikulin assured the CPSU Central Committee and the plenum's participants that the Minsk Oblast party organization and the oblast's working people shall exert maximum effort to implement the tasks posed.

The extensive work being done in Grodno Oblast to implement the USSR Food Program was described by L. G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Oblast Belorussian CP Committee. He stressed that, upon critically assessing the results achieved and comparing them with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, we realize that much is yet to be done to increase the production of grain, fodder and livestock products and streamline agriculture. This is also important considering that last year some of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses turned out to operate at a loss.

The production of succulent fodder in the oblast is steadily rising. Progressive techniques of preparation, storage and utilization of fodder resources began to be used

more broadly. But the task of increasing protein production still remains topical, especially by such means as increasing the area of lands planted with grain and pulse-grass crops, raising the yields of these crops and balancing the nutrient content of livestock feeds. In this connection, the speaker announced that plans exist to develop and introduce on every farm, depending on its specialization, a structure of crop planting that would, within the current five-year plan period, assure a high level of the feeding of livestock with standard feeds serving to maximize production at the cost of scientifically substantiated outlays of fodder. The success of the matter will hinge on the correct organization and implementation of systematic monitoring. The intensification of such monitoring should be accompanied by drafting a complex whole of organizational measures stimulating the creative activity of the cadres and prompting them to be perpetually interested in introducing the achievements of science and advanced practice into production.

S. M. Shabashov, first secretary of the Vitebsk Oblast Belorussian CP Committee, in speaking of the performance this year, stressed that fodder procurements in his oblast were 14 percent greater than last year. The numbers of large horned cattle and poultry have increased, and the breed qualities of the dairy herd have improved. In the first 9 months of this year, compared with a like period last year, milk output increased 6 percent and the sales of milk to the state 8.5 percent. Cattle and poultry sales increased 9.7 percent. But these increases proved to be insufficient to reach the planned level of the volume of production, whose effectiveness has moreover declined in recent years. This was influenced by the unfavorable weather conditions, which in recent years have become customary.

At the same time, these conditions demonstrated that the farms with better facilities, land and manpower supply are less affected by the caprices of weather. This corroborates the operation of the objective economic law requiring greater outlays of human and material labor to attain positive results in this specific oblast.

The speaker further stated that the role and responsibility of scientific research collectives for implementing the complex tasks of the Food program should be greatly increased. It cannot be considered normal that in this republic there is essentially no regionization of varieties of local selection of barley, spring and winter wheat, oats, and a winter rye that is resistant to winter conditions and snow mold. Special attention is required by the growing of fodder crop seeds. There is a shortage of seeds of canary grass, tall fescue, pulse crops, especially white and alsike clovers, vetch, field pea, and lupine, which are needed to assure stable harvests on the lowlands, of which there are many in Vitebsk Oblast.

The agricultural agencies and scientific research institutes should display greater initiative and persistence in resolving these questions.

The decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have resulted in major revisions of the plans of party, Soviet and economic organs and every work collective, as emphasized by V. V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of the Mogilev Oblast party committee. The measures taken by the party to implement the Food Program are creating a positive and good atmosphere among the working people. Harvesting operations have been conducted vigorously, more fodder has been procured, and winter crops have been planted at optimal times. The oblast has fulfilled the plans for the first 9 months of the year in selling meat, milk and eggs to the state.

After citing other instances of the achievements of the oblast's working people, the speaker dwelled on unsolved problems. One of them is increasing the fertility of soils. Plans exist to do so by applying organic fertilizers. However, many valuable substances are lost during the application of these fertilizers. In this connection, the speaker addressed certain proposals to the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production concerning the development of improved and more productive equipment.

Yet another way of increasing the humus reserves of soils in the oblast is the broader planting of pulse crops and grasses. In describing the scale of the related work and the structure of the planted areas V. V. Prishchepnik expressed his concern about the practice of distributing mineral fertilizers, which should be supplied with allowance for the comprehensive programs for increasing soil fertility that have been developed by scientists.

The oblast's party committees comprehensively study the farms and rayons with unstable performance or consistently low harvesting yields. Measures have been drafted to improve the utilization of land, consolidate grain farming and make it less susceptible to climatic conditions.

An analysis of the specific directions of activity of the republic's agroindustrial complex was provided by Yu. M. Khusainov, First Deputy Chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers. He announced that currently the drafting of the comprehensive program for grain production during 1983-1985 and until 1990 is being completed. The program includes measures of organizational, technical and technological nature and is based on the further intensification of production. The commission for the agroindustrial complex already has examined four directions: increase in the production of winter rye, grain and pulse crops and brewer's barley, and completion, during the 11th Five-Year Plan of the conversion of the growing of grain seeds to an industrialized basis.

The speaker devoted much attention to the production of quality fodder. Under the program drafted, procurements of quality hay should be increased, and this requires raising the productivity of meadows and building hundreds of hay sheds for the ventilation and storage of hay. The experience of the Mogilev and Gomel oblasts, which in the last two years have been obtaining an adequate quantity of silage corn, demonstrates that such corn should account for at least 6.5 percent of the structure of planted areas. The production of root crops too should be increased.

The mechanization of fodder production also involves quite a few unsolved problems. There is a shortage of implements for high-power tractors, as well as of spare parts. This has necessitated the placement of additional orders for spare parts, components and elements, as well as discrete equipment units, with the republic's industrial enterprises as part of their patronage assistance to agriculture.

Much work has to be accomplished before year end to finalize the establishment of oblast and rayon organs of the agroindustrial complex. Final steps are now being made to prepare draft documents determining the personnel quotas and approximate structure of oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations, the procedure for planning and material-technical supply, and the regulations on state monitoring of the quality of agricultural produce in natural and processed form.

After these documents are approved, certain republic and oblast offices which have not justified their worth under our conditions will be abolished, and oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations will be set up.

As pointed out by K. V. Matyushevskiy, chairman of the Brest oblispolkom, the further increase in grain production in the Brest Oblast can be achieved only through increasing crop yields. This, in its turn, can be chiefly achieved by, among other things, an expanded application of organic fertilizers. Unfortunately, the possibilities for greater use of fertilizers of this kind are declining with each year, owing to the limited peat-meal resources. The speaker mentioned a search for resources and appealed to scientists for help. Generally speaking, practitioners expect more of science as regards increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production.

K. V. Matyushevskiy described the work to intensify the production of meadow and pasture fodder. Fodder lands have currently been inventoried throughout the oblast and the measures needed to increase their productivity have been determined. An obstacle is the shortage of mineral fertilizers as well as of high-capacity equipment for harvesting grasses, especially on flood plains.

In recent years large poultry factories have been built in the oblast. They are being assigned nearly one-half of the stocks of combined fodder allocated to the oblast. The income of the poultry factories is transferred for centralized disposal to the Ministry of Agriculture, which adversely affects kolkhoz economies. We deem it necessary to include such enterprises within the oblast agroindustrial complex and grant them the right to redistribute their income within the oblast.

F. A. Tsekhanovich, second secretary of the Gomel Oblast party committee, declared that, on the basis of the experience of the leading farms in the comprehensive utilization of all harvest-shaping factors, the oblast is capable of assuring a guaranteed gross grain harvest on the scale of at least 1,200,000 tons.

In his discussion of harvest factors and the fodder problem the speaker made special mention of the year-round work to prepare organic fertilizers, which enables the oblast to apply them at the rate of as much as 20 tons per hectare of plowland already within the next few years.

The speaker assigned an important role to the development of animal husbandry. It was pointed out that increasing the livestock population is being coupled with work to increase its productivity. Even now there are farms in the oblast that maintain more than 100 head of cattle per 100 hectares of farmland and feed the cattle with their own fodder. The oblast party committee focuses the efforts of cadres on the goal of increasing to 80 the number of head of large horned cattle, including 25 cows, per nominal unit of land area toward the end of the five-year plan period for the oblast as a whole.

The speaker turned to the institutes working on the problems of the mechanization of labor in animal husbandry with the request to prepare standard technological schemes for restructuring animal husbandry farms.

Reporting to the plenum's participants on the preparations for the wintering of cattle, F. A. Tsekhanovich expressed the wish that the agroindustrial commission being estab-

lished in the republic would analyze in greater depth all innovations and new developments and provide economically substantiated recommendations tailored to the specific features and conditions of various zones and farm types.

"The gold fund"--that is how the people call reclaimed land, which in this republic accounts for one-fourth of all arable lands, nearly one-half of the fodder harvest and one-third of the general crop harvest, according to V. I. Pavlyuchuk, BSSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management. He further stated that reclaimed land could and should yield 20-25 percent more, however. The validity of this postulate is demonstrated by the experience of more than 300 farms and entire rayons which harvest more than 40 quintals of fodder units per reclaimed hectare.

At present the performance of operational service personnel is evaluated directly according to the end-results of the fulfillment of agricultural production plans on drained and irrigated lands.

Considerable potential for increasing the crop yields and effectiveness of reclaimed lands is harbored in improving the quality of hydrotechnical construction. Modern land-reclamation systems are more substantial and reliable, and monoregulating structures, assured water sources and maintenance roads are being built everywhere.

It is necessary to improve the utilization of reclamation equipment and reduce its stoppages, which are still considerable, according to the minister. These shortcomings are chiefly due to the suspension of operations during the summer period when the areas subject to reclamation are occupied by natural grasses or other crops. This results annually in a 15-20 percent decline in the volume of subcontractor operations during the summer season.

It is time to resolve the problems of allocating land for drain construction precisely in the summer, the more so considering that this concerns a temporary disuse of, as a rule, of relatively unproductive sectors. Ultimately this benefits not only land reclamation but also the farms, which receive more land and land of better quality at that.

It is by now clear to everyone that the satisfaction of the needs of animal husbandry for low-cost fodder directly affects the economic performance of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and, in the final analysis, meeting consumer demand for staple foodstuffs, A. I. Belyakova, first secretary of the Grodnenskiy Rayon party committee, declared. She emphasized that this means that we should work better and explore and identify ways of a comprehensive solution of the urgent problems of utilizing the land and further increasing the productivity of animal husbandry. Purposeful work to elevate the culture of farming has long been under way in the rayon.

We believe that only the first stage has been completed. The goal of the second will be to provide the conditions for equalizing crop yields on all fields. For the rayon as a whole the yield per hectare of agricultural land is expected to rise to 45 quintals of fodder units by the end of the five-year plan period.

The speaker dwelled on the causes of losses in the procurements and feeding of fodder. Sets of up-to-date equipment, especially hay-harvesting sets, are not being introduced

at an insufficiently fast rate. The modernization of livestock farms is being impeded by the lack of up-to-date equipment and technologies at fodder shops.

A. I. Belyakova expressed herself in favor of the introduction of normative planning and raised a number of other questions.

Nearly every third enterprise in the city fabricates equipment and building materials and components for agriculture, said V. F. Kebich, second secretary of the Minsk City Belorussian CP Committee. Twenty-three collectives are taking a direct part in the manufacture of more than 80 components and elements for combine harvesters and reapers.

Fulfilling their socialist pledges, the city's enterprises implemented in the first 10 months of this year the year's targets for deliveries of agricultural equipment. More than 300 tractors and engines as well as spare parts worth over 4 million rubles were supplied in excess of the plan.

The forms and methods of patronage assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are being constantly perfected. This year the city's workers processed 193,000 tons of green fodder. It is characteristic that currently relations with farmers are based on bilateral contractual obligations that specify the volume and schedule of operations to be performed rather than the number of denizens of the city to be dispatched to the farms. Some of the contracts tie assistance directly to the end-results--the fulfillment of state plans for the production and sales of agricultural products.

The speaker focused attention on the problem of establishing subsidiary farms ^{of} enterprises, which as yet is being solved slowly, and she analyzed ways of reducing losses of the fruits and vegetables transported to the city. Last year alone the fruit and vegetable combines belonging to the "Volska" Association had returned for feeding to the livestock nearly one-third of the potatoes procured as well as 15 percent of vegetables. The city party committee and the executive committee of the city Soviet of people's deputies have, jointly with the republic's Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, drafted measures for a comprehensive development of the material and technical facilities of the association.

The city party organization sets itself the task of solving as soon as possible these and other important problems and markedly augmenting the contribution of the people of Minsk to strengthening the material and technical facilities of agriculture and developing the agrarian-industrial complex.

Ye. I. Kimstach, the chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Sil'nitskiy in Polotskiy Rayon, cited the following figures in his account of the accomplishments of his kolkhoz in fulfilling plan targets and socialist pledges for the second year of the five-year plan period and for that period as a whole. In the first 9 months of the year the kolkhoz produced 856 quintals of milk and 220 quintals of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural land. This is due to the purposeful work of the party organization and the governing board at the kolkhoz, as well as of the entire collective, to raise the level of farming and animal husbandry and carry out a complex whole of agro-technical and zooveterinary measures.

The head of the kolkhoz dwelled in detail on aspects of further increasing the rates of growth in the production of grain and fodder. To this end, an improved utilization of land resources is being planned. A detachment for culturtechnics has been set up and is operating on a permanent basis. Organic and mineral fertilizers are being applied more effectively and the seed growing system is strictly implemented. Considerable attention is being devoted to providing mechanizers with equipment and advancing their skills.

All this is being reinforced by active educational work on the part of the kolkhoz's party committee and governing board. Systematic work is under way to select, train and educate agricultural specialists. Now every second specialist at the kolkhoz has a higher educational background.

The speaker noted that the successful implementation of the tasks facing the farm does not always hinge on the work of the kolkhoz members alone. Owing to the lack of spare parts, equipment is not always effectively utilized. Recently it has become difficult to conduct rural construction with the own resources of the farms. It is to be hoped that the appropriate ministries and departments of the republic will take necessary measures.

The floor was taken by V. A. Ivanov, general director of the "Azot" Nitrogen/Grodno Production Association. He declared that all party members and workers at his enterprise are perfectly aware that the implementation of the Food Program requires improvements in methods of work, the exploration of effective possibilities for a preterm fulfillment of production plans and the organization of new capacities.

The May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speaker further noted, has pointed to the need for a drastic improvement in the quality of the "fertility vitamins" provided to agriculture. Currently 61 percent of the overall volume of output merits the "pentagon of honor" State Quality Label. The efforts of the collective are focused on having the entire volume of its output of mineral fertilizers merit that label as early as in the next year. The accomplishments so far are due to the greater initiative of workers, engineers and technicians and the increased level of the political-educational and organizational work of the party committee and administration.

The speaker pointed out that in recent years educational work has become more complex and encompasses both the working and living aspects of the existence of the association's workers. Having discussed the prospects for the further increase in the output of mineral fertilizers, he expressed his concern about the situation in the construction of the fourth section of the new ammonia and carbamide shops and appealed to the BSSR Ministry of Industrial Construction for help in expediting this construction and eliminating the lag that has also taken place in building the third section of the plant.

Ways of increasing grain and fodder production were discussed by O. V. Chizhevskaya, chief agronomist at the "Our Victory" Kolkhoz in Belychinskiy Rayon. Using that kolkhoz as an example, she pointed to the possibility of increasing the profitability of this branch of agriculture, which last year brought an income of 800,000 rubles to the kolkhoz.

To further expand harvesting yields on the farm, the work with organic fertilizers was streamlined. In addition to elevating the culture of farming, this results in a tangible increase in harvests. The kolkhoz also specializes in growing flax, whose cultivation has been completely mechanized. However, it experiences considerable difficulties in marketing this crop, since it has to be transported over a distance of 40-60 km in a season like August and September when motor transport is needed to harvest and transport grain and potatoes. As a result, the best periods for the delivery of the flax crop are forfeited so that its quality deteriorates. It is high time to transfer the burden of conveying flax to centralized transport plants. This would benefit both the farms and the state.

Speaking of the problems of establishing a solid fodder base, the speaker emphasized the important role of the cultivation of root crops and corn, clover and other protein-rich crops. The kolkhoz members have learned to grow high harvests of these crops but they constantly encounter difficulties in harvesting them. Losses of fodder owing to defects in and limited availability of equipment are still high.

It is time to increase the interest of the organizations serving the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in a prompt and competent implementation of the operations they are charged with executing and make the economic results of their performance dependent on the end results of the work of the farmer as closely as possible.

Selection research in the republic was described by V. P. Samsonov, director of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Farming. Within a short period of time the institute has transmitted for state tests 30 crop varieties 12 of which are regionized and grown on the fields of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Every ruble spent on scientific research during the past five-year plan period has yielded 7 rubles in income. Ecologically adapted varieties of barley have been developed. For the first time in this country the "Narochanskiy" variety of yellow lupine that is wilt-resistant has been developed. The development of still more interesting varieties of that crop is under way. Specimens of tetra- and diploid winter rye have been transmitted for state tests. They surpass the regionized varieties in productivity and lodging resistance and are almost impervious to snow mold. Good varieties of buckwheat and oats are available.

However, the scientist pointed out, the advantages of any crop variety are forfeited if it is planted on unfertilized, poorly cultivated or poor or acidic soils. It is chiefly a low culture of farming that accounts for the differences in crop yields mentioned earlier. Weed infestation, too, causes considerable damage to agriculture. It is often our own fault. As known, for example, in the conditions of this republic clover vegetation gets sparse in the second year of planting, by 40-50 percent. This sparseness could be offset with timothy, but it is filled in by weeds. The fields serve as seedbeds for weeds.

The operating practice of the leading farms point to the need to include two fields of clover in crop rotation, but only for one year. Then the productivity of the clover field is increased in half, weeds lose room for unobstructed proliferation and the amount of organic matter and nitrogen in the soil gets doubled. This does not require any additional capital investments.

The participants in the plenum expressed the resolute determination of communists and all workers of the agroindustrial complex and the associated branches to do everything necessary to translate into reality the party's plans and behests and reach as soon as possible the targets outlined by the national Food Program.

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REGIONAL

DECREE OF EIGHTH PLENUM OF BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 1

Communique: "Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations to Increase the Output of Grain and Feed and Utilize Them Efficiently in the Light of the Requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and the Directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: Decree of the 8th Plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee"

Text 1. The Plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee approves wholly and entirely the directives and recommendations of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning agricultural matters and accepts them for steadfast guidance and implementation.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's guidelines and postulates are a logical continuation of the ideas of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which they enrich and particularize. They substantiate the ways of solving the principal economic-political problem--that of increasing the country's grain and feed production and effectively utilizing that production. The recommendations and directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev on the need to carry out cardinal measures to increase the productivity and stability of farming and strengthen the base of grain growing and fodder production are of great mobilizing importance to the practical activities of the party, Soviet and economic organs and all work collectives.

2. Proceeding from the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev concerning agriculture, the plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee believes that the existing possibilities for increasing grain and feed output and effectively utilizing that output are being far from fully exploited in this republic. At many kolkhozes and sovkhoses due concern is not being shown for increasing soil fertility and expanding the production and application and improving the quality of organic fertilizers. Land is not always efficiently utilized, crop rotation is being mastered too slowly, and agrotechnical work is conducted at a slow pace. Many shortcomings exist in the growing of crop seeds, especially the seeds of pulse crops and clover, and the struggle against weeds and plant diseases and pests is poorly organized. Crop yields on various fields vary too broadly. Not all the kolkhozes and sovkhoses effectively utilize equipment and attain adequate payoff from the funds invested in land reclamation and the use of agricultural chemicals.

The problem of assuring a stable fodder base is still being solved too slowly. Fodder structure has to be markedly improved, since the proportions of hay and rootcrops in the overall volume of fodder remain low as does the quality of the fodder prepared.

Considerable crop losses occur during harvesting, storage, transportation and processing.

Certain oblast, city and rayon party committees tolerate shortcomings in agricultural management, are not energetic in tightening the responsibility of cadres for a strict observance of state discipline, are not sufficiently demanding in face of oversights and omissions in work and do not monitor vigilantly the implementation of the adopted directives.

3. The Bureau of the Central Committee and the oblast, city and rayon committees of the Belorussian CP as well as the oblast, city and rayon executive committees of the Soviets of people's deputies, the Belorussian Trade Unions Council, the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, the ministries and departments, the primary party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and the heads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes should focus their efforts on translating into reality the tasks ensuing from the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev and launch a broad organizational and political drive to mobilize party and Komsomol members and all working people in the republic for an unconditional fulfillment of the plans for 1982 and for the entire five-year period.

4. The Commission for Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex under the Presidium of the BSSR Council of Ministers, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the BSSR Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment], the BSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management, the Glavpoles'yevodstroy [Main Poles'ye Hydrotechnical Construction Administration], the oblast, city and rayon party committees, the oblast and rayon executive committees of the Soviets of people's deputies, farm heads and primary party organizations should draft and implement practical measures to further increase soil fertility, introduce zonal farming systems, organize crop rotation, markedly increase the production and improve the quality of all types of fertilizers and utilize them more fully and rationally, and improve agrochemical services. In the next two years, in accordance with the crop rotation systems introduced, every farm should be adequately supplied with pulse and clover crop seeds. Allowing for the specific conditions of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, rayons and oblasts, a high stability of the yields and harvests of grain and fodder crops should be assured.

The effectiveness of land reclamation should be increased by improving the quality of the design, construction and operation of land reclamation systems as well as of the agrotechnics of crop growing. The recoupage of the state funds invested in land reclamation should be maximized.

Tenacity should be shown in introducing the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, providing it with more efficient mechanized equipment and setting up on each farm [that is, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz] an adequate equipment repair and maintenance facility.

5. The Commission for Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex under the Presidium of the BSSR Council of Ministers, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the BSSR Ministry of Procurements, the BSSR Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika, the oblast, city and rayon committees of the Belorussian CP, the oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the primary party organizations and farm managers should assure, on the basis of improvements in the structure and increase in the yields of fodder crops, the establishment of a stable fodder base for animal husbandry on every

kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Special attention should be devoted to increasing the production of hay, root crops and corn and planting more peas, vetch, field pea, clover, alfalfa. The fertility of natural grazing lands should be markedly increased.

During the current five-year plan period, new specialized fodder yards should be built, and the existing ones modernized, at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz so as to include facilities for active ventilation of hay and storage of coarse and succulent fodder along with fodder shops and stations for preparing fodder to be fed.

The BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of Procurements, the BSSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and the BSSR Ministry of the Food Industry should assure a marked increase in the production of meat-bone meal, dry skim milk, whole milk substitutes, nutrient yeast, premixed feeds, and other protein-vitamin and mineral additives.

The BSSR Gosplan, the BSSR Ministry of Procurements, and the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture should take steps to further expand the combined fodder industry by building new capacities and modernizing existing ones as well as to improve the quality of the combined fodder produced.

6. The BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the oblast, city and rayon party committees, the oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the primary party organizations and farm managers and experts should focus their attention on an organized conduct of the wintering of cattle during the winter of 1982/1983 and on a rational utilization of the prepared fodder and its use only as prepared. Farm workers should be provided with suitable conditions for a highly productive labor.

7. The Commission for the Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex under the Presidium of the BSSR Council of Ministers, the BSSR Gosplan, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture and the BSSR Academy of Sciences should expedite the development and conduct of basic and applied research into ways and means of steadily increasing agricultural production and the development of highly productive varieties adapted to unfavorable environmental factors. R&D work to increase the reliability and durability of agricultural equipment and refine the technologies of the production, storage and processing of crops and livestock products should be further expanded.

8. The BSSR Gosplan, the BSSR Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the oblast committees of the Belorussian CP, the oblispolkoms, and the heads of and party committees at agricultural machine building enterprises should take steps to reduce the material-intensiveness and improve the technical and economic performance of the machinery produced. The preparations for the production of complete sets of fodder harvesting equipment should be expedited.

The BSSR Council of Ministers should outline specific measures to increase the production of machinery, equipment, spare parts and mineral fertilizers for the needs of agriculture at the republic's industrial enterprises.

9. The BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the oblast, city and rayon party committees, and the oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms should take steps to assure a steady increase in the economic effectiveness

of production at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Special attention should be devoted to improvements in and broad introduction of cost-effectiveness analysis on every farm, a more economical and thrifty operation of every production sector, the introduction of the brigade system and other progressive methods of the organization and stimulation of labor.

10. The plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee believes that the successful accomplishment of the tasks posed by the CPSU Central Committee and comrade L. I. Brezhnev requires a higher level of party guidance of economic, social and cultural life of the countryside and further improvements in the organizational and political work of party committees and organizations. The starting premise should be that all work should be done in the spirit of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the basis of further development of initiative and increase in the autonomy and responsibility of farms and their managers and experts for the use of land, equipment, fodder, and all reserves of agricultural production.

The Bureau of the Central Committee, the oblast, city and rayon committees of the Belorussian CP and the primary party organizations should constantly improve their work with the cadres.

Every manager and administrator should be imbued with the spirit of practical-minded activity and ability to surmount the difficulties that arise as well as armed with knowledge of modern techniques of production management. An increasingly demanding attitude should be displayed toward managers and administrators at all levels, state discipline should be strengthened, and rigorous monitoring of the implementation of the adopted directives should be assured.

11. The oblast, city and rayon committees of the Belorussian CP as well as primary party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations should focus their attention on a broad improvement in the quality and effectiveness of ideological work and on relating that work closely to the life of the work collectives and the solution of topical problems of the further development of agricultural production.

The party committees, Soviet and administrative organs, the Belorussian Trade Unions Council and the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee should make socialist competition more effective, strive to extend it to all elements of the agroindustrial complex and make it of interest to everyone to improve his performance, and promote the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the current year and the five-year period as a whole. They should improve their propaganda of advanced knowhow, disseminate it to all workers, kolkhoz members, and experts, and increase the prestige, authority and significance of the work of the rural toilers.

* * *

The plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee wishes to assure the CPSU Central Committee and personally comrade L. I. Brezhnev that the republic's communists and working people shall tenaciously work to translate into reality the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new accomplishments in the struggle to increase the effectiveness of production as well as make a worthy contribution to strengthening the country's economic might and implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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CSO: 1800/162

REGIONAL

LATVIAN PLENUM ASSESSES GRAIN, FODDER PRODUCTION

Information Report

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Information Report: "On the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia"]

[Text] On 2 November 1982 a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia took place in Riga. The plenum discussed the question "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Increasing the Production of Grain and Strengthening the Feed Base of Animal Husbandry in the Light of the Decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Instructions and Recommendations of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev."

A report was delivered by the member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia A. E. Voss.

The following participated in the discussions of the report: the First Secretary of the Riga party raykom L. A. Abel', the First Secretary of the Dobel'skiy raykom L. P. Misans, the Chairman of the "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" kolkhoz of Preyl'skiy Rayon R. V. Kavinskiy, the First Secretary of the Leninskiy raykom of the city of Riga G. N. Loskutov, the Machine Milking Foreman at the Yaunpils Experimental Animal Husbandry Station in Tukumskiy Rayon S. Ya. Livmanis, the First Secretary of the Orgskiy raykom Z. Ya. Resne, the Minister of Agriculture of the Latvian SSR K. A. Shpogis, the First Secretary of the Liyepayskiy raykom Ya. K. Yursons, and the Director of the sovkhoz imeni the 50th Anniversary of the USSR in Bauskiy Rayon Ya.-V. Ya. Endzelis.

V. K. Osinovets, the deputy chief of the Agriculture Section of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

The concluding address was delivered to the plenum by A. E. Voss.

The plenum adopted a decree on the issue which had been discussed.

The work of the plenum was participated in by the Instructor of the CPSU Central Committee S. M. Nesterenko.

Voss Speech

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Report by A. E. Voss: "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Increasing the Production of Grain and Strengthening the Feed Base of Animal Husbandry in the Light of the Decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Instructions and Recommendations of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev"]

[Text] Comrades! Today the entire social and political life of the republic, like that of the country as a whole, is taking place under the aegis of the preparations by all of our peoples for the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, A. E. Voss said. On the threshold of these outstanding dates every Soviet person feels even more fully and deeply the indestructible fraternity of all of the peoples of our multinational fatherland and sees even more clearly the fruits of our party's Leninist nationalities policy.

The vital power of the fraternal union of our socialist nations is especially vivid now when communist construction tasks of unprecedented dimensions and difficulty are being accomplished and when strenuous work is taking place to realize the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the subsequent November and May Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions and recommendations of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The chief result of the constructive work of the party and people during the post-congress period consists in the fact that the dynamic development of all of the spheres and aspects of Soviet society is being ensured. Public well-being has been improved. The country's production and scientific and technological potential has increased. The socio-political and ideological unity of the people has been further consolidated, the indestructible friendship of all of our nations and peoples has been strengthened, and socialist democracy has been deepened.

A. E. Voss continued to say that a great deal had been done to strengthen the international positions of the Country of Soviets and of the entire socialist commonwealth, and to increase its influence on world events. The party's wise and far-sighted policy which is being carried out unswervingly and consistently by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo led by the faithful continuer of the great Lenin's work Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is encountering the unanimous approval and support of all Soviet people.

The workers of Soviet Latvia, like those of our entire country, see their patriotic and international duty in ensuring with their shock and high quality work the fulfillment of the assignments of the current, anniversary year and of the entire 5-year plan, and in creating a solid base for further forward movement to new frontiers of economic and social progress.

The reporter continued that it was generally known that the 26th Party Congress had advanced as the chief task of the 11th Five-Year Plan a further improvement of the well-being of Soviet people on the basis of a stable and progressive development of the economy, an acceleration of scientific and technological progress and the shifting of the economy to an intensive path of development, the comprehensive economizing of all types of resources, and an improvement of the quality of work. Among the top priority measures which have been planned for raising the standard of living of the workers an especial role is being played by a steady growth of agricultural production, an increase in its efficiency, and an improvement of the mechanism of the entire agro-industrial complex. It is this which is the goal of the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which ratified the scientifically substantiated Food Program. The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers which were adopted in accordance with the decisions of the Plenum create new possibilities for a substantial increase in the production of agricultural output and direct the workers of the agro-industrial complex toward a fuller use of the reserves and possibilities which exist here and toward the absolute fulfillment of the assignments of the Food Program.

The workers of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, rural party organizations, and government and economic agencies have done a considerable amount to have the first results of this multi-level special-purpose program occur as early as this year and for them to be sufficiently weighty. The emphasis is being put on the comprehensive development of all of the branches of the agro-industrial complex and on ensuring, above all, an increase in the production of food, an improvement of the safekeeping of output, and its delivery to the consumer in the best condition.

An increase in the efficiency of agricultural production, its shift to primarily intensive development, and an improvement of the managerial mechanism of the agro-industrial complex is at the center of the attention of the republic party organization and has become a vital matter for all of the republic's workers. Suffice it to recall that during the last 5-year plan alone more than 2 billion rubles in capital investments were assigned for the development of agriculture. During this 5-year plan the expenditures for further agricultural progress have increased even more. Last year 416 million rubles were utilized for these purposes. And this is more than one-third of the republic's total capital investments.

As a result of the realization of the special-purpose program a production of output in lagging kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being stabilized, and labor productivity is increasing. In 1981, for example, labor productivity on these farms increased by 23 percent compared to 1980, while the average republic increase in it was 5 percent.

The intensive strengthening of the material and technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes made it possible during the 10th Five-Year Plan, despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions, to increase the production of gross output on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic by 143 million rubles,

which is 14 percent higher than the level of the 9th Five-Year Plan. All of this has had a material effect upon the results of agricultural production this year. In characterizing them it has to be recognized that the enthusiasm of the republic's agricultural workers which was elicited by the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee yielded appreciable fruits. Thus, almost one-fourth more grain was harvested than last year, 26 percent more potatoes, and 36 percent more hay. The socialist commitments for the sale of grain and potatoes to the state were fulfilled. Work is being successfully concluded on procuring vegetable and other cropping output.

Thus, we have good possibilities for honorably coping with our planning assignments to sell all of the basic products of cropping to the state. It is our duty and our direct obligation to ensure the absolute fulfillment of the established plans in every rayon and on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz!

In continuing the discussion of the preliminary results of the current agricultural year it is necessary to add that the republic's farms have provided themselves with a sufficient quantity of grain and pea crop, potato, and perennial grass seeds. Winter grain crops have been sown on time and with good quality. The fall plowing work is ending. There have been certain positive changes in feed production. Almost 12 quintals of feed units have been prepared per conventional head of cattle, which is 20 percent more than in 1981. The quality of the feeds has been greatly improved.

In a word, there are indisputable achievements. They are inspiring optimism and confidence about the future.

But our party, objectively and critically evaluating what has been achieved, is calling upon communists and all workers not to be content with what has been achieved and to constantly seek new ways of making fuller use of the reserves for economic growth, and to persistently fight against shortcomings. We have to frankly acknowledge today that the level of our organizational work is a long way from responding to the increased demands and tasks which are connected with increasing the rates of the production of agricultural output. For certain indicators, especially the production volume of the basic types of cropping and animal husbandry output, there has been a lagging behind the planned assignments and socialist commitments. Naturally, such a situation has to be corrected. Difficulties and shortcomings have to be overcome as rapidly as possible. Their causes have to be eliminated, and work at every sector has to be selfless and conscientious.

The reporter then noted that among the large number of important problems upon which the realization of the Food Program directly depends the most important for us is the grain problem. It is of exceptional political and economic importance. It is necessary to carry out fundamental measures to increase the production of grain and feeds and to make effective use of them. This is our task of tasks, and we have to make a maximum contribution to accomplishing it.

You are aware of the concrete orientation points of our republic. I will remind you that during the 11th Five-Year Plan we have to bring the annual production of grain to 2-2.1 million tons. However, we are still far from that level. This means that all of the necessary measures have to be taken to sharply increase the gross grain harvests, to eliminate drops in it during individual years, and to give a stable character to the republic's entire grain enterprise.

With the stability of our sown areas the production of grain can only be increased by means of a universal increase in the yields from grain crops. This is the chief path. The task is being set as early as the present 5-year plan to bring the average yield of grain crops in the republic to 26-27 quintals per hectare as a minimum: this will ensure that the republic will reach the planned level of average annual grain harvests.

The example of such advanced rayons as the Rizhskiy, Yelgavskiy, Bauskiy, Dobel'skiy, and others which gather large harvests every year provides very obvious evidence that the mark which has been established is not too high. Forty and 50 quintals of grain per hectare have been obtained for a long time now and consistently on the kolkhozes "Tervete" (Chairman--Comrade V. A. Gredzens), "Lachplesis" (Chairman--Comrade Zh. V. Kholshiteyn), "Yaunays Komunars" (Chairman--Comrade Ya. P. Blums), "Padom'ya Latvia" (Chairman--Comrade E. K. Bans), "Padom'ya Yaunatne" (Chairman--Comrade E. A. Galvin'), and on many other farms.

At the same time, we have the right to ask why advanced experience has not yet become the possession of everybody? Why are many farms for which it is regarded as realistic to obtain 26 and more quintals of grain per hectare marking time and not taking the necessary measures to increase yields?

In practically every zone of the republic there are possibilities for conducting grain farming in a more stable and efficient manner. For example, this year in Preyl'skiy Rayon the kolkhoz "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (Chairman--Comrade R. V. Kavinskiy) obtained 34 quintals of grain per hectare, while the entire rayon got only 17.2 quintals. In many of the republic's rayons dozens of farms are harvesting extremely low crops. They include the sovkhoses "Istra" in Ludzenskiy Rayon (Director--Comrade V. Ya. Komarchuk), "Vetsumi" in Balvskiy Rayon (Director--Comrade V. V. Shlyakota), the kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in the same rayon (Chairman--Comrade M. A. Vitols), and others.

It is time, finally, for party, government, and agricultural agencies to get an understanding of each one of these kolkhozes and sovkhoses and to map out a program of concrete actions to eliminate such a contrast of diversities and such prolonged lagging.

Many of the reasons for this lagging are on the surface and are visible, as they say, even to the naked eye. They include, above all, the lack of an overall approach to the cultivation of grain crops. Then there are shortcomings in the organization of seed growing, the slow introduction of new and promising varieties, technological violations, and an inefficient use of improved lands, organic and mineral fertilizers, and plant protection agents.

The successful accomplishment of the task to increase gross grain harvests requires the immediate performance of additional organizational and technological measures. This is essential above all because insufficient work is performed among us to introduce and master crop rotations. Every year there are large losses of grain which has been grown on account of violations of harvesting technology and periods. In brief, the standard of farming is not yet on the necessary level with us.

Year after year we encounter cases in which many kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not perform such elementary agro-technical measures as, for example, the liming of soils, the hulling of stubble fields, the optimization of sowing dates, and others.

In order to ensure ourselves fully against harvest failures it is extremely important to improve the structure of sown areas and to introduce correct crop rotations everywhere.

Apart from this, I would like to call your attention to the fact that we lose a considerable part of the crop when it is harvested. This occurs chiefly on account of poor preparation of the combines for harvesting operations--I mean an unconscientious adjustment of the combines, their hermeticalization and other preparatory operations. The leaders of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of our rayon agro-industrial associations, and the responsible workers of the Ministry of Agriculture have to take a more serious approach to the organization and performance of the grain harvest.

It is also alarming that there are still frequent cases when a substantial amount of the planned areas for grain sowing is used not for grain, but for other purposes.

The Ministry of Agriculture, rayon agro-industrial associations, party raykoms and rayispolkoms, and the primary party organizations have to be more demanding with farm specialists and leaders with regard to strict compliance with the agro-technical norms, a sharp decrease in losses, and a definite increase in grain yields.

First of all, it is necessary to bring order into seed growing. The chief thing here is the creation of the necessary material and technical base, especially for specialized seed growing farms, and the shifting of seed growing to an industrial base. The creation of such a base has to become the work not only of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but also of patron industrial enterprises and organizations.

An improvement of the qualitative structure of the areas sown to grain has to become an important means of increasing yields.

Here we have to follow the path of expanding the sown areas for promising and the highest yield varieties of winter and spring crops. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture and its farming institute have to take more effective measures to solve these long urgent problems.

In recent years, as a result of extreme weather conditions, there has been a substantial worsening of agro-technical soil properties on most of the farms. They have become extremely dense, their humus content has decreased, and there has been a substantial increase in weeds on the fields. For this reason, the proper place has to be assigned to fallow lands.

Taking account of the requirements for the rational placement of winter crops, the republic's scientists and specialists and rayon agricultural associations have to define the necessary dimensions of fallow lands on every farm.

In addition, the entire complex of agro-technical, agro-chemical, and technical crop measures has to be observed on the lands which have been set up as fallow so that these weed-free fallow lands really become an area for the performance of capital and medium repairs on our arable land.

In general, E. A. Voss emphasized, by ensuring the overall use of all agro-technical methods and by thoroughly strengthening organizational and political work, we have to achieve an appreciable increase in the yields of grain crops as early as next year. He then stopped to consider the problem of feed protein and an expansion of the areas given to crops which put nitrogen in the soil. This applies both to pea crops and to perennial grasses--clover, lucerne, and others. It was noted that as a result of the shortage of protein in rations an enormous overexpenditure of feeds is occurring. We cannot calmly ignore this problem. The most resolute measures have to be taken to improve the situation.

This involves first of all much greater attention to the cultivation of pea crops. In order to balance feed rations more fully for protein it is planned as early as 1983 to bring the areas sown to pea crops to 25,000 hectares, which is substantially in excess of this year's level. It is also necessary to carry out a large number of additional urgent measures to expand the sown areas and improve the cultivation of clover.

It has been noted that the starting base for the accomplishment of this task has already been created--this year 24,000 hectares of clover seed plants have been established, that is, 10,000 hectares more than last year. But this is only a good beginning. In the near future we must restore clover areas to the required dimensions. It would be good as early as the spring of next year, and then every year thereafter to sow approximately 10,000 hectares of clover and clover mixtures with the calculation that they occupy around 60 percent of the perennial grass areas.

Lucerne merits especial attention. It has to be said directly that the work being conducted to spread it still does not meet present demands.

On many farms this highly valuable crop occupies extremely negligible areas. By next year we should increase lucerne sowings by almost three times and bring them to 59,000 hectares, and in the concluding year of the 5-year plan to 75,000.

Valuable experience in this respect has been accumulated on the "Tervete" kolkhoz in Döbel'skiy Rayon and the "Nakotne" kolkhoz in Yelgavskiy Rayon, on the sovkhos imeni the 50th Anniversary of the USSR, and on other farms where lucerne occupies from 26 to 74 percent of the total grass areas and provides large crops. Success is ensured here by a high level of organizational and economic work, and by a concerned and enterprising solution of the problems connected with seeds.

Cultivated meadows and pastures have to better serve the enrichment of feeds with protein. In recent years there has been a worsening on them of the botanical composition of the grass stand--leguminous grasses have practically disappeared.

An urgent task in establishing new and restoring old meadows and pastures is to strictly comply with an optimal relationship between cereal and leguminous grasses. It is essential to fundamentally improve the exploitation of these lands and to ensure their longevity, high yields, and good grass and hay quality.

The solution of the protein problem must also have the contribution of our scientists, chemists, and workers in the microbiology, cellulose and paper, fish, meat and dairy, food, and other branches of industry. We spoke about this at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia which took place in March of this year. In accordance with the Plenum's instructions, the necessary assignments have been established for all of the related branches. It is now a matter of the planned measures being fulfilled on time and fully.

In general, all of the work to improve the feeds situation is in need of more careful and more effective attention from party, government, and economic agencies and, above all, from the Ministry of Agriculture and the rayon agro-industrial associations.

The above-mentioned Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia adopted an extensive plan for an overall solution of the problem of feed production and for a decrease on this basis of grain's proportion in the feed balance. There has to be once again a careful analysis of the situation at all of the sectors of our feed shop, an efficient solution of all of the economic, organizational and other problems, and the creation of all of the necessary preconditions for the successful fulfillment of the plan which has been adopted.

In looking over the measures to fundamentally improve feed production I want to again emphasize how enormously important an increase in the gross potato harvests is. This year the situation has improved here. A rise in the level of overall mechanization, the introduction of new forms of labor organization, the creation on most farms of specialized potato growing links and teams, and the employment of herbicides, especially the preparation "Ridomil" has made it possible to significantly increase the potato yields and gross harvests. And this, in its turn, has made it possible to completely fulfill the plan for the sale of potatoes to the state, to put up the necessary quantity for the winter, and to allocate some for livestock feed. The greatest contribution to this achievement was made by the workers of Rizhskiy Rayon who were able

to obtain an average of 219 quintals of potatoes per hectare. Good results were achieved in Bauskiy, Yelgavskiy, Ogrskiy, and Saldusskiy Rayons where 170-180 quintals were harvested.

While proudly naming those who are obtaining high and stable potato crops, we must not forget about lagging rayons and farms where yields have not been increasing for years or have been increasing extremely slowly.

The concrete data shows that in two of the republic's rayons--Ludzenskiy and Balvskiy--even 100 quintals of potatoes per hectare were not harvested this year. As they say, there is no place else to go. Here we have a right to speak about a lessening of the leaders' sense of responsibility to the party and the people for their work.

Lagging farms and rayons have to critically analyze their indicators, compare themselves with their neighbors who have better potato crops, and draw the necessary conclusions. Strict demands have to be made upon leaders, work has to be begun with a genuine sense of concern to rapidly eliminate the yield fluctuations, and the experience of the best farms has to be used more actively and purposefully.

To arm oneself with advanced experience means to make use in fact of a large reserve for increasing the gross harvests of potatoes and other crops.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetables, the party raykoms and rayispolkoms, and the rayon agro-industrial associations have to perform work more actively to disseminate advanced experience, improve the technology for growing and storing potatoes, and to introduce into production promising varieties from both domestic and foreign selection.

It should also be noted that a substantial part of our fruit and vegetable output and potatoes is still stored under poor conditions, in primitive storage units, which stretches out the procurement periods and leads to large losses. The gorispolkoms together with the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetables should take all of the appropriate measures to speed up the construction of storage units for fruit and vegetable output and for potatoes and, moreover, on the basis of the funds both of the ministry and of the republic subordination industrial enterprises, organizations, and institutions of the cities. One more important point. This year we have a greater possibility for using potatoes for fodder purposes and thereby improving the situation with the production of such a progressive feed for swine as combined silage which is able to replace up to 30 percent of the concentrates. The combined silage assignment (65,000 tons) is in complete keeping with our possibilities. However, the work to fulfill it is going poorly. In the republic as a whole, only 54 percent of the planned combined silage has been established. This is much too little. All measures have to be taken to correct the situation in this important sector.

We often speak about unutilized reserves. But, unfortunately, when we do in fact encounter developing possibilities and reserves we do not always know how to put them into action. One of these possibilities is to increase the growing

of feed root crops. Everybody knows their importance in the feed balance, especially in the production of combined silage. The experience of the kolkhozes "Briviba" in Kraslavskiy Rayon, imeni Michurin in Daugavpilsskiy Rayon, "Kopdaros" in Ogrskiy Rayon, "Sarkana Ausma" in Preyl'skiy, "Komunars" in Kuldigskiy Rayon and other top farms clearly shows that we can and must obtain large and stable harvests of feed root crops every year. This year these farms harvested 500-590 quintals per hectare, while the average in the republic was only 246 quintals.

The task is to take full account of the experience which has been gained and of all of the factors which work for a good crop, and to achieve as rapidly as possible a sharp turn in the growing of feed root crops and in increasing their gross harvests. The greatest responsibility has to be shown in undertaking the accomplishment of this task.

I wish to say a few words about the quality of feeds. First of all, it should be noted that after the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia on Feed Production unquestionable changes for the better occurred here. But quite a few things to be done were left. As a result of a failure to comply with the technologies for harvesting, preservation, storage, and use, a substantial amount of feed is still being lost.

The organization of effective control over the quality of feed preparation directly on the farms, and an expansion of the network of chemical analysis laboratories is a very important condition for increasing the production of highly nutritional feeds. At the present time the responsibility for checking the quality of feeds lies with the State Agro-Chemical Service which is unable to cope with the amount of work it has. In addition, the quality of feeds is, as a rule, checked after they have already been prepared and, essentially, nothing can be changed. The work has to be organized in such a way that effective control is ensured everywhere during the process of the storing of the feeds.

While naming these top-priority tasks which will not tolerate delay, A. E. Voss said, I want again to very clearly emphasize that the key to their accomplishment is a substantial rise in the general level of the standard of cropping and a more careful and caring attitude toward the land. The land is the basic wealth of our people, and a well-managed and scientifically substantiated use of it contains great reserves for increasing the production of agricultural output. It is not accidental that the country's Food Program provides for a substantial part of capital investments to be directed toward increasing the fertility of the land. An important place is being assigned in the system of planned measures for the use of organic fertilizers, agro-chemistry, and land improvement work. Without this it is not possible today to lead agricultural production to rapid growth and to achieve large and stable harvests.

Organic fertilizers play an especial role in this complex. Science and practice confirm that they make it possible to restore and increase the fertility of soil and to increase the yield from mineral fertilizers, and that they help to increase the effectiveness of land improvement and other methods of domesticating land. However, we have not become fully aware of the importance of

this factor. A consequence of this is the chronic insufficiency of organic fertilizers and their poor quality. On many kolkhozes and sovkhoses organic fertilizers are regarded as a secondary matter of little importance. This is why their average application in the republic does not exceed 10 tons per hectare of arable land. In certain rayons it is even decreasing, a fact which was quite rightly noted recently in the newspaper PRAVDA. Along with the farms of Rizhskiy Rayon which prepare and apply an average of 16 tons of organic fertilizers per hectare (and many of them apply more than 20 tons), there are also farms where this indicator scarcely reaches 4 tons. They include the kolkhozes "Viyeniba" in Ludzenskiy Rayon and "Kom'yauniyetis" in Stuchkinskiy Rayon, the kolkhoz "Yaunautse" and the sovkhos "Blidiyene" in Salduskiy Rayon, and others. This work has to be put into good order more energetically and farm and agricultural agency leaders have to be given greater demands for a maximum accumulation and efficient application of organic fertilizers.

In order to increase the preparation of organic fertilizers and to improve its quality and the effectiveness of its use a whole complex of measures has been mapped out which provides for the additional establishment in 1982-1985 of 1500 dung storage units each with an average capacity of 1 ton. But these measures are being carried out actively by only two rayons--Madonskiy and Yekabpilsskiy,--and two departments--the Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transport and Highways and the Ministry of Municipal Services. In the other rayons they are being impermissibly slow. The planned work has not been begun by the organizations of the Ministry of Construction and the Latvian Kolkhoz Construction Organization, and also by industrial enterprises of republican subordination cities. The reporter said, I think that it is clear to everybody that a clearly abnormal situation has developed here. It has to be corrected as quickly as possible. I want to warn the leaders of ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations that the assignment for the additional construction of dung storage units which has been established for the 11th Five-Year Plan has to be carried out mandatorily.

The next important issue is land improvement. As in the past, it has to be developed stubbornly and persistently. The central task here has to be an improvement of the use of improved lands and the elimination of lagging in their economic development. This is especially important since our improved lands which comprise around 56 percent of our total agricultural lands give us more than 70 percent of the gross output of cropping. Last year every drained hectare of sown land produced an average of 1.5 times more cropping output (in feed units) than non-improved lands did.

Large amounts of money are being invested in land improvement, a quite powerful production base has been created, and cadres have developed. This gives us the right to demand from agricultural and water resources workers that they get a higher output return from drained and irrigated lands. Despite all of the positive work that has been accomplished, it has to be said frankly that they are still not giving sufficient work to liming fields, improving the quality of land improvement, and effectively eliminating defects in drainage systems.

Now about the state of affairs in animal husbandry. The task of intensively increasing the production of meat, milk, and other animal husbandry products is today task number one in agriculture. It can be noted with satisfaction today that this year, despite the great difficulties with last year's wintering of livestock, there have been changes for the better in animal husbandry. But there are still many unsolved problems before us. In particular, weight additions, and also the sold weight of cattle and swine in many rayons continue to lag behind last year's level and require the adoption of additional measures to improve the situation. This concerns above all such rayons as Balvskiy, Rezeknenskiy, Tsesisskiy, Tukumskiy, and certain others. We are working below our capacities in dairy farming.

We know that livestock productivity is determined above all by intensive and nutritious feeding and by good and effective care. This means that it is here that the chief reasons for the important shortcomings in animal husbandry should be sought.

As has already been said, we now have more feed stocks and, moreover, of better quality. It is important that they be used on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and on every livestock section in a well-managed way and with the greatest benefit. Concern has to be shown for the proper preparation of feeds for consumption and for ensuring normal work in the feed preparation shops and areas in all livestock sections. This is one of the essential reserves for an economical expenditure of grain for fodder. A large amount of fodder grain is overexpended with us because a substantial amount of it is not processed into combined feeds. The Ministry of Procurements and the Ministry of Agriculture have to do serious work on this important problem.

There are also other reserves and methods for increasing the effectiveness of feeds and the savings of grain. They have to be constantly sought and judiciously used. It has to be seen to it that every kilogram of feed provides a maximum yield.

We have to organize the wintering of the livestock which has now begun in such a way as to ensure its high productivity from the very first days on every farm and every livestock section.

The reserves for increasing procurements of animal husbandry products from the population have not been exhausted.

The party raykoms and rayispolkoms have to strengthen the work to increase the production and sale to the state of animal husbandry products both on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in the individual sector, and be strictly responsible for the fulfillment of their procurement plans in the rayon as a whole. In a word, it is necessary everywhere to perform a large amount of work and to employ maximum efforts and initiative in order to substantially improve the situation with the production of animal husbandry output and to make animal husbandry a genuinely shock front in the village.

Industry is also called upon to make a large contribution to increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. This applies, above all, to the machine building branches. By uniting their efforts they have to provide the village with a complete set of modern highly productive machinery and equipment necessary for harvesting grain, potatoes, grass, and other crops, and for the high quality preparation and efficient use of feeds. The agricultural machine building plants which are located in the republic have to speed up the production of new, reliable, and high quality equipment. Our field and livestock section workers need organic fertilizer spreaders, loaders, and milking machines which are more productive than the present ones.

Agriculture today is in need of a large number of machines whose production is insufficient in the country. In order to at least partially meet the needs for them, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and the republic's Council of Ministers have adopted the decision to manufacture six types of acutely needed machines for soil cultivation and feed production. In addition, this year around 400 wide-grab KKS-8G cultivators and "Sigulda-2" hay-pickups have been produced.

However, the assignments to master the production of the other machines--on account of insufficient control and assistance from the party gorkoms and raykoms and from the republic's Gosplan--are not being met. The industrial enterprises which are participating in their production and "Goskomsel'khoztekhnika" should keep it in mind that in 1983 it will be necessary to double the production of cultivators and hay-balers and to produce 850 spring and knife harrows and hillers.

We have to improve the work connected with producing spare parts for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Compared to 1980, their production has increased by almost two times. The republic has fulfilled its state plan for the centralized delivery of spare parts for tractors, trucks, and agricultural machinery to other areas of our country. And this inspires confidence that all of our machine building and metalworking enterprises will continue to worthily fulfill all of the orders of the village and strictly comply with the established products lists and delivery volumes.

Further improvement is needed by the organization of patronage assistance to the village which has always had and continues to have a multi-level character. Today practically all of the production collectives of the republic's cities are providing important assistance to our village workers in performing various agricultural operations, strengthening the material base, and mechanizing labor intensive processes. This year, for example, solely with the participation of the enterprises of the city of Riga more than 100 livestock sections, grain dryers, and other objects have been equipped, mechanized, and automated.

The task is to continue to strengthen patronage relations in every way possible on the basis of agreements between enterprises and farms and cities and rural areas, and to increase industry's contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program.

The reporter then stopped to consider organizational and ideological work. Practice shows, he said, that the more difficult an economic problem the more solid must its organizational and ideological support be. For this reason, the successful realization of the Food Program and the unconditional realization of the principles set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his reports and speeches is only possible on condition that there is a close interconnection between the organizational, political educational, and economic work of party, government, and economic agencies.

Today what is needed from the raykoms and gorkoms, as agencies of political leadership, is not merely more energetic actions in general, but organizational and political work with people that contains more initiative and purposefulness. The greatest importance is being acquired by an effective system of mobilizing labor collectives for shock labor and making every worker conscious of the difficulty and importance of the tasks which have been set by the Food Program and clearly aware of what and how everyone should work in order to increase the efficiency of agricultural production.

The issue is as follows: every worker--be he a minister, kolkhoz, sovkhos, or enterprise leader, a specialist, a worker, or a kolkhoz worker--has to show personal initiative and resourcefulness in accomplishing his tasks.

Newspapers and periodicals, television and radio, and the movies have to become active propagandists and organizers of socialist competitions for an improved standard of cropping and animal husbandry, for a better use of land and for its increased fertility, for a better use of productive capital and material, labor, and financial resources, for the mastering of new methods of economic management, and for the achievement of the best final results in all of the elements of the agro-industrial complex.

The problem of strengthening the labor discipline and the consciousness of every rural worker is becoming especially urgent. Labor discipline is an inalienable law of socialist production. But under developed socialism it is equally one of the most important moral principles.

It is the task of the party raykoms and gorkoms and of the mass propaganda and information media to give more attention to having propaganda and agitation speak about this in full voice. This is very important not only for the formation of correct public opinion, but also for the active struggle directly in labor collectives against any deviations from the norms of socialist labor ethics.

The reports and elections campaign is now being concluded in the republic's primary party organizations. It is taking place under the sign of efficiency and concreteness, of a critical evaluation of achieved results, and of the mobilization of all of the party's and people's forces for the successful fulfillment of the assignments of the 5-year plan and for a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The primary party organizations, above all of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, have the task of playing a decisive role in increasing the production of grain, feeds,

and other cropping products, and in increasing the productivity of animal husbandry. It is very important that they make fuller and better use of their right to control the activities of administrations, and that they show a sense of principle and firmly carry out the party line everywhere.

The rayon party committees have to seek a further activization of the work of the primary party organizations and to increase their responsibility for a maximum increase in the production of grain and feeds and for compliance by all cadres with the strictest discipline and state interests in the realizations of the Food Program. Especially since the rayon committees have now been strengthened organizationally and agricultural sections have been created in them with the result that the effectiveness of party influence on the development of all of the branches and sectors of agricultural production has been increased.

The party raykoms and the primary party organizations have the duty of ensuring in fact the political leadership of the agro-industrial complex and of organizing harmonious interactions between all of its component parts on the rayon level. The rayon agro-industrial associations have to take the necessary additional measures and make use of all existing reserves and possibilities so that beginning as early as next year there will be a substantial increase in the production of grain, a fundamental improvement of feed production, and the achievement of other high final results.

All of the tasks which have been discussed above, the reporter emphasized, have to be put at the basis of the practical work of the Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Presidium of the republic's Council of Ministers. On the basis of a careful generalization of the experience which has been gained it is obliged to ensure a close coordination of the work of all of the subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex and to increase the responsibility of its executive cadres in order to achieve a sharp increase in the yields of grain and feed crops and make all of our grain farming and all of our feed production more stable and productive.

As is known, the success of our work depends upon people, upon their persistence and competence, and upon their ability to make use of reserves. It is for this reason that the rayon party committees have to give greater attention to the selection, placement, and education of cadres. It is important that all of the leaders and specialists of our agro-industrial associations have high qualifications and that they be tested in practical work with people. At the same time, cadres have to be constantly taught modern methods of economic analysis and management, and efficient methods of managing work.

An increase in the efficiency of agricultural production will depend to a large extent upon how purposefully and well-organized all of the elements of the Soviet political system will be working, including state agencies, the Soviets of People's Deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, people's control, and every labor collective.

The rayon and city party committees and the sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia have to constantly increase their control and their verification of performance, and increase the personal responsibility of every worker and of all of our cadres for their work and for the universal introduction of a party, genuinely Leninist workstyle.

The forthcoming plenums of the party raykoms and gorkoms and the meetings in the primary party organizations should carry out profound and business-like discussions of the issues which have been touched upon today, and work out concrete measures for every farm and enterprise and for every production subdivision.

In conclusion A. E. Voss said: The task of increasing the production of grain and of a fundamental improvement of the basis of grain farming and feed production is a kind of examination for leaders and specialists of all ranks, for our entire agriculture, and for all of the republic's communists, a verification of our creative potential and efficiency, and of our ability to actively, persistently, and purposefully realize the party's agrarian policy.

Therefore, the most important thing today, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out, is to strengthen state discipline, ensure strict control, and increase the responsibility of our agencies of power and of all of our cadres for the execution of directives.

Permit me, comrades, to express my firm confidence in the fact that all of the republic's party organizations, its communists and Komsomol members, its town and country workers, and all of our economic cadres will not spare their strength, knowledge, and experience in order to provide the best and fullest embodiment of the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and to successfully fulfill the country's Food Program.

2959

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REGIONAL

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE ON FOOD PROGRAM HELD

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 3

[ETA [Estonian News Agency] item: "Dynamically, Steadily"]

[Text] On 29 October a press conference was held in Tallinn for the workers in the republic's mass information media. The journalists were addressed by Deputy Chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of ESSR Gosplan G. Tynspoyeg. He discussed the republic's Food Program, the ways to implement it, and the rate of fulfillment of this year's plan by the basic branches of the national economy.

The republic's industry, G. Tynspoyeg noted, during the first nine months produced in excess of plan output valued at 75.6 million rubles, including a considerable amount of consumer goods additionally. There was an improvement in the use of local raw-material resources and production waste products, primarily at enterprises of light, woodworking industry, and in certain other branches. Consumer goods valued at more than 49 million rubles were produced in excess of plan.

The republic brought in a good harvest of grain crops and potatoes, and a considerably larger amount of fodders was procured than last year. During the time that has elapsed, 7500 new apartments were constructed. There was a 2.6 percent increase in the public's monetary income.

All this attests to the dynamic and steady development of the republic's national economy. The further increase in industrial and agricultural production and the rise in the public's standard of living will be promoted by the republic's Food Program, which is planned for the period until 1990. That program stipulates, in particular, a substantial increase in the production of fodders and, correspondingly, the output of animal husbandry. Steps are being taken to reinforce the economy on weak farms, and to expand housing and cultural-everyday construction in rural areas. There has been a considerable increase in capital investments in the nonproduction sphere of the agrarian-industrial complex in the republic. There has been an expansion of individual housing construction and favorable conditions for this are being created. In particular, the supplying of rural workers with building materials is improving.

The draft version of the Food Program provides for increasing to 0.5 hectares the size of the plots for rural inhabitants. The purchase prices of agricultural output have been raised and will continue to rise. As a result it will be

necessary to use the additional income in a thriftier manner, assuring that it is not used inefficiently, as happened last year on a number of farms.

The successful development of the republic's agroindustrial complex depends largely upon the initiative and the creative attitude toward the job in the outlying areas, and the mass information media are supposed to promote this. It is necessary to raise the entire level of efficiency of agricultural production, to use personnel skillfully, to show more concern for assigning them permanently to rural areas, and to strive for the further reduction of the administrative apparatus, which has a tendency to grow on a number of farms in the republic, and the number of workers employed in subsidiary production.

department chief of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia A. Soydlä took part in the work of the press conference.

5075

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REGIONAL

CONFERENCE ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT HELD

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 1

[ETA [Estonian News Agency] item: "On the Agenda: Socioeconomic Development"]

[Text] The reinforcement of the material-technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the intensification of agricultural production, have created the prerequisites for the introduction of the achievements of science, new progressive forms of administration and organization on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration. At the present time, agroindustrial associations have been created in all parts of the republic. Carrying out the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the rural workers have engaged actively in the implementation of the nationwide job -- the Food Program.

On 3 November a republic-level conference opened in Tallinn.. The participants at that conference are discussing problems of the socioeconomic development of the agroindustrial complex of Estonian SSR. The participants include the leading specialists at all levels of agricultural production and their related ministries and departments, as well as scientists.

The conference, which was organized by the ESSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Institute of Economics, ESSR Academy of Sciences, was opened by the chief scientist, Secretary of the Presidium of the ESSR Academy of Sciences A. Keyerna. The decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, he emphasized, graphically attest once again to the great amount of attention that the party constantly shows to raising the national standard of living. The further deepening of the interrelationship between science and practical life must become the lever for reinforcing the economic mechanism, for increasing the effectiveness of the work performed by every link in agricultural production.

A report "Principles and Tasks of the Social Development of the Agroindustrial Complex" was given by ESSR Minister of Agriculture V. Lind.

Corresponding Member of the ESSR Academy of Sciences, head of the Department of Political Economics, TGU [Tallinn State University] M. Bronshteyn; Deputy Chairman of ESSR Gosplan V. Rozenberg; Corresponding Member of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin], director of the Estonian Scientific-Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, E. Val'dman; and others, in their reports, analyzed various questions of improving the work of the agroindustrial associations.

REGIONAL

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE OPENS IN TALLINN

Tallinn MOLODEZH' ESTONII in Russian 17 Nov 82 p 1

[ETA [Estonian News Agency] item: "Born by the Cooperation of Scientists"]

[Text] By showing on the screen a display of new materials from the Scientific Information Center of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, its director S. Gabrovskaya began her report at the 7th Session of the Council of the International Information System for Social Sciences (MISON), which opened in Tallinn on 16 November.

"The Sofia-Moscow-Tallinn telecommunications link has been provided with the MISON program for creating a system for the exchange of scientific information among the scientists of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, East Germany, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia," says Director of INION [Scientific Information on Social Sciences Institute], USSR Academy of Sciences -- the lead agency of MISON -- USSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member V. Vinogradov. "Thanks to that system, the scientists of Estonia and the other scientific centers of the Soviet Union, without leaving their institutes, will be able within the near future to 'visit' the scientific information centers at the academies of sciences of all the socialist countries that were mentioned."

The participants in the work of the conference include the chief of the Science and Educational Institutions, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, A. Aben.

5075

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REGIONAL

TALLINN HOSTS CONFERENCE ON SOCIALISM

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Nov 82 p 2

[ETA [Estonian News Agency] item: "Advantages of Real Socialism"]

[Text] On 18 November, in the House of Political Education, CPE [Communist Party of Estonia] Central Committee, a republic-level scientific conference, "Vital Problems of Developed Socialism in the Light of Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress", was held. It was organized by the Institute of Party History, attached to CPE Central Committee, jointly with the republic's Znaniye [Knowledge] Society. Participants in the work of the conference included scientists and party workers from our republic, as well as the director of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Party School, Schwerin Bezirk, H. Gruening, and department chief at the Home of Political Enlightenment, Szolnok Regional Committee of the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], I. Urban. Reports were given by scientists from Moscow, Kiev, Yerevan, Kishinev, Riga, and Vilnius.

Opening the conference, Candidate Member of the Bureau of the CPE Central Committee, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPE Central Committee L. Shishov emphasized that the force that helps to resolve the most complicated tasks, as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said at a special Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is the unity of the party ranks, the collective wisdom of the party, the unity of the party and the nation. The intensification of the guiding and directing role of the CPSU is an objective natural law underlying communist building.

A report "Vital Problems of the Concept of Developed Socialism" was given by department chief at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, attached to CPSU Central Committee, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences P. Lopata. He remarked that the elaboration of that concept is a very important contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory in recent years. Relying upon the theory concerning developed socialism, the party rendered concrete the paths and deadlines for the attainment of its key goals, and defined a strategy and tactics for the long-range period.

The statement made by Deputy Chairman of ESSR Gosplan V. Rozenberg reflected the vital questions linked with the development and carrying out of the ESSR Food Program. The participants at the conference listened to statements made by representatives of East Germany and Hungary, in which the speakers cited scientifically

generalized data concerning the trends and methods for intensifying social production and concerning its effectiveness in the economic policy of the fraternal parties.

The work continued in the individual sections. Those who spoke in the section dealing with problems of labor and of the labor activity rate directed their basic attention to the ways to resolve the chief task of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the questions of developing socialist competition, and educating people to take the correct attitude to labor and, on that basis, raising the people's material standard of living. In other sections the speakers emphasized the guiding role of the working class in reinforcing the social homogeneity of socialist society and discussed questions of the social development of rural areas. Those who spoke unanimously felt that the most promising method for developing the rural areas is the creation of rayon-level agroindustrial associations. Energetic work was carried out in the sections that discussed questions of developing the party's ideological work and cultural life in the society of developed socialism. Those who presented reports on theory and on scientific practice, in addition to the achieved results, also pointed out certain omissions in that work.

Participants in the work of the conference included Secretary of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet V. Vakht and ESSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Education I. Nuut.

5075

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REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV ON KIRGHIZ-UZBEK ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 9, Sep 82 pp 23-29

[Article by T. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia: "Our Strength Is In Friendship"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the glorious celebration of the USSR one can see with special clarity the path along which the Kirghiz nation, in the single family of Soviet nations, under the wise leadership of the CPSU, arose to the heights of its present achievements. It was the path of selfless labor and struggle, a path that is marked by four decorations on the banner of Soviet Kirghizstan.

The prerevolutionary history of the Kirghiz nation was truly a severe one, that was full of adversities and suffering. The Great October opened up before that nation the horizons of a new life. It provided a real opportunity for that nation to reveal its talents, to reveal its creative forces, to overcome its age-old backwardness.

At the present time Soviet Kirghizstan is a republic of well-developed socialist industry and a highly mechanized agriculture, and a rich material and spiritual culture. We are proud that, with the aid of our brother nations, and primarily the great Russian nation, the workers of Kirghizstan have converted their republic into a land that is flourishing.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, speaking about the gigantic changes that occurred in the country thanks to the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, emphasized as an outstanding result the fact that the backward national borderlands do not exist any longer! One of the eloquent examples of this is our republic, the economy of which is an organic part of the country's single national-economic complex.

Under the conditions of mature socialism, the unity of the Soviet nations and nationalities on the basis of the internationalization of the country's productive forces and the further consolidation of the economic ties among the union republics has taken on new features. The unilateral aid which predominated during the years of the first five-year plans, has been replaced by complete mutual aid and cooperation among the economically and culturally highly developed union republics. Here is one of numerous examples. In Kirghizia, on the Naryn River, it was planned

to construct the largest energy and irrigation hydroelectric center in Central Asia, the Toktogul'skiy complex. According to the immutable law of Soviet society, the entire country helped to build it. Specialists and highly trained workers came to "Toktogulka" from everywhere and the problems of delivering the very complicated equipment were worked out. The hydroelectric complex was erected by a collective that unites Kirghiz, Russians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians -- representatives of more than 40 nationalities.

At the present time the beautiful city of Kara-Kul stretches along the bank of the Toktogul'skoye Reservoir, the capacity of which is equal to almost 20 billion cubic meters. The outflow of the Naryn River has been regulated. This reservoir has made it possible to increase in the Fergana Valley and the Kyzyl-Orda steppes of Kazakhstan, the area of irrigated land by 400,000 hectares, and it has created here the stable, guaranteed irrigation of vast areas of cotton, and rice plantations which previously suffered from the shortage of irrigation water.

When the covered Naryn forced its way into the confines of the ravine, when the reservoir began to fill up for the purpose of starting up the GES turbines, when it appeared that the long-awaited hour of activation was on the point of arriving, it became known that the cotton fields of fraternal Uzbekistan were being threatened by a terrible drought. The only hope and salvation for the Uzbek cotton growers was the water of the Naryn that had been accumulated. And they got that water, although the activation of the Toktogul'skaya GES had to be postponed.

That GES, which had been created by the common efforts of brother nations, a GES with a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts, is of great importance not only for Kirgizstan, but also for the other republics of Central Asia, as well as for Kazakhstan. Previously an acute shortage of electrical energy had been experienced here.

The assimilation of the hydroelectrical resources of the Naryn is continuing. Not far from "Toktogulka," the construction of the Kurpsayskaya GES is coming to an end. That GES has a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts. Three units at the station have already been activated. It will be started up at full capacity by the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Thus, the construction of this GES will occupy an extremely compressed period of time -- only one five-year plan. Rates such as these are completely unprecedented in Soviet hydroelectrical construction. During the current year the Kurpsayskaya GES, taking into consideration the starting up of the fourth unit in November, will produce more than 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy.

At the present time one observes the constant intensification of the rates of construction of the Tash-Kumyrskaya GES, with a capacity of 450,000 kilowatts, and preparatory work is being carried out for the construction of the Shamaldy-Sayskaya and Kambaratinskaya GES's, with a total capacity of 2.2 million kilowatts. In the long-term view it is planned to build on the Naryn River 16 additional hydroelectrical power stations. The Naryn cascade will produce annually as much as 30 billion kilowatt-hours of the most inexpensive electrical energy. Thus, the electrical "river" of Kirghizstan, which, on a broader and broader scale, provides energy to the plants and factories of Fergana, Andizhan, Alma-Ata, and Dzhambul,

and lights the lamps in the mountain villages of the Tien Shan and the Pamirs, will also play an important role in the further reinforcement of the economic interrelationships among the fraternal nations of the USSR.

There has been a constant development and strengthening of the economic cooperation between Kirghizstan and Uzbekistan, as there has been among the other republics of the country. Kirghiz SSR sends Uzbek SSR coal, petroleum, electrical equipment, dump trucks, pickup balers, metal-cutting machine tools, electrical motors, technological equipment for the food industry, trade, etc. In turn, fraternal Uzbekistan sends our republic, for the purpose of meeting our national-economic needs, steel and rolled ferrous metals, gas, cement, nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers, and other industrial output. Operating on the fields of Kirghizia are remarkable cotton-picking combines, cultivators, drills, tractor trailers, and, at enterprises and construction projects, overhead cranes, compresses, spinning machinery, and excavators that have been manufactured at Uzbek plants. Close cooperation has developed between the Agricultural Machine-Building Plant imeni Frunze and the Tashsel'mash Plant in Tashkent; between the Kirgizkabel' and Tashkentkabel' Plants; and between electrical-engineering enterprises. There has been a broad exchange of output in light and food industry.

The long-term problems of the development of the economy of Kirghizstan are intertwined in the closest manner with the interests of the entire country. I would like to discuss briefly one such problem. It is the problem of assuring the comprehensive assimilation of the natural resources of Issyk-Kul Oblast and the areas of Chuy Valley, which work was specified by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The creation of the territorial-production complex will make it possible to stabilize the level of Lake Issyk-Kul, to bring into national-economic circulation 200,000 hectares of arid land, and to accelerate the assimilation of the rich resources of minerals, raw materials, and hydroelectric power. This is the largest program that Soviet Kirghizstan has ever had to resolve in its entire history. Taking part in the implementation of the program are union-level and republic-level scientific institutions, ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations. The implementation of this program will make it possible to extract a considerable amount of tin, tungsten, nonferrous and rare metals, as well as varieties of granite, marble, and syenite that are unique in coloration. The cascade of hydroelectric power stations that will be built on the Sary-Dzhas River will produce 5.3 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy a year, and that energy will pour into the United Energy System of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The irrigation of the arid land will make it possible to increase considerably the production of agricultural output in this region.

The country remembers those hard times when powerful subterranean jolts came crashing down upon the capital of Uzbekistan, and brought incalculable ruin to it. All the peoples of the USSR, including the Kirghiz nation, came to the aid of Tashkent. Building materials and other freight shipments were sent first of all to Tashkent, receiving the "green light" all the way. Our best specialists and workers labored there, constructing well-built homes that would be capable of withstanding any onslaught by the forces of nature. Thanks to the selfless labor of the workers of Uzbekistan and the active aid provided by all the nations of our country, within the shortest period of time Tashkent not only healed its wounds, but also underwent changes to the point of being unrecognizable, becoming a beautiful city and the true star of the East.

Then, soon after Tashkent, our republic was also subjected to a blow by the terrible forces of nature. The earthquake and the powerful flood waters left in a state of considerable destruction many of the inhabited points in the area around Issyk Kul and in Osh Oblast. But the people did not flinch in the face of the forces of nature. And once again the country did not leave them alone in their misfortune. Paternal care for them was shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet government. To restore the structures that had been destroyed, the state allocated large amounts of money and the union republics, including Uzbekistan, rendered a tremendous amount of assistance. The workers of Kirghizstan place a high evaluation upon that fraternal support. The sacred friendship among the Soviet nations during the most difficult times withstood its test of strength, and will always withstand it.

In Soviet Kirghizstan, where representatives of more than 80 nationalities live, the Russian language serves as a very important means of communication among them, a means which greatly accelerates the reinforcement in their consciousness and emotions of the same international values. The development of the Kirghiz national writing system and the Kirghiz literary language, the expansion of its social functions, the formation of terminology -- these and many other positive processes occurred and are currently occurring under the direct influence of the Russian language.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, and the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees direct the activities of the agencies of public education and the scientific and other institutions toward the further improvement of the study and use of the Russian language. For purposes of expanding the training of the appropriate highly qualified cadres, the Pedagogical Institute of the Russian Language and Literature was opened in Frunze, and a large amount of work is under way to publish original textbooks of Russian for Kirghiz schools. There has been a constant enrichment in the forms of propagandizing the Russian language among the republic's population by means of the mass information media.

Solid bonds of spiritual kinship link the Kirghiz and Uzbek nations. The Kirghiz reader is well acquainted with the works of the classic authors of Uzbek literature and the present-day Soviet writers of Uzbekistan -- Alisher Navoi, Aybek, Gafur Gulyam, Khamid Alimzhan, Sharaf Rashilov, Zul'fiya, Kamil' Yashen, and many others. And the Uzbek reader knows the works of such national poets and writers of Kirghiz SSR as Aaly Tokombayev, Chingiz Aytmatov, Temirkul Umetaliyev, Kasymaly Bayalinov, Suyunbay Eraliyev, and others.

Today the friendship among the Soviet nations and their mutual assistance and cooperation are stronger than they have ever been. And therein lies the guarantee that the glorious jubilee of the formation of the USSR will be marked by new successes in all sectors of communist building, and that the majestic tasks defined by the 26th CPSU Congress will be unconditionally fulfilled.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN MVD PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MEET

Report on Meeting

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[GruzINFORM communique: "Party Duty, Service Duty: On the Republic Meeting of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations at Georgia's Internal Affairs Agencies"]

[Excerpts] /The work of this meeting had commenced long before its participants gathered in the conference room of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Those taking part in the preparations for the meeting included all communists, Komsomol members and personnel of the republic's administrative organs. During August to October of this year they had reported to the work collectives. Candid and useful discussions were held. The comments and proposals of the working people helped draft a program of action for primary party organizations as regards further improvements in performance and enhancing the authority of all who participate in the noble cause of safeguarding law and order./

/printed in boldface/

The current meeting continued the discussion held in April of this year at the first republic meeting of secretaries of primary party organizations. At that time, too, considerable attention had been paid to aspects of the work of primary party organizations at administrative agencies. Now all the sides and aspects of this problem have been examined more concretely and specifically.

The participants in the meeting discussed the manner in which **primary party organizations should work** at internal affairs agencies and all administrative agencies so as to be more adequate to the tasks facing them, so that every party member, every Komsomol member and every worker on the front of the protection of law and order and socialist legality would become an active and uncompromising fighter for a model performance of the responsible and noble duties appertaining to this sector, entrusted to him by the party and nation, for the eradication of the shortcomings and violations still existing in the performance of our law enforcement agencies.

This is a common task. It is not by accident that those gathering in the conference room were representatives of party, Soviet, trade-union, Komsomol and administrative agencies as well as of the public organizations of the republic, along with heads of a number of ministries and departments, the mass media, and active litterateurs and artists.

The meeting's presidium consisted of the comrades E. A. Shevardiadze, P. G. Gilashvili, G. N. Yenukidze, A. N. Inauri, G. V. Kolbin, T. N. Menteshashvili, D. I. Patiashvili, T. V. Rostiashvili, O. Ye. Cherkeziya, B. V. Aldeyba, T. I. Mosashvili and I. N. Ordzhonikidze, along with Col Gen Yu. M. Churbanov, First Deputy USSR Minister of Internal Affairs; V. M. Siradze, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the GSSR Supreme Soviet; V. I. Vadachkoriya, Deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers; N. R. Sadzhaya, ZH. K. Shartava and N. Sh. Endeladze, department heads at the Georgian CP Central Committee; and Sh. V. Karkarashvili, chairman of the Party Commission under the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by E. A. Shevardiadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting listened to a speech by G. V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Proof of the considerable support provided to the law enforcement organs in our republic by the heads of the ministries of internal affairs and justice, the USSR Procuracy and other ministries and departments in this country is the fact that in recent years Georgia was visited by Army Gen. N. A. Shchelokov, USSR Minister of Internal Affairs, A. M. Rekunkov, USSR Prosecutor General, V. I. Terebilov, USSR Minister of Justice and L. N. Smirnov, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, as well as by the presence at this meeting of Yu. M. Churbanov, Deputy USSR Minister of Internal Affairs. They are providing invaluable assistance to the republic's law enforcement organs.

The party's concern for improving the working and living conditions of the personnel of the administrative organs is quite specific. In recent years the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government adopted important decisions to increase markedly the salaries and pension benefits of the personnel of the internal affairs organs as well as of the procuracy and state security. Similar measures are being taken in the organs of justice, the courts, and the arbitration offices.

Much has been accomplished in this respect by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers. Additional measures have been taken to improve the working conditions, material-technical supply and housing and communal conditions of various employees of the organs of internal affairs. They have been provided with good working conditions.

In recent years a well-organized system has been set up for the purposive implementation of a complex whole of organizational, ideological and law-enforcement measures. All this work is directed by a special working group headed by G. V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The group coordinates the activities of the commissions for strengthening discipline and intensifying struggle against negative phenomena, which function under all party committees and ministries and departments, as well as of the analogous working groups set up under city and rayon party committees. At sessions of the Bureau of the Central Committee, once weekly, reports are submitted on the activities of these working groups, the state of the struggle against crime and the measures being taken to make that struggle more effective.

The Central Committee has established the practice of assessing once every month the results of the struggle against infractions of the law, with the participation of heads of republic and local party, Soviet and administrative organs, which markedly contributes to tightening the responsibility of the law enforcement organs and making their work more effective. Once every three months the Central Committee evaluates the results of judicial-investigative work. In addition, monthly conferences of department heads of the administrative organs of oblast and city party committees are held.

The problems of increasing in all ways the militancy of the primary party organizations at internal affairs organs, as well as at all other administrative organs, are becoming particularly important considering that the well-known August (1979) Decree of the CPSU Central Committee on improving the work to safeguard law and order and intensifying the struggle against infractions of the law required of the party committee that they "enhance the role of party organizations in educating workers in the spirit of selfless devotion to the cause of the Communist party, irreproachable performance of official duties, critical self-assessment of one's performance and particular political vigilance."

Speech of USSR Representative

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Speech by Yu. M. Churbanov: "For an Aggressive and Effective Safeguarding of Law and Order: Speech of Col. Gen Yu. M. Churbanov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first USSR deputy minister of Internal Affairs, at the First Republic Meeting of the Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations at Georgia's Internal Affairs Agencies"]

[Excerpts] The omissions and shortcomings should be attentively and critically reviewed, the lagging elements should be pulled up, a comprehensive approach to the organization of matters should be more boldly asserted on all sectors, and an unshakable unity of organizational, operative-service and ideological work should be strived for. This will undoubtedly be a real and major contribution to the continuing fulfillment of the requirements of the Decree of 2 August 1979 of the CPSU Central Committee--that all-encompassing and long-range program of action for the internal affairs organs.

More than 3 years have passed since the promulgation of that highly important party decision. This is a sufficient period of time for assessing the accomplishments. Undoubtedly, considerable work has been done to improve law enforcement, combat crime more effectively, and attend to the law-enforcement side of the tasks ensuing from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Unflinching attention is devoted to advancing the professional skills of the personnel, the indoctrination of the cadres, and improvements in style and methods of work at all levels and services. Much has been done to energize the preventive and operational-investigative activity of the apparatus

of criminal investigation and the BKhKhS [struggle against embezzlers of socialist property and speculators].

The struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, pilferage, speculation and certain other antisocial phenomena has been intensified.

Definite positive trends in the safeguarding of public order and crime control also exist in the Georgian SSR. The number of the most dangerous crimes has decreased; this pertains to such crimes as premeditated homicide, severe bodily injuries, rape, robbery and mugging. A decrease has occurred in street crime and juvenile delinquency. The number of solved crimes has risen.

The struggle against pilferage of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation has been intensified. The number of road accidents and fires has decreased.

In the republic as a whole the political education of personnel and dissemination of legal information among functionaries is well-organized, the performance of non-T/O lecturer teams is satisfactory, and the influence of the party as well as the possibilities of Komsomol organizations are being actively utilized to strengthen discipline and socialist legality. A great deal of interesting experience has been gained in the active utilization of the patronage of cultural organizations for the education of personnel. And the fact that the personnel of Georgia's internal affairs agencies constantly improve their skills and perfect their operational-service indicators is undoubtedly to the credit of the collegium of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs, the heads of city and rayon departments of internal affairs and the party organizations.

Further, comrade Yu. M. Churbanov analyzed in detail the performance of the services of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs, especially the BKhKhS, the criminal investigation apparatus, the Extradepartmental Security, the Gosavtoinspektsiya [State Automobile Inspection], the postal security service and others, pointed to the shortcomings of that performance and provided specific recommendations for further improvements in operational situation within the republic.

An important sector of the struggle against crime and the consolidation of public order in the republic is a resolute intensification of the struggle against individuals leading an antisocial mode of life, comrade Churbanov declared.

As known, honest labor and the observance of work discipline have at present become an organic part of the life of all able-bodied citizens of the USSR. Avoidance of socially useful labor is regarded as an alien phenomenon, incompatible with the Soviet way of life. For this very reason, the fact that certain citizens evade work and strive to take as much as possible from society without giving it anything in return justifiably outrages all honest working people.

This problem also exists in Georgia, including Tbilisi as well. And it is highly important to bear in mind that the idle, parasitic element is a wellspring of all kinds of crime. Parasites and tramps this year have been responsible for every second crime committed in the republic. The proportion of this category in the perpetration of heavy crimes is extremely high.

The MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] of Georgia should combat more resolutely individuals leading a parasitic mode of life and take the initiative in enlisting the cooperation of all concerned institutions. The work of volunteer people's squads and public law and order stations in this direction should be made much more active.

In this connection, I believe it necessary to concentrate the efforts of the ministry and the city and rayon organs on the following directions:

FIRST, resolutely improve the work to identify promptly individuals who lead a parasitic mode of life, on devoting special attention to early prevention. Specific and effective measures should be taken to interdict the parasitic existence of such individuals and organize centralized recording of data on them.

SECOND, reinforce the ministry and city and rayon organ services responsible for the struggle against hoboism, beggary and parasitism.

THIRD, energize the work to identify alcoholics and drug addicts and utilize more broadly and boldly the existing possibilities for organizing their treatment and, where needed, isolation.

A major place in the activities of the party organizations at the internal affairs organs should be devoted to problems of further improving ideological and political-educational work. At the 26th congress the party posed the question of the need for broad improvements in that work and elimination of existing shortcomings.

In accordance with the requirements of the 26th congress, ideological and political-educational work among the internal affairs organs has been radically reorganized. In particular, such major measures have been taken as the introduction of the Marxist-Leninist training of the middle and upper administrative echelons and a program for the moral and esthetic education of functionaries as well as the establishment of an institute of assistants to the chiefs of the administrations and departments of political-educational work for work with Komsomol members and young functionaries, the broad introduction of unified Political Days, etc. The activities of the political-educational apparatus have been further expanded and their cooperation with party organizations in implementing operative-service and ideological tasks has been strengthened. Their work is now much more specific, practical and creative than it had used to be.

However, the style of political-educational work at a number of collectives still remains plagued by formalism. In places it is insufficiently related to the problems being solved by the personnel and not reinforced by individualized education. This should be rectified.

Political, class-oriented education should be intensified on all sectors, but especially among the leading operational services. As known, militia service always is the frontline of the struggle, with its glory and its dangers. To a militiaman daily risk and readiness for accomplishing a heroic feat are parts of his everyday routine. That is why it is so necessary for all militia personnel always and everywhere to display a high class consciousness, political vigilance, ideological hardiness, professional competence, and a most high feeling of responsibility and humanism.

Within the internal affairs organs the rising generation of new personnel is currently being formed. Essentially, at present we are dealing with a completely new body of militia. This natural and lawful process also is taking place within the internal affairs organs of Georgia, at which during the last 2 years alone several thousand young functionaries and experts have been enlisted for work in the militia and other services. In this important cause there should be no hasty or disorganized approaches.

It is highly important to prompt superiors to be highly demanding toward their subordinates and that measures of persuasion and force be skillfully combined and properly applied. Broad possibilities for achieving this are afforded by political lessons during which the functionaries are provided with a revealing picture of the ideological principles and state-wide importance of the requirements posed to defenders of law and orders. Most leaders of political-lesson groups exploit these possibilities skillfully.

Speaking of the desirable qualities that the instructor should inculcate in the student, comrade M. Yu. Churbanov stressed that a successful education is possible only on the basis of a comprehensive approach, and comprehensiveness signifies the closest possible relating of political education to the implementation of operational service tasks and constant strengthening of discipline and socialist legality. This last is of special importance to the activity of the internal affairs organs and of every individual functionary. To us there is no more important task than the struggle for a high culture and legality. Even the smallest isolated instances of disregard of legal norms by our personnel are impermissible. They cause harm not only to personal authority but also in toto to the organs of the militia protecting the constitutional guarantees of the rights and liberties of the citizens.

In 1980 was adopted the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the All-Union Central Trade-Union Council "On Further Strengthening Work Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy," intended to streamline organization at all levels and sectors of work, improve working conditions, and strengthen the stability and improve the utilization of the work force. The internal affairs organs have accomplished definite work to translate into reality the measures specified in the Decree. The party and public organizations and the heads of the internal affairs organs and subdivisions in Georgia respond in a principled manner to instances of violations of discipline and wage a consistent struggle for a high occupational and professional culture and greater social prestige of the internal affairs organs. As a result, the state of the discipline and socialist legality among the personnel of the republic's internal affairs organs has somewhat improved this year. In the first half of the year the number of functionaries penalized for deviating from the norms of socialist legality has diminished.

For the present, however, we are duty-bound to formulate our task more rigorously: not just a reduction in but a complete eradication of infractions of the law should be the goal. Apparently, wherever such instances still occur, the party organization is idle and the administrators tolerate them.

Lacking a socio-political class base in this country, the imperialist special services attempt to utilize various kinds of renegades dissatisfied with the Soviet way of life, slanderers, anonymous denunciators and Philistines. They attempt to sow distrust in the measures of the party and government among Soviet people, spread malicious gossip and rumors, undermine the solidarity of our nation with the CPSU and its Central Committee, and hammer away at the moral-political unity of the Soviet society. For this very reason, all manifestations of neglect, complacency and political myopia are totally impermissible in our ranks.

In Georgia unflagging attention is being devoted to strengthening the party-member stratum among the functionaries of internal affairs organs. Currently every fourth functionary is a party member, as is every second member of command personnel.

At the same time, the attitude of certain party members toward service and their competence and moral qualities far from always meet the requirements posed to party members. This causes harm to the cause. This means that concern for increasing the number of party members among the functionaries is in itself not enough; what is also needed is that the communists should play a vanguard role and display a real genuinely party-minded attitude toward their work and service duties as well as model behavior in service and in life.

In his speech Yu. M. Churbanov drew the particular attention of party organizations at all MVD services to the need for an understanding and party-minded approach to the letters, grievances and communications of working people.

The number of letters from Georgia received by the USSR MVD this year has somewhat declined. Some of the letters contain proposals to intensify the struggle against mismanagement, profligacy and pilferage of socialist property, reflecting the deep interest of Soviet people in protecting national wealth as well as a rise in civic-political activism.

However, certain letters mention shortcomings in the performance of the militia and contain complaints about rudeness, negligence and sometimes explicit passivity in the struggle against crime and violations of public order.

Every such letter should be most attentively perused, and every critical comment should be assessed and exhaustively acted upon. It is the duty of party organizations to monitor this rigorously without tolerating a bureaucratic, formal approach to the letters and complaints--those living human documents as V. I. Lenin used to say.

In conclusion the orator said he was confident that the practical and constructive discussions held at the meeting will serve as a new stimulus in the struggle for effectiveness and quality of performance. This in its turn will contribute to implementing the directive, provided by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the ceremonies honoring the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the republic's Communist party, to the effect that "the moral atmosphere in Georgia should be as pure as your mountain air and the youth should be thoroughly familiar with and continue the best traditions of the older generations, the devoted toilers and patriots boundlessly attached to the Homeland."

To accomplish this task the personnel of the republic's internal affairs organs have every condition--the unflagging concern and support of party and Soviet organs, the invaluable assistance of the public, the authority of Soviet laws, trained cadres and up-to-date equipment. What matters most now is that all these conditions be maximally utilized.

The USSR MVD will continue to devote the greatest attention to the republic's internal affairs organs and provide them with every assistance and support.

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